

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES** **(English Version)**

**(Tenth Session)**  
**Fifteenth Lok Sabha**



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## CONTENTS

[Fifteenth Series, Vol. XXVI, Tenth Session, 2012/1934 (Saka)]

No. 34, Tuesday, May 22, 2012/Jyaistha 1, 1934 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER	
Loss of lives in train collision .....	1-2
ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION	
*Starred Question No. 641.....	2-6
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 642 to 660.....	6-61
Unstarred Question Nos. 7361 to 7590.....	61-656
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....	656-666
MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA AND BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA .....	667-668
DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES	
Summary of work.....	668
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS	
Minutes.....	668
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE	
36th Report .....	668
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION	
Statements .....	669
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	
12th Report .....	669
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
Statement.....	670
COMMITTEE ON MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (LOK SABHA)	
Statement.....	670

\*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

## STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 23rd Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), Ministry of Agriculture	
Shri Harish Rawat .....	671
(ii) (a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 19th Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	
(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 20th Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	
Shri Srikant Jena .....	671-682
(iii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 22nd Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	
Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan .....	682-683
MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE MATTERS RELATING TO ALLOCATION AND PRICING OF TELECOM LICENCES AND SPECTRUM.....	683
GOVERNMENT BILLS' — INTRODUCED	
(i) The Micro Finance Institutions (Development and 589 Regulation) Bill, 2012 .....	683-684
(ii) The Small Industries Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2012 .....	684
OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER	
Notice of question of privilege .....	685
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to impress upon the Government of Karnataka to send the project proposal for development of tourism infrastructure in Chamarajanagar, Karnataka	
Shri R. Dhruvanarayana .....	692

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(ii) Need to augment railway services in Bhiwani-Mahendergarh Parliamentary Constituency, Haryana Shrimati Shruti Choudhry .....	692-693
(iii) Need to check pollution caused by cement factories in Nagore district, Rajasthan Shri Gopal Singh Shekhawat .....	693
(iv) Need to construct a bridge across river Chambal at Mandrayal connecting Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh Shri Khiladi Lal Bairwa .....	694
(v) Need to speed up the process of modernization of Lohegaon Airport in Pune, Maharashtra Shri Suresh Kalmadi .....	694
(vi) Need to ensure adherence to terms and conditions by FDI investors in the country Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal .....	694-695
(vii) Need to provide safe drinking water and toilet facilities for students in all the schools of the country Shri Jagdambika Pal .....	695-696
(viii) Need to provide stoppage of Udaipur-Khajuraho Train at Harpalpur and Niwari Stations in Madhya Pradesh Shri Virendra Kumar .....	696
(ix) Need to provide stoppage of various trains at railway stations in Katihar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary .....	696-697
(x) Need to set up a bench of Guwahati High Court at Silchar, Assam Shri Kabindra Purkayastha .....	697-698
(xi) Need to reopen level crossing no. 121C between Himmatnagar-Khedbrahma railway line in Sabarkantha Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan .....	698
(xii) Need to construct flyovers on Rohi, Sirathu and Manauri level crossings in Kaushambi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh Shri Shailendra Kumar .....	699
(xiii) Need to develop religious sites in and around Allahabad and also provide facilities for the Kumbh Mela to be held during January, 2013 Shri Kapil Muni Karwaria .....	699

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(xiv) Need to make Leprosy Hospital functional at Digsui Hoerah Gram Panchayat of Balagarh, Hooghly district, West Bengal and convert it to a General Hospital Dr. Ratna De .....	699
(xv) Need to change funding pattern for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana Shri Gajanan D. Babar .....	699-700
(xvi) Need to set up Kendriya Vidyalayas in Kumbakonam and Mayiladuthurai towns in Tamil Nadu Shri O.S. Manian .....	700-701
(xvii) Need to provide safe drinking water in Palamu Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand Shri Kameshwar Baitha .....	701
(xviii) Need to approve the Indira Gandhi Lift Irrigation Project in Rajasthan and also formulate Schemes to use water of the river Yamuna for irrigation purposes Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena .....	701-702
<b>COPYRIGHT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012</b>	
Motion to Consider	
Shri Kapil Sibal .....	705-715 738-741
Shrimati Sushma Swaraj .....	715-720
Dr. Shashi Tharoor .....	720-724
Shri Sharad Yadav .....	724-727
Shri Shailendra Kumar .....	727-729
Dr. Anup Kumar Saha .....	729-730
Shri Tathagata Satpathy .....	730-733
Shri Dara Singh Chauhan .....	733-736
Shri S. Semmalai .....	736-738
Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary .....	657-658
Shri R. Thamaraiselvan .....	659-660
Shri Kapil Sibal .....	661-663
Clauses 2 to 39 and 1 .....	741
Motion to Pass .....	741



SUBJECT	COLUMNS
<b>ANAND MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012</b>	
Motion to Consider.....	741
Shri Salman Khursheed.....	741-743 754-755
Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal.....	743-744
Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa.....	744-748
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	748
Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya.....	748-750
Shri Ravneet Singh.....	750
Shrimati Paramjit Kaur Gulshan.....	750-751
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.....	751-752
Shri Ajay Kumar.....	752
Shrimati Susmita Bauri.....	752
Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary.....	752-753
Dr. Ratna De.....	753
Shrimati Putul Kumar.....	753
Clauses 2, 3 and 1.....	755
Motion to Pass.....	755
<b>PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES BILL, 2012</b>	
Motion to Consider.....	755
Shrimati Krishna Tirath.....	755-760 784-789
Shri Virendra Kumar.....	760-765
Shrimati J. Helen Davidson.....	765-767
Shrimati Chandresh Kumari.....	767-770
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	770-772
Shri Lalu Prasad.....	772-775
Shri Gorakhnath Pandey.....	776-777
Shri Maheshwar Hazari.....	777-779
Dr. Ratna De.....	779-780
Shrimati Susmita Bauri.....	780-782
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.....	782-784
Clauses 2 to 46 and 1.....	734
Motion to Pass.....	734

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
VALEDICTORY REFERENCE.....	790-794
NATIONAL SONG .....	794
ANNEXURE – I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions .....	795-796
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions .....	796-802
ANNEXURE – II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions .....	803-804
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions .....	803-806

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

**Tuesday, May 22, 2012/Jyaistha 1, 1934 (Saka)**

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

##### Loss of lives in train collision

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at least 15 persons are reported to have been killed and several others injured when Hubli Bengaluru Express Train collided with a stationary Goods Train at Penakonda Railway Station in Ananthpur district of Andhra Pradesh early this morning.

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

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

**11.01 hrs.**

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.*

**11.02 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Ramesh Rathod and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

*...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Take your seats.

*...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Everyone, please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back. Sit down, please.

*...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Today is the last day of this session, please let the question hour resume. Please do not be agitated.

*...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

**11.03 hrs.**

#### ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

##### Evaluation of AAY

[English]

+

\*641. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any requests from the States for increasing the number of beneficiaries covered under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the steps taken thereon;

(c) the details of the mechanism in place to ensure distribution of foodgrains to the intended beneficiaries of AAY;

(d) whether the Government has recently undertaken a review/evaluation of AAY;

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof indicating the irregularities detected/noticed during the course of the evaluation; and

(f) the corrective steps taken thereon?

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

##### Statement

(a) and (b) In order to make the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) more focused and targeted at

\*Not recorded.

the poorest of the poor, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was launched in December, 2000 for one crore families to be identified from the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. Coverage under this scheme has been expanded thrice since then i.e. during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 covering additional 50 lakh households each time. Thus the total coverage under AAY was raised to 2.50 crore AAY families. The identification of AAY families within the target of AAY families allocated to each State/UT is the responsibility of concerned State/UT Government. Against the accepted number of 2.50 crore AAY families given to State/UT Governments, upto April, 2012 they have reported issuance of AAY ration cards to 2.43 crore AAY families. Allocation of foodgrains (rice and wheat) to these AAY families are made @ 35 kg. per family per month at a highly subsidized Central Issue Price (CIP) of Rs. 2 per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3 per kg. for rice.

Requests have been received from State Governments and others for coverage of additional families under AAY and allocation of foodgrains to them in States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. As the State Governments are required to identify AAY families within the ceiling of number of AAY families allocated to each State, the requests for coverage of additional families under AAY beyond the targeted number could not be acceded to. States/Union Territories (UTs) are also advised from time to time to review the existing list of AAY beneficiaries and remove the ineligible beneficiaries so as to include only the most eligible.

(c) Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 mandates the State and UT Governments to carry out all required action to ensure smooth functioning of TPDS. In terms of the PDS (Control) Order, 2001, Food Corporation of India (FCI) or any other agency designated for the purpose by the Central Government is to ensure physical delivery of foodgrains to State Governments for distribution under the Public Distribution System as per the allocations made by the Central Government. State Governments shall make arrangements for taking delivery of essential commodities issued by the Central Government by their designated agencies or nominees from the FCI depots/godowns and ensure further delivery to the fair price shop. State Governments shall also exercise necessary checks to ensure that full quantity lifted by them reaches their godowns and in turn the fair price shops.

In consultation with the State/UT Governments, a Nine Point Action Plan was also evolved in 2006, which inter-alia includes continuous review of BPL/AAY lists to eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards, involvement of elected Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in PDS operations including running of fair price shops, representation of PRIs on Vigilance Committees, display of BPL and AAY lists by fair price shops for ensuring transparency, door-step delivery of foodgrains, etc., alongwith strict action to be taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains.

(d) to (f) This Department has been getting the functioning of TPDS, including the implementation of AAY, evaluated by different agencies from time to time. The latest evaluation study of TPDS was got conducted by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in respect of 12 States (reports submitted in 2007-09) and through Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) (reports submitted in 2010-11) in respect of 14 States. These evaluation studies have revealed certain shortcomings/deficiencies in the functioning of TPDS, such as inclusion/exclusion errors, leakages/diversion of foodgrains, etc. The reports received have been sent to the concerned States/UTs for taking necessary remedial measures to remove the deficiencies noticed in the functioning of TPDS.

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 Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (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.

SHRI S. ALAGIRI: A National Sample Survey points out that about 5 per cent of the total population is the poorest segment among the BPL population. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Look, Antyodaya Anna Yojana is for the poorest people, but this is a question, do not make to much noise.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Through the Antyodaya scheme, the Government of India gives 35 kgs. of rice and wheat at a cost of Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 respectively. In the FCI godowns very huge quantities of rice and wheat are stored. Previously, our godowns were empty and we had no wheat and rice in the stock. Thanks to the efforts of hon. former Agriculture Minister Dr. C. Subramaniam and Agricultural Scientist Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, who were the main pillars of the Green Revolution, now we are in surplus of food grains. Now, the Government of India gives 35 kgs. of food grains to the Antyodaya category of people. I would like to say that it should be increased from 35 kgs. to 50 kgs. because they are the poorest among the poor people. Also, the quality of rice supplied under PDS is very poor.

If any Member or Minister of this House continuously uses the rice distributed in his or her constituency, that constituency would face the mid-term polls! ...(Interruptions) The quality of the grains supplied there is so bad. ... (Interruptions)

11.05 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Bansa Gopal Chowdhury and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

The good rice and the bad rice come from the good paddy. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they are giving instructions to the State Governments to produce good rice and whether the Government is ready to increase the allocation from 38 kilograms to 50 kilograms of rice to the beneficiaries under the AAY. ...(Interruptions)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Madam, the Government of India distributes food grains to targeted beneficiaries through the PDS, with the assistance of the State Governments. Now, we are distributing 35 kilograms of food grains to BPL and AAY families. ...(Interruptions) Under AAY, we are giving wheat at Rs. 2 per kilogram and rice at Rs. 3 per kilogram. Our economic cost for wheat is Rs. 18.22 per kilogram while it is Rs. 24.19 for rice. ...(Interruptions) So, on every kilogram of food grains, there is a huge subsidy which is being given by the Government of India. ...(Interruptions)

In Tamil Nadu, where rice is supplied, there is a subsidy component varying between Rs. 17 and Rs. 18 per kilogram of rice. ...(Interruptions) So, we are giving out 35 kilograms of food grains at this price by giving so much of subsidy. ...(Interruptions) So, at present, it is not possible to raise this allocation from 35 kilograms to 50 kilograms, as the hon. Member requested. ...(Interruptions) But when the Food Security Bill is implemented, all these demands will be looked into. ...(Interruptions)

On the quality aspect, I would like to apprise the House that the representatives of FCI and State Government should take samples and verify that the prescribed quality is maintained. ...(Interruptions) If there are sub-standard grains, the State Governments need not take them from the FCI godowns. ...(Interruptions)

They can take three samples. One can be kept with the State Government agency, one with FCI and the third one should be exhibited at the PDS shops. ...(Interruptions)

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Deployment of CAPF Personnel in North-Eastern States

\*642. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are deployed in the North-Eastern States to check internal disturbances;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any imbalance in the deployment of these security forces in the North-Eastern States; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The deployment of these Forces in various States embattling internal security threats depends upon the specific requirements of the States, sensitivity of the

situation, overall security scenario in the country and the availability of CAPFs etc. Keeping in view such factors, CAPFs have been deployed in various States including North Eastern States. The level of deployment of CAPFs in any State is dynamic and is subject to changes depending upon the developing security situation at a particular time.

[Translation]

#### Conference of CMs on NCTC

\*643. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Chief Ministers was held recently to discuss the issue of setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC);

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A meeting of Chief Ministers on NCTC was held in New Delhi on 5.5.2012. All States and Union Territories were represented, including 24 States by their respective Chief Ministers. The Chief Ministers highlighted their views, concerns, suggestions and support on the issue and also offered different suggestions to strengthen the counter terrorism apparatus in the country. The Hon'ble Home Minister, in his concluding remarks, assured that all the suggestions will be carefully considered before a decision is taken by the Government.

#### DTH Services

\*644. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:  
SHRI M. ANANDAN:

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

(a) whether the Direct-to-Home (DTH) Services has brought the desired changes from the audience response point of view;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the mandatory introduction of the Digital Addressable System has increased the responsibilities and financial burden of the service providers;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide additional incentives to them;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the manner in which the interests of the consumers will be protected in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) and (b) The Direct-to-Home (DTH) sector has established the acceptability of digital addressable broadcasting services among the masses as it offers a wider choice of channels in digital quality to subscribers. DTH services in India have been growing at a rapid pace since its inception in the year 2003. As reported by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the number of registered pay DTH subscribers is around 46.25 million as on March, 2012. As per the quarterly reports submitted by the pay DTH operators to TRAI, the registered subscriber base of pay DTH services is growing at the rate of around one million subscribers per month, on an aggregate basis, in addition to the popular free to air DTH services provided by Doordarshan.

A survey titled "A Follow-up Rapid Assessment of Cable and Satellite (C&S) subscribers in 22 Cities" by TRAI, has indicated a decreasing trend in cable subscription fee across the cities due expansion and availability of cable and satellite channels through (DTH) service.

(c) to (e) Digitalization with addressability is being implemented in the cable TV sector in a phased time bound manner with sunset date for complete switch off of analogue services by December, 2014. The Digital switch over will entail capital investments by the industry to upgrade the cable headends, cable networks and supply of digital Set-top-Boxes (STB) to consumers.

Based on the recommendations of TRAI on "Implementation of Digital Addressable Cable TV systems in India" the Ministry had formulated a proposal for grant of tax holiday and customs duty exemption to the broadcasting

industry which was however not supported by a Committee of Secretaries (CoS).

(f) With a view to protect the interest; of subscribers, the TRAI has issued Tariff order, Standards of Quality of Service and Consumer Complaint Redressal regulations.

[English]

#### PPP in Affordable Housing Scheme

\*645. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the construction of affordable houses for all in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the ongoing projects undertaken during the current year in each State/UT in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes. The Scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) launched in 2009 seeks to encourage State Governments to work in partnership models with multiple stakeholders including the private sector for creation of affordable housing stock, as envisaged in the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy 2007. The scheme has now been dovetailed with the scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and is applicable to all cities covered under RAY.

Under the Affordable Housing in Partnership scheme, central assistance is envisaged at the rate of Rs. 50000 per affordable unit or 25% of the cost of civic infrastructure (internal and external) proposed in the project, whichever is lower.

Projects of rental housing and dormitories for new migrants are also eligible for the above central assistance.

(c) No projects have been sanctioned under AHP in the current financial year.

[Translation]

#### Conservation of Cultural Heritage

\*646. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cultural heritages preserved and maintained by the Government/Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the newly constituted States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government/ASI for conservation and promotion of cultural heritages of each of the said States during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan for conservation and development of cultural heritages of the above mentioned States;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount of funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) if not, whether the Government proposes to formulate any such plan for the said States?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details of protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) Conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process. Every year the conservation programme for protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country including the said States, is revised wherein new works are incorporated depending upon the need for repairs at different sites and availability of resources. The details of amount of funds allocated and utilised during each of the last three years in these States are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds allocated/utilized during last three years (Rs. in Crores)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Chhattisgarh	3.32	3.41	3.04
2.	Jharkhand	0.65	0.65	0.63
3.	Uttarakhand	1.31	1.47	1.40



**Statement****Chhattisgarh (Raipur Circle)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument/Site	Location	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Ancient sculpture in Danteswari Temple	Barsoor	Bastar
2.	Chandraditya Temple	Barsoor	Bastar
3.	Ganesh Statue	Barsoor	Bastar
4.	Mama Bhanja Temple	Barsoor	Bastar
5.	Mahadev Temple	Barsoor	Bastar
6.	Bhiram Dev Temple	Bhairamgarh	Bastar
7.	Danteswari Temple	Dantewada	Bastar
8.	Kama Memorial or Urasgattta Post	Dhilmil	Bastar
9.	Brick mounds	Garhdhanora	Bastar
10.	Megalithic Site containing Urskals	Gameswada	Bastar
11.	Narayan Temple	Narayanpal	Bastar
12.	Karli Mahadev Temple	Samloor	Bastar
13.	Large Vaishnava Temple	Janjgir	Bilaspur
14.	Small Vishnu Temple	Janjgir	Bilaspur
15.	Brick Temple of Savari	Kharod	Bilaspur
16.	Small Brick Temple (Andaldeo temple)	Kharod	Bilaspur
17.	Malhar Fort	Malhar	Bilaspur
18.	Mahadev Temple	Pali	Bilaspur
19.	Pateleswar Mahadev temple including all ancient remains of other temples closeby	Malhar	Bilaspur
20.	Kanti Deul	Ratanpur	Bilaspur
21.	Whole site around Ratanpur/Ratanpur Fort	Ratanpur	Bilaspur
22.	Pali inscription on slab of Jasper	Samarsol	Bilaspur
23.	Half ruined Temple of Kesava Narayan built of Bricks	Sheorinarayana	Bilaspur
24.	Sheorinarayana Temple together with ruined temples in the same compound	Sheorinarayana	Bilaspur

1	2	3	4
25.	Remains of Siva temple	Arbhar	Bilaspur
26.	Remains of a very ancient (Mahadev) temple	Tuman	Bilaspur
27.	Chitturgharh Fort	Lepha	Bilaspur
28.	Kotagrharh Fort	Near Bargaon	Bilaspur
29.	Kasigarh Fort	Bawanbadi	Bilaspur
30.	Ajmergarh Fort	Amnala	Bilaspur
31.	Temple	Belpan	Bilaspur
32.	Temple (Ruined)	Gatora	Bilaspur
33.	Kotmi Fort	Kotmi	Bilaspur
34.	Ruined Siva Temple	Deobaloda	Durga
35.	Sita Devi Temple	Deorbija	Durga
36.	Sati Pillars	Deorbija	Durga
37.	Bhand Deul	Arang	Raipur
38.	Mahadev Temple including Math of Bairagi and Mandapa	Narayanpur	Raipur
39.	Temple belonging to Mahantlal Das of Sheorinarayan dedicated to Surya	Narayanpur	Raipur
40.	Group of temples known as Rajiv Lochan	Rajim	Raipur
41.	Sita known as Sita Baree	Rajim	Raipur
42.	Temple of Ranchandra	Rajim	Raipur
43.	Laxman temple and old sites	Sirpur	Raipur
44.	The area around Sirpur Village and the mound to the East of the Village	Sirpur	Raipur
45.	Old Siva Temple	Gandai	Rajnandgaon
46.	Sita Bengra Caves	Ramagarh Hill Udaipur	Sarguja
47.	Jogimara Caves	Ramagarh Hill Udaipur	Sarguja
<b>Jharkhand (Ranchi Circle)</b>			
1.	Asura Sites	Hansa	Ranchi
2.	Asura Sites	Khunti Tola	Ranchi
3.	Ancient Stone Temple with a small Sivalinga inside	Kheketta	Ranchi

1	2	3	4
4.	Asura Sites	Khunti Tola	Ranchi
5.	Asura Sites	Kunjla	Ranchi
6.	Asura Sites	Saridkel	Ranchi
7.	Ruins of Baradari buildings with probable underground cells and passage	Arazi Mukimpur	Santhal Parganas
8.	Jamma Masjid	Hadaf	Santhal Parganas
9.	1. Benisagar tank 2. Old remains of temple and sculptures on the south east bank of the above tank	Benisagar	Singhbhum
10.	Site of an old fort	Ruam	Singhbhum
11.	Ancient Mound	Itagarh	Singhbhum
<b>Uttarakhand (Dehradun Circle)</b>			
1.	Badrinath group of Temples	Dwarahat	Almora
2.	Bandeo Temple	Dwarahat	Almora
3.	Gujardeo Temple	Dwarahae	Almora
4.	Kacheri group of Temple	Dwarahat	Almora
5.	Kutumbari Temple	Dwarahat	Almora
6.	Maniyan group of Temples	Dwarahat	Almora
7.	Mritunjaya group	Dwarahat	Almora
8.	Ratan Deo Shrines	Dwarahat	Almora
9.	Surya Temple	Katarmal	Almora
10.	Dandeshwar Temple	Kotuli and Chandhok Gunth (Jageshwar)	Almora
11.	Chandi-ka-Temple	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
12.	Jageshwar Temple	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
13.	Kuber Temple	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
14.	Mritunjaya Temple	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
15.	Nanda Devi or Nau Durga	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
16.	Nava-grah shrine	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
17.	Pyramidal shrine	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
18.	Shrine dedicated to Surya	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
19.	Group of ancient temples, consisting of main shrine of Siva and 17 subsidiary shrines.	Bajjnath or Vaidyanath	Bageshwar

1	2	3	4
20.	Three temples of the Indo-Aryan shikara type known as Lakshmi Narayan, Rakshas Deval and Satya Narayan	Talli Hat, Mound Katyur	Bageshwar
21.	Remains of sixteen temples	Adibadri	Chamoli
22.	Fort with walls and ruins of dwelling house inside it and with flights of steps	Chandpur	Chamoli
23.	Trident of iron with a shaft with one ancient and three modern inscriptions	Gopeshwar	Chamoli
24.	Two Temple	Pandukeshwar	Chamoli
25.	Rudranath Temple	Gopeshwar	Chamoli
26.	Rock inscription in Survey Plot No. 89	Village Mandal,	Chamoli
27.	Temple sacred to Mahasu	Hanoi or Onol	Dehradun
28.	Ancient Site	Jagatram	Dehradun
29.	The inscribed rock edicts of Asoka	Kalsi	Dehradun
30.	Kalinga Monuments	Karanpur	Dehradun
31.	Temple and images in its vicinity	Lakha Mandal	Dehradun
32.	Group of Baleshwar Temples	Champawat	Champawat
33.	Kotwali Chabutra	Champawat	Champawat
34.	Naula or covered spring attached to the Baleshwar Temples	Champawat	Champawat
35.	Khera ki Bandi, Old Cemetery	Rourkee	Haridwar
36.	Old Cemetery	Shaikhpuri and Ganeshpur	Haridwar
37.	Remains of ancient buildings locality identified with Vairatapattana	Dhikuli	Nainital
38.	Excavated Site at Dronasagar (only preliminary notification issued)	Mauza Ujjain Kashipur	Udamsingh Nagar
39.	Old temple sacred to Sita	Sitabani	Nainital
40.	Excavated site and Remains	Village Khawli Sera, Purola	Uttarkashi
41.	Patal Bhubaneswar Caves	Didihat, Patal Bhubaneswar	Pithoragarh
42.	Remains of a few old temples and an inscribed masonry well	Gangoli Hat	Pithoragarh

[English]

**Fair Prices for Sugarcane**

\*647. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) whether the sugarcane farmers are getting fair and adequate remunerative prices from the sugar mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reaction of the Government thereto indicating the number of complaints received in this regard during each of the last three years alongwith the corrective action taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has received representations from the sugar industry to remove sugar from the Public Distribution System; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the steps taken to protect the interest of sugarcane farmers and consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 provides for payment of an 'agreed price' by the sugar mill to the farmers, which necessarily has to be equal or higher than Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) determined by the Central Government and can be fixed as mutually consented to between the farmers and the mills. State Governments of many sugar producing States are announcing State Advised Price (SAP), which is higher than FRP fixed by the Government of India. The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, also contains necessary provisions for timely payment of cane price to sugarcane farmers for sugarcane supplied by them to sugar mills, and the powers for enforcing the provisions of the said Order relating to payment of cane price dues are delegated and vested with the State Governments who have the necessary field formations. The Central Government has received no complaint regarding the payment of cane price below FRP. There have been arrears from time to time, however.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Misuse of AFSPA**

\*648. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of misuse of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) in those areas where it is in force;

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

(c) whether the Government has provided any assistance to the victims affected by the said misuse;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to check misuse of AFSPA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Complaints of Human Rights violations are not categorized with reference to specific laws in force in different areas. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) registers cases in respect of HR violations in general by the police, the defence and the para military forces, in all the States and UTs. The number of the cases registered by the NHRC during the last three years upto 31.3.2012 of alleged encounters and custodial deaths by police, defence and para-military forces in different States is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) and (d) Details of monetary relief/compensation recommended by NHRC in all cases of human rights violations during the last three years upto 31.3.2012 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) The Armed Forces personnel have been issued "Dos and Don'ts" to be followed while exercising special powers conferred under the Armed Forces (Special) Powers Act (AFSPA). These cover restrictions on shooting, timely handing over of militants to Civil Administration, dignified treatment of women and children etc.

The counter insurgency operations are carried out in close coordination with the Civil Administration and the State Police.

The Government maintains zero tolerance for human rights violations. Human Rights Cells have been established under the Army and the Central Armed Police Force (CAPF)

Rules. The troops are sensitized at regular intervals regarding the importance of upholding human rights and avoiding collateral damage. Whenever reports are received of violations of human rights by the Security Forces,

punishments are meted out to the persons concerned.

Guidelines and recommendations to be followed by the States/UTs in all cases of deaths in the course of police action have also been issued by NHRC.

**Statement-I**

*Details of encounter death cases registered by NHRC*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	11	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1
3.	Assam	31	54	87
4.	Bihar	2	7	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	8	3
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	1	2
8.	Haryana	1	1	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	1
11.	Jharkhand	5	7	9
12.	Karnataka	2	8	1
13.	Kerala	0	1	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	8	8	1
16.	Manipur	0	4	17
17.	Meghalaya	0	6	5
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	10	5
21.	Punjab	0	2	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	5	5
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	4	2
25.	Tripura	0	0	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	47	42	20
27.	Uttarakhand	4	1	0
28.	West Bengal	1	12	5
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total		111	199	183

**Statement-II**

*Details of custodial death cases registered by NHRC*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	14	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	7	8	5
4.	Bihar	4	6	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	5
6.	Goa	0	2	0
7.	Gujarat	9	9	5
8.	Haryana	6	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	5	6	4
12.	Karnataka	3	5	2

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	6	2	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8	5	8
15.	Maharashtra	20	31	20
16.	Manipur	0	1	1
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	2	1
19.	Nagaland	1	1	0
20.	Odisha	3	7	4
21.	Punjab	3	6	7
22.	Rajasthan	4	2	3
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	8	6	7
25.	Tripura	0	1	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	16	15	16
27.	Uttarakhand	0	4	1
28.	West Bengal	8	6	8
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	3	1
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	3
Total		126	148	134

**Statement-III**

*Details of monetary relief/compensation recommended by NHRC in all cases of HR violations*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of Cases	Amount Recommended	No. of Cases	Amount Recommended	No. of Cases	Amount Recommended
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	50,75,000/-	30	50,90,000/-	28	60,05,000/-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1,00,000/-	2	2,00,000/-	2	5,75,000/-
3.	Assam	7	23,50,000/-	13	53,95,000/-	21	83,50,000/-
4.	Bihar	29	53,85,000/-	46	79,27,000/-	42	1,72,11,000/-
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	4,00,000/-	10	25,80,000/-	12	33,00,000/-
6.	Goa	1	1,00,000/-	1	50,000/-	1	5,00,000/-
7.	Gujarat	15	28,45,000/-	24	7,50,25,000/-	20	41,00,000/-
8.	Haryana	15	20,70,000/-	29	64,15,000/-	19	26,24,000/-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1,00,000/-	0	0	2	1,50,000/-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	12,00,000/-	6	16,25,000/-	5	23,00,000/-
11.	Jharkhand	19	22,10,000/-	30	55,11,000/-	35	80,45,000/-
12.	Karnataka	12	19,50,000/-	15	25,00,000/-	13	16,90,000/-
13.	Kerala	2	4,00,000/-	9	15,60,000/-	5	9,70,000/-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	8,50,000/-	15	29,50,000/-	17	49,82,000/-
15.	Maharashtra	6	19,10,000/-	18	66,30,000/-	42	11,05,85,000/-
16.	Manipur	3	5,75,000/-	1	50,000/-	4	16,75,000/-
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	4	16,00,000/-	5	14,00,000/-
18.	Mizoram	1	6,50,000/-	2	6,00,000/-	2	5,50,000/-
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2	2,00,000/-
20.	Odisha	2	6,00,000/-	9	67,00,000/-	8	25,25,000/-
21.	Punjab	8	13,20,000/-	6	5,25,000/-	7	19,00,000/-
22.	Rajasthan	10	17,15,000/-	5	5,00,000/-	16	29,70,000/-
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	1,00,000/-
24.	Tamil Nadu	12	15,65,000/-	20	34,97,500/-	12	21,30,000/-
25.	Tripura	1	5,00,000/-	3	8,20,000/-	4	9,00,000/-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	193	2,54,79,000/-	251	5,37,26,000/-	204	5,37,37,000/-
27.	Uttarakhand	5	5,40,000/-	7	29,30,000/-	18	64,95,000/-
28.	West Bengal	7	13,95,000/-	11	20,94,000/-	14	24,65,000/-
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	5,00,000/-	5	5,75,000/-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	15	15,49,000/-	14	16,55,000/-	21	34,45,000/-
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1	1,00,000/-	0	0	1	3,00,000/-

[English]

**JNNURM Projects**

\*649. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) received from the State Governments and Union Territories by the Union Government under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the present status thereof and the action taken so far by the Government thereon;

(c) whether some proposals are pending for consideration;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise alongwith the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared; and

(e) the names of the States which could not utilise their sanctioned amount during the stipulated period alongwith the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) 148 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) were received from State Governments/ Union Territories (UTs) including Maharashtra under Urban Infrastructure and Development (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, out of which 103 have been sanctioned. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) Details of State-wise projects appraised but not sanctioned under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The projects under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM are considered for approval subject to their conformity with the guidelines of the UIG, technical appraisal/compliance and availability of funds for the State. The States/UTs which could not utilize allocated amount within the Mission period i.e. 31.03.2012 are Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

The Mission has completed its normal tenure on 31st March, 2012. The Government has extended the duration for 2 years i.e. upto March, 2014 for completion of reforms and ongoing projects under JNNURM. There is no mandate to consider and approve fresh projects.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of DPRs received	No. of DPRs approved	No. of DPRs received	No. of DPRs approved	No. of DPRs received	No. of DPRs approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	3	2	0	4	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	1	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	1	0
7.	Delhi	1	20	0	1	1	0
8.	Goa	2	0	2	0	0	2
9.	Gujarat	3	4	1	1	6	1
10.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	2	1
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	2	1
13.	Jharkhand	0	0	2	1	2	0
14.	Karnataka	2	2	2	0	1	1
15.	Kerala	0	1	1	0	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	1	1	1	0
17.	Maharashtra	9	2	1	0	1	1
18.	Manipur	1	1	0	0	0	0
19.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Mizoram	7	0	0	0	0	3
21.	Nagaland	1	1	1	0	3	1
22.	Odisha	0	1	0	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	2	1	2	0	0	0
24.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Sikkim	2	1	0	0	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	0	1	4	1	0	0
28.	Tripura	2	1	0	0	0	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4	4	0.	0	0	0
30.	Uttarakhand	1	1	5	3	1	1
31.	West Bengal	18	12	24	8	10	13

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the project
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Optimization of Water Supply System in Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation and recycle and reuse of waste water for industrial use (Package-1)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Implementation of Cycle lane, footpath and Public Bicycle Scheme
3.	Gujarat	Augmentation of Karanj Sewage Treatment Plant under East Drainage Zone under JNNURM
4.	Gujarat	Augmentation of Singapore Sewage Treatment Plant under North Drainage Zone under JNNURM
5.	Gujarat	Water Supply System for East Zone of Surat Municipal Corporation, Surat
6.	Gujarat	DPRs for Automation (SCADA based) of the Sewerage System of Ahmedabad City
7.	Gujarat	Automation (SCADA base) of the Water Supply System of Ahmedabad City
8.	Karnataka	Construction of Grade Separator at Kittur Rani Chennamma Circle at Bangalore, Karnataka
9.	Jharkhand	Sewerage project for Jamshedpur City
10.	Jharkhand	Sewerage Scheme of Dhanbad
11.	Maharashtra	North Sewerage Zone project for Nagpur
12.	Nagaland	Construction of Retaining Wall along road from NH-61 to North Field School
13.	West Bengal	Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Maheshtala Municipal area (Phase-II)
14.	West Bengal	Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Rishra Municipality
15.	West Bengal	Drainage Scheme of Baruipur
16.	West Bengal	Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Kolkata Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport
17.	West Bengal	Integrated Storm Water Drainage System Rajahat Gopalpur Municipality

[Translation]

**Misuse of Foreign Contributions by NGOs**

\*650. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:  
DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Government monitors the receipt and utilisation of foreign contributions received by the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);

(b) whether the Union Government has received complaints against various NGOs being run by the family members of retired/serving Government officers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has also received complaints that certain organisations used the said foreign funds against national interests and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in such cases and also for strengthening the monitoring system?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Government monitors the receipt and utilization of foreign contributions by any 'person' in the Country through the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 framed under the Act.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There are reports of some organizations diverting funds for purposes other than the purposes for which the funds were meant. Such cases are being looked into.

(e) On the basis of the complaints received in the past and enquiries made, 24 cases have been referred to CBI, 7 cases have been given to State Police, 35 NGOs have been placed in Prior Permission category, Accounts of 30 NGOs have been frozen and 70 NGOs have been prohibited from receiving foreign contribution. The FCRA Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs is being strengthened by creation of new posts.

[English]

#### Food Stocks

\*651. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI R. DHROUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the Government has adequate stocks of essential commodities including foodgrains, pulses, edible oil and sugar to meet the domestic demand and the crisis of increasing food prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the demand and stock of foodgrains in the country during the last two years and the current year alongwith the estimated stock and demand after the ensuing procurement season, grain-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the other measures adopted by the Union Government to maintain sufficient stocks and to ensure adequate availability of foodgrains at affordable prices to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The stock of food grains — rice and wheat in the Central Pool as on 1st May, 2012 was 711.17 lakh Million Tonnes which is quite adequate to meet the requirements of the Public Distribution System during 2011-12.

There is sufficient availability of edible oils in the country to meet about half of the domestic demand and the balance in demand is met through imports. Current stocks of edible oils as on 1st April, 2012 at various ports is estimated at 7.65 lakh tonnes and about 6.80 lakh tonnes are in the pipelines.

Adequate stock of sugar is available in the country to meet the domestic demand during the current sugar season 2011-12 (October — September). Prices of sugar are stable in the domestic market at present. It has been the endeavour of the Government to make adequate sugar available at reasonable price in the domestic market through the policy of regulated release mechanism. Sugar production and domestic demand during the last two sugar seasons are as under:—

Sugar season (Oct.-Sep.)	Production (Lakh tonnes)	Estimated demand/ releases for domestic consumption
2009-10	188	212
2010-11 (Prov.)	243.50	208
2011-12 (Est.)	251.97	220

The estimated production of pulses as per third advance estimates for 2011-12 is 170.20 lakh tonnes. Demand of pulses during 2011-12 is estimated at 199.10 lakh tonnes. The gap is met through import of pulses.

The allocation of rice and wheat made from Central Pool stocks under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare schemes (OWS) during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are 520.90 lakh tonnes and 538.21 lakh tonnes respectively. In addition, based on demand further allocation of 162.15 lakh tonnes and 99.84 lakh tonnes of food grains was also allocated during the two years. During 2012-13 also, allocation of 527.58 lakh tonnes of food grains have been made under TPDS and OWS so far. Also, 15.50 lakh tonnes of additional allocation have been made during the year so far. The stock of food grains — rice and wheat — in the Central Pool as on 1st April of last two years and the

current year is at enclosed Statement. The stock of rice, after taking into account the likely offtake, as on 1st October 2012 is estimated to be 233.41 lakh tons and that of wheat as on 1st April, 2013 to be 247.20 lakh tonnes. Estimates of State-wise stocks of rice and wheat are not maintained.

Government has initiated several measures to contain price rise in essential commodities, These include (i) reduction in import duties to zero — for rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils (ii) extension of the period for duty-free import of white and raw sugar upto 30.6.2012

(iii) imposition of stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds, etc. (iv) extension of the scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 10/- kg. for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg. per month and subsidized imported edible oils with subsidy of Rs. 15/- kg. for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 litre per ration card per month and (v) ban on export of edible oils except coconut oil, branded oils in small consumer packs within quantitative limits and forest based oil and pulses except Kabuli channa and organic pulses upto a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum.

### Statement

*State-wise and Grain-wise Stock Position of Foodgrains in the Central Pool Since 1st April, 2010*

(In lakh tonnes)

State	1st April, 2010			1st April, 2011			1st April, 2012		
	Total Central Pool			Total Central Pool			Total Central Pool		
	Stocks			Stocks			Stocks		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	3.26	2.03	5.29	2.68	1.57	4.25	13.77	1.69	15.46
Jharkhand	0.65	0.62	1.27	0.51	0.28	0.79	1.11	0.11	1.22
Odisha	14.99	0.65	15.64	14.92	1.57	16.49	19.04	1.45	20.49
West Bengal	6.73	3.78	10.51	4.62	3.61	8.23	6.70	3.75	10.45
Assam	1.20	0.42	1.62	0.74	0.35	1.09	1.35	0.31	1.66
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.04
Tripura	0.20	0.12	0.32	0.38	0.06	0.44	0.20	0.05	0.25
Mizoram	0.10	0.02	0.12	0.17	0.01	0.18	0.10	0.00	0.10
Meghalaya	0.08	0.03	0.11	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.14	0.01	0.15
Manipur	0.11	0.03	0.14	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.02	0.13
Nagaland	0.20	0.07	0.27	0.11	0.04	0.15	0.20	0.00	0.20
Delhi	0.33	1.99	2.32	0.37	0.87	1.24	0.27	1.85	2.12
Haryana	12.78	38.15	50.93	15.57	29.84	45.41	18.48	50.49	68.97
Himachal Pradesh	0.09	0.14	0.23	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.04	0.09	0.13
Jammu and Kashmir	0.46	0.24	0.70	0.32	0.17	0.49	0.42	0.31	0.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Punjab	103.65	51.97	155.62	112.04	50.84	162.88	106.41	65.01	171.42
Rajasthan	0.20	16.93	17.13	0.37	15.45	15.82	0.37	18.99	19.36
Uttar Pradesh	26.18	7.05	33.23	19.18	9.95	29.13	25.50	15.20	40.70
Uttarakhand	2.64	0.45	3.09	2.30	0.29	2.59	2.04	0.46	2.50
Andhra Pradesh	34.27	1.65	35.92	39.43	0.58	40.01	52.77	0.95	53.72
Kerala	4.65	2.47	7.12	5.65	1.27	6.92	10.20	1.31	11.51
Karnataka	4.54	0.88	5.42	2.91	1.27	4.18	4.88	0.67	5.55
Tamil Nadu	14.69	2.16	16.85	21.23	0.73	21.96	19.99	1.02	21.01
Gujarat	0.44	6.23	6.67	0.98	4.39	5.37	1.43	4.32	5.75
Maharashtra	5.28	9.48	14.76	8.90	7.17	16.07	9.76	8.06	17.82
Madhya Pradesh	2.50	8.86	11.36	3.29	20.01	23.30	7.40	19.24	26.64
Chhattisgarh	23.28	0.36	23.64	27.80	0.68	28.48	27.70	0.52	28.22
Stocks In Transit	3.62	4.46	8.08	3.57	2.49	6.06	3.08	3.63	6.71
Wheat At Port	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (All India)	267.13	161.25	428.38	288.20	153.64	441.84	333.50	199.52	533.02

### Computerised Outlets of PDS

\*652. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether the process of computerisation of the Public Distribution System (PDS) outlets has been initiated in various States under the end-to-end computerisation programme of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such outlets computerised till date, State and UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any steps to fast track this process; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which all such outlets are proposed to be computerised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) All States/UTs have been requested to undertake end-to-end Computerisation of Public Distribution System (PDS) which includes Fair Price Shop (FPS) Automation, Computerisation of Supply-Chain, Digitization of Ration Card Database, SMS/email alerts on dispatch and delivery of foodgrains, setting up of Transparency Portal, Toll-free number for grievance redressal, etc.

As per reports received from States/UTs, there are over 5.06 lakh FPS in the country. FPS Automation has been initiated in States like Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu. However, State and UT-wise number of FPSs computerised till date is not available in the Department.

(c) and (d) A number of measures have been taken by this Department to fast track the process of computerisation of PDS. Computerisation of PDS has been taken up as a Mission Mode Project (MMP) under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) by the Central Government. As

per MMP guidelines, a dedicated institutional mechanism by way of an Empowered Committee (EC) and a Central Project e-Mission Team (CPeMT) for computerisation of PDS has been set up. States/UTs have also been requested to establish a two-tier structure at their level comprising a State Apex Committee as well as a State Project e-Mission Team (SPeMT).

Detailed guidelines for end-to-end Computerisation of PDS have been issued to all States/UTs covering various aspects such as the components of computerisation, software options, institutional mechanism, action plans of States, financial support, etc. Action Plan for computerisation of PDS have been received from 34 States/UTs. Details of PDS application software have been sent by the Department to all States/UTs. The application software prepared by National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been shared by it with State Information Officers (SIOs) of NIC. Infrastructural and financial support would be provided to States/UTs for Computerisation under the Plan Scheme for end-to-end Computerisation of PDS.

Secretary (F&PD) has been appointed the Chief Coordinator of computerisation programme vide Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 3.2.2012. Detailed directions to the Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all States/UTs have been conveyed by the Chief Coordinator for achieving prescribed milestones.

Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) on 20.04.2012 at New Delhi for development and implementation of additional Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) computerisation projects based on the WFP model in Rayagada district of Odisha.

The Department is in the process of setting up the PDSN. All States/UTs have been requested to send their willingness to participate in the PDSN. An Approach Paper prepared by National Informatics Centre (NIC) for creation of the proposed institutional mechanism, namely, PDSN, has also been sent to all States/UTs and other concerned agencies for their views/comments. Further, an ad-hoc core team has been set up in the Department for working on setting up of PDSN.

To ensure timely implementation of Computerisation of PDS, the progress is being reviewed in various meetings. A

Conference was also held on 8th and 9th February, 2012 where the issue of timelines for achievement of various milestones was discussed. As per the timelines sent to States/UTs, FPS automation is to be completed by all States/UTs by March, 2014.

### Production of Spices

\*653. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of various spices during each of the last two years and the current year, State-wise and spice-wise;

(b) whether the area under cultivation and production of spices including pepper have registered a decline in the country;

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

(d) the details of the schemes/programmes undertaken to increase production alongwith the steps being taken by the Government to increase the area under spice cultivation and boost the production of spices during the XIIth Five Year Plan; and

(e) the notable achievements made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research/Agricultural Universities in this regard during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Statement-I and II showing production of various spices in the country during each of the last two years and the current year, State-wise and spice-wise are enclosed.

(b) and (c) While the area under spices is more or less stable, the total production of spices in the country has increased over the last three years from 52.37 lakh MT during 2009-10 to 57.26 lakh MT during 2011-12. However, production of pepper has been fluctuating and has declined in 2011-12 compared to the previous year. Reasons for this, inter-alia, include the following:—

- Substantial number of pepper gardens have turned senile.
- Widespread incidence of pests and diseases resulting in low productivity.



- Replacement of pepper area with other lucrative alternative crops like rubber.

(d) The Department of Agriculture and 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 and Union Territories of the country for the holistic development of horticulture crops including spices. Under these Missions, assistance is provided for production of planting material, area expansion of spices crop, replanting/rejuvenation of senile plantation, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), technology dissemination, etc.

In addition, specific programmes have been initiated

for pepper rejuvenation in Idukki and Wayanad districts of Kerala. For Idukki district, Rs. 120 crore has been sanctioned to Spices Board as subsidy under NHM over a period of five years for rejuvenation of 60,000 ha of old and senile pepper gardens. In Wayanad district, Spices Board, Ministry of Commerce has undertaken a programme for replanting/rehabilitation of pepper.

(e) Indian Institute of Spices Research, National Research Centre for Seed Spices, and State Agricultural Universities have been involved in development of improved varieties of spices, development and standardization of production technologies including pests and disease management and transfer of technology for commercial adoption by farmers.

#### Statement-I

##### State-wise area and production of spices

(Area in 000' ha., Production in 000' MT)

State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12*	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	317.44	1266.87	289.21	1069.18	292.82	1129.31
Arunachal Pradesh	9.11	55.72	9.75	61.60	10.05	61.60
Assam	82.57	228.73	89.15	222.11	89.15	232.51
Bihar	11.28	12.36	13.01	12.54	13.01	12.54
Chhattisgarh	12.91	10.17	11.67	8.32	11.67	8.32
Goa	0.65	0.17	0.65	0.17	0.65	0.17
Gujarat	476.40	725.76	479.42	792.61	496.52	848.22
Haryana	13.16	66.69	15.11	77.86	15.10	81.75
Himachal Pradesh	6.35	15.92	6.64	19.56	6.63	19.56
Jammu and Kashmir	3.89	0.91	3.87	0.91	3.87	0.91
Karnataka	270.29	446.40	259.12	460.39	265.52	502.52
Kerala	255.11	125.75	234.76	113.13	242.00	106.04
Madhya Pradesh	265.55	395.67	287.52	413.65	299.91	461.17
Maharashtra	117.10	107.70	116.52	100.57	116.52	106.47
Manipur	17.68	15.30	10.47	24.14	10.47	24.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	16.69	71.69	16.78	71.44	16.78	75.81
Mizoram	20.75	107.02	21.45	110.55	20.65	114.98
Nagaland	10.85	37.45	7.46	38.50	7.46	39.06
Odisha	124.50	173.26	124.02	174.70	123.92	187.50
Punjab	15.93	40.59	18.42	63.53	18.37	68.21
Rajasthan	580.53	592.74	598.89	667.98	632.87	737.81
Sikkim	23.36	49.44	24.38	52.37	24.44	54.41
Tamil Nadu	136.56	287.60	134.28	341.16	135.60	378.99
Tripura	4.89	17.05	5.75	18.08	5.68	18.04
Uttar Pradesh	58.58	207.45	59.08	215.55	61.98	206.81
Uttarakhand	2.08	15.14	6.69	38.74	6.60	38.77
West Bengal	93.15	161.44	96.91	192.94	97.12	207.70
Puducherry	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.66	2.63	1.60	3.07	1.59	3.03
Total	2949.04	5237.63	2942.60	5365.37	3026.99	5726.38

\*2nd advance estimate.

Source: Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development, D/o Agriculture and Cooperation.

### Statement-II

#### Crop-wise area and production of spices

(Area: '000' ha., Production: '000' Metric Tonnes)

State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12*	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pepper	199.65	55.70	183.78	52.04	187.93	42.00
Ginger	156.09	679.29	148.82	701.99	158.07	772.19
Chillies	826.37	1481.35	792.11	1223.40	792.11	1260.10
Turmeric	170.97	783.14	195.07	992.94	198.97	1062.45
Cardamom	87.42	15.27	86.70	15.71	87.57	15.87
Garlic	194.26	964.16	202.86	1072.40	218.69	1163.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Coriander	529.52	491.27	530.86	482.23	562.31	530.20
Cumin	515.61	302.44	507.85	314.22	512.93	342.50
Fennel	51.68	83.91	61.68	105.32	67.93	115.89
Fenugreek	79.86	113.21	81.22	118.36	82.87	125.46
Ajwain	25.76	21.35	25.85	22.18	28.18	24.40
Other seed spices	24.37	21.17	37.61	39.55	39.87	43.51
Clove	2.20	0.94	2.43	1.17	2.50	1.20
Nutmeg	16.20	11.43	16.13	11.43	17.42	12.57
Tamarind	60.08	206.92	59.59	206.34	59.59	208.40
Cinnamon	0.51	0.04	0.51	0.04	0.51	0.04
Tejpat	2.44	4.98	2.44	4.98	2.44	5.00
Others	6.06	1.07	7.10	1.07	7.10	1.07
Total	2949.04	5237.63	2942.60	5365.37	3026.99	5726.38

\*2nd advance estimate.

Source: Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development, D/o Agriculture and Cooperation.

### Global Warming and Agriculture

\*654. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the adverse impact of global warming on agriculture in the country which has manifested unusual trends such as erratic rainfall, shrinking forest cover, rising temperature and increasing food insecurity;

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

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of global warming on different agro-climatic zones in the country;

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

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to meet the challenge of global warming and its impact on agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) All India summer monsoons (June to September) rainfall does not show any significant trend during the last century. However, three subdivisions viz., Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Kerala showed significant decreasing trend and eight subdivisions viz., Gangetic West Bengal, West Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Konkan and Goa, Madhya Maharashtra, Rayalaseema, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and North Interior Karnataka showed significant increasing trends during last century. Significant increasing trend has been observed in the frequency of heavy rainfall events over the West coast. The mean annual surface air temperature over India has risen by 0.56°C during 1901-2009. The Government has taken urgent steps to institute Climate Change Divisions in the Ministry of Environment and Forests (the Nodal Ministry for Climate Change in the Country) and in the Ministry of Agriculture to assess and monitor the changes in the climate scenario.

(c) and (d) The Government of India initiated studies related to Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment through

an ICAR Network Project on Climate Change (NPCC) consisting of 15 centres in the X Plan and subsequently extended it to 23 centres in the XI Plan across different agro-climatic zones. Analysis of occurrence of extreme weather events during past six decades has indicated an increasing trend in maximum one-day precipitation in the west coast of Maharashtra, south Madhya Pradesh, east Bihar, Assam and parts of Karnataka and eastern Uttar Pradesh. At the same time, frequency of occurrence of warmer days has significantly increased in parts of southern Rajasthan, western Madhya Pradesh, southern Chhattisgarh, western Gujarat and in parts of peninsular India. Over all, the NPCC studies indicate that climate change may reduce yield of timely sown irrigated wheat by about 6% by 2020. When late and very late sown wheat is taken into consideration, the projected impact could reduce the yield by 18%, if no adaptation measures are followed. Similarly, this study projects 4-6% reduction in yield of rice and up to 18% in respect of irrigated *kharif* maize, and 2.5% in rainfed sorghum by the year 2020.

(e) As part of the National Action Plan for Climate Change, 8 national missions have been proposed. One of them being the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) that has been formulated jointly by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Department of Agricultural Research and Education, in active consultation with stakeholders including State Governments, and has been approved in principle by Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change for the XII Plan. A scheme 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)' with an outlay of Rs. 350 crores for the period 2010-12 has been implemented by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The components of the scheme include: (i) strategic research on natural resources, major food crops, livestock, marine and freshwater fisheries for adaptation and mitigation; (ii) demonstration of available climate resilient practices on farmers' field in 100 most vulnerable districts of the country; (iii) strengthen research infrastructure and capacity building for climate change research; and (iv) sponsored research.

#### Doping Incidents in Sports

\*655. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) has recently conducted anti-doping tests on school

students particularly during the 57th National School Games in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government to check doping incidents among school students and promote dope-free sports in school games;

(c) whether a 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 details thereof and the findings of the said report alongwith the recommendations made therein; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the concrete steps being taken by the Government to stop such menace in sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Out of eighty one (81), eleven (11) samples tested positive for the presence of banned substances. The concern of National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) in the incidence of Anti-Doping Rule Violation by school children had been taken up with the authorities of School Games Federation advising them to exercise greater controls and checks in this regard. Also, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE) had been requested to consider inclusion of the ill effects of doping in their syllabus. NADA has conducted educational session on Anti Doping during the School Games and distributed Anti Doping related literature in the form of pamphlets, handouts, brochures and Doping Control Handbook in English, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam.

(c) No, Madam. The one-member committee has not submitted its final report so far.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) 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 on dope related issues amongst Sportspersons, Coaches and Support Personnel.
- (iv) Increase in Seminar/Workshops/Teaching Sessions with Athletes and Coaches.
- (v) Closer surveillance and vigilance on Coaches and Support Personnel.

**Pressure of Urbanisation**

\*656. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:  
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the population growth in the urban areas of the country is exerting enormous pressure on public transportation, housing, sewerage system etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has sought external

assistance from the other developed countries to solve these problems;

(d) if so, the assistance sought and provided by the countries during each of the last three years; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The population growth in urban areas is exerting pressure on basic urban services.

(b) According to figure released by census of India 2011 62% of urban households have access to tap water from treated source, 32.7% urban households have access to piped sewer system and 44.5% of urban households have access to closed drains for their waste water.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) According to information available in the Ministry, the assistance agreed to and provided by developed countries during each of the last three years for urban sector projects is as under:—

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of the Country	2009-10 Agreement Amount	2010-11 Agreement Amount	2011-12 Agreement Amount
Government of Japan	5973.49	0.0	1202.56
Government of France	0.0	0.0	467.80
Government of United Kingdom	379.21	0.0	0.0

In addition, the following two loan agreements have been entered into recently:—

- (i) Loan taken by National Capital Region Planning Board from KfW i.e. Germany for • 100 million (date of agreement 30.03.2012).
- (ii) Loan for Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase-III (IDP-222) for JPY 127,917 million (date of agreement 29.03.2012).

(e) To ameliorate pressures on cities, the Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in 2005. The Urban Infrastructure and Governance component handled by Ministry of Urban Development seeks to improve urban infrastructure and transport in 65 identified cities. The needs of the small and medium towns are catered to by the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium

Towns (UIDSSMT) programme., In addition, financial assistance for urban infrastructure is also being provided by the Ministry of Urban Development under the 10% Lumpsum scheme for the development of North Eastern Region including Sikkim, the ADB aided North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme and Pilot project on Development of Urban Infrastructure in Satellite Towns around the Seven Mega Cities, besides identified metro and other projects.

[Translation]

**Memorial for Munshi Premchand**

\*657. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had commemorated the 125th birth anniversary of Munshi Premchand;

(b) if so, whether the Government had proposed to

construct a memorial, research centre and library in honour of his memory;

(c) if so, whether the Government had laid the foundation stone for the said memorial at his native village of Lamhi in Varanasi region of Uttar Pradesh;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to develop and restore the ancestral house of Premchand as well as setting up of the proposed research centre and library?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. A Committee under the Chairmanship of the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Culture was constituted to commemorate the 125th Birth Anniversary of Munshi Premchand from 31st July 2005 to 31st July 2006. In the meeting of this Committee held on 3.11.2005, it was decided that Banaras Hindu University should take over the Memorial and Research Centre. An amount of Rs. 2 Crores was sanctioned to Banaras Hindu University on 30th March 2007. The foundation stone of Munshi Premchand Memorial Research and Study Centre has been laid by the Uttar Pradesh Government at village Lamhi, Varanasi on 28th July, 2011. The construction work has been awarded to the CPWD by the Banaras Hindu University about a year back but due to non-allotment of land measuring 0.249 acres by the Uttar Pradesh Government, the work could not be undertaken at the site.

[English]

#### FDI in Broadcasting Sector

\*658. SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

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

(a) the guidelines governing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the broadcasting sector in the country alongwith the present and proposed cap in various segments of this sector;

(b) the present percentage of FDI in this sector as compared to the total investment in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to initiate measures to increase FDI in the broadcasting sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the domestic sector is likely to suffer in this regard; and

(f) if so, the manner in which their interests are likely to be protected?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (f) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the broadcasting sector is governed by the FDI policy issued by Department of Industrial and Policy and Promotion (DIPP). Based on the recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), a proposal to revise FDI limits of various segments in broadcasting sector is under consideration of the Government. The existing and proposed FDI limits of Broadcasting Sector are given in the enclosed Statement. FDI inflows in the Information and Broadcasting (I&B) Sector, including print media, have been 1.77% of the total equity inflows during April, 2000 to February, 2012. A total of Rs. 13202.55 crore of FDI equity inflows have been received in this sector during this period. The revision of FDI Policy, towards higher levels of liberalization and rationalization, is an ongoing process which is also applicable to I&B Sector. Domestic sector is not expected to suffer on account of enhanced FDI in the broadcasting sector.

#### Statement

##### Existing and Proposed FDI Limits in the Broadcasting Sector

Sl.No.	Segment	Existing Limit	Proposed Limits	Entry Route (Proposed )
1	2	3	4	5
1	Teleport (Hub)	49%	74%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Automatic upto 49%.</li> <li>• Government route beyond 49% upto 74%.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5
2	Direct -to-Home (DTH)	49%	74%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Automatic upto 49%.</li> <li>• Government route beyond 49% upto 74 %.</li> </ul>
3	Headend-In-The-Sky (HITS) Broadcasting Service	74%	74%	-do
4(a)	Cable Networks-Multi System Operators (MSO) operating at National or State or District level	49%	74%	
			(provided they undertake upgradation of networks towards digitalization with addressability)	-do-
4(b)	Other MSOs	49%	Status Quo	Automatic
5	Cable Networks – Local Cable Operators	49%	Status Quo	Automatic
6	FM Radio	26%	Status Quo	Government
	Downlinking of TV Channels	100%	Status Quo	Government
8	Uplinking of TV News and Current Affairs Channels	26%	Status Quo	Government
9	Uplinking of TV Non-News and Current Affairs Channels	100%	Status Quo	Government
10	Mobile TV	No policy	74%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Automatic route upto 49%.</li> <li>• Government route beyond 49% upto 74%.</li> </ul>

### **Eradication of Hunger**

\*659. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government had committed itself, alongwith 198 other countries, for halving hunger and malnutrition by 2015 as a part of the Millennium Development Goals;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved therein indicating the annual targets fixed and achieved in this regard;

(c) whether several incidents of malnutrition and hunger have been reported from different parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of malnutrition/hunger deaths reported by National and International agencies during the XIth Plan period, year-wise; and

(e) the effective steps taken to check such incidents in future and achieve the targets set under the Millennium Development Goals in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The United Nations (UN) member States, including India, had set for themselves eight developmental goals – entitled 'The Millennium Development Goals' (MDGs). The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and targets come from the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 countries, including 147 Heads of State and Government, in September, 2000. Out of these eight (8) goals, MDG-1 is to Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger and under this goal; Target-2 is for halving, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. As per this Target, India is required to reduce the proportion of underweight (severe and moderate) children below 3 years of age from estimated 52% in 1990 to 26% by 2015.

In India, the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) coordinates the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) monitoring system and releases Progress Reports from time to time. The latest of this report brought out by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in 2011 is *Millennium Development Goals, India Country Report, 2011*.

As per *Millennium Development Goals, India Country Report, 2011*, the proportion of underweight children has declined by 3% points during 1998-99 to 2005-06, from about 43% to about 40%. There has been slow progress in this indicator and at the current rate of decline, it is expected to come down to about 33% by 2015. The Administrative Ministries such as the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development are implementing a number of schemes relevant to attainment of MDG targets. There has been progress in all indicators for goals. Since further progress is expected to be made in the remaining period upto 2015, it is hoped that performance with reference to the 2015 targets will be satisfactory.

(c) and (d) As per report of National Family Health Survey-III (NFHS-III), 2005-06; the prevalence of underweight among "under five" children is 42.5%. Women and men in age group 15-49 years; having Body Mass Index (BMI) below 18.5 are 35.6% and 34.2% respectively. However, no State Government/UT Administration has reported any incident of Malnutrition and hunger deaths in the country during the XIth Plan period to the Department of Food and Public Distribution.

(e) For achieving the target of Millennium Development Goals and to ensure food and nutrition security in the country and to ensure that people living below poverty line get adequate foodgrains, the Government has been providing foodgrains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population through the State Governments /UT Administrations under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) such as Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, Wheat Based Nutrition Programme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) — (Sabla), Annapurna Scheme, Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. Government has regularly reviewed TPDS for its strengthening by streamlining monitoring mechanism, vigilance, increased transparency, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and by improving the efficiency of Fair Price Shop (FPS) operations.

During 2012-13, a quantity of 543.08 lakh tons of foodgrains have been allocated to States/UTs under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) which include additional allocations of 60 lakh tons foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) families and 28.16 lakh tons of foodgrains under Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). Similarly, during 2011-12, the government made a total allocation of 638 lakh tons of rice and wheat including 123.69 lakh tons of additional allocations to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) families and 49.56 lakh tons under other Welfare Schemes.

As reported by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, malnutrition is a multifaceted, multidimensional and multi-sectoral problem. The main reasons for malnutrition are inadequate intake of food, Low Birth Weight, poor infant and young child feeding practices, frequent infections, poor socio-economic status, poor female literacy, high rate of population growth and low access of population to health, education, safe drinking water, environmental sanitation, poor hygiene etc. The Government has been implementing the following to improve health and Nutritional status of vulnerable population of the country:—

1. Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges was set up in October, 2008 for policy direction, review and effective coordination between Ministries which all will



have a sectoral responsibility for the challenge of Nutrition.

2. A National Nutrition Policy has been adopted in 1993 and a National Plan of Action for Nutrition (1995) is being implemented through various Departments of Government.
3. Reproductive Child Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) includes:—
  - Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to promote maternal health and institutional deliveries for better birth outcomes.
  - Focus on Maternal Health by promoting institutional deliveries improved coverage and quality of ANC skilled care to pregnant women, Post-partum care at community level.
  - Emphasis on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding.
  - Immunization of children to prevent them from both morbidity and mortality.
  - Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses and malnutrition.
  - Treatment of severe acute malnutrition through Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) set up at public health facilities.
  - Specific Programme to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A, Iron and Folic Acid. Vitamin A supplementation for children from 9 months to till the age of 5 years. Iron and Folic Acid syrup to children from the age of 6 months to 5 years. Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation to pregnant and lactating women and adolescents.
4. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) for promotion of

adequately iodated salt consumption at household level.

5. Nutrition Education to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification is being encouraged under both Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

[Translation]

#### Price Support for Pulses and Oilseeds

\*660. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a huge gap between the current production and demand of pulses and oilseeds in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the area under these crops in the XIIth Five Year Plan;
- (d) whether the Government has also launched a scheme to purchase pulses and oilseeds through the Central agencies under the Price Support Scheme (PSS);
- (e) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the farmers get adequate support price for pulses and oilseeds?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Details of Projected Demand (As per the Report of the Working Group of Planning Commission for the 11 Five Year Plan) and Estimated Production of pulses and oilseeds in the terminal year of the Eleventh Plan is as under:—

(Million Tonnes)

Year	Pulses			Oilseeds		
	Projected Demand	Estimated Production	Shortfall/Gap	Projected Demand	Estimated Production	Shortfall/Gap
2011-12	19.91	17.02*	2.89	53.39	30.06*	23.33

\*3rd Advance Estimates for 2011-12 released as 23.04.2012.

(c) In order to increase production of major crops including pulses and oilseeds in the country through area expansion and enhancement in productivity, Government of India has been implementing several crop development schemes/programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), etc. 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. In addition to above schemes, a new programme "Accelerated Pulse Production Programme (A3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has been started under NFSM since 2010-11 to take up the active propagation of key technologies for improving productivity of pulses.

(d) to (f) Under agricultural price policy, the Government every year fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSP) with a view to ensure that oilseed and pulses growers get remunerative prices for their produce. Ministry of Agriculture is implementing Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton through NAFED, as central agency. NAFED undertakes the procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton as and when prices fall below the Minimum Support Price (MSP). Since October, 2010, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and National Consumer Cooperative Federation have been appointed as central agencies for procurement of oilseeds and pulses under PSS, in addition to NAFED. However, farmers are free to sell their produce in the market if the prices rule above the MSP.

#### Foreign Citizens Apprehended at Airports

7361. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of foreign citizens including those from Afghanistan with expired visas apprehended from various airports in the country including Delhi Airport;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year, airport-wise;

(c) the reaction of the Government towards such incidents of breach in security; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the action taken against the guilty persons/officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The foreigners holding expired India visa at the time of entry into the country are generally refused entry after recording the version of foreigner for arriving on the expired visa. If the passenger has some emergency or health related problem and intends to seek landing permit facility, he/she is granted the same after charging fee of US\$ 40. However, some cases of expired visa, including of Afghan nationals, have come to the notice at Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai.

(b) Details of number of foreigners intercepted for holding expired Indian visa at Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai Airport are as below:—

Airport	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Delhi	18	41	27	12	98
Mumbai	18	28	8	5	59
Chennai	10	26	8	4	48

Details of number of foreigners intercepted for holding expired Indian visa, at the time of departure and off-loaded for regularization of their overstay at Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai are given below:—

Airport	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Delhi	89	106	81	48	324
Mumbai	13	23	44	21	101
Chennai	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) and (d) Law enforcement agencies maintain a vigil to intercept overstaying/missing foreigners. Central Government is vested with the powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations. Detection, deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. Central Government is also implementing a Mission Mode Project on Immigration, visa and Foreigners Registration and Tracking, which will also facilitate improved tracking of

foreigners by integrating and sharing information captured during visa issuance at Missions during immigration check at ICPs and during registration at FRROs/FROs.

#### Illegal Activities of Job Bureaus

7362. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that some of the registered job bureaus in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi are alleged to have been involved in selling girls for prostitution on the pretext of providing jobs;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against such bureaus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No such case against registered job bureau has been reported to Delhi Police. However, cases of sexual harassment and confinement of trafficked girls have been registered against placement agencies. The details of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year:—

Year	Number of Placement Agencies against which FIR registered	Person Arrested
2009	4	6
2010	7	10
2011	18	40
2012 (upto 30.4.2012)	4	6

The Delhi Police has taken following preventive and other deterrent measures to prevent trafficking of girls:—

- Delhi Police has established a special unit i.e. AHTU (Anti-Human Trafficking Unit) in each District to deal with such type of cases effectively.
- Anti-Kidnapping cell is already in place in Crime Branch who deal with this type of cases.

- The Police Station staff is being given regular refresher courses by several NGO's dealing in Child Trafficking cases.
- Every Police Station has been provided a list of NGOs for help in such type of cases whenever come to notice.
- Every Police Station has been directed to upload the details of missing child on ZIPNET immediately so that consolidated efforts are made to trace children.
- Raids are organized regularly to rescue children from work places especially engaged in hazardous activities alongwith different authorities.
- All ACsP/Sub-Division and SHOs of Delhi Police have been directed to brief their staff to remain extra vigilant in this regard.
- Public cooperation has been elicited through Eyes and Ears scheme to gather information about such activities and persons suspected to be involved,

[English]

#### JNNURM

7363. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of proposals received from the State Governments for release of 4th instalment for development of infrastructure in various cities/towns in the country including Koppal and Mysore cities under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission alongwith the present status thereof; and

(b) the funds released by the Union Government for this purpose during the last year and the current year, city/town-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) 241 Utilisation Certificates (UCs) requesting for release of 4th instalment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the projects approved under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been received during the Mission

period, out of which funds have been released for 228 UCs including the city of Mysore and request has been sent to Ministry of Finance Government of India to release funds in respect of remaining 13 UCs. No project has been received/ approved for Koppal under JNNURM.

(b) Details of funds released in respect of 4th instalment of ACA for the projects approved under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13, State-wise and city-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of State	City	2011-12 Amount of 4th Instalment of ACA released	2012-13 Amount of 4th Instalment of ACA released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	483.27	260.84
		Tirupati	322.60	—
		Vijayawada	4,187.95	—
		Vishakhapatnam	13,078.75	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	268.74	—
3.	Assam	Guwahati	6,321.15	—
4.	Bihar	Bodhgaya	—	—
		Patna	-	—
5.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	—	—
6.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	—	—
7.	Delhi	Delhi	—	—
8.	Goa	Panaji	—	—
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	3,255.79	—
		Porbandar	—	—
		Rajkot	1,135.09	—
		Surat	7,475.61	—
		Vadodara	2,982.20	—
10.	Haryana	Faridabad	—	275.26
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	—	—
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	—	—
		Srinagar	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	—	—
		Jamshedpur	—	—
		Ranchi	—	—
14.	Karnataka	Bangalore	1,709.33	—
		Mysore	2,500.00	—
15.	Kerala	Cochin	—	—
		Thiravananthapuram	—	—
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	2,295.31	3,354.13
		Indore	47.33	3,839.69
		Jabalpur	—	—
		Ujjain	—	—
17.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	21,088.93	4,036.55
		Nagpur	2,415.33	2,440.86
		Nanded	4,030.49	—
		Nashik	—	—
		Pune	15,451.56	—
18.	Manipur	Imphal	—	—
19.	Meghalaya	Shillong	—	—
20.	Mizoram	Aizawl	4,906.30	—
21.	Nagaland	Kohima	—	—
22.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	—	—
		Puri	—	—
23.	Puducherry	Puducherry	—	—
24.	Punjab	Amritsar	—	—
		Ludhiana	—	—
25.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	—	—
		Jaipur	2,094.55	—
26.	Sikkim	Gangtok	—	—
27.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	7,105.18	—
		Coimbatore	723.83	—
		Madurai	4,670.31	—

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Tripura	Agartala	—	—
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	—	—
		Allahabad	1,885.80	—
		Kanpur	10,241.72	—
		Lucknow	5,897.19	—
		Mathura	198.32	—
		Meerut	3,412.63	—
		Varan asi	—	—
30.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	840.32	—
		Haridwar	574.13	—
		Nainital	—	—
31.	West Bengal	Asansol	673.72	—
		Kolkata	4,994.57	—
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,37,268.00</b>	<b>14,207.33</b>

[Translation]

**Ownership Rights Through GPA**

7364. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the buyers of houses are actually entitled to get the ownership right of their houses on the basis of the General Power of Attorney (GPA);
- (b) if not, the justification thereof; and
- (c) the status of house owners in Delhi who have purchased houses from the DDA on GPA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the GPA/ Agreement to sell holders are being entertained for allowing conversion of DDA flats from leasehold to freehold as per the policy issued by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and in the light of Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment dated 11.10.2011.

(c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has stated that no allotment is made by DDA on General Power of Attorney basis. Allotment of flats are being made by DDA on freehold basis.

[English]

**BRTS Projects**

7365. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to introduce the Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) projects in all the States of the country;
- (b) whether the work under BRTS projects is being hampered pending the approval for revised proposals of approved projects;
- (c) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to clear/approve the revised proposals received from the various State Governments for BRTS;

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

(e) whether the Union Government is considering to provide 80% grants-in-aid to Jaipur city, Rajasthan instead of 50% Central grants-in-aid on the lines of sanctioned projects in Ajmer-Pushkar keeping in view the weak financial condition of the Municipal Corporation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be made available to Jaipur city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) is one of the admissible sector eligible for funding under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Projects duly recommended and prioritized by the State Government are considered for approval under JNNURM subject to its technical appraisal and availability of State allocation.

(b) to (d) Funds for all projects including BRTS are released as per guidelines of UIG of JNNURM. Revised proposals with respect to Jaipur and Vishakhapatnam BRTSs had been submitted by the State Governments' for review and approval under UIG of JNNURM due to some change of scope of work. The revised DPRs of Jaipur are with technical appraisal agency for appraisal and the Vishakhapatnam BRTS is to be considered by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) of the Ministry.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. Funds to the Mission Cities under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM are released based on the categorization of cities as per census 2001 which stipulates 50% grant to the city of Jaipur and 80% grant to the city of Ajmer-Pushkar in Rajasthan. There is no proposal to amend the stipulation.

#### NIA Chargesheet

7366. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to share National Investigation Agency's (NIA) chargesheet with Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NIA has chargesheeted many people of different countries for crimes committed in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Chargesheets filed in the Court are public documents. National Investigation Agency (NIA) has charge-sheeted only those foreign nationals who have been found involved in cases investigated by the NIA. Thus as on date, NIA is reportedly chargesheeted 14 foreign nationals.

#### Income from Sports

7367. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual income accrued to the Government/sports associations from sports including cricket;

(b) whether the income accrued from cricket games has been utilised for promoting other sports in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which such income is likely to be utilised for the other sports/games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Sports Bodies including Cricket are autonomous bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act and are responsible for promotion of Sports and games in India. The accounts of these bodies are maintained by themselves and expenses are made by these sports bodies as per their respective needs. The Government does not interfere in their day to day functioning.

The Ministry only supplements the efforts of the National Sports Federations (NSFs) by providing financial assistance in accordance with the approved norms under the scheme of 'Assistance to National Sports Federations'. NSFs who do not adhere to the guidelines laid down for them by the Government or any serious irregularities found in their functioning, appropriate action as deem fit is taken by the Government.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

### Deployment of CISF Personnel at Airports

7368. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) personnel presently deployed at the airports across the country, State-wise and airport-wise;

(b) whether there is a huge shortage of residential facilities for the said personnel posted at airports, especially in metro cities;

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

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to improve the availability of the residential facilities for the said CISF personnel; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) At present, 19574 Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) personnel are deployed at 59 airports across the country. The list (State-wise and Airport-wise) is enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (e) As per information furnished by CISF, the status of requirement, availability and deficiency of residential accommodation for CISF personnel deployed at 59 airports in the country, is as follows:

<b>Family</b>		
Requirement	Availability	Deficiency
11114	2883	8231
<b>Barrack</b>		
Requirement	Availability	Deficiency
10297	8578	1719

Residential Accommodation to CISF personnel deployed at airport is provided by the Airport Authority of India/Airport Operator concerned. The matter of deficiency in accommodation for CISF has been taken up with the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Ministry of Civil Aviation is the nodal Ministry and they are taking action in this regard.

### Statement

List of CISF Personnel presently deployed at the airport across the country (State-wise and Airport-wise)

Sl. No.	State	AIRPORT	Total
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	744
		Tirupati	41
		Vizag	121
2.	Assam	Dibrugarh	122
		Guwahati	226
		Jorhat	64
		Lilabari	40
		Shillong	40
3.	Bihar	Gaya	154
		Patna	183
		Raipur	173
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	173
5.	Delhi	Delhi (IGI)	4167
6.	Goa	Goa	308
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	613
		Bhavnagar	79
		Bhuj	62
		Porbandar	73
		Rajkot	107
8..	Himachal Pradesh	Vadodara	164
		Bhunter	48
		Shimla	71
9.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	216
10.	Karnataka	Bangalore	1070
		Mangalore	99



1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	Cali cut	305
		Cochin	458
		Trivandrum	443
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	168
		Gwalior	47
		Indore	233
		Khajuraho	77
13.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	137
		Mumbai	2706
		Nagpur	238
		Pune	265
14.	Manipur	Imphal	227
15.	Nagaland	Dimapur	92
16.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	228
17.	Punjab	Amritsar	419
18.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	509
		Jodhpur	64
		Udaipur	173
19.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	914
		Coimbatore	162
		Madurai	100
		Trichy	265
20.	Tripura	Agartala	194
21.	Union Territories	Chandigarh	131
		Diu	68
		Portblair	54
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	64
		Kanpur	27
		Lucknow	389
		Varanasi	151

1	2	3	4
23.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	121
24.	West Bengal	Bagdogra	119
		Kolkata	938
Total posted strength			19574

### Renaming of Area by DDA

7369. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has given its approval to rename the area from Sectors 6 to 10 of Nasirpur, Dwarka as 'Sector-1A, Dwarka' to the State Renaming Authority (SRA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the SRA in this regard; and

(d) the time frame by which the area would be renamed and signages put up by the DDA at relevant locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that DDA gave its no objection for renaming of pockets 6 to 9 Nasirpur, Dwarka as Sector-1A, Dwarka.

GNCTD has also informed that the proposal would be placed in the next meeting of the said SRA which will take a view in the matter.

### Cultural Management

7370. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign countries have expressed their interests in contributing towards cultural management of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the XI Five Year Plan, country-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken a decision in this regard; and

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

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### Deep Sea Fishery Policy

7371. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had abandoned the Deep Sea Fishery Policy in 2012-13 due to delays in clearance from diverse Government agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive the deep sea fishery sector within the next two fiscal years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps proposed to enquire whether foreign companies have been instigating complaints against the Deep Sea Fishery Policy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government through an Inter-ministerial Empowered Committee on Marine Fisheries and Specific Expert Group(s)/Committee(s) that are constituted from time to time, regularly reviews the deep sea guidelines and policies including the issues raised in various fora, to provide an enabling environment for the growth of deep sea fisheries.

#### FM Channel for Students

7372. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to have an exclusive FM channel for educating students in the remote and other areas of the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) All India Radio (AIR) does not have any **exclusive FM channel** for educating students in the country including remote areas.

However, Government has signed an agreement with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) for operationalisation of exclusive FM stations for educational broadcast at 40 places, including two stations at Cochin and Thiruvananthapuram in the State of Kerala. Out of these 40 stations, 37 are presently operational, and in 3 places viz. Jamnagar, Ludhiana and Bhubaneshwar, IGNOU has decided not to set up FM stations. IGNOU has informed that it is in the process of submitting a proposal to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting through Ministry of Human Resource Development to set up more Gyan Vani stations across the country under Phase-II after obtaining the approval of the competent bodies within IGNOU. The location of these additional Gyan Vani station will be finalised after obtaining the feasibility report from All India Radio and Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Ltd. and after giving due consideration. State-wise details of the 37 Operational Gyan Vani stations are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Stations	States
1	2	3
1	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
2	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
3	Guwahati	Assam
4	Patna	Bihar
5	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
6	Delhi	Delhi
7	Panaji	Goa
8	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
9	Rajkot	Gujarat
10	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
11	Bengaluru	Karnataka

1	2	3
12.	Mysore	Karnataka
13.	Cochin	Kerala
14.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
15.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
17.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
19.	Mumbai	Maharashtra
20.	Nagpur	Maharashtra
21.	Pune	Maharashtra
22.	Shillong	Meghalaya
23.	Cuttack	Odisha
24.	Jalandhar	Punjab
25.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
26.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
27.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
28.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
29.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu
30.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu
31.	Agra	Utter Pradesh
32.	Allahabad	Utter Pradesh
33.	Kanpur	Utter Pradesh
34.	Lucknow	Utter Pradesh
35.	Varanasi	Utter Pradesh
36.	Chandigarh	Union Territory
37.	Kolkata	West Bengal

#### **Guidelines for Employment Visa**

7373. SHRI ADHALRAO SHIVAJI PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing guidelines for employment visa including for the skilled workers;

(b) whether the security aspect of the country was taken into consideration while reviving the guidelines for employment visa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per the extant guidelines, an Employment visa may be granted to a foreigner if the applicant is a highly skilled and/or qualified professional who is being engaged or appointed by a company/organization/industry/undertaking in India on contract or employment basis. The basic principle that the Employment visa shall not be granted for jobs for which qualified Indians are available.

A minimum annual income of US\$ 25,000 is insisted, except the cases of foreigners working in Embassies, those working as ethnic cooks or teachers of any foreign language other than English and foreigners working on honorary basis in NGOs registered With India.

(b) and (c) Mechanism is in place to verify names of visa applicant against the match lists. There is also a mechanism of 'Prior Clearance' before issue of 'E' visa to foreigners of certain specified nationalities. At present, 'E' visa is not given to nationals of Pakistan. Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

#### **Awareness at Village Level**

7374. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to spread awareness at village level to mitigate the impact of natural calamities including earthquake; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India has not formulated any specific scheme for spreading awareness at village level to mitigate the impacts of natural calamities including earthquake. The Government however is implementing certain schemes which includes the component of awareness to mitigate the impacts of natural calamities including earthquakes like:—

1. National School Safety Programme to promote

culture of safety in schools by undertaking Information, Education and Communication activities, promoting non-structural mitigation measures and demonstrative structural retrofitting, at an estimated cost of Rs. 48.47 crore, is under implementation. The Scheme has got awareness component of Rs. 8.05 crore.

2. National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project Phase-I at a cost of Rs. 1496.71 crore to minimize the vulnerability to cyclone and making people and infrastructure disaster resilient is under implementation in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. Its one of the component envisages a framework for dissemination of cyclone warnings and advisories from the authorities to the community and to receive feedback in the event of a cyclone disaster. This two way communication system is meant to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities by addressing the critical gaps of early warning dissemination in a timely, reliable and efficient manner and providing an opportunity to the community to communicate with the authorities in the event of cyclone emergencies.
3. Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services has got an awareness component of Rs. 4.38 crore.
4. Revamping of Civil Defence set up in the country is with an awareness component of Rs. 2.60 crore.
5. Government of India has allocated Capacity Building grant for Disaster Response to the States for the period 2010-15. One of the activities which can be undertaken by the States relates to awareness generation programme of all stakeholders including villagers.
6. NDMA is carrying out awareness generation campaigns on various disasters including earthquake across the country through print and electronic media to prepare the masses during eventualities.

The National Disaster Response Force has been conducting Familiarisation and Community Capacity Building and Public Awareness Programmes to spread awareness amongst local community, members of panchayati

institutions/local bodies, NCC, NSS, village volunteers and other government and non-government stakeholders. More than 18 lakh community volunteers and other stakeholders have been trained by NDRF in different parts of the country.

[English]

#### Study on Traffic Problem in Delhi

7375. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the growing traffic problems, congestions, narrow roads in and around the tourist spots in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and outcome of the study; and
- (c) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the Transport Department of Government of NCT of Delhi and Ministry of Urban Development, no such specific study has been conducted.

However, in order to tackle the situation in a comprehensive manner in the NCT of Delhi, Delhi Traffic Police have prepared a Traffic Management Plan, which is based on the principles of road safety education, regulation, enforcement and engineering solutions. Based on this Delhi Traffic Police have taken a number of steps to decongest and streamline the traffic in the NCT of Delhi, which include adopting the traffic management measures for removing traffic congestion, ensuring safe and smooth flow of traffic and reduction in road accidents and pollution, closure of cuts to ensure uninterrupted and smooth flow of traffic, construction of slip roads, restriction or movement of slow moving traffic during specific timings, installation of intelligent traffic system, E-enforcement, acquisition of modern enforcement equipments such as Radar Speed Measurement Devices, Interceptors, Breath Analyzers etc.

#### Free Sugar Exports

7376. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had convened a high level meeting recently for considering a proposal to free sugar exports and clear the burgeoning stocks; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof alongwith the views expressed by the States including Andhra Pradesh in this regard?

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

(b) The Government has decided to dispense with the system of allocating mill-wise export quota and permit export of sugar without any restrictions. Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has been asked to monitor the quantity to be exported. The States were not invited for the meeting.

#### **National Food Security Mission**

7377. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Food Security Mission — Wheat in Bharuch and Narmada districts of Gujarat and the National Food Security Mission — Rice in Sheohar district of Bihar have not been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the criteria adopted for implementation of the Mission in different parts of 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 (c) The districts under NFSM-Wheat and NFSM-Rice have been selected on the basis of certain criteria. The districts with sizeable area under wheat and having irrigation more than 50% under the crop and productivity less than State's average were identified for NFSM-Wheat. Similarly, the districts having more than 50,000 ha. area under rice and productivity less than the State's average were covered under National Food Security Mission-Rice. Bharuch, Narmada districts of Gujarat; and Sheohar district of Bihar are not covered under NFSM-Wheat and Rice respectively as these districts do not fulfill the laid down criteria.

#### **Indian Film Makers in Global Market**

7378. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the emerging global markets for Indian films;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian film makers are planning to tap newer overseas market in the US, UK and South East Asia; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to extend needful support to such Indian film makers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (c) The Indian film industry hold great potential for marketing its product in different parts of the world. However, since the film industry is largely in private domain, neither reliable data is available to gauge the actual size of the global market for the Indian films nor does the Government maintain record of the initiatives of the Indian film makers to tap newer overseas market in the US, UK and South East Asia.

(d) The Government's role in the film industry which is almost entirely driven by private enterprise, is largely facilitative, developmental and promotional and is aimed at assisting the industry to tap its full potential. With a view to promoting Indian film industry in the country and abroad, this Ministry had two Plan Schemes, viz., "Export Promotion through Film Festivals in India and Abroad" and "Participation in Film Market in India and Abroad" during the 11th Plan period. The activities that have been undertaken under the above mentioned Plan Schemes during the Plan period 2007-08 to 2011-12 are as follows:—

#### **Participation in Film Market in India and Abroad:**

- (i) Cannes Film Market, France
- (ii) Film Bazaar, Goa
- (iii) European Film Market, Berlin
- (iv) MIPCOM
- (v) Cairo Film Festival
- (vi) Toronto Film Festival, Canada

- (vii) American Film Market  
(viii) Hong Kong Film Market

The India Pavilion set up in the above mentioned film markets provided a platform to the Indian film industry to negotiate/network with foreign buyers to market their films. Aspiring new directors have been promoted in the above mentioned film festivals/markets.

**Export Promotion through Film Festivals in India and Abroad:**

- (i) Successfully organized International Film Festival of India every year.  
(ii) Films under Indian Panorama have been screened in film festivals in India and abroad every year.  
(iii) Participated in various film festivals in India and abroad.

**Levy Sugar**

7379. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms fixed for levy sugar contributions from the States alongwith the actual contributions received during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;  
(b) the details of the mechanism in place for distribution of levy sugar; and  
(c) the per capita allocation of sugar, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per the extant policy, certain percentage of sugar produced by sugar mills

is requisitioned as compulsory levy for distribution in PDS at a price fixed by the Central Government in every sugar season. The percentage of the levy sugar requisitioned from the sugar mills during the last three years and current year is as under:—

Sl.No.	Sugar season	% of Levy sugar
1.	2008-09	10%
2.	2009-10	20%
3.	2010-11	10%
4.	2011-12	10%

The levy sugar so requisitioned is allocated, from among the sugar mills, for meeting the requirements of PDS of various States/UTs by the Central Government as per fixed norms.

(b) The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is entrusted with the responsibility of lifting, transporting and supplying sugar to all North-Eastern States except Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir and Island Territories. Rest of the State Governments/UT Administrations either themselves or through their nominated agencies (State Civil Supplies Corporations/Cooperative Federations) lift levy sugar from the allotted sugar factories. State agencies /FCI lift levy sugar after paying the ex-factory levy sugar price plus excise duty, cess on sugar, and education surcharge cess on excise and transport it to their godowns in their respective States. The responsibility of distribution of sugar through the Public Distribution System and maintaining smooth operation of PDS in the State lies with the respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

(c) A Statement showing the per capita norms State-wise is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Per capita allocation of sugar /State-wise and total allocation/State-wise for Public Distribution System (PDS)*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Per capita allocation of sugar (gms per month)	Total allocable quantity of sugar (Qty. in '000' Tonnes)		
			Standard Annual allocation	Annual festival quota	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500	116280	7614	123894

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	700	10008	94	10102
3.	Assam	700	220044	2896	222940
4.	Bihar	500	246192	7527	253719
5.	Chhattisgarh	500	54144	2013	56157
6.	Delhi	1271	31320	2316	33636
7.	Goa	500	1440	150	1590
8.	Gujarat	500	70092	4878	74970
9.	Haryana	500	29820	1924	31744
10.	Himachal Pradesh	700	56376	608	56984
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	700	83544	868	84412
12.	Jharkhand	500	83376	2551	85927
13.	Karnataka	500	103632	5350	108982
14.	Kerala	500	49236	3600	52836
15.	Madhya Pradesh	500	149292	5523	154815
16.	Maharashtra	500	201504	9014	210518
17.	Manipur	700	21156	208	21364
18.	Meghalaya	700	20448	200	20648
19.	Mizoram	700	7992	78	8070
20.	Nagaland	700	14148	128	14276
21.	Odisha	500	104484	3730	108214
22.	Punjab	500	16620	2392	19012
23.	Rajasthan	500	88104	5092	93196
24.	Sikkim	700	4692	50	4742
25.	Tamil Nadu	500	129840	6790	136630
26.	Tripura	700	31764	302	32066
27.	Uttar Pradesh	500	396156	15154	411310
28.	Uttarakhand	700	72396	782	73178
29.	West Bengal	500	169044	7796	176840
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1008	4668	74	4742
31.	Chandigarh	611	744	112	856
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	500	576	14	590
33.	Daman and Diu	500	132	12	144

1	2	3	4	5	6
34	Lakshadweep	1625	1380	22	1402
35.	Puducherry	583	2916	88	3004
Total			2593560	99950	2693510

#### Metro Rail Phase-IV

7380. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Metro Rail Phase-IV in Delhi has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked to be spent for each route?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### Demand for State

7381. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Bodos have threatened to intensify the Statehood movement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Some organizations are demanding separate State of Bodoland.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal. A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) has already been signed between the Central Government, Government of Assam and the Bodo Liberation Tiger (BL T) on 10.2.2003. The main clauses of the MoS inter-alia includes setting up of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) in the State of Assam under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. In order to protect the interest of the tribals, thirty (30) seats out of forty six (46) are reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the council. Legislative, financial, executive and administrative powers have been devolved for thirty nine (39) subjects transferred

to the council. Besides, inclusion of Bodo language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, revision of list of Scheduled Tribes for the State of Assam, setting up of a Central Institute of Technology, additional development package of Rs.100 crore per annum for 5 years over and above the normal plan assistance to the State of Assam, rehabilitation of BLT cadres, etc. have been agreed to in the MoS. Following action has been taken to implement the MoS:—

(i) The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India was amended for creation of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC).

(ii) General Election to the Council was held on 13.5.2005 and Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) took office. Further election to the council was held in the year 2010.

(iii) Scheduled Tribe (list) of Assam has been revised by amending the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes), Order 1950 to protect the interest of Bodo Tribe.

(iv) Bodo language has been included into the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

(v) Article 332 (6) of the Constitution of India has been amended by enacting Constitution (Ninetieth) Amendment Act, 2003 for ensuring the existing representation of the Scheduled Tribes and non-Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam from Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD).

(vi) The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) has sanctioned 52 projects worth Rs. 585.24 crore for creation of socio-economic infrastructure since the year 2004-05 and Rs. 505.29 crore has been released to the State Government of Assam for BTC. In addition to above, Rs. 67.37 crore were released during the years 2003-04 to 2008-09 for development of administrative infrastructure in the BTAD.



- (vii) Central Institute of Technology (CIT) has started functioning at Kokrajhar since 2006.
- (viii) 846 ex-BLT cadres have been recruited in the Central Police Forces (CPFs) and approval for appointment of 400 ex-BLT cadres as Special Police Officer (SPOs) has been given to State Government.

The Government is committed to implement MoS in letter and spirit. The Implementation of MoS is being reviewed in the Ministry periodically.

### Support to Sportspersons

7382. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any special recognition is given to sportspersons who brought laurels to the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the plight of sportspersons forced to sell their medals and personal sport equipment to meet their requirements;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the names of such sportspersons;
- (e) whether the Government proposes/is considering to extend adequate monetary support to such sportspersons so that such incidents to do not take place in future; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) For recognizing the achievements of the sportspersons and for providing financial incentives to the sportspersons who win medals in international sports events, the Ministry of

Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing the following schemes:—

- (i) Scheme of National sports Awards namely Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna, Arjuna Awards, Dhyan Chand Awards and Dronacharya Awards.
- (ii) Scheme of Special Awards to medal winners in international sports events and their coaches.
- (iii) Scheme of Pension to meritorious sportspersons.

(c) and (d) Whenever the instances of such plight of sportspersons have come to the notice of the Government, requisite financial assistance has been provided to such sportspersons. Names of sportspersons who have been given financial assistance during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing the Scheme of National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons, under which lump sum ex-gratia financial assistance is provided to outstanding sportspersons of yesteryears, who brought laurels to the country, but are now living in indigent circumstances. Under the Scheme, the assistance is provided for the following:—

- (i) Assistance to sportspersons living in indigent circumstances.
- (ii) Assistance for injuries sustained during training for and participation in international competition.
- (iii) Assistance to families of outstanding sportspersons living in indigent circumstances.
- (iv) Assistance for medical treatment.
- (v) Assistance to sports promoters such as referees, coaches and umpires, who were eminent, but are not well off and are in indigent circumstances.

### Statement

*Details of sportspersons given financial assistance from National Welfare Fund during last three years*

Year	Name of sportsperson/organizations	Amount paid
1	2	3
2009	1. Shrimati Jyotsna Bose (about 80 years old) Widow of Late Nirmal Kumar Bose	Rs. 1,00,000/-
	2. Ms. Barbara J. Francis, Ex-Hockey Player (70 years old) suffering from cardiac problems	Rs. 1,50,000/-

1	2	3
3.	Mrs. Sulinder Kour, W/o late Makhan Singh, Athletics (Gold medalist of 1964 Asian Games)	Rs. 3,00,000/-
4.	Ms. Sophia Rehman — widow of ex-footballer who took part in 1956 Olympics when India reached semi-finals	Rs. 1,50,000/-
5.	Mrs. Alphoncia Thangaraj -do-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
6.	Mrs. Bobby Kitty -do-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
7.	Mrs. Nanjamma M. -do-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
8.	Mrs. Khajabi -do-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
9.	Mrs. Lyra D'souza -do-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
10.	Shri J. Sreedharan, Boxing Coach, paralysed since 2006, given assistance for medical treatment	Rs. 3,00,000/-
2010	11. Shri Prabir Sarkar, physically handicapped sportsperson — given assistance for procurement of artificial limb	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	12. Shri M. Bharathan — ex-footballer, (67 years old) now living in indigent conditions — running a kiosk	Rs. 1,00,000/-
	13. Shri Hiralal Shaw — ex-wrestler, (74 years old) now living in indigent conditions	Rs. 2,00,000/-
	14. Shri Nasir Ali Syed — ex-chess player, (75 years old) now living in indigent conditions	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	15. Ms. Saly George — ex-volleyball player (Arjuna Awardee) — (50 Years old) — now living in indigent conditions	Rs. 2,50,000/-
	16. Shri Ajit Singh — Pole vault player, (24 year old) suffered spinal injuries in January, 2005 during National School Games — paralyzed since 2005	Rs. 3,00,000/-
	17. Shri S.K. Pathania — ex-athletics player (74 years old) — given assistance for medical treatment	Rs. 1,00,000/-
	18. Shri Ranjeet Khashaba Jadhav, son of Late Shri K.D. Jadhav — ex-Olympian who won bronze medal for India in 1952 Helsinki Olympics, in appreciation and recognition of achievements of his father when wrestling stadium in IG Complex was re-christened as KD Jadhav Stadium in 2010 before CWG 2010	Rs. 3,82,000/-
	19. Miss Padma Chorol, Sportswoman, Jammu and Kashmir — a budding player from Leh	Rs. 70,000/-
	20. Shrimati Sunanda K. Mangave widow of late Shri K.D. Mangave, Wrestler who secured 4th position at 1952 Helsinki Olympics — widow 80 years old — now living in indigent conditions	Rs. 2,00,00/-
	21. Shri Joby Mathew, an orthopedically Handicapped arm wrestling player — living in indigent conditions	Rs. 2,00,000/-

1	2	3
2011	22. Ms. Arunima Sinha, a national level player, who met with an accident on 13th April, 2011 and her left leg amputated.	Rs. 2,08,714/-
	23. Shri P K Banerjee Members of the Indian football team that participated in 1960 Rome Olympics	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	24. Shri Tulsidas Balaram -do-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	25. Shri S. Narayanan -do-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	26. Shri O. Chandrashekhar -do-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	27. Shri Fortunata A. Franco -do-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	28. Shri Chunni Goswami -do-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	29. Shri S.S. Hakim -do-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	30. Shri S.S.H. Hamid -do-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	31. Shri Arun Lal Ghosh -do-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	32. Shri Simon Sunder Raj -do-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	33. Shrimati Alphoncia Raj widow of Shri P. Thanga Raj -do-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	34. Shrimati Kannan Kamalabai widow of Late Shri D. Kannan -do-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	35. Shrimati D. Devdas widow of Late Devdas -do-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	36. Shrimati Barbara J. Francis, Ex-Hockey Player (70 years old) suffering from cardiac problems	Rs. 2,00,000/-
	37. Shri Kaushalender Singh, Physically handicapped sportsperson, living in indigent circumstances	Rs. 2,00,000/-
	38. Joginder Singh Bedi, (Arjuna Awardee), physically handicapped sportsperson, living in indigent conditions	Rs. 2,00,000/-
	39. Shrimati Farzana Khan, former Football player, living in indigent conditions	Rs. 5,00,000/-
	40. Shri Desh Prem Azad, coach of cricketer Kapil Dev, given assistance for medical treatment	Rs. 3,44,703/-
	41. Shri Yuvraj Singh (Cricket), given assistance for medical treatment	Rs. 5,00,000/-
	42. Ms. Nisha Rani Dutta, Archery player, living in indigent circumstances, who was forced to sell her bow	Rs. 5,00,000/-

[Translation]

**Promoting Agricultural Schemes in Madhya Pradesh**

7383. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various schemes implemented in

Madhya Pradesh including Bundelkhand region for encouraging horticulture, plantation of trees and fisheries during the last three years and the current year, locaton-wise;

(b) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research or some other institution has developed any new technique for the development of this area;

- (c) if so, the details thereof; and  
 (d) the other steps taken by the Union 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) The following schemes are being implemented in Madhya Pradesh, including Bundelkhand Region of the State, by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture:—

- (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for development of agriculture and allied sector as per States requirements;
- (ii) National Horticulture Board (NHB) for Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post Harvest Management of Horticulture Crops; and
- (iii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for holistic development of horticulture, including planting of trees of horticultural crops, covering only 39 districts in the State and all the districts of Bundelkhand Region.

RKVY and NHB are applicable to the whole State.

The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing the following schemes on fisheries development in Madhya Pradesh:—

- (i) Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture.
- (ii) Development of Marine Fisheries Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations.
- (iii) National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen.
- (iv) National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB).

Above programmes are demand driven by farmers.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has identified 13 varieties and 9 hybrids of vegetables for release and notification in Madhya Pradesh. Agro-techniques have been developed for growing potato by the Central Potato Research Station, Gwalior. The Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur is involved in developing improved varieties and agro-techniques for fruits. The Fisheries Research Institute of ICAR has established a Research Centre at Panwarkheda, Hosangabad district under Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai, which is involved in production of hybrid Catla seed, high density rearing of carp seed, natural breeding and seed production of Magur, prawn culture, conservation of mahseer,

production of economic traits of Rohu and development of aquaculture.

[English]

#### Urban Transport

7384. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has decided to undertake a demonstration project involving huge capacity building programme for urban transport in select cities with support of the World Bank-United Nation Development Programme and Global Environment Facility;
- (b) if so, whether this will be done under the National Sustainable Habitat Mission; and
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented in the country?

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

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Capacity building is a continuous process. However, the World Bank-United Nation Development Programme-Global Environment Facility supported project is targeted for completion by 2014.

#### Preserving Heritage through Art

7385. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is encouraging the preservation of cultural heritage through art;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken in this direction during the XI Five Year Plan period, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and the amount spent thereon, year-wise; and
- (c) the action plan prepared for the current year, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Government of India implements schemes for the protection, development, preservation and promotion of all forms of art and culture throughout the country. These activities are carried out by the attached/subordinate and autonomous organizations under Ministry of Culture.

(b) and (c) Grants and financial assistance is not released State-wise but under various schemes. The total amount released by Ministry of Culture during XI Five Year Plan and the allocation of the current year, organization-wise and Scheme-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***Scheme-wise Plan Allocation and Expenditure from 2007-08 to 2011-12 and Allocation for 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Organization/Schemes	XI Plan 2007-12 Outlay	Total			2007-08		
			B.E.	R.E.	Actual Exp.	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	Archaeological Survey of India	650.00	593.00	639.53	646.53	98.00	89.00	90.88
II	Direction and Admn.	5.00	5.40	6.38	5.55	1.00	0.70	0.68
III	Promotion and Dissemination							
<b>IIIA</b>	<b>Akademies</b>							
1	Sangeet Natak Akademi	80.00	56.50	64.55	112.17	10.50	10.50	14.44
2	National School of Drama	80.00	63.50	67.70	112.94	11.00	13.50	16.50
3	Sahitya Akademi	55.00	51.75	48.16	60.43	9.75	9.60	10.55
4	Lalit Kala Akademi	35.00	31.50	36.10	45.39	5.50	5.00	5.71
	<b>New Schemes</b>							
5	Scheme for Setting up of National/ Regional Schools of Drama		0.00	0.00	0.00			
6	Scheme for Support to State Academies		0.00	0.00	0.00			
<b>IIIB</b>	<b>Promotion and Dissemination</b>							
1	Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi	60.00	48.50	60.13	69.35	8.50	9.98	11.35
2	Award of Scholarships to Artists in the field of performing, Literacy and visual Arts.	30.00	33.00	30.40	28.17	4.50	4.50	4.50
3	Zonal Cultural Centres	100.00	72.00	77.12	125.12	13.00	11.00	16.74
4	Financial Assitance for Professional Group and Individuals for Specfied Performing Art Projects	80.00	96.00	107.50	121.92	11.00	11.00	10.85
5	Building Grant to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	45.00	34.58	18.49	8.32	7.00	5.09	3.39
6	Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances	20.00	20.50	25.25	32.40	3.00	3.00	2.53
7	Setting up of Multi-purpose Complexes	10.00	12.50	9.95	18.53		3.60	7.76

(Rs in crore)

2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13
B.E.	R.E.	Actual Exp.	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Exp.	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Exp.	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Exp.	B.E.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
111.00	114.00	106.93	111.00	127.00	126.31	121.00	139.78	154.24	152.00	169.75	168.17	192.40
1.00	1.30	0.98	1.00	0.90	0.91	1.00	1.40	1.27	1.40	2.08	1.71	2.25
11.50	11.35	20.96	11.50	12.20	17.03	11.50	19.00	36.95	11.50	11.50	23.79	11.00
13.00	13.00	22.25	13.00	12.55	18.74	13.00	15.15	28.65	13.50	13.51	26.80	15.00
10.50	10.00	12.89	10.50	6.30	9.13	10.50	11.76	13.87	10.50	10.50	13.99	12.00
6.00	11.00	14.25	6.00	4.85	8.20	7.00	9.14	10.14	7.00	6.11	7.09	7.00
												0.50
												0.50
10.00	13.25	12.10	10.00	13.90	15.48	10.00	13.00	15.99	10.00	10.00	14.43	11.00
7.00	6.90	5.81	7.00	4.50	4.49	7.00	7.00	7.16	7.50	7.50	6.21	7.90
14.00	13.50	26.16	14.00	12.75	21.16	14.00	12.95	23.45	17.00	26.92	37.61	31.00
16.00	16.00	18.38	16.00	24.50	26.90	25.00	25.00	30.16	28.00	31.00	35.63	37.63
8.48	4.40	0.72	8.10	2.101	1.30	5.00	3.90	1.27	6.00	3.00	1.64	4.00
3.25	3.25	2.54	3.25	3.10	6.80	4.50	9.40	10.73	6.50	6.50	9.80	7.50
2.00	2.60	6.09	2.00	1.00	1.72	3.00	1.75	2.52	5.50	1.00	0.44	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	National Cultural Fund	14.94	6.71	6.22	6.65	3.00	3.00	3.00
9	Asstt. to cultural Organisations with National Presence	15.00	16.80	18.42	15.75	3.80	1.71	1.51
10	Financial Assistance for Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal/Folk Art	10.00	5.50	4.65	1.55	2.00	1.90	1.02
11	Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai	20.00	14.00	14.31	14.56	2.50	2.05	2.06
12	Financial Assistance for Research Support to Voluntary Organisations engaged in Cultural Development	10.00	13.20	20.45	24.02	1.60	1.40	1.18
13	Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas	5.00	5.25	4.30	2.33	1.00	0.75	0.74
14	Asstt. for preparation of candidature file for nomination by UNESCO for both tangible and intangible heritage of humanity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
15	Asstt. for preservation and promotion intangible heritage of humanity*	5.00	7.60	3.61	1.53	4.00	1.94	1.53
16	Scheme for the Safeguarding and other Protective Measures in the area of intangible Heritage and Cultural Diversity (arising out of UNESCO convention)	5.00	1.30	1.16	0.80	0.10	0.00	0.00
17	Awareness creation in the area of Intellectual Property Right (IPR) and setting up of a National IPR cell for creative Artists and Artisans	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
18	Cultural Heritage Volunteers (CHV) Scheme	53.00	3.82	0.63	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00
19	Pilot Scheme for Cultural Industries	5.00	2.99	1.01	0.45	0.50	0.00	0.00
20	Indian Literature Abroad	0.00	1.45	0.46	0.02			
21	Centre for Management of Cultural Resources	40.00	2.07	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
22	Creating National Artists Welfare Fund	0.00	11.00	1.94	0.00			
23	Flexible Engagements of Scholars in Knowledge Institutions of the Ministry	5.00	5.00	3.55	0.46			
24	Setting up of National Centre for performing Art	0.00	1.01	0.02	0.00			
	<b>New Schemes</b>							
25	Scheme for TV Programming on Art and culture		0.00	0.00	0.00			





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26	Scheme for Setting up of Centres of Excellence		0.00	0.00	0.00			
27	Setting up of International Cultural Centers (at Kolkata and Chennai)		0.00	0.00	0.00			
28	Scheme for Sustaining the Living and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India		0.00	0.00	0.00			
29	Scheme of Financial Assistance for Publication of magazines and journals dedicated to Indian culture and Heritage.		0.00	0.00	0.00			
30	Scheme of MIS and automation of Grants-in-aid schemes		0.00	0.00	0.00			
31	Permanent Pavilion of India in Venice Biennale		0.00	0.00	0.00			
Total (Promotion and Dissemination)		782.94	618.23	626.12	802.86	102.60	99.52	115.36
<b>IV</b>	<b>Anthropology and Ethno.</b>							
1	Indira Gandhi Rastriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal	32.00	39.50	35.55	39.52	5.00	4.60	5.20
2	Anthropological Survey of India	36.00	46.00	42.75	44.92	6.50	6.00	7.21
	<b>New Scheme</b>							
3	Assistance to State Government Institutions and organizations for documentations and dissemination of research results		0.00	0.00	0.00			
Total (Anthropology and Ethno.)		68.00	85.50	78.30	84.44	11.50	10.60	12.41
<b>V</b>	<b>Archives and Archival Libraries</b>							
1	National Archives of India	30.00	23.00	19.50	20.90	4.00	2.00	1.91
2	Asiatic Society, Kolkata	15.00	43.10	31.60	25.78	3.00	3.25	3.25
3	Asiatic Society, Mumbai	2.00	3.85	3.85	4.25	0.35	0.35	0.35
4	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Lib.	10.00	11.29	6.81	4.73	2.50	1.21	0.21
5	TMSSML	3.00	4.40	3.57	2.05	0.50	0.40	0.29
6	Rampur Raza Library	13.00	15.35	11.94	11.74	2.00	1.80	1.80
7	National Mission for Preservation of Manuscript	30.00	41.50	35.41	30.24	8.50	6.37	6.37
8	National Archives for Audio Visual Materials	0.00	1.40	0.41	0.00			
Total (Archives)		103.00	143.89	113.14	99.69	20.85	15.38	14.18

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
												0.50
												0.50
									0.00			0.50
									0.00			0.50
									0.00			0.50
									0.00			0.01
121.22	119.08	150.54	121.25	112.40	141.22	132.03	145.81	199.73	141.13	149.31	196.01	170.97
6.50	6.40	7.37	9.50	8.45	9.48	9.50	7.10	7.47	9.00	9.00	10.00	9.00
8.50	8.50	9.58	10.50	9.75	9.46	10.50	8.50	9.54	10.00	10.00	9.13	11.50
												0.50
15.00	14.90	16.95	20.00	18.20	18.94	20.00	15.60	17.01	19.00	19.00	19.13	21.00
4.50	3.80	3.58	4.50	3.75	2.94	5.00	5.00	4.88	5.00	5.00	7.59	5.70
4.00	3.75	3.75	21.00	10.50	8.40	8.00	7.00	5.13	7.10	7.10	5.25	7.20
0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.62	1.00	1.00	0.78	1.00
1.69	0.84	1.06	4.10	3.40	2.53	1.50	0.05	0.00	1.50	1.31	0.93	1.50
0.80	0.80	0.72	1.50	1.00	0.60	1.10	0.87	0.44	0.50	0.50		0.50
2.40	2.40	2.95	3.90	3.50	3.50	4.05	1.24	1.24	3.00	3.00	2.25	3.00
9.50	9.50	8.33	9.00	6.00	0.00	7.50	7.00	8.50	7.00	6.54	7.04	6.50
					0.00	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.40	0.40		0.50
23.39	21.59	20.89	45.00	29.15	18.97	29.15	22.17	21.81	25.50	24.85	23.84	25.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>VI Buddhist and Tibetan Studies</b>								
1	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies	35.00	39.01	33.22	32.64	7.50	6.00	5.94
2	Central Institute of Hr. Tibetan Studies	22.00	24.10	23.60	24.37	3.00	3.00	3.00
3	Asstt. for dev. of Buddhist/Tibetan Inst.	18.00	17.70	11.30	14.80	3.70	2.50	3.90
4	Tibet House, Delhi	1.91	1.90	1.90	1.90	0.30	0.30	0.30
5	Central Institute of Himalayan Cul. Studies	0.00	0.04	0.04	9.01			
6	Tawang Monastery	0.00	0.05	0.05	3.84	0.01	0.01	0.41
7	Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Sikkim	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.61			
8	Library of Tibetan Works and Archives	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50			
<b>New Scheme</b>								
9	Bodh Darshan Higher Studies School		0.00	0.00	0.00			
Total (Bhuddist and Tibetan Studies)		76.96	83.41	70.72	87.67	14.51	11.81	13.55
<b>VII IGNC A</b>		<b>140.00</b>	<b>145.00</b>	<b>134.68</b>	<b>154.20</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>37.00</b>	<b>40.15</b>
<b>VIII Museums</b>								
1	National Museum	60.00	50.00	42.50	36.05	10.00	7.00	5.96
2	Science Cities	70.00	67.28	54.69	48.87	13.00	10.89	10.39
3	Victoria Memorial Hall	50.00	60.50	32.39	24.79	7.00	6.70	4.90
4	Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and local museums	60.00	65.34	61.00	56.98	9.00	7.00	6.99
5	National Council of Science Museums	100.00	99.00	107.79	130.78	17.00	19.19	20.03
6	N.R.L.C., Lucknow	10.00	11.60	11.37	9.00	1.20	1.20	1.17
7	Allahabad Museum	8.00	12.24	6.97	4.24	1.44	1.00	1.12
8	National Museum Institute of History of Arts, Conservation and Museology	40.00	17.50	15.10	10.59	3.50	3.00	2.38
9	Salar Jung Museum	42.00	48.50	47.91	46.20	7.50	7.11	6.96
10	National Gallery of Modem Art	40.00	32.50	35.80	32.89	4.50	4.00	2.34
11	Indian Museum	60.00	70.00	40.35	27.47	8.50	3.98	3.97

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
7.00	5.47	5.33	8.51	8.00	7.62	8.50	7.30	7.30	7.50	6.45	6.45	7.00
4.00	4.00	3.99	5.50	5.00	5.30	5.80	5.80	6.28	5.80	5.80	5.80	6.00
5.00	3.50	3.79	4.50	1.80	2.48	3.50	2.50	3.60	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.50
0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	2.00	0.001	0.001	7.01	1.51
0.01	0.01	0.45	0.01	0.01	0.96	0.01	0.01	1.01	0.01	0.01	1.01	0.01
								0.00	0.11	0.11	0.61	0.11
								0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.55
												1.00
16.32	13.29	13.86	18.83	15.12	16.66	18.32	16.12	20.69	15.43	14.38	22.91	18.18
<b>25.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>29.50</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>22.68</b>	<b>24.55</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>
10.00	8.00	6.57	10.00	7.50	6.39	10.00	10.00	9.67	10.00	10.00	7.46	8.90
12.00	11.50	6.00	19,28	9.30	8.50	12.00	12.00	12.80	11.00	11.00	11.18	11.00
7.50	6.15	3.00	21.00	6.50	4.11	11.00	6.01	5.85	14.00	7.03	6.93	7.20
12.00	12.00	7.71	14.84	12.50	11.67	14.50	14.50	14.82	15.00	15.00	15.79	15.50
19.00	22.50	22.26	20.00	18.20	22.73	21.00	21.00	30.96	22.00	26.90	34.80	31.00
3.00	3.00	2.16	3.00	2.77	2.01	2.20	2.20	2.05	2.20	2.20	1.61	2.50
1.80	1.46	0.99	4.00	2.45	0.72	2.50	2.04	1.41	2.50	0.02		2.50
4.00	2.10	1.60	2.00	2.00	0.61	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.40
8.00	8.00	7.94	15.00	14.80	13.30	10.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	9.00
5.00	4.50	3.81	7.00	5.30	6.11	7.00	13.00	11.52	9.00	9.00	9.11	9.00
B.50	11.50	3.89	29.00	9.50	6.95	12.00	7.89	7.89	12.00	7.48	4.77	7.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	Scheme for Modernisation of Museums in Metro Cities	70.00	31.50	26.50	23.30	0.50	0.00	0.00
13	Vrindavan Research Institute, Vrindavan	0.00	0.93	0.93	0.93			
<b>New Schemes</b>								
14	Scheme for Public Private Partnership (PPP) for providing financial assistance for establishment of large scale museums		0.00	0.00	0.00			
15	Scheme for financial assistance for digitization of Museum collections for making their catalogues/images available over internet.		0.00	0.00	0.00			
16	Capacity Building and training scheme for museum professionals		0.00	0.00	0.00			
17	Scheme for financial assistance for Management Course and other Additional academic facilities for museum-related disciplines		0.00	0.00	0.00			
18	Scheme for financial assistance for establishment of a National Heritage Sites		0.00	0.00	0.00			
19	Scheme for financial assistance to National Monument Authority		0.00	0.00	0.00			
20	Scheme for financial assistance for the proposed National Museum Authority		0.00	0.00	0.00			
21	Scheme for financial assistance for establishment of a Central cultural university	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Total (Museums)		610.00	566.89	483.30	452.09	83.14	71.07	66.21
<b>IX Public Libraries</b>								
1	Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation	110.00	140.50	145.50	163.87	25.00	22.00	24.19
2	National Library	35.00	62.50	56.37	46.79	7.00	4.97	4.71
3	Delhi Public Library	20.00	20.75	20.42	17.84	2.50	1.00	1.00
4	Central Reference Library	2.50	2.60	2.50	2.24	0.40	0.35	0.20

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
7.00	7.00	7.00	10.00	5.50	9.10	6.00	6.00	7.20	8.00	8.00		9.00
					0.00	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
												0.50
												0.50
												0.50
												0.50
												5.00
												0.50
											0.50	
97.80	97.71	72.93	155.12	96.32	92.20	112.63	109.07	117.60	118.20	109.13	103.15	126.50
26.50	26.50	30.00	28.50	31.50	35.00	30.00	35.00	38.50	30.50	30.50	36.18	33.00
7.00	6.75	6.86	18.50	14.65	9.16	15.00	15.00	12.40	15.00	15.00	13.66	15.00
4.25	3.50	3.50	4.00	5.80	6.07	5.00	5.67	4.08	5.00	4.45	3.19	5.00
0.50	0.50	0.70	0.50	0.45	0.41	0.60	0.60	0.57	0.60	0.60	0.36	0.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	Central Library, Mumbai	2.00	1.00	0.80	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00
6	Connemara Library	3.00	4.40	3.70	3.62	0.60	0.60	0.60
7	Central Sectarial Library	12.00	11.60	9.92	5.83	2.00	1.50	1.19
8	Setting up of a National Mission on Libraries, leading to the formation of a Commission	180.00	16.00	0.75	0.04	0.50	0.00	0.00
9	Plan Scheme for Promotion and Dissemination of Awareness about Indian Culture and Heritage	20.00	4.12	0.04	0.05	0.50	0.00	0.00
i	Financial Assistance for Book Fairs, Book Exhibitions and participation in International Book Fairs/Publishing Events etc.		1.00	1.00	0.00			
ii	Financial Assistance to Publishing (a) Research on Culture (b) Important Manuscript (c) Record of History (d) Co-publishing of Book on Culture		0.00	0.00	0.00			
iii	Financial Assistance to Library/ Cultural Institute for preservation and conservation of old and rare document/ manuscript (c) Record of History (d) Co-publishing of Book on culture	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Total (Lib.)		384.50	264.47	241.00	240.28	38.70	30.42	31.89
<b>X</b>	<b>Memorials, Centenaries and Others</b>							
1	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara	14.00	15.20	13.00	13.05	3.00	2.00	2.05
2	Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti	50.00	45.00	37.03	36.51	6.00	6.00	6.80
3	Nehru Memorial Museum and Library	40.00	22.26	54.70	58.53	3.50	23.50	22.45
4	Centenary Celebrations (Support for Khalsa Heritage Project)	34.00	56.00	37.00	27.09	19.00	7.50	4.93
5	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies	19.00	27.00	25.20	24.99	4.00	4.00	4.47
6	Development of Jallianwala Bagh memorial	6.00	7.40	7.30	6.23	0.50	0.50	0.48
7	Financial Assistance to Gandhian Institutes		0.00	30.00	30.00		30.00	30.00
8	Maintenance of National Memorials (Development of Sardar Vallabhbai Patel Memorials and Development and upkeep of Rajender Prasad Memorials)	17.23	27.23	20.00				

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20		0.25
0.60	0.60	0.60	2.00	1.30	1.40	0.60	0.60	0.42	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.65
2.40	2.40	1.81	2.40	1.90	1.07	2.40	1.90	1.57	2.40	2.22	0.19	2.25
1.00	0.05	0.04	4.00	0.10	0.00	10.10	0.20	0.00	0.40	0.40		6.00
2.00	0.01	0.00	1.60	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	
								0.00	1.00	1.00		2.00
												0.50
											0.50	
44.45	40.51	43.51	61.70	55.91	53.11	63.91	59.18	57.54	55.71	54.98	54.23	65.75
3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.80	2.80	3.20	2.20	2.20	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50
0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	5.30	3.80	0.00	8.44	8.85	9.00	7.29	7.06	8.00
4.00	7.30	9.20	4.00	9.80	14.30	5.26	8.60	8.60	5.50	5.50	3.98	5.75
11.50	11.50	8.34	11.50	7.00	4.29	8.00	5.00	3.53	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
4.50	4.50	5.05	6.00	5.60	5.78	6.50	5.50	5.25	6.00	5.60	4.44	6.00
5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	0.40	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.40	0.40		0.40
							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
			10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	2.23	2.23		0.00	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	Centenaries and Anniversaries Scheme							
a	150th Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore		72.00	69.45	56.84			
b	150th Birth Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda		28.00	33.00	37.43			
c	Birth Centenary of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri		4.00	4.00	4.00			
d	Celebration of 150th Anniversary of the First war of Independence		12.00	11.00	9.50			
e	National Gandhi Heritage Site Mission		8.00	7.00	7.00			
	(Total Memorials, Centenaries and Others)	163.00	314.09	355.91	331.17	36.00	73.50	71.18
<b>XI</b>	<b>International Cultural Relations (ICR)</b>							
1	International Cultural Activities and Grant to Indo-Friendship society		4.00	4.00	3.35			
	<b>New Schemes</b>							
2	Financial Assistance for Artistes and cultural professionals going abroad for seminars, festivals and exhibitions on Cultural subjects		0.00	0.00	0.00			
3	Scheme for Financial Assistance to Foreign artistes desiring to shedy and/or learn Indian Culture in any form like dance, music, drama		0.00	0.00	0.00			
	Total (ICR)		4.00	4.00	3.35			
<b>XII</b>	<b>Activities for the North-East Region**</b>	<b>352.40</b>	<b>37.70</b>	<b>23.50</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>55.70</b>	<b>47.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	Total (Revenue)	3335.80	3161.58	3076.58	2907.83	507.00	486.00	456.49
<b>XIII</b>	<b>Building Projects for Attached/ Subordinate Offices</b>	<b>188.31</b>	<b>15.42</b>	<b>208.42</b>	<b>27.90</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>34.00</b>	<b>13.97</b>
	Grand Total	3524.11	3377.00	3285.00	335.73	557.00	520.00	470.46

\*Scheme has been transferred to Sangeet Natak Academi from 2009-10.

\*\*Expenditure for activities of NER included under respective scheme/organization.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
				1.00	1.00	22.00	18.45	13.87	50.00	50.00	41.97	30.00
						8.00	8.00	12.40	20.00	25.00	25.03	20.00
						2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
						10.00	9.00	9.00	2.00	2.00	0.50	2.00
						5.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
38.50	41.80	41.09	35.00	41.90	42.22	95.46	86.69	79.70	109.13	112.02	96.98	85.65
			0.00					0.00	4.00	4.00	3.35	5.00
			0.00									0.50
			0.00									0.50
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	3.35	6.00
<b>60.00</b>	<b>59.50</b>		<b>70.00</b>	<b>63.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>73.50</b>	<b>73.50</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>78.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>86.40</b>
553.68	548.68	497.18	663.90	584.90	540.54	692.00	692.00	94.14	745.00	65.00	719.48	826.00
<b>46.32</b>	<b>46.32</b>	<b>28.18</b>	<b>36.10</b>	<b>45.10</b>	<b>53.22</b>	<b>43.00</b>	<b>43.00</b>	<b>35.17</b>	<b>10.004</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>17.36</b>	<b>38.00</b>
600.00	595.00	525.36	700.00	30.00	573.76	735.00	735.00	729.31	785.00	805.00	736.84	864.00

[Translation]

### Per Capita Foodgrain Allocation

7386. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the per capita average consumption of foodgrains in the country;
- (b) whether the foodgrains being provided to the families living Below Poverty Line (BPL) is equal to the per capita average consumption in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to provide foodgrains for the BPL families as per their need; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Based on the report No. 541, Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India, brought out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, the per capita quantity of rice and wheat/atta consumed in 30 days (all sources including PDS) in rural and urban areas during 2009-10 are as under:—

#### Monthly per capita quantity consumed in 30 days

Year	Rice (kg.)		Wheat/Atta (kg.)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
2009-10	6.00	4.52	4.25	4.08

Government of India allocates foodgrains @ 35 kg. (rice and wheat) per family per month under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to BPL families in all States/ Union Territories (UTs). On an average family size of 5 members, the allocation under TPDS comes to 7 kg. per member per month both in rural and urban areas.

(d) and (e) Foodgrains allocated under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) are only supplemental in nature, to meet part of the cereal requirement of the beneficiaries.

For rest of the requirement, the targeted population has access to the open market. Further under the National Food Security Bill (NFSB) introduced in Lok Sabha on 22nd December, 2011, the entitlement to subsidized food grains under TPDS is proposed to be on individual basis as against family based allocation at present. Priority households under NFSB will be entitled to receive 7 kg. of food grains per person per month.

[English]

### Trees in NDMC Area

7387. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of trees in the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) area have become weak due to rapid concretisation of pavements/roads, digging work for utilities which has damaged the roots of trees;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the NDMC has taken any steps to sanitise/strengthen the trees so as to prevent them from uprooting and planting of multiple number of trees in its jurisdiction and to maintain the greenery;
- (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) and (b) No, Madam. New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that concretization of pavement around trees is discouraged and generally kucha space of 6'x6' is left around the tree. Further, digging near tree for utility services is permitted only in exceptional cases.

(c) to (e) The NDMC is taking a number of measures for protection of trees and maintaining greenery in the area, which include providing adequate resources to its Horticulture Department to take care of maintenance and health of trees; purchase of tree ambulance; taking assistance of the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun to take stock of health of trees; taking preventive measures so that trees are not uprooted; planting new saplings; replacing the casualties by grown up saplings as well as by second avenue plantation; permitting open trench, only in exceptional circumstances, etc.

### Land for Housing Projects

7388. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to provide financial assistance for acquiring land by urban poor for housing projects in the country including Gujarat;

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

(c) whether the Union Government is considering to revise the unit cost of housing project keeping in view the price escalation in building material and labour cost; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), land cost is not financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes/projects in the North Eastern States and hilly States, viz., Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) and (d) The Mission period was upto 31.03.2012 and as such no new sanction can be done under BSUP and IHSDP during the extended period upto 2014.

[Translation]

### Voluntary Retirement by IPS Officers

7389. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Indian Police Service (IPS) officers took voluntary retirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the total number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government is aware of some cases. However, the information is not Centrally maintained.

(c) IPS officers are permitted under the All India Service (Death-Cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958 to take voluntary retirement from service provided they fulfill the conditions prescribed therein. The Government, as a measure of career progression and improvement of service conditions of All India Service (AIS) officers, have issued guidelines for their deputation to United Nations (UN) organizations, NGOs, registered societies/trusts, non-profit organizations, etc.

[English]

### Pest Control Management

7390. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the Pest Control Management in the agriculture sector of the country;

(b) the measures taken to encourage the use of indigenous methods of pest control; and

(c) the steps being taken to create awareness regarding the use of bio-pesticides for pest control?

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) Following steps have been taken to strengthen Pest Control Management in agriculture sector of the country:—

1. Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) is implementing a scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India" (SMPMA) since 1991-92 by adopting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) as cardinal principle and main plank of plant protection strategy in overall crop production programme.
2. Under the ambit of IPM programme, the Government of India has established 31 Central IPM Centers in 28 States and one UT.
3. The mandate of these Centers is pest/disease monitoring, production and release of bio-control agents/bio-pesticides, conservation of bio-control agents and Human Resource

Development in IPM by imparting training to Agriculture/Horticulture Extension Officers and farmers at grass root level by organizing Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) in farmers' fields. Basic aim of FFS is to train the farmers on the latest IPM technology so that they are able to take decision in pest management operation. In FFSs the farmers are also trained about the judicious use of pesticides on their crops so that the crop can be grown with minimum use of pesticides.

4. Total 351 bio-control laboratories have been established so far which are functioning in India for production of Bio-control agents and bio-pesticides. These labs have been set up by different agencies viz. Central Government, State Government, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, State Agriculture Universities, Department of Bio-technology, NGOs and private entrepreneurs.
5. Under SMPMA, Grants-in-aid of Rs. 1772 lakh to the States and Rs. 64.16 lakh to NGOs has been granted so far for setting up of bio-control laboratories. Besides this, Rs. 354 lakh has been granted for rodent pest management in North Eastern States so far.

(b) Various measures have been taken to encourage the use of indigenous methods of pest control which are as follows:—

- (i) Distribution of neem seeds to farmers for transplanting them in their vicinity or around their fields for making their use as botanical pesticide.
- (ii) Use of cow urine preparation as pesticide.
- (iii) Wormiculture is being professed to improve the soil health to reduce the pest population.
- (iv) Besides these, other local proven technologies / Indigenous Technical Knowhow (ITK) are also being encouraged amongst the farming community.

(c) Under the Human Resource Development programmes, the Farmers Field Schools, Season Long/Long Duration Training Programmes and Short Duration Training Programmes are being organized in which awareness regarding use of Bio-pesticides in pest control is being

advocated among the farmers, State Extension Officers and NGOs.

[Translation]

#### Publication of Newspapers

7391. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of newspapers whose publication has been discontinued in the country during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether ownership of all these newspapers has been seized;
- (c) if not, the time-frame by which it is likely to be completed;
- (d) whether any periodical monitoring system exists to ensure compliance of the rules and regulations governing the print media; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) As per the PRB Act, 1867, all the registered newspapers have to submit their Annual Statement to the RNI. However, a large number of newspapers have not been submitting Annual Statements which precludes RNI from knowing exactly the number of newspapers which have discontinued their publication.

The details of registered newspapers whose publication has been discontinued as per RNI records during the last three years, and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) All such newspapers which cease their publication or whose declaration is cancelled, are removed from the Register of Registration maintained by RNI under the PRB Act, 1867. All the newspapers mentioned in Statement-I have already been removed from the records of RNI.

(d) and (e) RNI is concerned mainly with title allotment and registration of titles under the PRB Act, 1867 and rules framed thereunder. Compliance of provisions of the Act and

the rules is ensured before allotment of titles and their registration. About title verification, Section 6 of the PRB Act, 1867 provides that "same or similar title in any language in the same State or in the same language in whole country is not to be allotted to other owners." The above is checked by Press Registrar, RNI before allotting the title. Besides, RNI

has further framed guidelines for allotment of titles. Similarly, for registration, procedural requirements have been prescribed under rules in addition to provisions laid down in the PRB Act, 1867. A copy of procedural requirements/guidelines for title allotment and registration are enclosed as Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Newspapers Discontinued Publication from 1st April, 2009 to 31st March, 2010*

Sl. No.	Title Name	Language	Periodicity	Place of Publication	Date of Cancellation
1.	Mithila Gaurav	Hindi	Bi-Weekly	Patna	18/06/2009
2.	Azimabad Mail	Hindi	Daily	Patna	18/06/2009
3.	Bharat Desh Hamara HAI	Hindi	Weekly	Patiala	14/05/2009
4.	Fortune India	English	Monthly	Bombay	28/08/2009
5.	Calcutt Mirror	English	Monthly	Calcutta	01/09/2009
6.	Uttar Bharat	Hindi	Weekly	Unnao	21/08/2009
7.	Uttar Bharat	Hindi	Daily (MOR)	Kanpur	21/08/2009
8.	Uttar Bharat	Hindi	Daily (EVE)	Kanpur	21/08/2009
9.	Audit Companion	Malayalam	Monthly	Thiruvananthapuram	09/09/2009
10.	Panchajanya	Hindi	Weekly	Lucknow	17/09/2009
11.	Janavani Samagra	Telugu	Monthly	Hyderabad	21/04/2009
12.	Trigut	Hindi	Daily	Hyderabad	20/05/2009
13.	Lok Swamy	Hindi	Daily	Indore	19/07/2009
14.	Ashwani Times	Hindi	Weekly	Sonipat	14/05/2009
15.	Sahet Mahet	Hindi	Weekly	Bahraich	25/05/2009

*Details of Newspapers Discontinued Publication from 1st April, 2010 to 31st March, 2011*

Sl. No.	Title Name	Language	Periodicity	Place of Publication	Date of Cancellation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	ABEC Trade Guide	English	Monthly	Mumbai	25/01/2011
2.	Ahead	English	Monthly	Delhi	29/12/2010
3.	Shoonya	Hindi	Monthly	Etawah	18/03/2011

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	FHM FOR HIM Magazine	English	Monthly	Mumbai	25/01/2011
5.	Dainik Chetana	Bengali	Daily	Calcutta	30/12/2010
6.	Ek Quam	Urdu	Weekly	Uttar Pradesh	07/01/2011
7.	Current Post Mortem	Hindi	Fortnightly	Delhi	03/01/2011
8.	Sambad	Odisha	Daily	Jeypore	07/01/2011
9.	Sambad	Odisha	Daily	Cuttack	07/01/2011
10.	Sambad	Odisha	Daily	Angul	07/01/2011
11.	Sambad	Odisha	Daily	Balasore	07/01/2011
12.	Sambad	Odisha	Daily	Sambalpur	07/01/2011
13.	Tulway Saher	Urdu	Weekly	Hyderabad	24/01/2011
14.	Rathi Ki Adalat	Hindi	Monthly	Delhi	25/03/2011

*Details of Newspapers Discontinued Publication from 1st April, 2011 to 31st March, 2012*

Sl. No.	Title Name	Language	Periodicity	Place of Publication	Date of Cancellation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Saundaryawati	Marathi	Monthly	Pune	04/04/2011
2.	Garm Hawa	Urdu	Daily	Delhi	07/04/201-1
3.	Information Week	English	Monthly	Mumbai	09/06/2011
4.	Infostore	English	Monthly	Delhi	03/06/2011
5.	Computre Reseller News	English	Fortnightly	Mumbai	20/06/2011
6.	Network Computing	English	Monthly	Mumbai	20/06/2011
7.	Nutan Satta Pravah	Hindi	Daily	Gorakhpur	05/04/2011
8.	Asia's Crime Reporter	Hindi	Weekly	Delhi	19/07/2011
9.	Rashtra Mat	Hindi	Daily	Kanpur	20/12/2011
10.	Poknapaham	Manipuri	Daily	Silchar	24/10/2011
11.	Samachar Jagat	Hindi	Monthly	Delhi	03/10/2011
12.	Ghar Ghar Charcha Rahe Dharma Ki	Hindi	Monthly	Ahmedabad	21/02/2012
13.	Jannishtha	Hindi	Daily	Alwar	24/02/2012

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Telugu Velugu	Telugu	Weekly	Vijayawada	23/03/2012
15.	Telugu Velugu	Telugu	Monthly	Vijayawada	23/03/2012
16.	Ajir Dainik Batori	Assamese	Daily	Lakhimpur	29/03/2012
17.	Ajir Dainik Batori	Assamese	Daily	Silchar	29/03/2012

*Details of Newspapers Discontinued Publication from 1st April, 2012 to 30th April, 2012*

Sl. No.	Title Name	Language	Periodicity	Place of Publication	Date of Cancellation
1.	Telugu Velugu	Telugu	Weekly	Vijayawada	23/03/2012
2.	Telugu Velugu	Telugu	Monthly	Vijayawada	23/03/2012
3.	Ajir Dainik Batori	Assamese	Daily	Lakhimpur	29/03/2012
4.	Ajir Dainik Batori	Assamese	Daily	Silchar	29/03/2012
5.	Hamariawaz	Urdu	Weekly	Badaun	10/04/2012

**Statement-II**

*Guidelines/Procedure for allotment of titles*

**Application Procedure:**

1. Application for title verification must be routed through the Magistrate concerned in the prescribed format.
2. The application for title verification must bear the seal and signature with date of Magistrate concerned.
3. The application must contain the names of proposed title/titles, its language, periodicity, owner's name and address and place of publication.
4. The applicant shall have to give an undertaking that the title/titles proposed is/are not owned by any Government agency.
5. Applications for title verification, incomplete in any respect would be liable for rejection.
6. Titles would be allotted on first-come-first-serve basis, except in conditions laid down under these guidelines.
7. In following cases title may be allotted on priority basis:—
  - (a) Where applicant produces NOG from Ministry of

information and Broadcasting in case of a Foreign Title.

- (b) Where existing title owner applies for a title which is same as the title owned by him and cannot be allotted to any other.
- (c) In case of a direction from the court or any statutory authority, which is binding and it is decided not to appeal against the direction/order
- (d) Where a title is rejected by RNI inadvertently and on reconsideration it is found that the same could have been allotted to the applicant.
- (e) In all other cases as decided by Press Registrar for reasons to be recorded in writing.

**Procedure to be followed for Title Verification:**

1. Titles same or similar to a Foreign Title (FT) in any language may not be allotted until a valid license agreement with the foreign title owner is produced.
2. As per PRB Act, 1867, same or similar title shall not be allotted in a State in any language and in the same language no title same or similar to the existing ones shall be allotted in the whole of India.



3. In cases where an applicant has applied for a title and a Discrepancy Letter (D/L) is issued, the title would be blocked/held for a period of one month and the applicant would be asked to furnish reply to the discrepancy within two weeks of issue of the letter.
4. Titles having words same or similar to a government organisation, foreign government organisation, institutions, prominent titles, trade marks or prominent brands shall not be verified as these may mislead public or exploit/misuse the name of the organisation/institution and may also violate trade mark and copy right Acts.
5. In case of a periodical pertaining to a government department/institution or any association/organisation, the ownership will be allotted in the name of the organisation and the applicant would be advised accordingly.
6. Titles making use of any kind of symbol other than alphabets/numerals and words sounding absurd or meaningless may not be allotted.
7. Titles which are Obscene or offending to public sense or titles having symbols or any other object which may not be in public interest should not be allowed.
8. Combining two independent titles to make one new title and extracts from any existing title/s which does not make the new title substantially dissimilar would not be verified.
9. Titles would be considered similar if they contain the same words whether in same or in different order irrespective of language, place of publication and periodicity.
10. Suffixing or prefixing the words relating to city, State, periodicities, language, prepositions/adjectives, articles (A, An, The) etc., to an existing title can not be considered as different. Such most commonly used words are: The, Times, Daily, Dainik, Weekly, V/Wartha, Aaj, Today, Express, News, India, National, Rashtriya etc. Suffix or prefix of such words does not necessarily change the meaning of a title already verified. Therefore, titles with such prefixes and suffixes shall be considered as similar titles.
11. Prefixing or suffixing any generic word to any existing titles, which does not substantially alter formation or meaning to the existing title, would be considered similar to the existing titles. However generic words shall not be treated as proprietary.
12. In case of any doubt regarding same or similarity, the decision of Press Registrar will be final.
13. Press Registrar shall have power to cancel a verified title, if not registered, after recording the reason(s) in writing.
14. Titles resembling Government Organisations/ Departments, names of National Leaders and Heads of the Government functionary cannot be verified in any language. Names of prominent political parties of Central/State Government shall be considered with proper justification.
15. Any title which is same or similar to any national emblem or name or given the impression of the patronage of Central Government or State Government or shows any connection with any local authority or any corporation or body or body corporate constituted by the government under any law, or any international organisation such as UN etc., shall not be allotted, as provided under "The emblem and names (Prevention of improper use) Act, 1950."
16. The list is illustrative, but not exhaustive.

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#### **Statement-III**

**Registration of Newspapers:** Once the Registrar of Newspapers for India verifies the title, on the basis of an authenticated declaration by Magistrate, the Publisher must complete registration within a period of two years. The following documents are required for registration:—

- (a) Copy of the Title Verification Letter.
- (b) Attested copy of the Declaration duly authenticated by the concerned District Magistrate/Additional District Magistrate etc.
- (c) Affidavit for No Foreign Tie-up duly notarized.
- (d) Copy of first issue of the publication brought out within 42 days in case of dailies and weeklies and 90 days for fortnightly and above.
- (e) Copy of the latest issue of the publication.

In case the applicant does not apply for registration within the stipulated period of two years from the date of title

verification, the title is de-blocked and available to any other applicant,

**Revised Registration Certificate:** The publisher must apply for the Revised Certificate of Registration in case of change of Publisher, Printer, Printing Press, Place of Publication-and Periodicity. He/She is required to submit the following documents on the basis of which Revised Registration is issued:—

- (a) Original Certificate of Registration issued by the Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India and in case it is lost, he/she is required to submit the affidavit for loss of certificate duly notarized along with the IPO of Rs.5/-.
- (b) Attested copy of the latest declaration duly authenticated by District Magistrate/Addl. District Magistrate concerned. (Prescribed format is available on the website [www.rni.nic.in](http://www.rni.nic.in))
- (c) Affidavit for No Foreign Tie-up duly notarized.
- (d) Latest issue of the publication.
- (e) In case of change of Editor or price, the declaration is not required. The publisher can intimate these changes in writing. The changes will be entered in the Registrar of Newspapers records.
- (f) In case of change of ownership, the previous owner of the publication has to file an affidavit for transfer of ownership duly certified by the First Class Magistrate concerned and the latest declaration filed by the present publisher/printer of the publication.

[English]

#### Housing and Sanitation Facilities

7392. SHRI SANSUMAKHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any concrete steps to provide housing and sanitation facilities to all the economically poor and marginalised families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes including those who are not even listed in the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Index, on the pattern of the Indira Awas Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) As 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects, it is the primary responsibility of the States to provide housing and sanitation facilities to all the economically poor and marginalized families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes including those who are not even listed in the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Index. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been supplementing the efforts of State Governments through the following schemes and programme interventions:—

- (i) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The provision of basic civic amenities including water supply, sewerage, drainage, community toilets/baths etc. are admissible components under the BSUP and IHSDP.
- (ii) First phase of 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY), provides for financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services is being provided.
- (iii) The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy @ 5% on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG).
- (iv) The Revised Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) is implemented with the objective of conversion of all reported dry latrines and thereby to liberate manual scavengers from inhuman practice of carrying night soil. 25% of funds were earmarked for new construction of toilets for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) households who have no latrines. Unit cost of construction of toilets with super structure is Rs. 10,000/- (Rs. 12,500/- for North Eastern

States and hilly areas). Government of India's share is 75%, 15% is State share and 10% is beneficiary share. Projects for conversion of reported 2,51,963 dry latrines and construction of 1,55,937 new toilets to the Economically Weaker Section households have been sanctioned as on date.

Ministry of Urban Development has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with a view to provide central assistance for creating urban infrastructure facilities including water supply and sanitation for urban population in the country including the EWS and socially backward classes. The sanitation projects are implemented on whole town basis to cover entire population in the cities.

The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) administered by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in rural India aims to eradicate open defecation by providing support for awareness, motivation, Information and Education Campaign and incentive for construction and use of

household toilets. The programme is being implemented in 607 rural Districts in the Country.

(c) In the light of the above does not arise.

#### Leaving of Force by CAPF Personnel

7393. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of personnel in the Central Armed Police Forces are leaving the force in view of adverse service conditions;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve their service conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As reported by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR), Force-wise details of personnel who left the Forces by proceeding on voluntary retirements and resignations from year 2009 to 2011 are as under:—

Force	Year 2009		Year 2010		Year 2011	
	V/R*	Resignations	V/R*	Resignations	V/R*	Resignations
CRPF	3580	266	2790	335	2377	308
BSF	6319	218	5443	182	5877	302
ITBP	653	95	464	148	389	103
SSB	364	229	447	183	313	112
CISF	809	330	997	616	1076	446
ARs	1258	24	734	23	793	27

\*V/R-Voluntary Retirement.

These personnel have left the Forces mainly due to various personal and domestic reasons, including children/family issues, health and illness issues of self or family, social obligations and other commitments etc.

(c) The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) have taken a number of steps/measures in the recent years in this regard. Some of the important measures taken in this regard are:—

(i) Proper Rest and Relief Policy has been introduced in order to ensure adequate rest and relief to the Force personnel;

(ii) Provision of better communication facilities at places of deployment, particularly in remote areas so that Force personnel can remain in regular touch with their families and friends;

(iii) Implementation of rational and fair leave policy;

(iv) Regular interaction between Commander and Jawans is being ensured to reduce the stress level;

(v) Stress Management Capsule courses are

regularly being conducted for the troops to mitigate their stress level;

- (vi) Regular Yoga has been introduced in the CAPFs by qualified Yoga Instructors;
- (vii) Redressal and Grievances Cells have been set up to sort out the problems of serving personnel;
- (viii) Development of adequate infrastructure on Border Out Posts (BOPs) for providing basic amenities to the troops and improve their living conditions;
- (ix) Introduction of electronic gadgets and construction of roads, fence and flood lights to reduce physical and mental fatigue to the troops and enhance operational efficiency;
- (x) Provision of recreational facilities and introduction of Regimental and Community activities including Sports/Games, etc. at all levels to ensure maximum participation in order to reduce the stress levels;
- (xi) Transparency in distribution of duties is ensured to prevent resentment and discontent amongst personnel;
- (xii) Organizing talks by Doctors and other Specialists with the CAPFs Jawans to address their personal/ psychological concerns etc.

[Translation]

#### Food Items for CAPFs

7394. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether sub-standard food items are being supplied to the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total number of such cases reported and the action taken against the accused during each of the last three years and the current year; and
- (d) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (d) No Sub-standard food items are being supplied to CAPFs. However, one instance was reported from ITBP during 2010-2011, when contract for supply of 1673 Quintal Milk Tinned Condensed (Sweetened) Full Cream as per Army Service Core (ASC) Specification No. 122 was awarded to M/s Neo Anurena Tristar Food Products (P) Ltd. New Delhi. Of the total 1306.60 Quintal Milk Tinned Condensed (Sweetened) Full Cream was supplied by firm, 648.80 Quintal Milk Tinned was not found fit for human consumption during lab test, as per relevant ASC Specification.

The contract had been terminated with other remedial action, viz., forfeited the performance security, recovery of lab test charges. First Information Report (FIR) in this regard has also been lodged with Civil Surgeon (CMO), Distt. — Sonapat, Haryana against firm.

Food items are supplied after lab test as per the relevant specifications.

[English]

#### Facilities to BSF Personnel

7395. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government provides additional facilities like special allowances, good quality protective clothes and communication apparatus to the Border Security Forces (BSFs) personnel deployed in places of extreme climatic conditions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, whether the Government proposes to provide the said facilities to the BSF personnel; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Government has already sanctioned, Risk Allowance and Hardship Allowance to BSF personnel serving in difficult areas, vide Ministry of Home Affairs order dated 16.04.2009. Keeping in view the climatic conditions, BSF personnel have been provided with quality protective clothing and facilities. In extreme climatic conditions extra blankets/clothing are provided. Regarding communication apparatus, BSF has been provided with High Frequency (HF), Very High Frequency (VHF), and Ultra High Frequency (UHF) Radio

sets, International Maritime Satellites (INMARSATS), Digital Satellite Phone Terminal (DSPT), Police network (Polnet) connectivity, Mobile and Land line phones.

[Translation]

### Misleading Advertisements

7396. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has set up a committee to suggest ways and means to check misleading advertisements being shown in various publicity mediums;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has received the report from the above committee;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made therein alongwith the action taken for its implementation; and
- (d) the action proposed to be taken against those showing or publishing such misleading advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The Department of Consumer Affairs' has taken initiative to tackle the problem of Misleading Advertisement by calling a meeting of officials of various Ministries, eminent journalists, NGOs and consumer activists. First meeting was held on 4th August, 2011 which was presided by Hon'ble Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. Meeting deliberated on various ways and means to tackle the problem. Subsequent meetings have been held in Bangalore, Kolkata, Guwahati and Delhi, wherein the stakeholders presented their viewpoint.

### Assistance to NGOs

7397. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

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

- (a) the names of the Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Odisha which have received grants under the ongoing schemes of the Ministry during each of the last three years and the current year, NGO-wise;

- (b) the amount of assistance provided to each of the said NGO during the said period;

- (c) the names of the NGOs out of the above found to be involved in irregularities; and

- (d) the action taken against such NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has released Rs. 5,86,250/- in the year 2011-12 to the State Government of Odisha as central share of NGO charges under the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS). No NGO share was released to the Odisha Government during 2009-10 and 2010-11. Data on assistance provided to each NGO is not maintained in this Ministry, since selection and engagement of NGO is the responsibility of State Government and funds are not released to the NGOs directly by the Ministry. Ministry also does not monitor their activities.

[English]

### Consumer Protection Act

7398. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to expand the coverage under the Consumer Protection Act in future;
- (b) if so, the details worked out so far; and
- (c) the manner in which it would be beneficial to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam, the Government is proposing to expand coverage, by amending the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. When the amendment is passed the consumer can make online complaints, sitting at home, without having to go to the Consumer Fora.

[Translation]

### Kharif Crops

7399. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of area and production of kharif crops in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise and crop-wise;

(b) whether there has been a decline in kharif cultivation including foodgrains during the above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof, crop-wise;

(d) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised to increase the production and productivity of kharif crops in the country including Madhya Pradesh during the said period; and

(e) the action plan of the Government to increase the production of kharif crops including coarse grains 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) State-wise details of area and production of major kharif crops in the country during last three years and current year i.e. 2008-09 to 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Depending upon the rainfall situation, weather aberrations, risk factors, profitability of crops, farmers perception, comparative profitability and marketing facilities etc., the State-wise area coverage under different crops in the country during the last few years has been varying. However, as indicated in the table below, the overall area coverage under major kharif crops including foodgrains during 2011-12 has been higher than their area coverage during 2008-09:—

(Lakh hectares)

Crop	2008-09	2011-12*	Increase(+)/ decrease(-)
1	2	3	4
Rice	408.10	401.96	-6.14
Coarse Cereals	208.26	209.10	0.84
Pulses	98.09	113.11	15.02
Foodgrains	714.45	724.17	9.72

1	2	3	4
Oilseeds	185.27	183.98	-1.29
Sugarcane	44.15	50.99	6.84
Cotton	94.07	121.78	27.71

\*3rd advance estimates released on 23.04.2012.

(d) The details of funds allocated, released and utilized under the major Crop Development Schemes being implemented in the country through State Governments to increase the production and productivity of agricultural crops including kharif crops are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) In order to increase production and productivity of agricultural crops including kharif 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, a new programme viz. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India has 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 Pulse Production Programme (A3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has also been started to cover 1000 units of 1000 hectares each of five pulses crops in 16 pulse growing States of the country.

Further, to demonstrate improved production and post-harvest technologies in an integrated manner with visible impact to catalyze increased production of millets in the country, the Government of India has started a programme namely "Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion Programme (INSIMP)" as a Sub-scheme under RKVY with an allocation of Rs. 300 crore in 2011-12.

**Statement-I***State-wise estimates of Area and Production of major Kharif Crops during 2008-09 to 2011-12*

State/UT	Rice							
	Area ('000 Hectares)				Production (' 000 Tonnes)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12'
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	2803.0	2063.0	2922.0	2874.0	8380.0	5656.0	7510.0	8562.0
Arunachal Pradesh	126.8	121.5	121.6	#	163.9	215.8	234.0	#
Assam	2123.9	2135.5	2171.6	2060.0	3239.9	3548.6	3906.3	3462.0
Bihar	3390.5	3117.9	2743.7	3090.7	5412.1	3432.9	2917.1	6675.9
Chhattisgarh	3734.0	3670.7	3702.5	3773.8	4391.8	4110.4	6159.0	6028.4
Goa	50.0	47.1	46.6	#	123.3	100.6	115.0	#
Gujarat	722.0	658.0	728.0	751.0	1226.0	1228.0	1424.0	1522.0
Haryana	1210.0	1205.0	1245.0	1235.0	3298.0	3625.0	3472.0	3759.0
Himachal Pradesh	77.7	76.7	77.1	77.2	118.3	105.9	128.9	131.6
Jammu and Kashmir	257.6	259.9	261.3	260.6	563.1	497.4	507.7	508.2
Jharkhand	1670.3	981.7	720.3	1692.9	3400.2	1518.4	1110.0	3416.3
Karnataka	1130.0	1102.0	1130.0	1113.0	2725.0	2584.0	3057.0	3035.0
Kerala	184.5	184.7	162.1	160.9	441.9	464.3	385.3	413.1
Madhya Pradesh	1682.3	1445.7	1602.9	1651.8	1559.7	12606	1772.1	1826.9
Maharashtra	1500.0	1450.0	1486.0	1514.0	2234.0	2138.0	2625.0	2750.0
Manipur	168.4	169.4	212.7	#	397.0	319.9	521.7	#
Meghalaya	95.3	95.4	95.5	#	157.3	159.6	159.6	#
Mizoram	51.9	47.1	40.7	#	45.8	44.2	47.2	#
Nagaland	173.1	168.6	181.4	#	345.1	240.3	381.4	#
Odisha	4123.7	4100.3	3932.7	3769.2	6001.5	6199.0	5960.8	5050.7
Punjab	2735.0	2802.0	2831.0	2818.0	11000.0	11236.0	10837.0	10542.0
Rajasthan	133.4	150.7	131.1	134.3	241.1	228.3	265.5	253.4
Sikkim	14.7	13.0	12.1	#	21.7	24.3	21.0	#
Tamil Nadu	1766.9	1688.0	1743.0	1855.0	4623.9	5054.4	5167.9	5444.5
Tripura	166.5	167.8	199.4	#	457.3	452.6	519.0	#
Uttar Pradesh	6012.0	5173.0	5657.0	5948.0	13051.0	10776.0	11992.0	14025.0
Uttarakhand	281.0	278.0	273.7	266.0	536.0	563.0	498.1	547.0

Coarse Cereals							
Area ('000 Hectares)				Production ('000 Tonnes)			
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
755.0	802.0	693.0	748.0	1862.0	1300.0	1935.0	1766.0
58.7	58.9	61.0	#	68.6	69.5	74.9	#
22.8	26.1	25.0	25.0	15.4	17.2	17.0	16.0
269.6	246.1	253.4	248.0	393.2	418.9	437.6	472.2
277.2	268.8	277.7	165.2	181.3	179.4	230.3	203.0
0.3	0.3	93.6	#	0.8	0.8	287.7	#
1311.0	1266.0	1426.0	1200.0	1797.0	1410.0	1916.3	1814.0
702.3	669.0	743.0	651.0	1144.4	995.0	1240.0	1234.0
306.1	303.3	304.4	302.3	683.4	547.3	676.4	721.7
349.5	342.8	334.2	338.2	652.6	505.5	542.2	534.9
236.6	184.0	241.6	251.4	2886	180.9	261.7	386.3
2315.0	2451.0	2478.1	2389.0	4561.0	44140	6290.3	5595.0
3.2	2.9	2.6	0.6	1.7	2.2	1.4	0.6
1803.5	1710.0	1676.9	1634.3	2046.2	1928.0	2061.3	2284.7
2461.0	2950.0	2976.0	2616.0	3223.0	3581.0	48446	4329.0
4.3	4.8	22.4	#	11.5	11.7	41.5	#
19.5	19.6	19.5	#	27.8	28.2	27.6	#
9.2	8.3	8.7	#	8.9	11.1	13.1	#
76.4	78.0	79.4	#	127.3	76.8	144.5	#
160.2	167.5	206.9	183.0	185.7	225.3	347.9	249.9
159.1	145.0	136.0	129.0	520.1	480.1	494.0	505.0
6817.1	7001.9	7376.1	7097.3	6446.3	3286.4	7137.7	6626.8
45.4	46.0	47.6	#	64.9	73.0	74.2	#
563.9	510.9	480.7	448.2	1114.0	1123.3	981.1	1463.2
2.1	2.0	3.1	#	2.0	2.0	4.1	#
1786.2	1750.6	1893.0	1864.0	2657.2	2592.8	2868.0	3132.0
243.0	232.0	232.3	225.0	325.0	271.0	304.8	303.0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	4379.0	4200.4	3574.3	4212.6	10679.3	10064.8	8832.8	10728.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.9	8.1	8.4	#	22.1	24.9	23.9	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.6	12.5	10.8	#	23.4	13.5	20.8	#
Delhi	74	6.8	7.0	#	31.4	29.0	29.4	#
Daman and Diu	1.8	2.0	2.0	#	3.8	3.3	3.3	#
Puducherry	15.8	15.8	15.3	#	36.5	38.9	39.2	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	937.5	NA	NA	NA	2072.8
All India	40810.0	376182	38032.8	401 95.5	84951.4	75957.8	80651.2	90753.9

\*As per 3rd Advance Estimates released on 23.04.2012.

#Included in others.

NG: Not Grown.

NA: Not Applicable.

*State-wise estimates of Area and Production of major Kharif Crops during 2008-09 to 2011-12*

State/UT	Pulses							
	Area ('000 Hectares)				Production (' 000 Tonnes)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12'
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	733.0	780.0	996.8	711.0	340.0	253.0	439.0	277.0
Arunachal Pradesh	3.9	7 4.2	4.2	#	4.0	4.2	3.7	#
Assam	54	6.2	7.1	7.0	3.8	4.4	5.1	5.0
Bihar	72.8	69.0	63.1	62.7	69.2	77.6	67.8	63.2
Chhattisgarh	221.4	227.4	219.0	221.0	81.3	76.8	71.2	105.7
Goa	0.4	0.4	0.2	#	0.3	0.3	0.1	#
Gujarat	597.0	580.0	612.0	620.0	424.0	377.0	461.0	467.0
Haryana	55.0	43.7	59.0	39.0	45.8	33.5	44.0	29.0
Himachal Pradesh	21.2	20.6	20.2	21.1	11.5	7.7	12.9	10.6
Jammu and Kashmir	27.3	27.3	25.8	26.7	11.9	11.8	14.6	15.4
Jharkhand	237.0	187.0	299.2	291.4	137.4	118.8	204.7	218.2
Karnataka	1190.0	1341.0	1639.0	1333.0	510.0	472.0	833.0	661.8
Kerala	1.9	4.5	2.6	0.8	1.6	5.6	30	1.7
Madhya Pradesh	902.9	970.2	1172.0	1193.7	477.9	533.9	427.8	473.6
Maharashtra	1848.0	2062.6	2467.0	2031.0	839.0	1238.6	1737.8	1360.0
Manipur	7.8	9.4	4.7	#	3.9	4.6	5.2	#

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
53.3	51.3	45.6	50.9	115.5	95.7	98.9	107.2
0.2	0.2	0.2	#	0.6	0.4	0.4	#
2.2	2.0	1.8	#	2.7	1.9	2.7	#
10.4	3.3	6.1	#	11.5	3.2	11.8	#
1.9	0.3	0.3	#	3.8	0.5	0.4	#
0.1	0.1	0.1	#	0.2	0.2	0.1	#
NA	NA	NA	343.6	NA	NA	NA	683.0
20826.3	21305.1	22146.0	20910.1	28544.2	23833.3	33369.6	32427.4

## Foodgrains

Area ('000 Hectares)				Production ('000 Tonnes)			
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4291.0	3645.0	4611.8	4333.0	10582.0	7209.0	9884.0	10605.0
189.4	154.6	186.8	#	236.5	289.5	312.6	#
2152.1	2167.8	2203.7	2092.0	3259.1	3570.2	3928.4	3483.0
3732.9	3433.0	3060.2	3401.4	5874.5	3929.4	3422.5	7211.3
4232.6	4166.9	4199.2	4160.0	4654.4	4366.6	6460.5	6337.1
50.7	31.9	124.4	#	81.2	60.4	360.1	#
2630.0	2504.0	2766.0	2571.0	3447.0	3015.0	3801.3	3803.0
1967.3	1917.7	2047.0	1925.0	4488.2	4653.5	4756.0	5022.0
405.0	400.6	401.7	400.6	813.2	660.9	818.2	863.9
634.4	630.0	621.3	625.6	1227.6	1014.6	1064.5	1058.5
2143.9	1352.7	1261.1	2235.7	3826.2	1818.1	1576.4	4020.8
4635.0	4894.0	5247.1	4835.0	7796.0	7470.0	10180.3	9291.8
189.6	192.2	167.3	162.2	445.2	472.1	389.7	415.4
4388.7	4125.9	4451.8	4479.8	4083.8	3722.5	4261.3	4585.2
5809.0	6462.6	6929.0	6161.0	6296.0	6957.6	9207.4	8439.0
180.5	183.6	239.8	#	412.4	336.3	568.5	#

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meghalaya	1.8	1.3	1.6	#	1.3	0.9	1.1	#
Mizoram	2.6	2.4	2.4	#	1.8	3.3	3.1	#
Nagaland	16.0	15.3	15.4	#	17.8	14.0	17.0	#
Odisha	507.0	550.4	512.7	456.7	244.3	249.3	251.7	216.8
Punjab	17.9	14.6	14.8	12.5	15.2	12.3	11.8	9.1
Rajasthan	2384.2	2581.0	2916.1	2971.4	817.4	144.6	1603.6	1313.2
Sikkim	6.1	6.7	6.7	#	5.9	7.0	6.0	#
Tamil Nadu	140.3	134.4	174.9	192.4	54.9	55.6	82.3	110.4
Tripura	3.3	3.3	4.1	#	2.1	2.3	2.8	#
Uttar Pradesh	709.3	930.3	989.0	975.0	494.1	458.1	743.0	727.0
Uttarakhand	40.0	38.0	37.8	39.0	30.0	30.0	31.5	35.0
West Bengal	52.3	47.3	48.3	55.2	36.4	33.4	31.8	39.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.3	0.0	#	0.0	0.2	0.0	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.1	2.5	3.5	#	2.8	2.0	2.8	#
Delhi	0.3	0.4	0.4	#	0.6	0.7	0.7	#
Daman and Diu			0.0	#			0.0	#
Puducherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	#	0.0	0.0	0.0	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	50.6	NA	NA	NA	48.9
All India	9809.2	10661.7	12319.6	11311.3	4686.2	4233.3	7120.1	6188.4

\*As per 3rd Advance Estimates released on 23.04.2012.

#Included in others.

NG: Not Grown.

NA: Not Applicable.

*State-wise estimates of Area and Production of major Kharif Crops during 2008-09 to 2011-12*

State/UT	Oilseeds							
	Area ('000 Hectares)				Production ('000 Tonnes)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1983.0	1505.0	1840.0	1528.0	1397.5	640.0	1288.0	708.0
Arunachal Pradesh	5.6	14.6	4.4	#	6.7	4.5	4.8	#
Assam	20.5	22.7	20.7	18.0	11.2	12.1	11.1	10.0
Bihar	8.5	7.0	5.8	6.4	7.7	7.9	5.9	6.7
Chhattisgarh	280.4	229.6	225.4	222.3	160.5	163.1	185.8	129.6

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
116.6	116.2	116.6	#	186.4	188.7	188.4	#
63.7	57.8	51.8	#	56.5	58.6	63.4	#
265.5	261.9	276.2	#	490.2	331.1	542.9	#
4790.9	4818.2	4652.3	4408.8	6431.5	6673.6	6560.4	5517.4
2912.0	2961.6	2981.8	2959.5	11535.3	11728.4	11342.8	11056.1
9334.7	9733.6	10423.4	10203.1	7504.8	3659.3	9006.9	8193.4
66.2	65.7	66.4	#	92.5	104.3	101.1	#
247.1.1	2333.3	2398.6	2495.6	5792.8	6233.3	6231.3	7018.1
171.9	173.1	06.6	#	461.4	456.9	525.9	#
8507.5	7853.9	8539.0	8787.0	16202.3	13826.9	15603.0	17884.0
564.0	548.0	543.7	530.0	891.0	864.0	834.4	885.0
4484.6	4299.0	3668.2	4318.7	10831.1	10193.8	9013.5	10875.0
8.1	8.6	8.6	#	22.7	25.5	24.3	#
18.9	17.1	16.1	#	28.9	17.5	26.2	#
18.1	10.5	13.5	#	43.5	32.9	42.0	#
3.7	2.3	2.3	#	7.6	3.8	3.7	#
15.9	15.9	15.4	#	36.7	39.1	39.3	#
NA	NA	NA	1331.8	NA	NA	NA	2804.6
71445.5	69569.1	72498.4	72416.9	118138.4	103983.3	121140.9	429369.6

## Sugarcane

Area ('000 Hectares)				Production ('000 Tonnes)			
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
196.0	158.0	192.0	204.0	15380.0	11708.0	14964.0	15912.0
1.4	1.5	1.5	#	23.4	27.1	29.0	#
28.6	27.1	29.7	25.0	1099.7	1059.0	1075.0	984.0
111.9	115.9	248.0	234.6	4959.9	5032.6	12763.6	11839.4
10.6	12.4	8.3	8.3	25.4	29.2	21.8	19.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Goa	0.6	0.6	0.5	#	0.9	1.2	1.4	#
Gujarat	2560.8	2498.0	2555.0	2604.0	3458.9	2620.0	4340.0	4209.0
Haryana	63	5.4	5.5	8.0	4.8	3.5	3.8	6.2
Himachal Pradesh	4.1	3.7	4.5	3.9	2.5	0.9	2.4	2.2
Jammu and Kashmir	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0
Jharkhand	29.9	23.9	54.6	39.2	21.2	14.6	32.8	30.3
Karnataka	1371.0	1302.0	1150.0	990.0	751.0	610.0	901.0	661.0
Kerala	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.2	2.1	2.2
Madhya Pradesh	5650.9	5855.8	6159.8	6292.1	6192.1	6735.6	7138.0	6716.4
Maharashtra	3533.0	3448.0	3174.0	3414.0	3100.7	2516.0	4729.0	4340.0
Manipur	0.5	0.5	7.8	#	0.5	0.5	5.8	#
Meghalaya	3.2	2.7	2.7	#	2.1	2.1	2.1	#
Mizoram	2.7	2.4	2.8	#	2.2	2.7	3.5	#
Nagaland	30.3	28.1	29.0	#	40.5	27.2	33.6	#
Odisha	194.6	193.2	195.1	163.0	89.7	85.6	93.9	76.0
Punjab	11.0	9.8	7.9	6.5	5.3	5.7	6.2	4.5
Rajasthan	1808.7	1819.9	1808.1	2088.4	1672.3	1452.5	2233.1	2734.6
Sikkim	3.9	4.0	4.2	#	3.3	4.1	3.7	#
Tamil Nadu	408.6	358.6	326.1	283.1	594.1	531.3	535.9	509.0
Tripura	1.7	1.8	2.4	#	1.1	1.1	1.6	#
Uttar Pradesh	375.4	430.0	432.0	455.0	120.4	103.0	164.0	189.0
Uttarakhand	12.0	14.0	13.0	15.0	16.0	21.0	16.1	19.0
West Bengal	210.7	192.3	189.8	199.9	139.2	157.8	173.5	182.4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.2	0.1	#	0.1	0.1	0.1	#
Delhi	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Daman and Diu	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Puducherry	0.9	0.6	0.5	#	1.8	1.1	0.9	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	54.4	NA	NA	NA	57.5
All India	18526.8	17970.9	18228.3	18397.7	17808.0	15728.5	21922.1	20595.7

\*As per 3rd Advance Estimates released on 23.04.2012.  
NG: Not Grown.

#Included in others.  
NA: Not Applicable.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.0	0.9	0.9	#	49.3	52.3	49.1	.#
221.0	154.0	190.0	194.0	15510.0	12400.0	13760.0	13390.0
90.0	74.0	85.0	95.0	5130.0	5335.0	6042.0	6745.0
2.3	2.2	1.7	2.1	53.1	45.6	38.3	28.3
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.7	6.5	66	6.6	348.8	447.0	457.3	457.3
281.0	337.0	423.0	430.0	23328.0	30443.0	39657.0	38808.0
2.2	3.0	2.8	1-7	275.5	285.0	271.8	156.1
70.5	62.1	65.1	80.8	2975.0	2535.0	2667.0	3098.0
768.0	756.0	965.0	1022.0	60648.0	64159.0	81895.7	82472.3
0.6	0.6	5.2	#	21.3	21.3	301.3	#
0.1	0.1	01	#	0.3	0.2	0.2	#
1.3	1.4	1.4		13.7	12.4	7.9	#
4.3	5.1	4.3	#	185.8	152.9	184.9	#
10.8	8.0	13.1	14.1	646.2	489.9	902.7	797.4
81.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	4670.0	3700.0	4170.0	4800.0
.6.5	6.0	5.5	16.0	388.2	344.5	367.9	997.6
NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
308.9	293.2	316.0	382.2	32804.4	29745.6	34251.8	39366.6
1.0	0.9	0.9	#	51.7	44.9	46.5	#
2084.0	1977.0	2125.0	2162.0	109048.0	117140.0	120545.0	122652.0
107.0	96.0	106.7	108.0	5590.0	5842.0	6497.6	6596.0
17.6	13.8	15.0	16.1	1638.3	1000.8	1134.1	1175.0
0.2	0.1	0.2	#	3.0	2.0	2.3	#
NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
IMG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
1.9	1.8	1.8	#	162.3	247.3	277.7	#
NA	NA	NA	16.3	NA	NA	NA	898.9
4415.4	4174.6	4884.8	5098.7	285029.3	292301.6	342381.6	351193.2

## State-wise estimates of Area and Production of major Kharif Crops during 2008-09 to 2011-12

State/UT	Cotton								
	Area ('000 Hectares)				Production ('000 Bales of 170 kg. each)				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
Andhra Pradesh	1399.0	1467.0	1879.0	1879.0	3569.0	3227.0	5300.0	4900.0	4900.0
Arunachal Pradesh	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Assam	1.3	1.6	#	#	0.6	0.8	#	#	#
Bihar	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Chhattisgarh	0.1	0.2	#	#	0.1	0.3	#	#	#
Goa	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Gujarat	2353.6	2464.0	2633.0	2962.0	7013.8	7986.3	10400.0	12000.0	12000.0
Haryana	455.0	507.0	492.0	641.0	1858.0	1926.0	1750.0	2650.0	2650.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	#	#	0.1	0.0	#	#	#
Jammu and Kashmir	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Jharkhand	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Karnataka	409.0	457.0	545.0	554.0	866.0	868.2	1200.0	1200.0	1200.0
Kerala	1.2	1.0	#	#	1.5	1.3	#	#	#
Madhya Pradesh	624.8	610.9	650.0	706.0	856.1	855.3	2000.0	2000.0	2000.0
Maharashtra	3146.0	3495.0	3942.0	4125.0	4752.0	5859.3	8500.0	7200.0	7200.0
Manipur	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Meghalaya	7.1	6.9	#	#	5.6	5.5	#	#	#
Mizoram	0.2	0.2	#	#	0.1	0.8	#	#	#
Nagaland	0.1	0.1	#	#	0.1	0.0	#	#	#

Odisha	57.9	54.0	74.0	102.0	146.6	147.2	250.0	325.0
Punjab	527.0	511.0	530.0	560.0	2285.0	2006.0	2100.0	2300.0
Rajasthan	302.5	444.4	335.0	470.0	725.7	903.1	900.0	1335.0
Sikkim	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Tamil Nadu	114.5	104.1	122.0	133.0	187.7	225.0	450.0	450.0
Tripura	1.0	1.0	#	#	1.4	1.4	#	#
Uttar Pradesh	3.6	5.0	#	#	0.8	5.0	#	#
Uttarakhand	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
West Bengal	2.8	1.3	#	#	6.0	3.3	#	#
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Delhi	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Daman and Diu	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Puducherry	0.0	0.0	#	#	0.0	0.0	#	#
Others	NA	NA	33.0	46.0	NA	NA	1.50.0	840.0
All India	9406.7	10131.7	11235.0	12178.0	22276.2	24021.8	33000.0	35200.0

\*As per 3rd Advance Estimates released on 23.04.2012.

#Included in others.

NG: Not Grown.

NA: Not Applicable.



**Statement-II**

State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NFSM as on 11.05.2012

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	States	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106.03	84.15	82.81	144.94	123.81	128.89	135.20	119.42	107.38	110.36	88.87	94.85
2.	Assam	32.63	27.06	30.41	42.36	36.16	41.07	68.29	66.58	35.07	37.75	36.58	56.64
3.	Bihar	109.61	81.05	42.82	127.32	44.14	89.98	75.32	51.56	65.70	76.41	74.87	57.28
4.	Chhattisgarh	87.52	71.65	54.90	93.34	21.16	33.31	63.49	19.54	26.92	63.29	55.25	30.93
5.	Gujarat	21.55	8.33	6.79	23.54	15.08	14.49	39.09	23.89	31.35	30.27	28.31	18.77
6.	Haryana	27.21	11.05	23.01	34.62	28.65	32.78	39.28	35.75	36.20	34.95	27.07	12.43
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.59	2.69	0
8.	Jharkhand	13.07	9.80	3.42	17.94	4.93	8.18	27.20	16.49	9.28	27.10	12.2	15.74
9.	Karnataka	35.81	30.15	18.70	65.74	47.65	58.62	90.32	72.52	78.01	80.31	73.26	53.85
10.	Kerala	1.89	1.89	1.89	3.91	2.78	2.78	2.62	2.10	2.10	3.04	2.28	0.63
11.	Madhya Pradesh	114.58	64.38	58.06	125.70	59.33	84.17	214.76	160.72	151.56	174.03	146.82	130.75
12.	Maharashtra	78.88	72.17	66.80	116.60	107.40	113.96	168.58	147.12	146.16	151.67	135.85	102.22
13.	Odisha	69.26	62.24	69.27	67.02	63.41	63.26	66.56	58.53	62.57	61.01	64.76	43.61
14.	Punjab	45.19	35.69	41.17	64.75	61.22	55.05	48.41	37.57	44.41	47.72	35.18	15.03
15.	Rajasthan	41.70	18.83	27.23	54.17	39.15	40.77	107.60	76.05	79.51	94.67	79.28	62.23
16.	Tamil Nadu	47.82	33.51	29.58	46.92	30.58	37.26	48.44	30.08	39.44	36.58	34.54	33.09
17.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.63	3.63	0.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	192.25	155.20	122.73	312.67	226.28	229.57	294.12	177.57	214.04	283.717	244.96	192.03
19.	West Bengal	70.39	63.36	38.94	100.53	71.65	76.89	65.43	33.94	52.61	57.034	38.58	27.87
	Total	1095.39	830.51	718.53	1442.07	983.38	1111.03	1554.71	1129.43	1182.31	1377.13	1184.98	947.95

*State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under RKVY as on 08.05.2012*  
(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09		2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			
		Allocation	Total Release	Allocation	Total Release	Expenditure	Allocation*	Release*	Expenditure*	Allocation*	Release*	Expenditure*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	316.57	297.17	296.01	410.00	410.00	410.00	*393.45	432.29	432.29	727.74	734.20	308.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.88	0.00	0.00	16.10	15.98	15.98	39.08	28.95	28.95	8.26	10.68	4.13
3.	Assam	142.62	144.12	142.62	79.86	79.86	79.86	*256.87	216.87	216.87	227.77	227.77	112.39
4.	Bihar	148.54	148.54	148.54	110.79	110.79	110.79	380.94	415.10	415.10	506.82	508.82	203.48
5.	Chhattisgarh	116.48	117.45	117.45	131.78	136.14	136.14	461.00	503.44	503.44	230.57	212.61	82.59
6.	Goa	6.91	0.00	0.00	11.87	0.00	11.31	7.07	4.71	49.55	24.78		
7.	Gujarat	243.39	243.39	243.39	386.19	386.19	386.19	353.45	388.63	388.63	515.48	515.48	254.74
8.	Haryana	74.00	39.50	39.49	112.77	112.77	112.75	204.74	226.80	225.63	168.92	176.87	119.94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15.11	15.11	15.11	33.02	33.03	33.03	94.85	94.85	94.85	99.93	99.93	67.43
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.17	1.20	1.20	42.05	42.85	42.85	*162.16	96.42	95.44	103.03	63.03	17.40
11.	Jharkhand	58.62	29.31	29.31	70.13	70.13	70.13	160.96	96.90	96.08	168.56	174.56	54.88
12.	Karnataka	316.57	314.14	314.14	410.00	410.00	410.00	284.03	284.03	284.03	595.90	595.90	207.73
13.	Kerala	60.11	30.06	30.06	110.92	110.92	110.92	192.35	149.65	149.65	173.93	182.89	106.95
14.	Madhya Pradesh	146.05	146.05	146.05	247.44	247.44	247.44	589.09	559.18	559.18	398.37	398.37	135.66
15.	Maharashtra	269.63	261.77	261.77	407.24	404.39	404.39	653.00	653.00	653.00	727.67	735.44	614.20
16.	Manipur	4.14	0.90	0.90	5.86	5.86	5.86	24.81	15.50	15.50	22.25	22.25	11.13
17.	Meghalaya	13.53	6.77	6.77	24.68	24.68	24.68	46.12	46.12	27.38	14.66	20.44	7.33
18.	Mizoram	4.29	0.80	0.80	4.15	0.00	7.49	3.75	3.75	34.61	36.63	0.00	36.63
19.	Nagaland	13.89	6.95	6.95	20.38	20.38	20.38	13.24	13.25	13.25	37.54	37.54	18.77
20.	Odisha	115.44	115.44	115.44	121.49	121.49	121.49	274.40	274.40	274.40	356.96	356.96	159.67
21.	Punjab	87.52	87.52	87.52	43.23	43.23	43.23	179.12	179.12	179.12	138.87	145.87	35.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
22.	Rajasthan	233.75	233.76	233.76	186.12	186.12	186.12	572.47	628.01	628.01	685.04	692.08	586.46
23.	Sikkim	11.37	5.68	5.68	15.29	15.29	15.29	6.56	6.56	6.56	20.08	24.64	9.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	140.38	140.38	140.38	127.90	127.90	127.90	225.71	250.03	250.03	333.06	333.06	170.08
25.	Tripura	34.02	16.08	16.08	31.28	31.28	31.28	116.86	116.48	116.48	17.99	25.63	16.18
26.	Uttar Pradesh	316.57	316.57	316.57	390.97	390.97	390.97	635.92	695.36	695.36	757.26	762.83	205.09
27.	Uttarakhand	20.60	10.30	10.30	71.36	71.46	64.91	2.61	1.31	1.31	131.77	128.84	39.71
28.	West Bengal	147.38	147.38	147.38	147.38	147.38	147.38	476.15	335.98	334.64	476.65	486.65	138.41
Total States		3080.53	2876.34	2873.67	3770.25	3756.53	3749.96	6662.00	6719.05	6693.62	7729.24	7732.75	3727.60
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.43	2.26	0.01	12.21	1.28		10.15					Being done by MHA
30.	Chandigarh	2.20	0.14	0.00	3.70	0.42		0.14					
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.61	0.00		0.29			0.64					
32.	Daman and Diu	1.42	0.26		0.30			1.70					
33.	Delhi	1.83	0.00		2.36	0.24		0.00					
34.	Lakshadweep	12.08	6.14	6.04	10.12	1.09		1.81					
35.	Pudducherry	6.67	0.00		0.69	0.00		18.56					
Total UTs		31.24	8.80	6.05	29.67	3.03	0.00	33.00					
District Agri Plan		53.90			6.82								
NIRD, ISEC, IEG, IIM-CMA, and Admn.Contingency			1.66			1.37		60.00	1.03	1.03	81.63	61.34	
Grand Total		3165.67	2886.80	2879.72	3806.74	3760.93	3749.96	6755.00	6720.08	6694.65	7810.87	7794.09	3727.60

\*This includes two new sub-Schemes of RKVY viz. (i) Extending Green Revolution to Eastern India and (ii) Special Initiative for Pulses and Oilseeds in Dryland Areas.

\*\*Allocation of Rs. 35.00 crore Green Revaluation in Eastern India for Assam, Rs. 39.44 crore for saffron Mission for Jammu and Kashmir and increased allocation of Rs. 82.26 crore in respect of Andhra Pradesh is to be met from savings from overall allocation of Rs. 6755.00 crore.

## State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under MMA as on 15.05.2012

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of the State/UT	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	6535.00	3428.72	6430.35	6535.00	6253.22	3559.28	6307.19	3676.39	5027.47	5335.59	5335.59	4745.39
Arunachal Pradesh	2050.00	2050.00	2275.68	2050.00	2250.00	2070.93	3021.00	3221.00	3201.58	1722.50	2022.50	652.57
Assam	1625.00	812.50	812.50	1625.00	812.50		2337.00	1168.50		1332.50		
Bihar	3900.00	4593.03	4514.75	3900.00	3814.75	4279.92	3857.48	3305.40	3470.98	3263.25	3263.25	2478.90
Chhattisgarh	2170.00	2170.00	2137.27	2170.00	2170.00	2258.99	2081.71	2081.71	2069.35	1761.03	1761.03	654.54
Goa	100.00	140.00	317.01	100.00	100.00	100.67	45.51	45.51	45.68	38.50	38.50	38.50
Gujarat	3645.00	5045.00	4664.65	3645.00	3830.30	3650.73	3657.56	3919.13	4229.07	3094.12	4188.12	1703.75
Haryana	1690.00	2300.00	2277.85	1690.00	2690.00	2685.78	1608.04	1334.41	1305.05	1360.33	1360.33	869.82
Himachal Pradesh	2000.00	2585.09	2766.47	2000.00	2000.00	1925.95	2015.79	2290.79	2330.84	1705.26	1705.26	638.41
Jammu and Kashmir	3660.00	3026.35	3555.91	3660.00	3090.50	2989.23	3716.06	1582.73	1238.67	3143.61	2501.71	408.93
Jharkhand	1065.00	532.50	944.76	1065.00	876.48	817.83	1076.45	887.86	1063.76	910.63	1097.93	1003.92
Karnataka	5025.00	4885.43	5550.34	5025.00	5025.00	5031.32	4789.57	4789.57	4885.91	4051.75	4051.75	4098.42
Kerala	1275.00	907.50	2301.61	1275.00	1275.00	1278.13	1183.85	1183.85	1287.73	1001.48	1001.48	998.50
Madhya Pradesh	6285.00	5834.64	6822.08	6285.00	6170.58	6674.70	6165.40	6915.40	6945.49	5215.64	5515.64	4457.75
Maharashtra	9275.00	10313.09	11822.50	9275.00	9275.00	8639.29	8910.17	10910.17	11490.17	7537.59	8100.54	6205.86
Manipur	2050.00	2050.00	2050.00	2050.00	2350.00	2350.00	3021.00	4721.00	4721.00	1722.50	2072.50	2072.50
Mizoram	2325.00	2716.28	2380.00	2325.00	1801.63	1424.79	3420.00	4009.25	4129.25	1202.50	1617.50	1617.50
Meghalaya	1425.00	1425.00	1424.88	1425.00	1425.00	2476.63	2109.00	2109.00	1054.50	1950.00	1950.00	1950.00
Nagaland	2325.00	2325.00	2325.00	2325.00	2475.00	2475.00	3420.00	3671.00	3671.00	1950.00	2200.00	2200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Odisha	3280.00	4360.00	3308.38	3280.00	2353.63	3389.32	3199.44	3873.89	3871.06	2706.58	2706.58	2332.12
Punjab	1750.00	1750.00	1278.23	1750.00	1875.00	1707.23	1627.27	813.64	1533.07	1376.59	688.30	
Rajasthan	5750.00	3775.00	6421.42	5750.00	4791.48	5918.87	5585.15	5585.15	5470.99	4724.77	4724.77	4527.56
Sikkim	1850.00	1850.00	1785.08	1850.00	1745.54	1948.58	2736.00	2836.00	2547.23	1560.00	1577.05	1830.38
Tamil Nadu	3460.00	4270.00	3746.16	3460.00	2935.04	2987.55	3283.01	4608.01	4581.23	2777.27	3777.27	3662.74
Tripura	1850.00	1850.00	1095.03	1850.00	1080.25	1875.48	2736.00	3628.65	3681.36	1560.00	1560.00	1569.46
Uttar Pradesh	11375.00	10893.24	11723.06	11310.00	12060.00	12512.70	10879.01	10129.01	10138.25	9203.14	9203.14	8449.70
Uttarakhand	2300.00	2300.00	2211.39	2300.00	2236.34	2428.16	2322.54	2322.54	2199.20	1964.76	1964.76	1872.02
West Bengal	4425.00	3811.30	3985.18	4425.00	5077.68	3936.80	4288.79	3844.84	1917.07	3628.11	1814.06	
Delhi			1.51	40.00			50.00			25.00	12.50	
Puducherry	35.00	17.50	11.83	40.00	0.00	9.09	50.00	25.00		25.00	25.00	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.00	8.00	6.28	8.00	8.00	4.00	8.00	4.00		4.00	2.00	
Chandigarh			0.00									
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.00	6.00	3.64	6.00	6.00	1.81	6.00	6.00		3.00	8.00	
Lakshadweep	6.00	6.00	2.60	6.00	0.00		6.00			3.00		
Daman and Diu			0.00				6.00	3.00				
Total	94520.00	92037.17	100953.40	94500.00	91853.92	91408.76	99526.00	99502.40	98106.96	77860.00	77847.05	61039.24
Direct Funded Component	480.00	240.53		500.00	290.78		474.00	487.00		140.00	138.84	
DVC	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00					
Grand Total	95000.00	92277.70		95000.00	92144.70		100000.00	99989.40		78000.00	77985.89	

## State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under ISOPOM as on 17.05.2012

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3000.00	3000.00	4362.44	3731.84	3731.84	2601.60	5756.71	5756.71	4524.77	2835.34	2835.34	5881.24
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	800.00	800.00	1218.54	859.66	859.66	677.99	799.20	799.20	722.55	917.64	917.64	401.31
4.	Chhattisgarh	884.06	884.06	883.70	1261.57	1261.57	1256.38	1166.91	1166.91	1091.40	1175.81	1175.81	1110.41
5.	Gujarat	1600.00	1600.00	2160.98	2363.15	2363.15	1325.83	1785.77	1785.77	2033.65	3034.00	3034.00	2211.84
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.00	0.00	1.93	0.00	0.00	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	700.00	700.00	723.92	655.88	655.88	479.34	503.11	503.11	641.17	722.80	722.80	669.15
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	10.00	63.77	59.43	59.43	64.84	89.26	89.26	88.39	82.99	82.99	75.64
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	110.95	82.63	82.63	56.70	132.48	132.48	103.31	205.97	205.97	4.13
10.	Karnataka	2700.00	2700.00	2462.18	1738.49	1738.49	2365.87	5748.55	5748.55	3498.51	4754.50	4754.50	5097.23
11.	Kerala	60.00	60.00	32.20	35.22	35.22	31.14	0.00	0.00	25.96	22.68	22.68	17.63
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3500.00	3500.00	3597.50	4329.32	4329.32	3908.03	5619.36	5619.36	5622.92	7429.34	7429.34	6301.12
13.	Maharashtra	2900.00	2900.00	2821.52	3428.42	3428.42	3265.76	5498.36	5498.36	5589.07	8091.28	8091.28	6023.76
14.	Mizoram	390.00	390.00	406.62	553.76	553.76	676.85	876.84	876.84	900.00	362.00	362.00	171.87
15.	Odisha	575.00	575.00	719.43	3164.04	3164.04	3166.09	3050.00	3050.00	3050.00	3960.97	3960.97	3498.20
16.	Punjab	30.94	30.94	65.52	58.09	58.09	72.73	60.77	60.77	70.89	140.27	140.27	0.00
17.	Rajasthan	3140.00	3140.00	3287.92	3001.64	3001.64	2835.56	5070.90	5070.90	4894.51	5250.97	5250.97	5326.19
18.	Tamil Nadu	1900.00	1900.00	1248.64	1753.83	1753.83	1633.24	1132.56	1132.56	1352.81	1267.90	1267.90	790.59
19.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1450.00	1450.00	1744.48	1822.08	1822.08	1292.35	1221.88	1221.88	1482.11	1289.53	1289.53	1012.87
21.	West Bengal	400.00	400.00	587.87	754.73	754.73	755.41	614.18	614.18	292.52	100.00	100.00	211.33
	Total	24040.00	24040.00	26499.44	29653.78	29653.78	26467.63	39126.84	39126.84	35985.78	41644.00	41643.45	38804.51

[English]

### Communal Violence

7400. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the incidents of communal violence reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons killed/injured in each incident separately and the extent of damages to property, State-wise;

(c) the number of accused arrested and the action taken against them during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) "Police" and "Public Order" being State subjects under the Constitution of India, the responsibility of maintaining law and order and details of communal incidents, including number of persons killed/injured and damages caused in such incidents,

number of persons arrested, details of action taken against them, primarily rests with respective State Governments.

As per available information, the number of communal incidents in the country and the persons killed/injured therein during the period 2009-2011 and this year, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) To maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force created specially to deal with communal situations, to the concerned State Governments on specific requests and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, the Central Government sends advisories in this regard from time to time. The Central Government has also circulated revised Guidelines to promote communal harmony to the States and Union Territories in 2008. The Central Government has also introduced a Bill titled 'The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005' in the Rajya Sabha to address various aspects of the issue of communal violence.

### Statement

*The number of communal incidents in the country and the number of persons killed and injured therein during the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto March)*

Name of State	2009			2010		
	Incidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Incidents	Persons killed	Persons injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	17	0	23	16	3	69
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	20	10	83	10	5	37
Bihar	40	4	146	40	8	156
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	6	2	1	3	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	9	2	32	3	0	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	4	0	0	2	0	0
Gujarat	63	4	151	59	9	243
Haryana	4	0	22	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1	0	5
Jharkhand	20	1	53	13	1	79
Karnataka	110	13	292	71	10	228
Kerala	36	3	120	24	0	57
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	106	14	316	103	21	179
Maharashtra	128	22	389	117	16	290
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	1	0	8
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	11	1	31	7	1	15
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rajasthan	52	10	140	33	10	125
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	42	2	53	44	4	91
Tripura	1	0	1	1	0	17
Uttarakhand	4	0	0	8	0	24
Uttar Pradesh	159	32	525	121	22	426
West Bengal	17	5	83	21	6	82
Total	849	125	2461	701	116	2138

Contd.



*The number of communal incidents in the country and the number of persons killed and injured therein during the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto March)*

Name of State	2011			2012*		
	Incidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Incidents	Persons killed	Persons injured
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	33	1	95	16	0	11
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	9	3	28	0	0	0
Bihar	26	4	99	4	0	37
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	3	1	1	1	0	0
Delhi	4	0	8	1	0	14
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gujarat	47	3	144	12	0	37
Haryana	1	0	4	1	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	4	0	0	0
Jharkhand	12	5	61	6	0	30
Karnataka	70	4	183	10	0	22
Kerala	30	1	46	24	0	28
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	81	15	180	23	3	41
Maharashtra	88	15	342	23	4	53
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Odisha	9	1	37	3	0	6
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	42	16	204	8	1	20
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	21	2	41	4	0	20
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	4	5	44	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	84	12	347	21	2	80
West Bengal	15	3	31	12	2	27
Total	580	91	1899	170	12	426

\*Tentative figures.

#### Homes for Orphaned Children

7401. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) is running homes for orphaned children as part of its corporate responsibility;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether DMRC also proposed to construct more such homes/to undertake more such assignments in future in order to fulfil its corporate responsibility; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that a Children Home near Tis Hazari Court, Delhi named "ARMAN" has been constructed by them as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The home is run by a Non-Government Organisation (NGO) viz. "Salam Balak Trust". While the initial cost of furniture, utensils etc. was borne by the DMRC, the day to day expenditure is made by the NGO.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. DMRC has planned a second Children Home for 50 girls as a part of its ongoing corporate responsibility.

#### Foreign Assisted Projects

7402. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some projects relating to urban infrastructure, slum development, poverty alleviation and housing sector are being implemented in various cities/towns of the States with foreign assistance;

(b) if so, the details of the foreign assistance received by the States during each of the last three years along with the projects for which the said assistance has been utilised, State-wise;

(c) whether some more such projects are likely to be implemented in the States with foreign assistance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The total number of projects assisted by Asian Development Bank, Department of International Development and World Bank are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) and (d) External Assistance Programme is a continuous ongoing programme managed by Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) through a well — established procedure in which States participate.

**Statement-I***Asian Development Bank Projects*

State	Loan No.	Project Name	Loan Amount	Effective Since	Details
West Bengal	Loan 1813-IND	Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project	\$177.76 million	16-April-2002	This project is improving the living conditions of about 0.3 million people living in notified slums of Kolkata by providing water supply, sanitation, and access road facilities. The slum improvement component accounts for \$6.5 million.
	Loan 2293-IND	Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project (Supplementary)	\$80.00 million	01-June-2007	
Kerala	Loan 2226-IND	Kerala Sustainable Urban Development Project	\$221.20 million	19-March-2007	This project will upgrade basic infrastructure and services for slum dwellers in five cities. Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi, Kozhikode, Kollam and Thrissur. The community infrastructure and services improvement component for slum is \$10.0 million.
Rajasthan	Loan 2366-IND	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme, Project 1	\$60.00 million	28-Feb.-2008	This Project is improving basic urban services and living conditions of about 0.21 million poor people living in notified slums of 15 towns.
	Loan 2506-IND	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme, Project 2	\$150.00 million	20-April-2009	
Madhya Pradesh	Loan 2046-IND	Urban Water Supply and Environmental improvement in Madhya Pradesh	\$181.00 million	17-May-2005	Improvements to basic urban services and living conditions for about 64,000 people living in notified slums of Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur and Gwalior. The slum component is \$4.56 million.
	Loan 2456-IND	Urban Water Supply and Environmental improvement in MP (Supplementary)	\$71.00 million	03-Dec.-2008	
Karnataka	Loan 2638-IND	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program, Project 2	\$123.00 million	01-March-2011	The Project is upgrading basic urban facilities for the benefit of poor people living in notified slums of Ilkal and Shahbab. The slum improvement component is \$5.3 million.

**Statement-II***Department For International Development Projects*

Name of the Projects	Central/State	DFID Funding	Starting/Closing Date
Support to National Policies for Urban Poverty Reduction under JNNURM	Central	£ 14.5 million	14-04-2010/31-03-2015
Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor in West Bengal	West Bengal	£ 102 million	14-01-2004/31-03-2011
Madhya Pradesh Urban Services for the Poor	Madhya Pradesh	£ 41 million	13-11-2006/31-12-2011
Support Programme for Urban Reform (SPUR) in Bihar	Bihar	£ 60 million	05-03-2010/29-02-2016

*World Bank Project*

Name of the Projects	Central/State	World Bank Funding	Starting/Closing Date
Capacity Building for Urban Development Project	The project will target selected ULBs across various States	US \$ 60 million	2011 – 2016

[Translation]

**Commemoration of Historical Event**

7403. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had celebrated the 150th anniversary of the 1857 Revolt/First War of Independence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued a notification acknowledging the participation/association of any persons or places including Meerut city in Uttar Pradesh in the historic 1857 revolt;

(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) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India had undertaken the commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of First War of Independence, 1857 during 2007-2009. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. However, the National Implementation Committee for commemoration of 150th Anniversary of First War of Independence, 1857 had approved a Project for preparation of a National Register of Martyrs covering the period 1857-1947. This Project has been entrusted by Ministry of Culture to the Indian Council of Historical Research. The Project is likely to be completed by 2013.

**Statement***Commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of First War of Independence 1857 and other related Events*

Government of India had constituted a National Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister for commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of First War of Independence 1857, the 60th Anniversary of Indian Independence, the Centenary Celebration of Adoption of Vande Mataram as the National Song and the 75th Anniversary of Martyrdom and birth Centenary of Shaheed Bhagat Singh.

A National Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development had also been constituted to chalk out the

programmes and activities for celebration of the above mentioned events. A calendar of events was prepared in consultation with a Committee of historians from the Indian Council of Historical Research for scheduling various programmes during the above mentioned commemoration period. The following programmes were organized:—

**(i) Inaugural Function**

An inaugural function was organized at Lal Quila on 11th May, 2007 in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan.

**(ii) Release of commemorative Postage Stamp**

A programme was organized at Bombay on 9th August, 2007, in the memory of the Quit India Movement in collaboration with the State Government of Maharashtra.

**(iii) Mobile Exhibition on Train**

A Mobile Exhibition on Train with the name 'Azadi Express' was flagged off on 28th September, 2007 from Delhi and it had completed a round of the country on 28th September, 2008. It toured more than 60 cities and towns and was visited by lakhs of people.

**(iv) Commemorative Logo**

A Logo commemorating the above event was also released to all the Ministries/Departments and State Governments for using in the stationery items.

**(v) Issue of Commemorative Coins**

A set of commemorative coins of Rs. 100 and Rs. 5 denominations had been released by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 18th April, 2008.

**(vi) Commemorative Chairs**

NIC had decided to establish 12 Chairs in various Universities, against which funds for setting up of 10 Chairs had been released. A corpus fund of Rs. 2.00 crore has been released for each Chair and funds were released to the Jawaharlal Nehru University in the name of Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Rs. 6.00 crores to IGNOU for Chairs in the names of Bahadur Shah Zafar, General Shah

Nawaz of INA and Shaheed Kartar Singh Sarabha. Rs. 8.00 crores were released to Jamia Millia University for the establishment of chairs of Saifuddin Kitchlew, A.M. Khawaja, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Shri M.A. Ansari. Rs. 4 crore was released as corpus for the establishment of Chairs of Aruna Asaf Ali and Taty Tope in Delhi University.

**(vii) National Register of Martyrs**

A project for preparation of a National Register of Martyrs has been entrusted to ICHR. Funds amounting to Rs. 1,40,46,000 have been released to ICHR (out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 1.87 Crore). The project is likely to be completed by 2013.

**(viii) Birth Centenary of Shaheed Bhagat Singh**

(a) Programmes were organized on 28th September, 2007 and 28th September, 2008 at Amritsar and at New Delhi in collaboration with the State Government of Punjab and the Government of NCT of Delhi.

(b) It was decided to construct a museum/memorial in the native place of Shaheed Bhagat Singh at Khatkarkalan, Nawanshahar, Punjab at a total cost of Rs. 16.81 crores. The Government of India has release a sum of Rs. 7.50 crores to the State Government of Punjab for this purpose.

(c) NIC had also approved a project for construction of a memorial in the name of Shrimati Vidya Watiji, mother of Shaheed Bhagat Singh, at Moranwali Village, Punjab. Government of India has sanctioned a total budget outlay of Rs. 438.12 lakhs for this Project, against which an amount of Rs. 219.06 lakhs has been released to the ITDC which is the executing agency.

**(ix) Commemoration of Kuka Movement**

(a) Setting up of Light and Sound Show and the setting up of Museum and Picture

Gallery at Namdhari Darbar at Bhaini Sahib, Ludhiana with a total Budget outlay of Rs. 3.75 crores. Ministry of Culture had released an amount of Rs. 2,26,55,000.00 to the ITDC in March, 2009 for the above Projects.

- (b) Approval had been given for organizing a National Seminar on the Kuka Movement at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi within the budget outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs and a Multi-Media Show on the Kuka Movement within the budget outlay of Rs. 89.00 lakhs. Against the total amount of Rs. 114 lakhs for these Projects. Ministry of Culture had released an amount of Rs. 92.00 lakhs upto March, 2011. The Multi-Media Show had been organized by Government of NCT of Delhi from 11th to 13th March, 2011. The National Seminar on Kuka Movement is yet to be organized.

[English]

#### Commercial Production of GM Vegetables

7404. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some States are opposing the commercial production of the genetically modified vegetables;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the present status of such vegetable production in the country; and
- (d) the action plan prepared/proposed in this regard in coordination with the State Governments?

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 Department of Agriculture and 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 and Union Territories for the holistic development of horticulture sector

including vegetables. Under these schemes, there is no provision for commercial production of the Genetically Modified vegetables.

#### Threat to Cultural Heritage

7405. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that a conservation laboratory housing inflammatory chemicals and a cafeteria are located in close affinity in the vicinity of the National Museum in Delhi;
- (b) if so, whether the Government/Museum authorities have been apprised of the risk this poses to the valuable heritages and art treasures exhibited at the said Museum;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government/Museum authorities propose to take any preventive steps in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to do so?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) A cafeteria was functioning on the second floor of the National Museum as a visitor amenity.

Subsequently, having regard to the likely risk this poses to the conservation laboratory and the valuable heritage and art treasures exhibited at the Museum, it has been decided to shift the Cafeteria from its location on the second floor outside the Museum main building. As such, there is no Cafeteria located within the main building of the National Museum.

[Translation]

#### Assistance by NAFED for Cold Storage

7406. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) is providing any financial assistance for the construction of cold storage for storing onion;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cold storages constructed during the last three years which were

funded by NAFED, State-wise including Bihar and Maharashtra;

(c) whether the NAFED proposes to open sale counters in the said States for sale of onion; 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 (c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

[English]

#### Onion and Grape Technology Mission

7407. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal regarding Onion and Grape Technology Mission Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the expected cost of the project;

(c) whether the Union Government has sanctioned and released any funds for the said project;

(d) if so, the details of the amount released so far; and

(e) the time by which the project 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) to (e) The Department of Agriculture and 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 and Union Territories for the holistic development of horticulture sector including onion and grape. No proposal regarding Onion and Grape Technology Mission Project has been received in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

[Translation]

#### Promotion of Agriculture in Chhattisgarh

7408. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for promotion of agriculture;

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

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

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) No specific proposal from the Government of Chhattisgarh for promotion of agriculture has been received. However, State Government submit their plan proposals under the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by the Department and funds are released based on these proposals and as per the guidelines of the respective schemes.

[English]

#### Employment Generation in FPIs

7409. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the potential for increasing the avenues of employment including for women in the Food Processing Industries (FPIs);

(b) if so, the details thereof in comparison to other countries; and

(c) the future action plan prepared for the 12th Five Year Plan for Andhra Pradesh particularly the backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) No, Madam. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has not assessed the potential for increasing the avenues of employment including for women in the Food Processing Industries (FPIs). However,

on the basis of study conducted by Ministry through Rabo Bank, it has been estimated that for every Rs. 1 Crore invested, it creates 18 jobs directly and 64 indirectly in the organized sector.

(b) Ministry does not maintain the data of employment generation in food processing industries in respect of other countries.

(c) There is no specific plan prepared for backward areas of Andhra Pradesh. However, the Working Group constituted on Food Processing Sector for Ministry of Food Processing Industries for 12th Five Year Plan has recommended the launch of a new centrally sponsored scheme — **National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during 12th Plan** for effective supervision and monitoring of the Ministry's assisted projects, thus providing greater role to States/UTs including flexibility in the selection of beneficiaries, location of projects etc. for the development of food processing sector and to increase employment potential in the sector.

[Translation]

#### **Services of Agricultural Universities Science Centres**

7410. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has requested to various State Governments to use the services of agriculture universities and agriculture science centres to educate the farmers for tackling the drought situations and to adopt new methods of agriculture including planting of short duration crops which need less water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the various State Governments 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) Government of India is implementing a Scheme namely "Scaling up of water productivity in agriculture for livelihood through teaching-cum-demonstration, training of trainers and farmers" by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in 32 centres

(27 State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and 5 ICAR Institute) on issues/themes addressing location specific problems and needs to enhance water productivity in agriculture. These themes include rainwater management in upland, medium and low land, micro-level water resources development, rain water harvesting, multiple use and management of harvested water, water management in paddy crops, water management in non-paddy crops, water management in horticultural crops, crop diversification, cropping system in rainfed uplands etc.

Good agriculture practices suggested by agricultural universities are adopted by State Governments through National/State sponsored agriculture development programmes.

[English]

#### **Implementation of PYKKA Scheme by Sports Clubs**

7411. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the roles being played by the sports clubs of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) in the implementation of the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme;

(b) the details of the provision being made for encouraging trained sports trainers under the PYKKA scheme;

(c) the measures being taken for ensuring effective coordination with regard to the policy and implementation of the scheme between the Department of Sports, New Delhi and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj as well as amongst the States in order to ensure full participation in the projects by the sports clubs of NYKS;

(d) whether the funds allocated under the same have been utilised for any other programmes of the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) PYKKA scheme provides that clubs of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) will be one of the implementing agencies of PYKKA at village/block Panchayat level.



(b) Community sports volunteers known as 'Kridashrees' engaged under PYKKA are engaged in managing the sports activities in the PYKKA playfields in village/block panchayats. They undergo one week intensive training course.

(c) General Council of PYKKA, chaired by the Union Minister of Youth Affairs and co-chaired by the Union Minister of Panchayat Raj, is the highest policy making body for implementation of the PYKKA scheme. Secretary of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the

Secretary, Ministry of Panchayat Raj are Chairperson and Co-chairperson, respectively of the Executive Committee of PYKKA which approves action for implementation of the PYKKA scheme in the States/UTs. Secretaries of Department of Sports and Youth Affairs and the Department of Panchayat Raj from selected States/UTs are members of the Committee. Similarly, DG, NYKS is a member of the General Council as well as of the Executive Committee. PYKKA scheme is being administered at village/block panchayats through the State Governments. Village/block panchayats may involve 'NYK clubs' to manage the sports activities in their PYKKA playfields.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Proposals for Youth Hostels

7412. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received for setting up of youth hostels in the States including Dausa district in Rajasthan alongwith the action taken/being taken by the Union Government on the said proposals, State-wise;

(b) the present status of each of the said proposal;

(c) the funds allocated/released for construction of youth hostels during the XIth and XIIth Five Year Plan, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the time by which youth hostels are likely to be set up in the said States including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) VIP references and proposals for setting up of youth hostels, including Dausa District in Rajasthan, have been

received. However, the Planning Commission has advised not to take up any new construction of Youth Hostel, but to complete only the ongoing construction of the Youth Hostels.

(c) Under the Youth Hostel Scheme, funds are not allocated/released State-wise. However, the total budgetary allocation for construction/renovation/facelifting of Youth Hostels during the XI Five Year Plan were as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Total Budget Allocation
2007-08	1.75
2008-09	3.25
2009-10	3.25
2010-11	4.00
2011-12	2.05

The budgetary allocation under XII Five Year Plan for the year 2012-13 is as under:—

2012-13	1.30
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(d) As advised by the Planning Commission, no construction of new Youth Hostel is taken up presently.

[Translation]

#### Funds for Development of Youth and Adolescents

7413. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds earmarked under the major schemes for development of youth and adolescent of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints regarding misuse/misappropriations and other irregularities in the utilisation of the allocated funds during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government against the erring officials/persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Major

Scheme implemented by the Ministry for development of youth and adolescent of the country is the National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) Scheme. The details of fund earmarked under the scheme for the last three years and the current year is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation
1	2
2009-10	24.50

1	2
2010-11	27.68
2011-12	25.00
2012-13	23.00

The major programmes under the scheme are Youth Leadership and Personality Development, Promotion of National Integration, Promotion of Adventure and Development and Empowerment of Adolescents. The fund allocated for the above programmes for the last three years are as under:—

(Rupees in Crores)

Programmes	Allocation 2009-10	Allocation 2010-11	Allocation 2011-12
Youth Leadership and Personality Development	1.92	3.00	0.26
Promotion of National Integration	11.11	14.66	14.57
Promotion of Adventure	4.49	4.06	5.98
Development and Empowerment of Adolescents	3.02	4.77	3.45

Under the above scheme funds are not earmarked State-wise. However, the details of fund released under the scheme for the last three years State-wise are at enclosed Statement. No funds have so far been released under NPYAD

Scheme during the current financial year 2012-13.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	Released 2009-10	Released 2010-11	Released 2011-12
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	15.35	41.45	39.46
Arunachal Pradesh	4.30	11.38	13.07
Assam	50.95	82.94	146.00
Bihar	23.87	44.98	43.20
Chhattisgarh	9.41	18.45	14.91
Goa	3.54	3.54	3.53
Gujarat	32.84	36.64	32.60

1	2	3	4
Haryana	42.95	34.76	29.00
Himachal Pradesh	23.51	33.03	26.76
Jammu and Kashmir	43.51	101.53	116.04
Jharkhand	12.60	25.53	25.52
Karnataka	33.23	38.64	324.19
Kerala	11.85	25.76	26.39
Madhya Pradesh	29.95	54.81	57.36
Maharashtra	28.78	57.72	55.10
Manipur	52.25	29.28	71.61
Meghalaya	4.53	106.81	11.37
Mizoram	4.30	7.84	7.83
Nagaland	162.93	23.57	12.54
Odisha	335.96	88.72	29.06
Punjab	19.12	32.87	21.98
Rajasthan	88.42	346.39	51.04
Sikkim	4.30	11.38	7.73
Tamil Nadu	81.26	44.65	140.14
Tripura	4.30	4.30	7.83
Uttar Pradesh	47.44	88.08	84.24
Uttarakhand	15.62	20.71	20.71
West Bengal	187.03	204.78	162.10
Delhi	883.05	999.74	633.12
Chandigarh	10.65	6.72	9.30
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.54	3.54	3.53
Daman and Diu	—	3.54	3.53
Puducherry	—	3.54	3.53

[English]

**Mini Horticulture Mission**

7414. SHRI VIJAY INDER SINGLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has implemented Mini Horticulture Mission in the country;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the details of the funds allocated to small farmers,

Agri Business Consortiums under the Mini Horticulture Mission in the country during the last three years; and

(d) the details of the modalities for utilising the fund and the outcome 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) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH)' for the holistic development of horticulture. The Mission covers the entire spectrum of horticulture right from production to consumption through forward and backward linkages.

The Mission has four Mini Missions, viz., Mini Mission-I relates research, Mini Mission-II relates production and

productivity improvement, Mini Mission-III involves post harvest management and marketing and Mini Mission-IV relates to processing.

(c) and (d) Funds are routed through Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC) to the State and Implementing Agencies. Detail of funds released during the last three years through SFAC is given in the enclosed Statement. The modalities for utilizing funds, is through approved Annual Action Plans of the States and funds are released only on submission of Utilization Certificates alongwith physical and financial achievement of targets.

The Mission has played a significant role in development of horticulture sector in North Eastern and Himalayan States. The Mission has been instrumental in bringing additional area under various horticulture crops, improved irrigation infrastructure, better planting material infrastructure, promotion of protected cultivation, farm mechanization and human resource development, etc.

#### Statement

*The details of funds released through SFAC to State Implementing Agencies in NE and Himalayan States under HMNEH*

(Rs. in lakh)

Mini Mission	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
MM-II (Production and Productivity)	29217.43	33293.88	41704.58
MM-III (Market Infrastructure)	356.32	338.61	282.08
MM-IV (Processing)	2263.06	2767.46	2175.50
Total	31836.80	36399.95	44162.17

#### Exorbitant Court Fees

7415. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that many cheated consumers are unwilling to file complaints in consumer courts due to expensive court fees;

(b) if so, whether the Government is thinking of eliminating such court fees or reducing it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. The Government has not received any such report. The fee prescribed for filing complaints before various Consumer Fora under the Consumer Protection Rules, 1987 is minimal. A consumer can file claim upto Rs. 1 lakh by paying court fee of only Rs. 100. Similarly claim upto Rs. 20 lakhs can be lodged by

paying court fee of Rs. 500. Moreover Antyodaya Anna Yojana card holders have been given exemption from payment of court fees in claims upto Rs. 1 lakh.

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

[Translation]

#### Contributions to Indian Culture and Heritage

7416. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to highlight the contributions of famous foreign travellers including Megasthenes, Fahein and Hiuen Tsang towards the country's culture and heritage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including bringing out souvenirs in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Population of Sheep and Goat

7417. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where goat and sheep population has dwindled/recorded a decreasing trend during the last two animal census;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to stop/bring down the export of goat and sheep meat;

(c) whether the Government has considered the revised export meat policy with reference to the said census/results; 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 last two animal censuses are 17th Livestock Census of 2003 and 18th Livestock Census of 2007. The names of the States where goat and

sheep population has declined during the intercensal period i.e. 2003 to 2007 are as under:—

States	
Goat	Goa, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Sikkim, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Daman and Diu.
Sheep	Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

However, during the same period the total number of goats at all India level has increased from 124358 thousand to 140537 thousand and that of sheep from 61469 thousand to 71558 thousand.

(b) to (d) As per the current Foreign Trade Policy, the export of meat of goat and sheep is free. There is no proposal under consideration to amend the policy.

#### Urban Land for War Memorials

7418. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large area of urban land is allotted for war memorials in various States on the requests of Defence Departments;

(b) if so, the details of total area of such urban lands allotted in each case for this purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set any particular criteria for allotting such lands;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received any reports regarding diversion of such allotted lands for the purposes other than for which it is allotted; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Ministry of Urban Development has not allotted any land for war memorials in various States on the requests of Defence Departments.

(b) to (f) Does not arise.

#### **Technology Mission on Cotton**

7419. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to discontinue the technology mission on cotton in the XIIth Five Year Plan;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to encourage intercropping of food crops; 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) A proposal has been mooted for discontinuation of Mini Mission-II (MM-II) of Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) as 95% of the cotton area is now under Bt. Cotton resulting in increase in production and productivity of cotton and income of the farmers. Further, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) allows the freedom to the States to take up separate/state specific projects for enhancing yield and production and address problems, if any, concerning cotton.

(c) and (d) Yes, intercropping of food crops (Cereals, Pulses and Oil Seeds) is a common practice for achieving additional income, minimizing risk and better utilization of natural resources. This practice is encouraged by way of organizing Front Line Demonstration, Field Demonstrations and Training of Farmers.

#### **Technology for Advance Assessment of Crops and Drought**

7420. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched an integrated centre to provide estimates of crop output and to assess the drought situation in the country through latest technologies;

(b) if so, whether in collaboration with ISRO, the Government has developed the technology for advance

assessment of crop and drought situation in the country; and

(c) if so, the extent to which this technology is likely to help the Government to take advance steps for procurement of foodgrains and help the drought affected areas 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 (c) Yes, Madam. The Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre has been set up in New Delhi as an attached office under the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. It was inaugurated on 23.04.2012. The Centre has been set up with a view to prepare multiple in-season crop forecasts by using temporal satellite imageries and in-situ as well as satellite based weather data. These forecasts will act as inputs to be used along with econometric and agrometeorological parameters and ground observations to make estimates of area and yield of selected crops. The Centre will also use Remote Sensing techniques to monitor and assess the drought situation in the country at National/State/District level. Methodologies for crop forecast and drought assessment developed by ISRO for selected crops and States are being transferred to the new Centre. The forecasts made in the Centre would help the Government in assessing foodgrain requirements in the country much in advance and taking quick decisions on procurement strategy and imports/exports of the commodities.

[Translation]

#### **Security to Health Scam Inmate**

7421. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people killed with regard to the National Rural Health Mission scam in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government/CBI to provide security to the people associated with this case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Information on the total number of people, who have been killed relating to National Rural Health Mission Scam in Uttar Pradesh is not

available. However, CBI had taken over investigation of 3 FIRs relating to the murder/death of CMOs/Cy CMO Lucknow (namely Dr. V.K. Arya, Dr. B.P. Singh and Dr. Y.S. Sachan) dealing with NRHM funds, pursuant to the orders of the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court, Lucknow Bench dated 14.07.2011 and 27.07.2011.

(b) CBI has requested Director General of Police, Uttar Pradesh to sensitize local police about safety/security of the key witness/accused in NRHM matter. Since '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 crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies and also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and, therefore, continue to urge the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention for improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. An Advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime has also been issued on 16th July, 2010.

#### **Road Along No Man's Land**

7422. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned the construction of road parallel to No Man's Land on Indo-Nepal border;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds sanctioned therefor; and

(c) the agency through which the said project is likely to be executed and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) A proposal for construction and upgradation of roads along the Indo-Nepal border has been approved by the Government on 18.11.2010. This proposal inter-alia envisages construction of 1377 km. of roads along Nepal border i.e. 173 km. in Uttarakhand, 640 km. in Uttar Pradesh and 564 km. in Bihar at an estimated cost of Rs. 3853 crores.

The construction work will be executed by the State Public Works Departments and will be completed over a period of five years commencing from 01st April, 2011.

[Translation]

#### **Proposals for Facilities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

7423. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Island Administration has not responded to the letters written by People's representative from Andaman and Nicobar regarding introduction of mediclaim policy for Government Pensioners regularisation of left out cases of excess land found in possession of tenants in 1961, grant of ration money to Andaman and Nicobar Police and Indian Reserve Battalion (IRB) personnel at par with the Delhi Police Personnel, resettlement of Gudda basti encroachers, reclamation of submerged house sites of settlers, Departmental plots, Private house sites, etc. at Compbellbay bazaar, repair works with earth filling instead of demolition and construction of new Ice Plant/Cold storage and re-opening of stone quarry at Compbellbay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the final decision taken by the Island Administration on these requests; and

(d) the time by which these facilities are likely to be set up in the Island?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Andaman and Nicobar Administration have informed that they have responded to the letters of Hon'ble Member of Parliament from Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Replies have been sent by the UT Administration to Hon'ble Member of Parliament on all these issues as mentioned below:—

(i) **Introduction of mediclaim policy for Government Pensioners:** Reply has been sent to Hon'ble Member' of 1 Parliament by Andaman and Nicobar Administration vide D.O. letter No. 21/53/2011-MPH dated 11th April, 2012 intimating that bids received in response to global tender for providing such coverage are under examination of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

- (ii) **Regularization of left out cases of excess land found in possession of tenants in 1961:** Reply has been sent to Hon'ble Member of Parliament vide Andaman and Nicobar Administration's letter No. 2131/2006-Rev dated 7th April, District Administration identified 441 families eligible for regularization of excess land which have since been regularized. The other persons who have claimed to be left out do not belong to the pre-1942 category.
- (iii) **Grant of ration money to Andaman and Nicobar Police and Indian Reserve Battalion (IRB) personnel at par with the Delhi Police Personnel:** Reply has been sent to Hon'ble Member of Parliament vide Andaman and Nicobar letter Administration's No. 2/29/2009-Home (Vol. III) dated 14th March, 2011 and 5th April, 2012 informing the Hon'ble Member of Parliament that the matter has already been taken up with the Central Government.
- (iv) **Resettlement of Gudda basti encroachers :** Reply has been sent to Hon'ble Member of Parliament vide Andaman and Nicobar Administration's letter No. 2-12/2003-Rev/PF dated 18th August, 2011 informing the Hon'ble Member of Parliament that the land in question is Defence land and Andaman and Nicobar Administration has no role to play.
- (v) **Reclamation of submerged house sites of settlers, Departmental plots, Private house sites, etc. at Campbell Bay bazaar:** Andaman and Nicobar Administration have informed that the reclaiming of area would be considered with, due regards to cost and other related issues. No house sites have been allotted in favour of Ex-servicemen Settlers at Campbell Bay Headquarter area. However, shop sites have been allotted In favour of Ex-servicemen at Campbell Bay Headquarter area. House sites have been regularized at Campbell Bay over regularization Government, in question to non under pre-1978 policy of Government.
- (vi) **Repair works with earth filling instead of demolition and construction of new Ice Plant/ Cold storage:** Reply has been sent to Hon'ble Member of Parliament vide Andaman and

Nicobar Administration's letter No. 4-12(6)/2005-06/TS/DF/2507 dated 12th September. 2011 informing the Hon'ble Member of Parliament that as per expert advice, it has been decided to reconstruct 10 tonne Ice Plant and 15 tonne Cold Storage at the old existing site at Campbell Bay and that plinth level of the building has been completed.

- (vii) **Re-opening of stone quarry at Campbell Bay :** Reply has been sent to Hon'ble Member of Parliament vide Andaman and Nicobar Administration's letter No. 2-131/2010 Rev dated 30th April, 2012 informing the Hon'ble Member of Parliament that the decision for reopening the quarry will be taken on receipt of the test reports being undertaken.

[Translation]

#### Population Census

7424. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total population of the country as per Census 2011, State-wise;
- (b) the percentage of Scheduled Castes population out of the above, State-wise;
- (c) whether some new category have been added in the census, 2012; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Madam. The Provisional Population Totals of Census 2011 have been released. A Statement giving State/UT-wise provisional population as per Census 2011 is enclosed.

(b) The Scheduled Castes Population is not available in the provisional totals.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Data relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes alone have been collected as per Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe lists notified for each State and UT by the Presidential Order under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 amended from time to time. These lists are State specific and valid within the jurisdiction of that State and UT.



**Statement***State/UT-wise Provisional population: Census 2011*

State Code	India/State/UT District	Total Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
00	India	1,21,01,93,422	62,37,24,248	58,64,69,174
01	Jammu and Kashmir	1,25,48,926	66,65,561	58,83,365
02	Himachal Pradesh	68,56,509	34,73,892	33,82,617
03	Punjab	2,77,04,236	1,46,34,819	1,30,69,417
04	Chandigarh	10,54,686	5,80,282	4,74,404
05	Uttarakhand	1,01,16,752	51,54,178	49,62,574
06	Haryana	2,53,53,081	1,35,05,130	1,18,47,951
07	NCT of Delhi	1,67,53,235	89,76,410	77,76,825
08	Rajasthan	6,86,21,012	3,56,20,086	3,30,00,926
09	Uttar Pradesh	19,95,81,477	10,45,96,415	9,49,85,062
10	Bihar	10,38,04,637	5,41,85,347	4,96,19,290
11	Sikkim	6,07,688	3,21,661	2,86,027
12	Arunachal Pradesh	13,82,611	7,20,232	6,62,379
13	Nagaland	19,80,602	10,25,707	9,54,895
14	Manipur	27,21,756	13,69,764	13,51,992
15	Mizoram	10,91,014	5,52,339	5,38,675
16	Tripura	36,71,032	18,71,867	17,99,165
17	Meghalaya	29,64,007	14,92,668	14,71,339
18	Assam	3,11,69,272	1,59,54,927	1,52,14,345
19	West Bengal	9,13,47,736	4,69,27,389	4,44,20,347
20	Jharkhand	3,29,66,238	1,69,31,688	1,60,34,550
21	Odisha	4,19,47,358	2,12,01,678	2,07,45,680
22	Chhattisgarh	2,55,40,196	1,28,27,915	1,27,12,281
23	Madhya Pradesh	7,25,97,565	3,76,12,920	3,49,84,645
24	Gujarat	6,03,83,628	3,14,82,282	2,89,01,346
25	Daman and Diu	2,42,911	1,50,100	92,811
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,42,853	1,93,178	1,49,675

1	2	3	4	5
27	Maharashtra	11,23,72,972	5,83,61,397	5,40,11,575
28	Andhra Pradesh	8,46,65,533	4,25,09,881	4,21,55,652
29	Karnataka	6,11,30,704	3,10,57,742	3,00,72,962
30	Goa	14,57,723	7,40,711	7,17,012
31	Lakshadweep	64,429	33,106	31,323
32	Kerala	3,33,87,677	1,60,21,290	1,73,66,387
33	Tamil Nadu	7,21,38,958	3,61,58,871	3,59,80,087
34	Puducherry	12,44,464	6,10,485	6,33,979
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,79,944	2,02,330	1,77,614

Note: The figures of India and Manipur, include by sex, the estimated population of Pao Mata, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapti district of Manipur.

#### Misuse of SC/ST Act

7425. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any penal provision under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities), Act exists for the use of castiest or other abusive language for scheduled castes/scheduled tribe communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cases of misuse of such provisions have come to light;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to check such misuse of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) Provision 3(l)(x) contained in the SCs/STs PoA Act, 1989 is invoked for such offences.

Clause 3(1)(x) States 'Whoever, not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in any place within public view shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years and with fine'.

Moreover, Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment in Arumugam Servai vs. State of Tamil Nadu on 19.04.2011 has observed that any word if used with intent to insult a member of the Scheduled Caste, is, in their esteemed opinion, an offence under Section 3(1)(x) of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act), 1989

Incidents of false cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 were indicated by some agencies. For dealing with specific false cases relevant Sections of the IPC can be invoked by the concerned agencies.

[English]

#### Setting up of Legislative Assembly

7426. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to provide a Legislature for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. At present, there is no proposal to establish

a Legislative Assembly for Andaman and Nicobar Islands in view of financial and administrative considerations.

#### **International Cultural Integration Centre**

7427. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up an international cultural integration centre in any of the institutes under the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the institutes selected for the purpose along with the time by which it is likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Madam. The Ministry of Culture has not received any request from any of its autonomous/subordinate/attached offices for setting up an international cultural integration centre.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Status of SKUAS&T**

7428. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sher-i-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (SKUAS&T), Srinagar is accredited with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the standard of SKUAS&T is brought at par with the standards of other such universities?

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 Sher-i-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (SKUAS&T) Srinagar is 'accredited' with ICAR. This accreditation is a voluntary accreditation only for academic purposes.

(c) To get accredited and to remain accredited, a

State agricultural university has to maintain certain minimum academic standards presented by ICAR's Accreditation Board.

#### **Circulation of Books**

7429. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government bans the circulation of books/publications that may hurt religious sentiments and create law and order problem;

(b) if so, the rules and regulations for imposing ban on books/publications in the country;

(c) the details of books/publications which the Government has banned during each of the last three years;

(d) the details of violations of the ban imposed on such publications;

(e) whether most of the banned books in the country are available on the internet; and

(f) if so, 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) State Governments can invoke section 95 Cr PC, if the contents of any publication/book are such as to attract punishment under section 124-A or 153-A or 153-B or 292 or 293 or 295-A of the Indian Penal code. Therefore, the Government of India does not have a complete list of banned/proscribed book(s) in the country.

(e) and (f) Sub-section 3(b) of Section 79 of the Information Technology Act provides for removal/disablement of objectionable material on the intermediary computer resource. Rule 3(2) of the Information technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011 inter-alia specify any content which violates any law for the time being in force to be infringing content. Rule 3(4) of the said Rule inter-alia provides that the intermediary upon obtaining knowledge by itself or been brought to actual knowledge by an affected person about unlawful content shall act and wherever applicable, work with the user or owner of such information to disable such information that is in contravention of sub-rule (2).

[Translation]

**Violation by Regional TV Companies**

7430. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received by the Government regarding violation of downlinking and uplinking guidelines/Cable TV Act against the Marathi and other regional TV companies during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of the action taken by the Government against these companies during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Telecast of programmes and advertisements by private satellite/cable television channels, including regional language channels, is regulated as per the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. The Act does not provide for any pre-censorship of the programmes and advertisements telecast by such TV channels. However, the said Act provides that programmes and advertisements telecast by such TV channels are required to be in accordance with the Programme and Advertising Codes laid down in the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994. The details of the action taken during the last three years in respect of regional language private satellite/cable television channels in regard to violation of Programme and Advertising Codes, are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Nature of Complaint/violation	Action Taken/Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Indiavision Channel	News item regarding act of suicide committed by a nun at Thiruvananthapuram.	An advisory dated 23.06.2009 issued to the Channel.
2.	Asianet News	News item regarding act of suicide committed by a nun at Thiruvananthapuram.	An advisory dated 23.06.2009 issued to the Channel.
3.	Star Vijay	Telecast of programme 'Nadandadu Enna' encouraging superstition.	No violation of the Programme Code was found. The matter was, therefore, closed.
4.	ETV Oriya	Telecast of a news item containing indecent visuals.	No violation of the Programme Code was found. The matter was, therefore, closed.
5.	ETV Marathi	Telecast of a news item based on suicide committed by a person.	An Advisory dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel.
6.	Mega TV	Telecast of a news item containing indecent visuals.	An Advisory dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel.
7.	Asianet News	Telecast of a news programme 'FIR' based on crime reports and showing indecent visuals.	A Warning dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel.
8.	Amrita TV	Telecast of the programme titled 'Super Talent' showing dangerous stunt scenes.	An Advisory dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel.
9.	Star Annando	Surrogate advertisement of liquor product.	A Warning dated 06.04.2010 issued to the channel.
10.	TV 5	Telecast of a programme titled 'Chintamani' and 'Big Screen' showing obscene visuals.	A Warning dated 18.08.2010 was issued to the channel with the direction to run

1	2	3	4
			apology scroll. The channel complied with the direction.
11.	Star Annando	Displaying the personal mobile number of Union Rail Minister on the channel.	An Advisory dated 30.09.2010 issued to the channel.
12.	Jai Hind TV	Telecast of programme 'Life Sketches' showing obscenity.	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.
13.	SS Music	Telecast of programme titled 'Sizzling Hits' which was obscene and vulgar.	An Order 08.02.2012 issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel from 15th February to 22 February, 2012.
14.	Zee Telugu	Telecast of vulgar, indecent and obscene reality show titled 'Aata'.	An Advisory dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel.
15.	TV 5	The issue regarding death of former CM of Andhra Pradesh.	The matter is sub-judice.
16.	PEOPLE TV	Telecast of programme 'Aazhcha Kazhcha' showing obscene content.	A Warning dated 19.08.2011 issued to the channel.
17.	SSTV	Telecast of Trailer of the film "Friends with Benefits" containing adult visuals.	Show cause notice issued. Reply of channel awaited.
18.	(i) Sun News (ii) TV 9 (iii) TV 5 (iv) Gemini Channel	Obscene visuals.	The matter was referred to NBSA for appropriate action. The matter has also been considered by a Court of Law.
19.	Zee Telugu	Reg. programme Konda Vetu Raja and Kotalo Rani.	Advisory dated 25.7.2011 issued to the channel.
20.	NTV	Song containing intimate and indecent scenes from films.	Matter is under consideration.
21.	Raj Parivar	Song of adult nature.	Reply of Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) awaited.
22.	Kalaignar TV	Gory images.	Matter Referred to News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) for consideration.
23.	Raj TV	Gory images.	Matter Referred to NBSA for consideration.
24.	Asianet News	Gory images.	Matter Referred to NBSA for consideration.
25.	Manorama News	Gory images.	Matter Referred to NBSA for consideration.
26.	Kolkata TV	Adult song from films.	Under consideration.

1	2	3	4
27.	India Vision	Adult song from films.	Under consideration.
28.	Asianet Plus	Adult song from films.	Under consideration.
29.	Zee Bangla	Scenes about beating a girl child.	Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) issued a speaking Order to the channel advising not to depict excessive violence in future.
30.	News 9	Indecent programme "What a Beauty" and "Pamela Anderson in Steamy Shoot".	NBSA issued an Order imposing a fine of Rs. 50,000/- to the channel.
31.	News 9	Obscene, vulgar and indecent visuals.	The matter was referred to NBSA. The programme was stopped.
32.	Zee Bangla	Scenes of woman beating in programmes "Keya Patar Nauko".	BCCC advised the channel to improve the content of the programme.
33.	TV9	Programme titled "Gay culture rampant in Hyderabad".	NBSA imposed a fine of Rs. One lakh to the channel.
34.	News 9	Telecast of alleged vulgar/indecent/obscene programme 'Sheyla's Size Problem on 20.2.2011.	The Ministry directed the channel to run an apology scroll for 3 days from 28.9.2011 to 1.10.2011.
35.	Zee TV Marathi	Telecast of an advertisement of 'Tata Indicom'.	The matter was referred to ASCI which did not uphold the complaint.
36.	ABN Andhra Jyoti	Telecast of an alleged defamatory programme called 'Raasaleelala Rambabu' on 16.9.2011.	The matter was referred to NBSA for appropriate action. NBSA informed that the issue is sub-judice.
37.	DY 365	Telecast of alleged biased/one-sided/defamatory news regarding auction sale of property by Debts Recovery Tribunal on 27.4.2011.	The matter was referred to NBSA for appropriate action. NBSA decided that the matter may be closed.
38.	Raj TV, SS Music, Kalaingar and MaaTV	Telecast of quiz-based game shows.	An Advisory on 29.9.2011 requiring the channels to abide by the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the rules framed thereunder and conduct the game shows in a fair and transparent manner.
39.	News Live	Telecast of alleged malicious news.	Under consideration.
40.	Jaya Max	Telecast of an alleged obscene song "Engaeyum Eppodum Sangeetham Santhosham".	Under consideration.
41.	Studio N	Telecast of alleged defamatory programme 'Chinna Jeeyar Swazmiji – Laka Laka Laka' on Studio N channel on 17.12.2011.	The matter has been referred to NBSA for appropriate action.

1	2	3	4
42.	Surya TV Malayalam	Telecast of an alleged defamatory programme.	The matter has been referred to NBSA for appropriate action.
43.	NTV	Telecast of a negative and defamatory programme.	The matter has been referred to NBSA for appropriate action.
44.	NTV	Telecast of an alleged defamatory programme 'This Way That Way Which Way'.	The matter has been referred to NBSA for appropriate action.
45.	Asianet	Telecast of a defamatory programme.	The matter has been referred to NBSA for appropriate action.
46.	Manorama News	Telecast of a defamatory programme.	The matter has been referred to NBSA for appropriate action.
47.	Surya News	Telecast of an alleged gruesome programme.	The matter was referred to NBSA for appropriate action. As the channel was not a member of the NBSA, it was given a copy of the NBSA Code of ethics and Advisory etc. for future guidance.
48.	DY 365	The footage of a minor killed during the procession on 24.6.2011.	Matter has been referred to NBSA for appropriate action.

[English]

#### Setting up of Institute of UMANG

7431. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a detailed technical and financial proposal has been received from the Odisha Government to set up an Institute of Urban Management and Governance (UMANG) at Bhubaneswar;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be approved and made functional?

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

(b) The proposal on Institute of Urban Management and Governance (UMANG) from the Government of Odisha was received in the Ministry on 2.5.2011. The proposal was for an amount of ₹ 104.39 crore of which the Central

Government share was proposed to be ₹ 52.72 crore. The matter was not taken up as sufficient funds are unavailable.

(c) The question does not arise.

#### UNICEF Report on World's Children, 2012

7432. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recently released UNICEF Report on the State of the World's Children, 2012, half of the slums in India are located in five States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat;

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

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per Census 2001, five States namely Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu account for 55.7% of the total slum population.

Slum is a State subject. However, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the following schemes for slum dwellers and urban poor across the country including Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu:—

- (i) The Basic Services to the Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programmes under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission which have been launched in December 2005 and focus on basic services to the urban poor and integrated development of slums. Under this project, 1615 projects under BSUP and IHSDP with a total project cost of Rs. 42501 crores for constructing 16.02 lakh houses have been sanctioned till 31st March, 2012.
- (ii) In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase-I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme. The Scheme will provide financial assistance 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.

Under the Scheme, fifty percent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for in-situ redevelopment — in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation and maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category States, the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

8 pilot projects with total project cost of Rs. 446.22 crores involving central assistance of Rs. 197.09

crores have been approved under RAY for construction of total 8400 dwelling units. The first instalment of Rs. 65.69 crores has been released to the concerned States.

[Translation]

#### Commemoration of Shaheedi Diwas

7433. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government commemorates birth anniversaries of freedom fighters, prominent leaders etc. by way of organising programmes on TV/All India Radio and issuing advertisements in the print and the electronic media;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of programmes organized and advertisements issued by the Ministry on the occasion of 'Shaheedi Diwas' on 23 January, 2012; and
- (d) the details of the expenditure incurred on each programme and advertisements?

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

(b) to (d) It is mentioned that 'Shaheedi Diwas' is celebrated on 23rd March every year. However, the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is celebrated on 23rd January every year.

The details of programmes telecast by Doordarshan on birth and death anniversaries of prominent freedom fighters and leaders from January, 2012 to March, 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement.

All India Radio also broadcast programmes on 23rd January, 2012 to commemorate the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. However, no advertisements were issued by AIR in commemorating 'Shaheedi Diwas'.

DAVP, M/o I&B issued advertisement on the occasion of Shaheedi Diwas on 23rd March, 2012 and Rs. 3.15 crore expenditure was committed on the same. Advertisement was also issued on the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose on 23rd January, 2012 and the expenditure committed was Rs. 29.97 lakhs.



**Statement***Programme Calendar of Birth/Death anniversaries of prominent personalities/  
freedom fighters from January, 2012 to March, 2012*

01.01.2012	—	Birth Anniversary of Acharya Satyen Bose/ Birth Anniversary of Mannathu Padmanabhan
04.01.2012	—	Birth Anniversary of Louise Braille/ Birth Anniversary of Kamala Kant Bhattacharya/ Death Anniversary of Maulana Mohd. Ali Johar
05.01.2012	—	Birth Anniversary of Guru Gobind Singh
10.01.2012	—	Birth Anniversary of Timir Baran
11.01.2012	—	Death Anniversary of Lal Bahadur Shastri
12.01.2012	—	Death Anniversary of Revolutionary Surya Sen
15.01.2012	—	Birth Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda
16.01.2012	—	Death Anniversary of Mahadev Govind Ranade
18.01.2012	—	Birth Anniversary of Mahadev Govind Ranade
23.01.2012	—	Birth Anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
28.01.2012	—	Birth Anniversary of Lala Lajpat Ra/ Birth Anniversary of Surya Kant Tripathi 'Nirala'/ Birth Anniversary of Satguru Ram Singh ji
30.01.2012	—	Death Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi
02.02.2012	—	Birth Anniversary of Mahakavi G. Shankara Kurup/ Birth Anniversary of K.D. Singh 'Babu'/ Birth Anniversary of Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur
07.02.2012	—	Birth Anniversary of P.V. Sivaswami Iyer/ Birth Anniversary of Guru Ravidas
11.02.2012	—	Death Anniversary of Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed/ Birth Anniversary of Thomas Alva Edison
12.02.2012	—	Birth Anniversary of C.F. Andrews
13.02.2012	—	Birth Anniversary of Sarojini Naidu
16.02.2012	—	Birth Anniversary of Swami Dayanand Saraswati
17.02.2012	—	Death Anniversary of J. Krishnamurthi
18.02.2012	—	Birth Anniversary of Rati Ahmed Kidwai
22.02.2012	—	Death Anniversary of Kasturba Gandhi/ Death Anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
23.02.2012	—	Birth Anniversary of Sri Rama Krishna Paramhans

27.02.2012	—	Martyrdom Day of Chandra Shekhar Azad
28.02.2012	—	Death Anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad
02.03.2012	—	Birth Anniversary of Dr. (Pt.) Suryanarayan Vyas
		Death Anniversary of Sarojini Naidu
21.03.2012	—	Birth Anniversary of Jamshedji Nauroji
23.03.2012	—	Birth Anniversary of Ram Manohar Lohia
		Martyrdom Day of Shaheed Bhagat Singh
25.03.2012	—	Death Anniversary of Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi

[English]

### Property Dealers

7434. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the property dealers were required to register themselves with the Delhi Government;
- (b) if so, whether these guidelines are being strictly followed by the property dealers;
- (c) if not, whether any action has been taken against the property dealers for not registering themselves;
- (d) if so, whether the Government proposes to make the system more stringent in the public interest; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) It is not mandatory for the property dealers to register themselves with the Delhi Government.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to register the property dealers with the Delhi Government.

### Illegal Migration of Bangladeshis

7435. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Bangladesh has officially refused to acknowledge the illegal migration of Bangladeshis to India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) The issue of migration from Bangladesh is regularly discussed at relevant bilateral meetings, including the Joint Working group on Security, Director General level talks between Border Security Force (BSF) and Border Guard Bangladesh, Home Secretary level talks and Home Minister level consultations. India and Bangladesh have put in place mechanisms, including a Coordinated Border Management plan to address issues arising from illegal border crossings and incidents on the border and to enhance cooperation between the border guarding forces of the two countries. The two sides are also cooperating in identifying vulnerable patches along the border and taking appropriate steps to prevent illegal activities, including illegal movement across the border. Any Bangladesh national apprehended for illegal stay in India, is deported back to Bangladesh after observing due procedures as per existing law.

[Translation]

### Condition of Forts and Temples

7436. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of forts and temples conserved by the Government/Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country including Maharashtra, State-wise;

(b) whether several of these forts and temples are in dilapidated conditions;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the concrete steps taken by the Government / ASI to renovate the said forts and temples across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE

(KUMARI SELJA): (a) The State-wise details of protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) including forts and temples in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The centrally protected forts and temples are in a good State of preservation. Conservation of monuments including forts and temples is a continuous process depending upon the need for repairs and availability of resources.

**Statement**

*Centrally Protected Monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India — State-wise and Circle-wise including Temples and Forts.*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments	Name of Circle	Nos. of Monuments
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137	Hyderabad	137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03	Guwahati	03
3.	Assam	55	Guwahati	55
4.	Bihar	71	Patna	71
5.	Chhattisgarh	47	Raipur	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12	Vadodara	12
7.	Goa	21	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	202	Vadodara	202
9.	Haryana	90	Chandigarh	90
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40	Shimla	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69	Srinagar	69
12.	Jharkhand	11	Ranchi	11
13.	Karnataka	507	Bangalore	208
			Dharwad	299
14.	Kerala	26	Trissur	26
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292	Bhopal	292
16.	Maharashtra	285	Aurangabad	168
			Mumbai	117
17.	Manipur	01	Guwahati	01

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Meghalaya	08	Guwahati	08
19.	Nagaland	04	Guwahati	04
20.	N.C.T. Delhi	174	Delhi	174
21.	Odisha	78	Bhubaneswar	78
22.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07	Chennai	07
23.	Punjab	33	Chandigarh	33
24.	Rajasthan	162	Jaipur	162
25.	Sikkim	03	Kolkata	03
26.	Tamil Nadu	413	Chennai	403
			Trissur	10
27.	Tripura	08	Guwahati	08
28.	Uttar Pradesh	742	Agra	265
			Lucknow	365
			Patna	112
29.	Uttarakhand	42	Dehradun	42
30.	West Bengal	134	Kolkata	134
	Total	3677	Total	3677

[English]

### Killing of IPS Officers

7437. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of killing of Indian Police Service (IPS) Officers reported in the country during the last three years;

(b) the details of the cases in which action has been initiated against the accused;

(c) whether the Union Government has raised the issue of security and service conditions of officers of All India Services with the State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME

AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) During the last three years, two IPS officers have been killed while performing their duties:—

2009-10	:	1
2010-11	:	0
2011-12	:	1

(b) In the year 2009-10, one IPS officer was killed during the operations against Naxals at Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh. In 2011-12, one IPS officer was killed by the mining mafia at Morena, Madhya Pradesh. The case has been transferred to CBI.

(c) and (d) As and when threat to any officers including IPS officers are reported, the concerned State Governments are sensitized and advised to strengthen the security to such officers.

### Terrorist Camps in Neighbouring Countries

7438. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that terrorist training camps are still functional in the neighbouring countries including Bangladesh and Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the available intelligence inputs, there are approximately 42 training camps in Pakistan and Pakistan occupied Kashmir and majority of these camps are reported to be active. However, there is no specific input to indicate that terrorist camps are still functional in other neighbouring countries. Government continuously monitors all developments having a bearing on India's National Security and takes all necessary steps to safeguard it.

### Assistance to Bio-Fertiliser Units

7439. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bio-fertiliser units in the country, as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is providing any financial assistance to the bio-fertiliser units in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, Scheme-wise and 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) State-wise details of bio-fertilizer units as on March, 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Financial assistance is provided for setting up of new or for strengthening of existing bio-fertilizer units under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) as credit linked back ended subsidy @25% of total financial outlay restricted to Rs.40 lakh through NABARD.

(c) State-wise details of subsidy approved/ committed by NABARD under NPOF during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

### Statement-I

Total number of Bio-fertilisers Production Units Registered with State Governments (as on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Bio-fertilisers Production Units in States
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	3
4.	Bihar	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Delhi	1
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	24
9.	Haryana	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
12.	Jharkhand	0
13.	Karnataka	15
14.	Kerala	6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5
16.	Maharashtra	54
17.	Manipur	1
18.	Meghalaya	0
19.	Mizoram	1
20.	Nagaland	1
21.	Odisha	14

1	2	3	1	2	3
22.	Punjab	2	27.	Tripura	4
23.	Pudducherry	4	28.	Uttar Pradesh	6
24.	Rajasthan	3	29.	Uttarakhand	5
25.	Sikkim	1	30.	West Bengal	18
26.	Tamil Nadu	15	Total		224

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of Number of Production units and amount of eligible subsidy approved by NABARD (Year-wise) for setting of Bio-fertilisers Production Units under Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) of National Project on Organic Farming*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of units	Subsidy (₹ in lakh)	No. of units	Subsidy (₹ in lakh)	No. of units	Subsidy (₹ in lakh)
1.	Tripura	0	10.00	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	23.252	1	20.0
3.	Gujarat	0	0	0	13.25	0	0
4.	Haryana and Punjab	0	8.277	0	0	2	13.29
5.	Karnataka	0	0	1	11.65	0	0
6.	Kerala	1	20.0	0	0	0	0
7.	Maharashtra	2	37.312	1	10.0	1	10.0
8.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	5.294	0	0
9.	Uttarakhand	0	8.445	0	8.75	0	0
Total		3	84.034	4	72.196	4	43.29

[Translation]

**Jatropha Plantation**

7440. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the companies and the area of land allotted for the plantation of Jatropha plant and the quantum of yield therein during each of the last three years;

(b) the area of allotted land lying vacant and the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage the farmers for full use of allotted land?

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 not allotted any land to the companies for plantation of Jatropha plant. However, National Oilseeds and Vegetable

Oils Development (NOVOD) Board, a statutory body under the administrative control of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, is the nodal agency for promoting Tree Borne Oilseeds including Jatropha plant through various research/ implementing agencies such as Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agricultural Universities (SAU), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Indian Council of Forest Research Institute (ICFRI) etc. The details of plantation of Tree Borne Oilseeds including

Jatropha undertaken by the Board are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The NOVOD Board encourages the farmers to take up Jatropha Plantation and other TBOs by conducting training programmes for the farmers, trainers' training and seminars etc. through various implementing agencies. Various useful publications brought out by NOVOD Board are also distributed amongst farmers.

### Statement

#### Details of Targets and Achievement made in Plantation of Tree Borne Oilseeds including Jatropha

(Area in ha.)

Sl. No.	TBOs Plantation	Year					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Jatropha	1445	1323	1079	963	662	660
2.	Karanja	55	44	386	372	1050	1002
3.	Neem	120	120	287	274	135	86
4.	Simarouba	20	16	15	10	200	200
5.	Mahua	20	0 *	66	51	20	10
6.	Tung	25	25	100	100	415	415
7.	Wild Apricot	—	—	50	50	100	0 *
8.	Jojoba	3.75	2	26	15	—	—
Grand Total		1688.75	1530	2009	1835	2582	2373

Model plantation programme of Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs) including Jatropha plantation is not under implementation since 2010-11 as Research Work has been undertaken to develop authentic data on State-wise acreage/availability of land under different category of TBOs cultivation in addition to identification of elite planting material of TBOs, seed resources assessment, developing suitable package of practices, developing high yielding varieties with better quality of reliable seed source.

\*Programme not implemented by the organization.

[English]

#### Nomadic Tribes in Census 2011

7441. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enumeration of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic tribe community has been taken up under the Census 2011 as per the direction of the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details of their population, State-wise and Community-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Madam. In 2011 Census all those living in the country at the time of Census taking, including Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities were enumerated without any omission and

duplication. However, only those castes and tribes have been enumerated separately which are specifically notified as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as per Presidential Order under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 amended from time to time.

(b) and (c) The Census 2011 results have so far been released only provisionally which do not include data on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

#### Industries in Naxal Affected Areas

7442. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide assistance to set up mineralbased industries in the naxal affected regions which are rich in mines and minerals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to provide special assistance to mineral based industries in LWE affected areas.

[Translation]

#### Shelling and Firing at Borders

7443. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

(a) whether there are reports of firing/shelling along the international borders by neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported alongwith the loss of lives and property during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and Border-wise;

(c) whether any compensation is paid to the affected persons including those injured and dead;

(d) if so, the details of compensation paid during the said period; and

(e) the measures taken to rehabilitate the affected families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Incidents of firing along the international borders have

been reported during the last three years and the current year as per details given below:—

Year	Indo-Pak Border [including Line of Control (LoC)]	Indo-Bangladesh border
2009	10	02
2010	39	05
2011	21	—
2012 (Upto April)	02	—

There were no reports of firing/shelling on the other international borders of the country viz. Indo-China, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Myanmar borders.

Death and injuries of BSF personnel on Indo-Pak border have been reported as per details given below:—

Year	Persons killed	Persons injured
2009	02	17
2010	03	13
2011	03	4
2012 (Upto April)	—	—

(c) to (e) In the above cases, where BSF personnel have been killed or injured, compensation has been paid as per entitlements admissible under their service rules.

[English]

#### Poultry Farms

7444. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued guidelines to the State Governments on maintenance of hygienic and sanitary conditions by the poultry farms in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has any mechanism to take action against the poultry farms who violate these guidelines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and



(e) the action taken against unhygienic and unsanitary poultry farms during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (e) Preservation, protection and improvement of the stock and prevention of the animal diseases are listed in the Constitution as State subject and these also cover poultry. Therefore, State governments take appropriate action on status of hygiene and sanitation at poultry farms. The Union Government has no direct mechanism to assess the status of hygiene and sanitation of poultry farms in the country. However, Government of India issued general guidelines to the State Governments on biosecurity measures to be taken in case of Notifiable Avian Influenza in February, 2006. These have further been revised and incorporated in the Action Plan of Animal Husbandry for Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza (November, 2006).

[Translation]

#### Judgement on Use of Force

7445. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently given its judgement on the use of force by the Delhi Police on peaceful agitators who had gathered in large numbers at the Ram Lila Ground in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the directions issued by the Supreme Court in this regard along with the action taken against the responsible police officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Supreme Court in its judgment dated the 23rd of February, 2012, has directed disciplinary action against erring officers/personnel of Delhi Police, who were violent and inflicted cane injuries. Delhi Police has constituted a

fact-finding committee to conduct the preliminary enquiry and identify the erring officers and recommend the nature of departmental action to be taken against each officer in compliance with the order of the Court. Besides, as per the directions of the Court, a fresh FIR No. 24/12 u/s 336 IPC has been registered on 09.03.2012 at Police Station Kamla Market and instructions have been issued to police personnel by Delhi Police vide circular dated 16.03.2012 to follow established SOPs and prepare the dispersal plan while taking such action.

[English]

#### Expert Committee to Review Maintenance Work

7446. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted an expert committee to review the maintenance works carried out at various historical monuments and sites in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) A Panel of Experts committee has been constituted for every region under the Archaeological Survey of India to examine and assess the conservation proposals of field offices, located within the jurisdiction of respective regional offices. The committee is chaired by the Regional Director, Archaeological Survey of India and has members from different disciplines related to the field of heritage conservation.

[Translation]

#### Prosecution of Naxalites

7447. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of naxalites arrested during the last one year, State-wise;

(b) whether a large number of cases for prosecution of arrested naxalites is pending in different courts;

(c) if so, whether special courts are proposed to be set up to expedite the prosecution of the naxalites; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The State-wise details of naxals arrested in the last one year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Naxal related crimes are registered, investigated and prosecuted by the State Governments concerned. It is a fact that a number of undertrial cases relating to naxal crimes are pending in various courts of law.

(c) and (d) It is the endeavour of the Government to ensure systematic and speedy delivery of justice. In order to ensure speedy trial of the cases related to naxal crimes, the Central Government has advised the naxal affected States to set up special courts and special public prosecutors. Some of the States have already taken steps in this direction.

#### Statement

##### State-wise details of naxals arrested

State	2011	2012 (upto May, 2015)
Andhra Pradesh	158	95
Bihar	428	160
Chhattisgarh	509	112
Jharkhand	380	130
Madhya Pradesh	06	0
Maharashtra	94	37
Odisha	171	59
Uttar Pradesh	13	01
West Bengal	238	30
Kerala	03	0
Assam	22	03
Arunachal Pradesh	05	0
Delhi	01	0
Punjab	01	0
Karnataka	01	02
Tamil Nadu	0	01
Total	2030	630

[English]

#### Theft of Foodgrains

7448. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of rice and wheat has been found missing from the Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns situated in Aara, Buxar and Sasaram districts of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether any police complaints have been lodged in this regard;

(c) if so, the action taken against the FCI Officers held responsible in the matter; and

(d) the steps taken to recover the said rice and wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Some quantities of rice and wheat have been found missing from the Food Corporation of India (FCI) godown located at Buxar.

(b) to (d) The matter is being investigated by CBI and departmental proceedings have also been initiated against ten erring officials of FCI on the conclusion of which requisite action will be taken against those officials found guilty.

[Translation]

#### Advertisements on TV Channels

7449. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:  
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has evolved any policy guidelines regarding the time allotted to advertisements *vis-à-vis* actual programmes on television channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of the channels spend substantial time in advertisements rather than on the actual programmes;

(d) if so, the guidelines issued by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that more time is given to the telecast of actual programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a), (b) and (d) Telecast of advertisements on private satellite/cable TV channels is regulated as per the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. There is no pre-censorship of advertisements telecast by such television channels. However, advertisements telecast thereon are required to be in accordance with the Advertising Code prescribed in the Rule 7 of Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994. The Sub-Rule 11 of Rule 7 provides that "No programme shall carry advertisements exceeding twelve minutes per hour, which may include up to ten minutes per hour of commercial advertisements, and up to two minutes per hour of a channel's self-promotional programmes."

(c) Some instances of private satellite/cable television channels exceeding the time limit for advertisement, as prescribed in the said Rule 7(11) of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994, have come to the notice of the Government.

(e) Rule 7(11) of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994, already regulate the duration of advertisement telecast by private satellite/cable television channels. In this behalf, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has also notified "Standards of Quality of Service (Duration of Advertisements in Television Channels) Regulations, 2012 (15 of 2012). The Regulation covers a whole range of issues relating to telecast of advertisements including duration of advertisement".

[English]

#### **Role of Fishermen in Coastal Security**

7450. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the security of coastline of the country is an integral part of the overall security of the nation;

(b) whether sufficient number of security forces are available for coastal security;

(c) if not, whether fishermen could be used to get valuable information relating to National security; and

(d) if so, the details of the initiatives taken/planned by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam, the security of coastline of the country is an integral part of the overall security of the nation.

(b) to (d) Coastal Security is a multi agency responsibility that involves surveillance, intelligence gathering, dissemination of information and actual armed confrontation. However, each of the organizations involved in Coastal Security have their individual charter of duties and responsibilities. The main agencies participating in Coastal Security along the entire coastline include Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard, Coastal Marine Police, State Police, Customs, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), State Fisheries, Intelligence Bureau, Port Authority, etc.

The fishermen are also being used as 'eyes and ears' to get valuable information relating to national security for intelligence gathering. Indian Coast Guard is regularly conducting community interaction programmes in the fishermen dominated villages along the coast to get valuable information relating to national security. The community interaction programmes are aimed at sensitizing the fishing community on the prevailing security situation. Since 2009, a total no. of 1354 community interaction programmes have been conducted by the Indian Coast Guard.

#### **Centre-State Relations**

7451. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is working on revamping the Centre-State relations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the demands pending from each State Government especially from Uttar Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government of India had constituted commissions to

recommend measures to strengthen the Centre-State Relations. The first Commission on Centre-State Relations was set up on 09.06.1983 under the Chairmanship of Justice R.S. Sarkaria, a retired judge of the Supreme Court to review the existing arrangements that has taken place in the years. The Commission in its report submitted in 1988 has made 247 recommendations on various aspects of the Centre-State Relations. The details of the recommendations are available in the website of Inter-State Relations. The details of the recommendations are available in the website of Inter-State Council Secretariat [www.interstatecouncil@nic.in](http://www.interstatecouncil@nic.in) The Second Commission on centre-State Relations was constituted on 27.04.2007 under the Chairmanship of the former Chief Justice of India, Shri Justice M.M. Punchhi to look into the issues of Centre-State relations keeping in view the sea-changes that had taken place in the polity and economy of India since the first Commission on Centre-State Relations had last looked at the issues of Centre-State relations over two decades ago. The Commission submitted its report on 31.04.2010 and has made 273 recommendations are available in the website of Inter-State Council Secretariat [www.interstatecouncil@nic.in](http://www.interstatecouncil@nic.in).

(d) No demand from any State Governments are pending.

[Translation]

#### Obscenity on DD Channels

7452. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of depiction of vulgarity/objectionable content in the programmes and advertisements telecast on various Doordarshan (DD) channels;

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

(c) whether the Government has recommended to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 alongwith other relevant Acts/formulate new code to keep a check on such content of DD and other channels;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which

the said amendments/new code are likely to be implemented; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) As informed by Prasar Bharati, Doordarshan has a Programme and Commercial Code, which prohibits depiction of vulgarity/objectionable content in programmes. The Code is followed in letter and spirit.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is considering amendments to the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986. However, it is not possible for them to give any time frame in this regard. No amendment of the Programme Code relating to TV broadcast content is under consideration at present.

As regards question of amendment in the Indian Penal Code, the requisite information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

#### Welfare of Fishermen

7453. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal related to welfare of fishermen, from the State Government of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has formulated any scheme for the welfare of fishermen in the country; and

(d) if so, the funds made available to the various States under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A proposal from Government of Bihar was received during 2011-12 for construction of 2000 houses, 102 handpumps and 18 Community halls in 17 districts of Bihar at a total cost of Rs. 1046.80 lakh involving Central Share of Rs. 523.40 lakh. The proposal could not be considered as the State

Government did not furnish the documents required in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme.

(c) and (d) The Central Government administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme — “National Scheme for Welfare of fishermen”. The scheme is demand driven and no specific allocations are made to the States. A sum of Rs. 44.56 crore was released under the scheme during 2011-12 for various welfare activities.

#### **Employment to Sportspersons**

7454. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement any special programme for the promotion of sports and employment to sportspersons during the XIIth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of unemployed State level sportspersons in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the schemes/programmes chalked out by the Government to provide employment to these sportspersons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) For promotion of sports during 12th Five Year Plan, the Government will continue to implement the schemes put into effect during 11th Plan. As regards employment to sportspersons, there is no plan to implement any special scheme during 12th Five Year Plan, as there is already a provision of 5% of direct recruit vacancies in Group ‘C’ and erstwhile Group ‘D’ posts being reserved for meritorious sportspersons in Central Government offices.

(c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not maintain data about the number of unemployed sportspersons.

(d) As stated in reply to parts (a) and (b) above, there is already a provision of 5% of direct recruit vacancies in Group ‘C’ and erstwhile Group ‘D’ posts being reserved for meritorious sportspersons in Central Government offices.

[English]

#### **Guidelines of NDMA**

7455. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has reviewed the implementation of guidelines on the management of natural and man-made disasters by the Central Ministries and the State Governments;

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

(c) whether the NDMA has finalised the disaster trauma care guidelines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Disaster Management Act, 2005 mandates the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for laying down guidelines to be followed by the State Authorities in drawing up the State Plan and by the different Ministries or Departments of the Government of India for the purpose of integrating the measures for prevention of disaster or the mitigation of its effect in their development plans and projects. It has no specific mandate for review of the implementation of guidelines. The NDMA however has issued 18 disaster specific guidelines so far.

(c) and (d) There is no specific guideline on disaster trauma care. However, NDMA has issued Guideline on “Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management” during October, 2007, which emphasises for institutional strengthening and capacity building for trauma care management. Its salient features include:—

- Detailing the role of major stakeholders in Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management (MPMCM) [includes pre-hospital (onsite) care as well].
- Establishment of effective emergency medical response including pre-hospital care and trauma management at the incident site such as establishment of incident command posts and rendering care during the first few “golden hours”.
- Transportation of mass casualties during disasters.
- Institutional strengthening (Training of related Human resources).
- Capacity building of community in first response, basic life support and initial trauma care.

- Networking of critical care facilities at earmarked hospitals and trauma care- with referral linkages.
- Hospitals including strategies to make them risk resilient.
- Specialised incident — site and hospital capabilities to handle Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) casualties.
- Setting up of trauma centres at regional levels.
- Networking of Blood Banks and Laboratory services network.
- Psychosocial support and mental health services.
- Epidemiological surveillance and Public health measures for containment of disease outbreaks.
- Adoption of new technologies used for effective mass casualty management.

#### **Monitoring of Indian Activists**

7456. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a disclosure made by Wikileaks that Indian activists fighting for the victims of the Bhopal gas leak disaster are being monitored by a Texas-based intelligence company, Stratfor contracted by DOW chemicals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Madam. As per available data, no such incidence has been reported.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Credit Risk Guarantee Fund**

7457. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up a Credit Risk Guarantee Fund (CRGF) to provide subsidised loan to Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs)/urban poors for construction of low income houses;

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

(c) the extent to which the affordable urban housing deficit in the country is likely to be achieved under the CRGF; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be set up and made functional in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the establishment of a Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust (CRGFT) for low income housing. The CRGF Trust will administer and operate the Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Scheme (CRGF Scheme). The CRGF scheme will provide guarantee to the lending agencies for housing loans extended by them to persons belonging to the Economically Weaker Sections/Low Income Housing Groups upto Rs. 5 Lakh, without any third party guarantee or collateral security.

(c) The Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Scheme with current allocation is expected to catalyse a flow of credit of about Rs. 20,000 crores to the low income housing sector and create the enabling environment for large scale construction of affordable housing stock.

(d) The Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust has been registered on 1st May, 2012.

[Translation]

#### **Missing Children**

7458. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
DR. SHASHI THAROOR:  
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to investigate the matter of missing children through any investigating agency;

(b) if so, the details and the reaction of the State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether the Supreme Court had sought response from the Union and State Governments in respect of missing children; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union and State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Union Government has not issued any direction to the State Governments to investigate the matter of missing children through any investigating agency. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a detailed advisory on missing children-measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children-regarding dated 31st January, 2012, wherein, it was specifically advised to the States/UTs to prevent children from being victims of any heinous or organized crime such as, victims of rape, sexual abuse, child pornography, organ trade etc. through effective use of law enforcement agencies of States/UTs.

Ministry of Home Affairs is not aware of any such direction from Supreme Court regarding seeking response from the Union and State Governments in respect of missing children.

#### Condition of Ashoka Pillar

7459. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the dilapidated State of the Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any corrective steps in this regard including carrying out investigations by archaeologists;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to conserve the heritage structures situated at Sarnath including the Ashoka Pillar?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath in Uttar Pradesh is kept under a shed to protect it from weathering agencies and provided with a grill fencing to safeguard it from any vandalism and it is in a good State of preservation. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is monitoring its condition regularly.

(e) The conservation work of centrally protected monuments at Sarnath including the Ashoka Pillar is attended regularly depending upon the need of the repairs and availability of resources. The conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process.

#### Carriage Fee Charged by Broadcasters

7460. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has issued any notification allowing multi system operators of the country to charge carriage fees from broadcasters;

(b) if so, whether any new system has been implemented *vide* this notification;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it has been opposed by certain sectors/stakeholders in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the sectors which have opposed this move and the basis of their opposition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (e) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has notified the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable Services) Interconnection (Digital Addressable Cable Television Systems) Regulations, 2012 on 30th April, 2012. The matter relating to charging of carriage fee by the multi system operator has been dealt in these regulations. The relevant provisions thereof are:—

(i) A multi system operator, who seeks signal of a particular TV channel from a broadcaster, shall not demand carriage fee for carrying that channel on its distribution platform.

(ii) Every multi-system operator shall publish in its Reference Interconnect Offer the carriage fee for carrying a channel of a broadcaster for which no request has been made by the multi-system operator.

Provided that the carriage fee shall be uniform for all the broadcasters and the same shall not be revised upwards for a minimum period of two years from the date of publication in the Interconnect Offer.

- (iii) Every multi-system operator shall, within thirty days from the date of commencement of these regulations publish its Reference Interconnect Offer specifying the technical and commercial terms and conditions for providing access to its network by the broadcaster and submit a copy to the Authority.
- (iv) Every person or firm or company who begins its services as multi system operator shall, before providing its services, publish its Reference Interconnect Offer specifying the technical and commercial terms and conditions for providing access to its network by the broadcaster and submit a copy to the Authority.
- (v) Every Reference Interconnect Offer submitted to the Authority shall also contain the basis on which the carriage fee payable by the broadcaster has been determined.
- (vi) Further, the regulation provides that the Authority may, in order to protect the interest of the consumer and the service provider and to promote and ensure orderly growth of broadcasting and cable services, direct the service provider to modify its Reference Interconnect Offer.

During the consultation process undertaken by the Authority before formulating the above mentioned interconnection regulations, the News Broadcasters Association expressed the view that carriage fee should be regulated and if must carry is mandated, the question of carriage fee does not arise. This has been discussed in the Explanatory Memorandum attached to the above regulations.

#### **Buddhist Era Structures**

7461. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Buddhist era structures including temples and stupas across the country including Rajasthan, State-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the maintenance and protection of the said structures including providing security during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken to conserve and to attract visitors/tourists to the said structures?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) There are 3,677 monuments/sites declared as of national importance in the country being maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), which includes Buddhist monasteries, stupas, etc. The monuments/sites/remains are not categorized as per era/periodicity. The expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and environmental development, including providing of tourist amenities on centrally protected monuments/sites in the country (State-wise) during the last three years, is given in the enclosed Statement.

The expenditure incurred on security deployed at centrally protected monuments/sites in the country during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Expenditure (rupees in lakhs)
2009-10	2691.29
2010-11	1718.37
2011-12	3854.22

(c) In addition to conservation, preservation, maintenance and development of environs in and around centrally protected monuments, ASI provides amenities such as approach roads, pathways, drinking water, toilets, facilities for physically challenged, cultural notice boards/signage, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc. as per needs and resources, particularly at World Heritage Sites and ticketed monuments under the jurisdiction of ASI including most visited monuments/sites.



**Statement***Year-wise expenditure for conservation of monuments under ASI for the last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Circle/Branch	Expenditure 2009-10	Expenditure 2010-11	Expenditure 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	738.00	758.00	544.49
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Circle	1371.00	1706.99	1208.00
3.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	590.00	315.00	310.70
4.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Circle	500.00	389.99	359.00
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1200.00	1245.95	1041.00
6.		Dharwad Circle	619.46	981.88	943.98
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	674.33	654.87	607.90
8.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar Circle	276.49	261.36	289.98
9.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	435.23	504.59	433.08
10.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Chennai Circle ,	460.50	530.00	530.00
11.	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	694.46	687.04	529.99
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	70.87	89.80	62.81
13.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	1747.00	1849.84	927.39
14.	Goa	Goa Circle	120.61	110.00	110.00
15.	N.E. States, except Sikkim	Guwahati Circle	135.08	144.64	213.32
16.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	275.55	350.00	445.49
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	610.00	664.86	640.00
18.	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Part)	Patna Circle	314.99	364.99	383.96
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	338.44	283.29	270.00
20.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	300.01	337.01	85.00
21.	Gujarat	Vadodara Circle	459.98	509.93	301.50
22.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	130.52	147.18	574.97
23.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	332.00	341.00	139.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	64.75	64.98	303.58
25.	Mini Circle Leh		—	52.15	62.58
		Chemical Preservation (All India)	655.45	507.46	556.39
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	2185.71	1796.70	1514.78
		DG, ASI			
		Total	15300.43	15649.50	13389.88

\*Reserve fund with DG, ASI yet to be distributed circle-wise/Branch-wise.

[English]

**Youth Clubs under NYKS**

7462. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the details of youth clubs functioning in the country, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan/Government regarding a number of youth clubs registered under the organisation that have become intraceable after receiving grant from the Government;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome of such inquiry and the number of such clubs detected, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The details of youth clubs functioning in the country, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No incident has been reported so far where grant has been released to a non-existent youth club.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Statement**

States	Total Youth Clubs	Active Youth Clubs	Male Members	Female Members	Total Members
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	330	187	6720	3757	10477
Andhra Pradesh	27172	9024	218956	76842	295798
Arunachal Pradesh	848	774	23041	21164	44205
Assam	14340	10941	525857	348560	874417
Bihar	16195	5458	149458	67458	216916

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chandigarh	25	20	565	42	607
Chhattisgarh	6493	1725	20135	9529	29664
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	192	66	1109	275	1384
Daman and Diu	107	50	1738	1114	2852
Delhi	182	126	1672	935	2607
Goa	374	239	7905	2740	10645
Gujarat	4074	1315	22911	8964	31875
Haryana	5620	1161	24631	4471	29102
Himachal Pradesh	6927	4395	78686	45363	124049
Jammu and Kashmir	1225	514	6694	2827	9521
Jharkhand	7128	3331	78214	20744	98958
Karnataka	16505	5580	110681	56224	166905
Kerala	11142	6596	329041	118210	447251
Lakshadweep	56	48	1885	1124	3009
Madhya Pradesh	23360	93s0	122303	42204	164507
Maharashtra	17478	8252	111772	56895	168667
Manipur	787	711	48118	36387	84505
Meghalaya	678	358	12825	6176	19001
Mizoram	160	151	39311	29774	69085
Nagaland	873	830	60421	45978	106399
Odisha	8693	2860	93338	24203	117541
Puducherry	1061	707	12158	10506	22664
Punjab	6862	3767	101034	10128	111162
Rajasthan	12568	3732	77660	11067	88727
Sikkim	419	264	8820	5091	13911
Tamil Nadu	19764	8180	203320	46987	250307
Tripura	725	406	21293	4511	25804
Uttar Pradesh	266s9	7608	142918	41596	184514

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttarakhand	2979	612	8758	5029	13787
West Bengal	10530	6950	365104	74062	439166
Total	252531	106288	3039052	1240937	4279989

### Drinking Water and Sanitation

7463. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds sanctioned/released by the Union Government for providing drinking water and sanitation facilities in various cities and towns of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, city/town-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government is aware that most of the work under the said assistance has not been undertaken in the cities/towns so far due to misuse of funds by the local bodies;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The details of funds sanctioned/released by the Union Government for providing drinking water and sanitation facilities in various cities and towns of the country during the

last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I to IX. Funds are released by Government of India on receipt of Utilization Certificate as per the existing rules.

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

### Statement-I

*Central Sector Scheme of Solid Waste Management and Drainage in 10 Airfield Towns of Indian Airforce*

*Details of funds released during last 3 years and current year*

Year	Funds Released (Rs. in crores)	Remarks
2009-10	2.88	Funds (last installment) released to NBCC for implementation of Tejpur Airfield Scheme at Assam vide Sanction No. Z-14013/6/05-PHE.II dated 31-03-2010
2010-11	Nil	
2011-12	Nil	
2012-13 (Till date)	Nil	

**Statement-II**  
**State-wise detail of ACA Sanctioned/ACA Released of Water Supply and Sanitation Projects under UIG Submission of JNNURM**

Sl. No.	Name of State	City	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Amount Rs. in lakhs
			ACA committed	ACA Released for Utilisation inclusive of projects sanctioned during the mission period	ACA committed	ACA Released for Utilisation inclusive of projects sanctioned during the mission period	ACA committed	ACA Released for Utilisation inclusive of projects sanctioned during the mission period	ACA committed	ACA Released for Utilisation inclusive of projects sanctioned during the mission period	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	9,000.00	6,776.27	—	3,866.84	—	2,562.96	—	4,491.21	
		Tirupati	4,935.00	1,234.00	—	740.50	1,863.20	1,556.40	—	—	
		Vijayawada	—	4,322.12	—	1,994.48	—	3,357.96	—	2,226.88	
		Vishakhapatnam	—	6,708.40	—	5,722.79	4,174.50	11,296.92	—	—	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	—	2,006.94	—	—	—	1,472.90	—	—	
3	Assam	Guwahati	—	7,112.41	—	3,792.54	—	6,795.92	—	—	
4	Bihar	Bodhgaya	—	1,918.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Patna	—	5,522.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	10,738.80	—	—	734.52	—	—	—	—	
6	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	—	12,145.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	Delhi	Delhi	14,197.00	3,480.28	47,520.00	14,096.99	—	—	—	—	
8	Goa	Panaji	—	—	—	—	5,697.46	—	—	—	
		Ahmedabad	—	11,011.30	—	2,192.72	—	6,117.46	—	—	
		Porbander	—	—	2,104.84	526.21	8,944.52	—	—	—	



2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	Nagaland	Kohima	—	—	—	—	3,623.49	—	—
22	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	—	1,366.60	—	—	6,806.92	—	—
		Puri	4,500.00	1,125.00	—	3,643.68	—	—	—
23	Puducherry	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	2,441.00	—	—
24	Punjab	Amritsar	2,289.00	1,478.37	—	—	—	—	—
		Ludhiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	—	1,221.50	—	—	1,997.04	—	—
		Jaipur	—	1,550.72	—	—	1,443.65	—	—
26	Sikkim	Gangtok	6,535.49	1,663.87	—	—	1,273.24	—	—
		Chennai	—	8,258.19	4,063.50	1,615.34	35,088.17	—	—
27	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	9,000.00	11,496.62	—	852.91	5,343.48	—	—
		Madurai	—	16,903.40	—	167.59	6,180.89	—	—
28	Tripura	Agartala	9,000.00	2,250.00	—	—	2,406.51	—	—
29	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	9,000.00	5,243.62	—	1,350.00	5,737.09	—	—
		Allahabad	—	4,677.76	—	1,217.55	9,037.79	—	—
		Kanpur	—	9,057.92	—	4,865.54	18,905.92	—	—
		Lucknow	—	16,907.34	—	9,718.14	15,419.90	—	—
		Mathura	4,500.00	1,672.32	—	1,046.40	2,736.31	—	—
		Meerut	9,000.00	5,662.50	—	2,047.58	4,932.09	—	—
		Varanasi	9,000.00	4,410.75	—	5,233.95	8,582.80	—	—
30	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	4,628.00	5,050.83	—	—	3,578.52	—	1,157.00
		Haridwar	—	1,913.76	2,757.06	—	1,263.40	—	—
		Nainital	—	501.90	744.80	186.20	300.84	—	—
31	West Bengal	Asansol	15,030.41	3,875.22	—	—	3,292.36	—	—
		Kolkata	24,324.51	19,728.16	14,027.26	10,022.05	32,291.95	16,247.24	260.69
		Total	2,03,445.13	3,09,573.59	72,885.58	1,25,205.76	63,358.00	3,27,408.40	20,304.86

**Statement-III**

Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a sub-component of JNNURM, during the last three years and current Financial year 2012-13 till 17-05-12, status of water supply and Sanitation projects including sewerage, storm water drains and solid waste management is given below:—

**Water Supply projects:**

26 new water supply projects approved for total cost of Rs. 681.31 crores for which Central share works out to Rs. 548.79 crores. ACA (1st and 2nd Instt. including DPR preparation cost) amounting to Rs. 1884.90 crores has been released till 17.05.2012. Year-wise details are given below and State-wise details are given in Statement-I:

*Release of ACA for Water Supply Projects under UIDSSMT during last 3 years and current FY 2012-12 till 17.05.2012*

Year	(Rs. in crores)			
	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Committed Central Share	Total ACA Released
2009-10	5	87.93	76.73	208.43
2010-11	1	36.89	33.20	876.32
2011-12	20	556.57	445.26	762.87
2012-13 till 17.05.12	0	0.00	0.00	36.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>681.39</b>	<b>555.19</b>	<b>1884.24</b>

State/town/Year (last three years and Current FY)/wise details for water supply projects are given in Statement-IV.

**Sanitation projects (Sewerage, Storm Water Drains and Solid Waste Management):**

5 new Solid Waste Management projects approved for total cost of Rs, 15.00 crores for which Central share works out to Rs. 13.50 crores. ACA (1st and 2nd Instt. including DPR preparation cost) amounting to Rs. 674.31 crores has been released till 17.05.2012. Year-wise details are given below and State-wise details are given in Statement-II:—

*Release of ACA for Sanitation Projects under UIDSSMT during last 3 years and current FY 2012-12 till 17.05.2012*

Year	(Rs. in crores)			
	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Committed Central Share	Total ACA Released
2009-10	0	0.00	0.00	69.92
2010-11	5	15.00	13.50	304.50
2011-12	0	0.00	0.00	299.89
2012-13 till 17.05.12	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>674.31</b>

State/town/Year (last three years and Current FY)/wise details for water supply projects are given in Statement-V.



**Statement-IV**

UIDSSMT: State/Town-wise Status Water Supply Projects last three years and Current FY 2012-12 till 17.05.12

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Town Name	Project	Approved Cost	Eligible Central Share	1st Instt. Released + Part Balance	Date of Release of 1st Instt.	DPR Cost Released	Date of Release	2nd Instt. Released	Date of Release of 2nd Instt.	Total Release (Last 3 years and Current FY)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	WS	800.00						320.00	2010-11	320.00
Andhra Pradesh	Adoni	WS	573.00						187.86	2011-12	187.86
Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	WS	366.00						146.40	2010-11	146.40
Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapur	WS	6500.00						2600.00	2010-11	2600.00
Andhra Pradesh	Bellampally	WS	1887.00						754.80	2010-11	754.80
Andhra Pradesh	Bheemunipatnam	WS	1064.00						425.60	2010-11	425.60
Andhra Pradesh	Bhongir	WS	2037.00				20.370	2009-10	814.80	2010-11	835.17
Andhra Pradesh	Bodhan	WS	1807.00						722.80	2010-11	722.80
Andhra Pradesh	Dharmavaram	WS	5945.00						2378.00	2010-11	2378.00
Andhra Pradesh	Dhone	WS	4476.00						1790.40	2010-11	1790.40
Andhra Pradesh	Eluru Corp	WS	5959.00				56.61	2009-10	2383.20	2011-12	2439.81
Andhra Pradesh	Gudur	WS	6487.00						2537.20	2010-11	2537.20
Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	WS	1685.00				25.280	2009-10	674.00	2011-12	699.28
Andhra Pradesh	Hindupur	WS	1630.00						652.00	2010-11	652.00
Andhra Pradesh	Kamareddy	WS	2235.00						894.00	2010-11	894.00
Andhra Pradesh	Kavali	WS	1869.00						747.60	2010-11	747.60
Andhra Pradesh	Macherla	WS	91.00				1.37	2009-10			1.37

Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboob Nagar	WS	6838.00				2735.20	2010-11	2735.20
Andhra Pradesh	Nagari	WS	3540.00				981.60	2011-12	981.60
Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	WS	3592.00				1436.60	2011-12	1436.60
Andhra Pradesh	Nuzvid	WS	4119.00			61.790	1647.00	2011-12	1708.79
Andhra Pradesh	Palawaneru	WS	4340.00				1736.00	2010-11	1736.00
Andhra Pradesh	Piduguralla	WS	3454.00			27.98	1381.60	2010-11	1409.58
Andhra Pradesh	Pithapuram	WS	1966.00				786.00	2011-12	786.00
Andhra Pradesh	Ponnur	WS	1243.00			18.650	497.20	2010-11	515.85
Andhra Pradesh	Pulivendula	WS	3300.00				1320.00	2010-11	1320.00
Andhra Pradesh	Punganur	WS	3036.00			41.59	1214.40	2010-11	1255.99
Andhra Pradesh	Puttur	WS	3904.00				1562.20	2011-12	1562.20
Andhra Pradesh	Rajampet	WS	3413.00				1365.20	2010-11	1365.20
Andhra Pradesh	Ramachandrapuram	WS	1162.00				465.00	2011-12	465.30
Andhra Pradesh	Ramagundam	WS	404.00				161.60	2010-11	161.60
Andhra Pradesh	Rayachoty	WS	3182.00			47.730	1272.80	2010-11	1320.53
Andhra Pradesh	Rayadurg	WS	4239.00				1695.60	2010-11	1695.60
Andhra Pradesh	Sanga Reddy	WS	1412.00			6.00	564.80	2010-11	570.80
Andhra Pradesh	Srikalahasthi	WS	1881.00			28.22	752.40	2010-11	780.62
Andhra Pradesh	Tenali	WS	8085.00			65.49	3234.00	2011-12	3299.49
Andhr Radesh	Venkatakagiri	WS	6962.00				2784.60	2011-12	2784.60
Andhra Pradesh	Vinukonda	WS	960.00			9.60	384.00	2010-11	393.60
Andhra Pradesh	Zaheerabad	WS	1409.00				563.60	? 2010-11	563.60
Sub-Total			117852.00	0.00	0.00	410.68	46570.06		46980.74
Assam	Hojai	WS	1055.54				475.00	2011-12	475.00
Sub Total			1055.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	475.00		475.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	WS	4142.60						1657.04	2011-12	1657.04
Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	WS	451.55						180.62	2011-12	180.62
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	WS	1524.50						609.80	2011-12	609.80
	Sub-Total		6118.65	0.00	0.00		0.00^		2447.46		2447.46
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa/Amli	WS	2663.00	2130.40	719.89	2009-10					719.89
	Sub-Total		2663.00	2130.40	719.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	719.89
Gujarat	Balasinor	WS	521.60						208.64	2010-11	208.64
Gujarat	Bardoli	WS	512.64						205.06	2010-11	205.06
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	WS	2096.07						838.43	2010-11	838.43
Gujarat	Billimora	WS	806.25						322.50	2011-12	322.50
Gujarat	Boriyavi	WS	434.35						173.74	2010-11	173.74
Gujarat	Chaklasi	WS	713.20						285.28	2010-11	285.28
Gujarat	Chota Udepur	WS	371.67						148.67	2010-11	148.67
Gujarat	Dwarka	WS	1665.81						666.33	2011-12	666.33
Gujarat	Gandevi	WS	362.94						145.17	2011-12	145.17
Gujarat	Jasdan	WS	337.90						135.16	2010-11	135.16
Gujarat	Jetpur	WS	2384.09						953.63	2011-12	953.63
Gujarat	Junagadh	WS	1598.64						639.45	2011-12	639.45
Gujarat	Kapadwanj	WS	823.58						309.75	2010-11	309.75
Gujarat	Kathlal	WS	392.44						156.98	2011-12	156.98
Gujarat	Keshod	WS	1080.96						432.38	2010-11	432.38
Gujarat	Khambhat	WS	881.93						352.77	2011-12	352.77
Gujarat	Lunawada	WS	477.04						190.81	2011-12	190.81

Gujarat	Mahudha	WS	528.52				211.41	2011-12	211.41
Gujarat	Modasa	WS	856.90				342.76	2011-12	342.76
Gujarat	Pethapur	WS	428.20				171.28	2011-12	171.28
Gujarat	Radhanpur	WS	224.53				89.81	2010-11	89.81
Gujarat	Rajula	WS	366.89				146.76	2010-11	146.76
Gujarat	Savarkundla	WS	555.45				222.18	2011-12	222.18
Gujarat	Shehera	WS	369.72				147.89	2011-12	147.89
Gujarat	Songadh	WS	334.30				133.72	2011-12	133.72
Gujarat	Sutarpada	WS	657.74				263.09	2011-12	263.09
Gujarat	Unjha	WS	1699.78				679.91	2010-11	679.91
Gujarat	Upleta	WS	1450.48				580.19	2010-11	580.19
Gujarat	Vijapur	WS	273.04				109.22	2010-11	109.22
Gujarat	Viragam	WS	770.22				308.09	2010-11	308.09
	Sub-Total		23976.88	0.00	0.00		9571.06		9571.06
Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	WS	3964.36	3171.49	1585.74	2011-12	1585.74		1585.74
	Sub-Total		3964.36	3171.49	1585.74		0.00		1585.74
Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	WS	3689.23	3320.31	1660.15	2010-11	1660.15		1660.15
	Sub-Total		3689.23	3320.31	1660.15		0.00		1660.15
Karnataka	Bijapura	WS	6277.57				2511.03	2011-12	2511.03
Karnataka	Birur	WS	1339.00				535.60	2011-12	535.60
Karnataka	Chikkodi	WS	2039.91				815.96	2011-12	815.96
Karnataka	Davangere	WS	355.80				142.32	2011-12	142.32
Karnataka	Gajendragad – Nare	WS	3632.44				1452.98	2010-11	1452.98
Karnataka	Holenarasipura	WS	89.79				35.92	2010-11	35.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13
Karnataka	Hubli Dharwad	WS	990.21						396.08	2010-11	396.08
Karnataka	Hungunda-Ilkal-Kis	WS	5821.20						2328.48	2010-11	2328.48
Karnataka	Kerur	WS	1173.23						469.29	2010-11	469.29
Karnataka	Mundgod	WS	376.58						150.63	2011-12	150.63
Karnataka	Shirahatti-Mulgund	WS	2595.58						1038.23	2010-11	1038.23
Karnataka	Siddapura	WS	524.90						209.96	2010-11	209.96
Karnataka	Yargo(Kolar-Bangal)	WS	7992.00						3196.80	2010-11	3196.80
	Sub-Total		33208.21	0.00	0.00		0.00		13283.28		13283.28
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	WS	3262.07	2609.66	1304.83	2011-12					1304.83
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WS	5732.87	4586.30	2293.15	2011-12					2293.15
Madhya Pradesh	Chourai	WS	886.38	709.10	354.55	2011-12					354.55
	Dabra		1112.10						444.84	2010-11	444.84
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas (Phase-1)	WS	5837.00						2334.80	2010-11	2334.80
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas (Phase-2)	WS	3975.00	3180.00	1590.00	2011-12					1590.00
Madhya Pradesh	Dongar Parasia	WS	3013.33	2410.66	1205.33	2011-12					1205.33
Madhya Pradesh	Khurai	WS	3662.82	2930.26	1465.13	2011-12					1465.13
Madhya Pradesh	Malajkhand	WS	525.42						309.74	2010-11	309.74
Madhya Pradesh	Multai	WS	1929.60	1543.68	771.84	2011-12					771.84
Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	WS	6443.79	5155.03	2577.52	2011-12					2577.52
Madhya Pradesh	Pipariya	WS	2408.11	1926.49	963.25	2011-12					963.25
Madhya Pradesh	Piplanarayanwar	WS	8120	64.96	32.48	2011-12					32.48
Madhya Pradesh	Rehli	WS	602.75						241.10	2010-11	241.10
Madhya Pradesh	Sanawad	WS	729.68						291.87	2010-11	291.87
Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	WS	1930.22	1544.18	772.09	2011-12					772.09

Madhya Pradesh	Sironj	WS	622.95	26660.31	13330.17	0.00	3871.53	2010-11	249.18
	Sub-Total		42755.29						17201.70
Maharashtra	Achalpur	WS	3759.00				1503.60	2011-12	1503.60
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar – Phase-1	WS	2539.00				1015.20	2009-10	1015.20
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar – Phase-2	WS	7305.00			56.980		2011-12	56.98
Maharashtra	Akot	WS	1957.00				782.80	2012-13	782.80
Maharashtra	Amalner	WS	2487.00				994.80	2011-12	994.80
Maharashtra	Arvi	WS	729.30				291.72	2011-12	291.72
Maharashtra	Ashta	WS	573.50				269.40	2009-10	269.40
Maharashtra	Balapur	WS	605.00				242.00	2011-12	242.00
Maharashtra	Baramati	WS	1368.00				547.20	2009-10	547.20
Maharashtra	Basmath	WS	3213.00				1285.20	2010-11	1285.20
Maharashtra	Bhadravati	WS	1725.20				690.08	2011-12	690.08
Maharashtra	Bhor	WS	319.20				127.68	2009-10	127.68
Maharashtra	Chalisgaon	WS	407.00				162.80	2011-12	162.80
Maharashtra	Chiplun	WS	956.00				382.40	2009-10	382.40
Maharashtra	Dapoli	WS	142.00				56.80	2011-12	56.80
Maharashtra	Gadhinglaj	WS	898.05				359.22	2011-12	359.22
Maharashtra	Gondia	WS	6138.26				2455.30	2011-12	2455.30
Maharashtra	Hingoli	WS	4576.92				1830.77	2011-12	1830.77
Maharashtra	Ichalkaranji	WS	3694.82				1477.93	2011-12	1477.93
Maharashtra	Jalna	WS	12399.00				4959.60	2010-11	4959.60
Maharashtra	Jamner	WS	768.60				307.44	2011-12	307.44
Maharashtra	Jaysingpur	WS	691.20				276.48	2010-11	276.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13
Maharashtra	Jintur	WS	909.00						363.60	2011-12	363.60
Maharashtra	Junner	WS	660.66						264.27	2011-12	264.27
Maharashtra	Karad	WS	2910.00						1164.00	2011-12	1164.00
Maharashtra	Karmala	WS	939.86						375.95	2011-12	375.95
Maharashtra	Katol	WS	1918.00						767.20	2010-11	767.20
Maharashtra	Khamgaon	WS	4328.18						1731.27	2010-11	1731.27
Maharashtra	Khopoli	WS	1483.00						593.20	2011-12	593.20
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	WS	5844.00						2337.60	2009-10	2337.60
Maharashtra	Kurduwadi	WS	766.84						306.73	2011-12	306.73
Maharashtra	Malegaon	WS	4611.00						1844.40	2009-10	1844.40
Maharashtra	Murtijapur	WS	1767.00						706.80	2011-12	706.80
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	WS	2405.18						962.07	2010-11	962.97
Maharashtra	Osmanabad	WS	10349.42				155.240	2011-12	4139.77	2011-12	4295.01
Maharashtra	Pachora	WS	1818.00						727.20	2011-12	727.20
Maharashtra	Parbhani	WS	10448.00						4179.20	2010-11	4179.20
Maharashtra	Parola	WS	403.00						161.20	2011-12	151.20
Maharashtra	Pathri	WS	1043.00						417.20	2011-12	417.20
Maharashtra	Phaitan	WS	3284.87						1313.95	2010-11	1313.95
Maharashtra	Pusad	WS	838.90						335.56	2009-10	335.56
Maharashtra	Rahimatpur	WS	403.60						161.44	2011-12	161.44
Maharashtra	Sailu	WS	1189.00						475.60	2011-12	475.60
Maharashtra	Sangamner	WS	878.00						351.20	2010-11	351.20
Maharashtra	Sangola	WS	2145.00						858.00	2011-12	858.00
Maharashtra	Satara	WS	4715.90						1886.36	2011-12	1886.36

Maharashtra	Shahda	WS	1724.00				689.60	2010-11	689.60
Maharashtra	Shegaon	WS	3880.64		43.080	2010-11	1552.26	2009-10	1595.34
Maharashtra	Shrirampur	WS	4357.00				1742.80	2011-12	1742.80
Maharashtra	Sillod	WS	1236.88				494.75	2010-11	494.75
Maharashtra	Solapur	WS	7198.95				2879.58	2012-13	2879.58
Maharashtra	Sonepeth	WS	298.00				119.20	2010-11	119.20
Maharashtra	Tasgaon	WS	1456.00				582.40	2011-12	582.40
Maharashtra	Telhara	WS	614.00				245.60	2011-12	245.60
Maharashtra	Umred	WS	1516.00				606.40	2010-11	506.40
Maharashtra	Vaijapur	WS	3490.60				1396.24	2010-11	1396.24
Maharashtra	Vita	WS	747.80				299.12	2009-10	299.12
Maharashtra	Washim	WS	2997.00				1198.80	2011-12	1198.80
Maharashtra	Yeola	WS	1012.65				405.06	2011-12	405.06
	Sub-Total		153940.98	0.00	0.00	255.30	58654.00		58909.30
Puducherry	Yanam	WS	3918.00	3134.40	1567.200	2009-10	1567.00	2011-12	3134.20
	Sub-Total		3918.00	3134.40	1587.20	0.00	1567.00		3134.20
Sikkim	Mangan	WS	1580.82				711.37	2011-12	711.37
	Sub-Total		1580.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	711.37		711.37
Tamil Nadu	Amoor	WS	110.00				44.00	2009-10	44.00
Tamil Nadu	Erode	WS	588.16				235.26	2009-10	235.26
Tamil Nadu	Gandhi Nagar	WS	29.15				11.66	2009-10	11.66
Tamil Nadu	Gudalur	WS	525.00				210.00	2009-10	210.00
Tamil Nadu	Kombai	WS	223.00				89.20	2009-10	89.20
Tamil Nadu	Manimutharu	WS	130.84				52.34	2009-10	52.34



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	WS	990.50						396.20	2009-10	396.20
Tamil Nadu	Oddanchatram	WS	581.17						232.47	2010-11	232.47
Tamil Nadu	Palayam	WS	159.18						63.67	2010-11	63.67
Tamil Nadu	Panaipuram	WS	155.37						62.15	2009-10	62.15
Tamil Nadu	Rasipuram	WS	669.20						267.68	2011-12	267.66
Tamil Nadu	Sevugapatti	WS	141.84						56.74	2009-10	56.74
Tamil Nadu	Srivilliputhur	WS	2949.19						1179.68	2010-11	1179.68
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	WS	904.00						361.60	2010-11	361.60
Tamil Nadu	Thevaram	WS	252.25						100.90	2009-10	100.90
Tamil Nadu	Thirukazhunduram	WS	105.00						42.00	2009-10	42.00
Tamil Nadu	Vedasandur	WS	236.68						94.67	2010-11	94.67
Tamil Nadu	Vikramsingapuram	WS	246.00						98.40	2009-10	98.40
Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	WS	955.00						382.00	2011-12	382.00
	Sub-Total		9951.53	0.00	0.00		0.00		3980.62		3980.62
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	WS	458.34	366.67	183.34	2009-10			183.34		183.34
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	WS	458.34						183.15	2011-12	163.15
Uttar Pradesh	Badaun	WS	1118.74						446.52	2011-12	446.52
Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	WS	318.15						127.26	2010-11	127.26
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	WS	804.23						321.69	2009-10	321.69
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	WS	616.29						246.52	2011-12	246.52
Uttar Pradesh	Baruasagar	WS	718.62						286.96	2009-10	286.96
Uttar Pradesh	Bijnaur	WS	1036.94						414.78	2010-11	414.78
Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	WS	1104.08						441.62	2011-12	441.62
Uttar Pradesh	Etah	WS	962.48						384.99	2010-11	384.99

Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	WS	1880.82				752.33	2010-11	752.33
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	WS	2638.88				1049.63	2009-10	1049.63
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad (Part-I)	WS	3108.12	2486.50	1243.25	2009-10	1243.25	2011-12	2486.50
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziipur	WS	681.58				272.60	2011-12	272.60
Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	WS	985.71				394.28	2009-10	394.28
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	WS	1598.85				615.02	2009-10	615.02
Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	WS	2848.96				1139.58	2010-11	1139.58
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	WS	885.26				354.10	2011-12	354.10
Uttar Pradesh	Khurja (Bulandshahar)	WS	1243.81				497.41	2009-10	497.41
Uttar Pradesh	Laharpur (Sitapur)	WS	178.25				71.30	2010-11	71.30
Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur	WS	1190.31				475.64	2010-11	475.64
Uttar Pradesh	Loni	WS	4983.63				1985.45	2009-10	1985.45
Uttar Pradesh	Mau	WS	555.93				222.37	2011-12	222.37
Uttar Pradesh	Modinagar	WS	2339.17				935.60	2009-10	935.60
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	WS	3719.24				1487.70	2010-11	1487.70
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffernagar	WS	3214.33				1285.73	2010-11	1285.73
Uttar Pradesh	Nanpara (Bahraich)	WS	237.78				95.10	2011-12	95.10
Uttar Pradesh	Padurna	WS	615.25	482.20	246.10	2009-10	246.10	2011-12	492.20
Uttar Pradesh	Ramnagar	WS	591.83				234.61	2010-11	23461
Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	WS	1201.29				480.52	2011-12	480.52
Uttar Pradesh	Sandila	WS	693.58	554.86	277.43	2009-10	277.43	2011-12	554.86
Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	WS	999.77				398.60	2010-11	398.60
Sub-Total			43988.64	3900.23	1s50.12	0.00	17367.84		19317.96
West Bengal	Balurghat	WS	4160.24	3328.19	1664.10	2011-12			1664.10
West Bengal	Birnagar	WS	977.25	781.80	390.90	2011-12			390.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13
West Bengal	Chandrakona	WS	1557.29	1245.83	622.92	2011-12					622.92
West Bengal	Coochbehar	WS	3634.84	2907.87	1453.94	2011-12					1453.94
West Bengal	Egra	WS	1496.78	1197.42	598.71	2011-12					598.71
West Bengal	Englishbazar	WS	4140.00	3312.00	1656.00	2011-12					1656.00
West Bengal	Old Malda		1819.86						727.94	2010-11	727.94
West Bengal	Ramjibanpur	WS	1101.03	880.82	440.41	2011-12					440.41
West Bengal	Sainthia	WS	1299.62	1039.70	519.85	2011-12					519.85
West Bengal	Tarakeshwar		927.58						371.03	2010-11	371.03
	Sub-Total		21114.49	14693.64	7346.83		0.00		1098.97		8445.80
	Grand Total		469777.62	57010.78	28160.10		665.98		159598.19		188424.27

#### Statement-V

UIDSSMT: State/Town-wise Status Sanitation Projects last three years and Current FY 2012-12 till 17.05.12

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Town Name	Project	Approved Cost	Eligible Central Share	1st Instt. Released + Part Balance	Date of Release of 1st Instt.	DPR Cost Released	Date of Release of 2nd Instt.	2nd Instt. Released	Date of Release of 3 years and Current FY)	Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	D	2222.00						888.60	2010-11	888.80
Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	S	4915.00						1966.00	2010-11	1966.00
Andhra Pradesh	Karim Nagar	S	6237.00						2494.80	2010-11	2494.80
Andhra Pradesh	Miryalguda	S	3493.00						1397.20	2010-11	1397.20

Andhra Pradesh	Nagari	S	983.00				393.20	2010-11	393.20
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	D	3586.00				1435.00	2011-12	1435.00
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	S	4688.00				1875.00	2010-11	1875.00
Andhra Pradesh	Narsaraopet	S				8.19	2009-10		8.19
Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad Phase-1	S	8106.00				3242.40	2010-11	3242.40
Andhra Pradesh	Siddipet	D	984.00				393.60	2010-11	393.60
Andhra Pradesh	Yeminganur	S	3983.00			58.010	2009-10	2011-12	1651.41
	Sub-Total		39197.00	0.00	0.00	66.20	15679.40		15745.60
Arunachal Pradesh	Anini	D	159.24				71.660	2011-12	71.66
Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	SWM	261.62				117.730	2011-12	117.73
Arunachal Pradesh	Jairampur	SWM	253.33				114.000	2011-12	114.00
Arunachal Pradesh	Roing	SWM	351.78				158.300	2011-12	158.30
Arunachal Pradesh	Seppa	D	1380.00				621.000	2011-12	621.00
	Sub-Total		2405.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	1082.69		1082.69
Assam	Basugaon	D	756.09				340.240	2011-12	340.24
Assam	Chabua	D	226.91				113.46	2011-12	113.46
Assam	Dhekiajuli	D	722.88				325.29	2011-12	325.29
Assam	Hamren	D	226.47				113.23	2011-12	113.23
Assam	Hojai	D	992.98				446.84	2011-12	446.84
Assam	Maibong	D	492.61				221.660	2011-12	221.68
Assam	Titabar	D	828.85				372.99	2011-12	372.99
	Sub-Total		4246.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	1933.73		1933.73
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	S	19025.00				4289.00	2011-12	4289.00
	Sub-Total		19025.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4289.00		4289.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13
Haryana	Bahadurgarh (Zone-2 and 3)	S	2707.01						1082.810	2011-12	1082.81
Haryana	Bahadurgarh (Zone-1)	S	4576.04						1830.41	2011-12	1830.41
	Sub-Total		7283.05	0.00	0.00		0.00		2913.22		2913.22
Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	D	190.18						76.07	2010-11	76.07
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	D	334.12						133.65	2010-11	133.65
	Sub-Total		524.30	0.00	0.00		0.00		209.72		209.72
Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	SWM	488.00	439.20	219.60	2010-11					219.60
Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	SWM	242.00	217.80	108.90	2010-11					108.90
Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	SWM	143.00	128.70	64.35	2010-11					64.35
Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	SWM	385.00	346.50	173.25	2010-11					173.25
Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	SWM	242.00	217.80	108.900	2010-11					108.90
	Sub-Total		1500.00	1350.00	675.00		0.00		0.00		675.00
Karnataka	Baswana Bagewadi	S	844.00						337.60	2011-12	337.60
Karnataka	Channapatna	S	1311.00						524.40	2011-12	524.40
Karnataka	Davangere	D	5060.30						2024.12	2010-11	2024.12
Karnataka	Houenarasipura	D	800.00						320.00	2010-11	320.00
Karnataka	Holenarasipura	S	303.00						121.20	2011-12	121.20
Karnataka	Mallavalli	S	730.41						292.160	2010-11	292.16
Karnataka	Nanjangud	S	974.58						389.83	2011-12	389.83
Karnataka	Pandavpura	S	602.09						240.840	2010-11	240.84
	Sub-Total		10625.38	0.00	0.00		0.00		4250.15		4250.15
Maharashtra	Amaravati	S	8612.28						3444.91	2011-12	3444.91

Maharashtra	Ambad	S	811.00				324.40	2009-10	324.40
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	S	7201.30				2880.520	2011-12	2880.52
Maharashtra	Daund	S	1915.80				766.320	2011-12	766.32
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	S	3198.00				1279.20	2010-11	1279.20
Maharashtra	Latur	D	5531.00				2212.40	2009-10	2212.40
Maharashtra	Panchgani	S	320.00				128.00	2011-12	128.00
Maharashtra	Pandharpur	S	3175.00				1270.00	2011-12	1270.00
Maharashtra	Panvel	S	3107.15				1242.860	2011-12	1242.86
Maharashtra	Shirdi	S	2426.00				970.40	2009-10	970.40
Maharashtra	Shirur	S	889.80				355.36	2011-12	355.36
Maharashtra	Vengurla	S	795.35				318.140	2011-12	318.14
	Sub-Total		37982.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	15192.51		15192.51
Punjab	Jalandhar (Phase-1)	S	4955.00				1982.00	2010-11	1982.00
	Sub-Total		4955.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1982.00		1982.00
Sikkim	Jorethang	S	480.00				216.00	2011-12	216.00
Sikkim	Melli	S	341.00				153.45	2011-12	153.45
Sikkim	Namchi	S	1097.00				493.65	2011-12	493.65
Sikkim	Rangpo	S	494.00				222.30	2011-12	222.30
	Sub-Total		2412.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1085.40		1085.40
Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	S	608.00				243.20	2009-10	243.20
Tamil Nadu	Maraimalaiagar	S	375.00				150.00	2009-10	150.00
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	SWM	358.25				143.30	2009-10	143.30
	Sub-Total		1341.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	536.50		536.50
Tripura	Ranirbazar	D	1217.00				547.65	2011-12	547.65
	Sub-Total		1217.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	547.65		547.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	SWM	1606.81						641.930	2011-12	641.93
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	S	4472.31						1786.28	2010-11	1786.28
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	SWM	537.43						205.07	2011-12	205.07
Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	SWM	582.10						229.590	2011-12	229.59
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur (Distt. Fatehpur)	SWM	937.93						375.17	2011-12	375.17
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	S	8691.66						3424.08	2010-11	3424.08
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	SWM	1216.00						485.60	2011-12	485.60
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	SWM	462.30						183.86	2010-11	183.86
Uttar Pradesh	Loni	S	7341.24						2882.64	2009-10	2882.64
Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	S	4874.18						1949.67	2010-11	1949.67
Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	SWM	428.40						166.560	2011-12	166.56
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	SWM	1100.87						440.35	2011-12	440.35
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	SWM	1315.70						523.23	2011-12	523.23
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffernagar	SWM	657.50						262.00	2010-11	262.00
Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareilly	SWM	878.00						300.26	2010-11	300.26
Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	SWM	655.09						262.04	2011-12	262.04
Uttar Pradesh	Virindavan	D	2195.16						870.30	2010-11	870.30
Uttar Pradesh	Virindavan	S	3463.00						1384.87	2010-11	1384.87
	Sub-Total		41415.68	0.00	0.00		0.00		16373.50		16373.50
West Bengal	Balurghat	D	1535.90						614.36	2010-11	614.36
	Sub-Total		1535.90	0.00	0.00		0.00		614.36		614.36
	Grand Total	0	175667.00	1350.00	675.00		66.20		66689.83		67431.03

**Statement-VI**

*Details of the funds sanctioned/released during last three years and current year under 10% Lumpsum Provision Scheme for NER including Sikkim and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns around seven mega-cities for Water supply and Sanitation are as under:*

(Rs. in lakh)

State	City	Project Cost	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Arunachal Pradesh	Longding	2240.45	Nil	201.64	Nil	Nil
Manipur	Mayang	2319.21	Nil	118.03	90.70	Nil
Mizoram	Saiha	2070.20	Nil	186.31	Nil	Nil
	Tlabung	441.00	Nil	39.69	Nil	Nil
	Khawzwal	2497.00	Nil	00.00	224.73	Nil
Sikkim	Soreng Town	815.29	244.59	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Chakung Town	1018.53	305.56	Nil	305.56	Nil
	Ravangla Bazar	449.52	134.86	Nil	134.86	Nil

**Statement-VII**

*Funds allocated and released during last three years and current year for Water Supply Projects and Sanitation Projects under Tranche-I (NERUDP)*

Rs. in crore

States/Cities	Fund allocated for water supply projects under Tranche-I (2009-2015)	Funds released and utilised during			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Agartala (Tripura)	6.44	Nil	Nil	0.82	Nil
Aizwal (Mizoram)	11.24	Nil	3.28	3.86	Nil
Gangtok (Sikkim)	23.20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kohima (Nagaland)	6.02	Nil	Nil	2.62	1.14

There is no Sanitation project under execution in Tranche-I

**Statement-VIII**

*Funds released for Water Supply Projects under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns around seven mega-cities*

Uttar Pradesh	Pilkhuwa	2167.55	500	411.35	411.35	Nil
Haryana	Sonipat	6958.00	Nil	862.44	529.16	Nil
Andhra Pradesh	Vikarabad	7009.86	Nil	1402.00	Nil	Nil
Gujarat	Sanand	3320.86	Nil	664.17	Nil	Nil
Tamil Nadu	Sriperumbudur	4071.00	Nil	Nil	814.20	Nil



*Funds released for Sewerage Projects under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in  
Satellite Towns around seven mega-cities*

Maharashtra	Vasai-Virar	6622.63	00.00	00.00	1324.52	Nil
Andhra Pradesh	Vikarabad	6474	00.00	1295.00	00.00	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	Pilkhuwa	3687.51	00.00	737.5	1110.34	Nil
Gujarat	Sanand	5848.68	00.00	1169.73	00.00	Nil
Tamil Nadu	Sriperumbedur	5622.00	00.00	00.00	1124.40	Nil
Karnataka	Hosakote	4072.84	00.00	00.00	649.10	Nil

**Statement-IX**

*Setting up of 100 MLD Sea Water Reverse Osmosis Desalination Plant at Nennmeli near Chennai*

Approved Cost: Rs. 871.24 Crore

Likely Completion Cost of Project: **Rs. 674.40** Crore (reduced due to tendered cost)

*Details of funds released*

Year	Funds Released (Rs. in crores)
2008-09	300.00
2009-10	Nil
2010-11	Nil
2011-12	126.84 + 73.16*

\*Interest component of Rs. 73.16 crore.

Total funds released : Rs. 426.84 crore + Rs. 73.16 crore (interest: component) = Rs. 500 crore including interest component.

Last installment of funds to be released during 2012-13 = Rs. 74.40 crore.

**Assistance to Museums**

7464. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a scheme for financial assistance for setting up, promotion and strengthening of local and regional museums;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any requests for grant of assistance under the said scheme from the State Governments of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the

Government for development and strengthening of museums in the said States?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) A Central Scheme is operated by the Ministry of Culture for providing financial assistance for "Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Local and Regional Museums". Details of the Scheme are available at Ministry's Website: [www.indiaculture.nic.in](http://www.indiaculture.nic.in)

(c) to (e) A proposal was received from Government of Odisha in February, 2011 for setting up of a 'Odissi Museum' at Bhubaneshwar. The proposal was considered by the Expert Committee in its meeting held on 4 May, 2011, when the representatives of the applicant Museum were not able to provide necessary information/clarifications relating to concept of the Museum. Another opportunity has been given

to the applicant Museum to make a presentation. Response of the applicant Museum is awaited.

Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted one proposal in June, 2010 and another three proposals in May, 2011 under the Scheme. The proposals were considered by the Expert Committee in its meeting held on 5.8.2011 and the Committee recommended sanction of Rs. 100 lakh for undertaking preliminary activities in relation to three Museums to be prioritized by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP). Accordingly, the amount of Rs. 100 lakh was released to GoAP. Detailed Project Reports submitted by GoAP in respect of three prioritized Museums were, however, not found to be in the requisite format. The revised Detailed Project Reports are awaited.

#### Expandable Flats

7465. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Will the Minister

Scheme	Location	Constructed	Allotted	Area
Expandable	(i) Narela Sector-A, Pocket-9	940 Nos.	669 Nos.	22.50 Sqm.
	(ii) Narela Sector-A-5, Pocket-6	651 Nos.	631 Nos.	30.00 Sqm.
	(iii) Narela Sector-B-4, Pocket-6	660 Nos.	498 Nos.	30.00 Sqm.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply at 'b' above.

#### Filing of Property Returns by IPS Officers

7466. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that a number of Indian Police Service (IPS) Officers are yet to file Property Returns for the year 2010;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the action taken against the said officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Out of 3242 IPS officers (as on 1.1.2011), Immovable Property Returns (IPRs) from 209 IPS Officers for the year 2010 have not been received by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The cadre-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of expandable flats constructed and allotted by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in Narela including Sector A-6 to various categories including economically weaker sections so far alongwith the built up area of such flats;

(b) the details of flats which are under construction and the time by which these are likely to be constructed and allotted to the said categories; and

(c) the reasons for delay if any, in completion of flats in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The detail information provided by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is given below:—

(c) Department of Personnel and Training have made suitable amendment in All India Service (Conduct) Rules, 1968, on 7.9.2011 on grant of Vigilance Clearance to All India Services officers stating that the All India Services Officers who have not submitted their Immovable Property return in time would be denied vigilance clearance and will not be considered for empanelment in Government of India. This has been conveyed to all the State Governments/UTs. In addition, this Ministry has issued instructions to the State Governments/UTs on 5.5.2011, 5.9.2011, 29.9.2011 and 31.10.2011 insisting upon for timely submission of IPRs by IPS Officers.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Cadre	No. of IPS officers who are yet to submission Immovable Property Returns (IPR) for the Year 2010
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	04

1	2	3
2.	AGMU	02
3.	Assam and Meghalaya	10
4.	Bihar	22
5.	Chhattisgarh	02
6.	Gujarat	03
7.	Haryana	05
8.	Himachal Pradesh	03
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	05
10.	Jharkhand	04
11.	Karnataka	29
12.	Kerala	13
13.	Madhya Pradesh	01
14.	Maharashtra	14
15.	Manipur and Tripura	07
16.	Nagaland	01
17.	Odisha	03
18.	Punjab	11
19.	Rajasthan	03
20.	Sikkim	02
21.	Tamil Nadu	06
22.	Uttar Pradesh	48
23.	Uttarakhand	02
24.	West Bengal	09
Total		209

[Translation]

#### Revision of NDRF/SDRF

7467. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revive the assistance provided under the National Disaster Relief Fund/ State Disaster Relief Fund in view of the rising prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) It has generally been a practice to review and revise the items and norms of assistance from State Disaster Response fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after the Award of successive Finance Commissions are accepted by the Government. Following the implementation of recommendation of XIIIth Finance Commission with regard to its awards of grant to the States for response and relief, the Government of India taking into account various factors including price rise have revised items and norms of assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response fund (NDRF), on 16th January, 2012. These norms are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website: [www.ndmindia.nic.in](http://www.ndmindia.nic.in).

#### Promotion of Carrom

7468. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/procedure for inclusion of a game/ discipline as international level game/event;

(b) the details of the Indian games included at various international level games/events;

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take necessary steps to include the game of carrom in the list of games being organised at international level; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The criteria/procedure for inclusion of a sport discipline in international events is decided by the respective international body such as International Olympic Committee, Commonwealth Games Federation and Olympic Council of Asia in consultation with concerned International Federation and National Olympic Committee.

(b) Indigenous games like Kabaddi, Hockey and Archery are played at the International level.

(c) and (d) The game of Carrom is also organized at the International level by the concerned International Body.

[English]

**Depiction of Alcohol and Smoking Scene**

7469. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) whether a recent study has shown that alcohol drinking and smoking scenes in Indian movies as well as on TV programmes are directly influencing/encouraging alcohol drinking/use of tobacco product habits in the people;

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

(c) whether the Government has asked the Central Board of Film Certification to maintain the *status quo* and adherence to the certification process as was being done before issuing of the latest notification with regard to smoking and alcohol scene in films and TV programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the stipulation of scrolling the message 'alcohol drinking and smoking is injurious to health' in the films/TV serials has not been taken seriously by the film/TV serial makers; and

(f) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure strict adherence to these stipulation by the film/TV serial makers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Ministry is not aware of any such study done.

(c) and (d) Several filmmakers and the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) brought to the notice of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting some practical difficulties being faced by them in implementing the Tobacco Notification No. GSR 786 (E) dated 27.10.2011. In the light of this Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is in discussion with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to review the Notification.

(e) and (f) The message regarding smoking is being taken seriously by film industry and the statutory warnings are already being put in films. Less and less films have

smoking scenes now. TV serials also run anti-smoking scroll.

[Translation]

**Expenditure on TRP**

7470. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the details of the amount given to the private sector agencies engaged in generating the Television Rating Points (TRP) of private and Doordarshan TV channels during each of the last three years and the current year, agency-wise;

(b) the measures adopted to simplify/make the TRP method easy to understand; and

(c) the success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The issue pertaining to generation of Television Rating Points (TRPs) for private satellite/cable television channels fall in the domain of private industry. The details of payment made by such private channels to agencies engaged in generation of TRP is not maintained by the Government.

As regards Doordarshan channels, Prasar Bharati has informed that the amount given to the private agencies for carrying out TRP for Doordarshan channels is as below:—

Agency	Year	Amount
TAM Media Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	April 2009 to March 2012	Rs. 1.60 crore+ service Tax per annum

(b) and (c) As further informed by Prasar Bharati, Prasar Bharati and DG: Doordarshan organize workshops at Headquarters and at Kendras frequently and invite TAM Media agency personnel for presentation of their TRP/viewership data. The TAM Media agency provides TRP data to all Kendras and Marketing Division. Doordarshan Kendra, Mumbai uses the TRP/viewership data for commercial purpose.

[English]

### Transportation Charges

7471. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has submitted any proposal seeking revision of transportation charges and clearance of SPEF arrears for the period of 1994-2002;

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

(c) the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As informed by the State Government of Karnataka, no revision of transportation charges has been sought by it for the period 1994-2002. However, it had submitted a proposal to the Central Government for clearance of Sugar Price Equalisation Fund (SPEF) arrears for the period 1994-2002.

(b) and (c) The Government of Karnataka, vide letter dated 9th June, 2010, had submitted a proposal to the Central Government for release of arrears amounting to Rs. 1,27,59,095/- (Rupees one crore twenty seven lakh fifty nine thousand and ninety five only) under the Sugar Price Equalization Fund (SPEF) for the period 1994-2002. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is settling the SPEF accounts of the State Governments on behalf of the Central Government. As such, the matter has been taken up with the FCI.

[Translation]

### Review of Indoor and Outdoor Games

7472. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any review regarding the role of Sports Federations/Institutions engaged in promoting Indoor and Outdoor Sports in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome of such review;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the corrective steps 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) No, Madam. The primary responsibility for the promotion and development of various sports disciplines vests in the National Sports Federation (NSF) concerned. The Government, as per its guidelines, provides financial assistance to the NSFs to supplement their efforts for holding national/international sports events in India, participation of sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad, training/coaching of national level sportspersons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches, procurement of equipment and consumables as per agreed Long Term Development Plans (LTDPs) with the NSFs.

(c) and (d) Sports Federations are autonomous bodies and Government, gives recognition to National Sports Federations after satisfying itself of various conditions, such as, holding of fair and transparent elections, age and tenure guidelines, prevention of fraud of age and sexual harassment of sportspersons and thereafter provides financial assistance as per the norms of Scheme of "Assistance to National Sports Federations". National Sports Federations who do not adhere to the guidelines laid down for them or any serious irregularities are found in their functioning, appropriate action as deemed fit is taken by Government.

### Premium for Crop Insurance

7473. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers producing citric fruits such as orange, mausabi etc. are eligible for crop insurance;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government as well as the State Governments also provide certain share of the premium to the farmers who are beneficiaries of this scheme; and

(c) if so, the details of the premium share provided by the Union and the State Governments during 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 RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Horticultural crops including all citric fruits such as orange, mausambi etc. are covered under ongoing Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS). Subsidy up to 50%

of premium is provided to all farmers for insuring annual horticulture/commercial crops, which is shared equally by the Central and State Governments.

(c) Details of premium share provided by the Government of India and concerned State Governments for citrus fruits under WBCIS is given below:—

Year	State	Government of India Share (Rs.)	State Share (Rs.)
2009-10	Haryana	1,07,968	1,07,968
2010-11	Andhra Pradesh	17,46,286	17,46,286
	Haryana	13,50,388	13,50,388
2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	12,31,629	12,31,629
	Rajasthan	2,813	2,813
	Maharashtra	3,20,40,162	6,40,80,324*

\*Provided additional 25% subsidy.

#### Weather based Crops Insurance

7474. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established weather based equipments in Churu district of Rajasthan under the Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme;

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

(c) whether it is true that the benefits of crop insurance is not reaching the farmers of these areas due to various reasons including wrong data provided by some of these faulty weather equipment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken by the Government to give benefits to the farmers affected due to faulty equipment?

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) Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) does not have provision to provide funds for investment to establish infrastructure of weather based equipments (stations). Weather Stations established by Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) and

third party (private agencies) are being utilized for implementation of WBCIS. In Churu district adequate number of 17 weather stations have been established which consists of 16 weather stations of third party and 1 station of IMD. Location details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Scheme provides for the implementing States to notify the Reference Weather Station (RWS) for each notified Reference Unit Area (RUA). There is also a provision under the scheme to designate backup weather station for each RUA in case the notified RWS is unable to provide required data due to any reason during risk period which takes care of availability of data for the benefit of the farmers.

#### Statement

##### Location-wise details of Weather Stations in Churu Districts, Rajasthan

Sl.No.	Tehsil	Name of Location
1	2	3
1.	Churu	Jasrasar Indrapura Churu (IMD)

1	2	3
2.	Rajgarh	Chainpura Bada Rajgarh Neema
3.	Ratangarh	Gusainsar Binadesar
4.	Sardar Shahar	Sardar Shahar Hardesar Seemla Ghartisar
5.	Sujangarh	Gundusar Harasar Charla
6.	Taranagar	Redhi Dhani Kumharan

All belong to NCMSL except Churu.

### Productivity of Crops

7475. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the average production per hectare of cotton, maize, mustard, paddy, pulse, sugarcane and wheat in the country;

(b) whether the productivity of crops has not increased despite the expenditure incurred thereon and is also not in accordance with international standards;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the productivity of the above crops at par with international standard 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 of average production per hectare (productivity) of cotton, maize, rapeseed and mustard, paddy (in terms of rice), pulses, sugarcane and wheat during 2007-08 to 2011-12 are given in the table below:—

Productivity (Kg./Hectare)

Crops	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
Rice	2202	2178	2125	2239	2346
Wheat	2802	2907	2839	2989	3026
Maize	2335	2414	2024	2540	2488
Pulses	625	659	629	691	649
Rapeseed and Mustard	1001	1143	1183	1185	1161
Sugarcane	68877	64553	70020	70091	68879
Cotton	467	403	403	499	491

\*As per 3rd Advance Estimates released on 23.04.2012.

(b) and (c) It is observed that the productivity of all the above crops in the country has improved during 11th Plan Period. However, productivity of most of the crops in India is still lower as compared to international standards. As per reports

of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 2010 (latest available), a comparative position of productivity of above crops in India vis-à-vis other major countries alongwith the world average productivity is given in the table below:—

Productivity (Kg./Hectare)

Country	Rice	Maize	Rapeseed and Mustard	Pulses	Sugar-cane	Wheat	Cotton
China	6548	5460	1775	1583	65746	4749	3694
<b>India*</b>	<b>2239</b>	<b>2540</b>	<b>1185</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>70091</b>	<b>2989</b>	<b>499</b>
Indonesia	5014	4432	NA	1127	63095	NA	NA
Bangladesh	4183	5838	917	934	43835	2396	NA
Brazil	4174	4375	1355	922	79196	2773	NA
Mexico	4538	3260	1333	803	71627	5419	NA
Argentina	5769	7812	1881	1274	81690	3410	NA
Canada	NA	9739	1822	1814	NA	2802	NA
Myanmar	4124	3636	NA	1161	53975	1907	NA
USA	7538	9592	1920	1856	69894	3118	2188
Russian Federation	5280	3009	1103	1399	NA	1918	NA
France	4979	8896	3287	3850	NA	7042	NA
<b>World</b>	<b>4374</b>	<b>5215</b>	<b>1865</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>70772</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>2124</b>

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

\*As per official estimates released by M/o Agriculture.

NA : Not available.

Major reasons for low productivity of various crops in the country as compared to other countries are small and fragmented land holdings, lack of irrigation facilities improper nutrient and pest management, low use of good quality seeds, lack of adequate machinery and low adoption of improved package of practices, etc.

(d) In order to enhance productivity of various agricultural crops Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) undertakes research programmes to increase the productivity of crops like cotton, maize, mustard, paddy, pulse, sugarcane and wheat through crop based research institutes. The research programmes include basic and strategic research related to crop improvement, crop production, crop protection, post harvest operations, value addition, etc. The technical information so developed are used by crop specific All India Coordinated Research Projects situated in State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) to develop location specific varieties and technologies. Total

136 improved varieties/hybrids in these important crops have been released during 2010-11 by National Agricultural Research System (NARS). Apart from the varieties developed for high yield and tolerance to diseases, several trait specific varieties and crop production and protection technologies etc. have also been developed.

[English]

#### Research for High Yielding Variety Seeds

7476. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for the development of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds of various crops in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the HYV seeds developed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) during the last one year;



(c) whether the HYV seeds including wheat and maize are being developed only in foreign countries;

(d) if so, the reasons for the inability of ICAR in developing HYV seeds in the country itself; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check the contamination of transgenic seeds and also to push research activities towards improving the quality of seeds in the country to safeguard the interests of 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) Yes, Madam. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established crop-wise All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs), mostly situated in State Agricultural Universities (SAUs). Under this system varieties are developed and tested under different agro climatic conditions continuously for three years before releasing them for cultivation.

(b) During 2011-12, 60 high yielding varieties have been released by Central Varieties Release and State Varieties Release Committees in different crops.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) At National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), techniques are available to test transgenic seeds and could thus check contamination. Transgenic seeds are released on commercial scale following the regular guidelines of Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation (RCGM)/Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC), Government of India. ICAR also participates in the monitoring and need based assessment. ICAR is producing breeder seeds of all the improved varieties, as per the indent received from various seed producing agencies, to maintain quality and purity of seeds to get the better productivity by the farmers.

#### **Migration of Farmers**

7477. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of large scale migration of farmers from agricultural/rural areas to urban areas during the last two years;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) the impact of such migration on agricultural production; and

(d) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be 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) Migration of people, including farmers from rural areas to urban areas is a natural phenomenon in the development process. People migrate from labour surplus areas to labour deficient areas including urban areas. No large scale migration of farmers is reported from any of the major Indian States during the last two years.

(c) There is no major adverse impact of migration on agricultural production due to shortage of labour.

Total foodgrains production in India has increased from 244.78 million tonnes in 2010-11 to 252.56 million tonnes in 2011-12. Similarly cotton production has increased from 330 lakh tonnes to 352 lakh tonnes, Sugarcane production have increased from 3423.82 lakh tonnes to 3511.93 lakh tonnes during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

However, due to the rising demand for labour in rural areas in the context of overall development and employment created under MGNREGA, the general wage level in the rural areas has increased in recent years. This has increased the cost of production of farm goods in general.

(d) Government does not take any measures to stop migration in general. However to reduce distress migration from rural areas to urban areas Government is implementing MGNREGA and other social safety net programmes.

#### **Production of Seeds**

7478. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has stressed on the role of private sector in production of seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction during the last three years; and

(c) the incentives given to private sector for this purpose in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 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) to (c) Yes, Madam. Under the Central Sector Scheme "Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds", a component "Assistant for Boosting Seed Production in Private Sector" is being implemented. Under this component, a credit linked back ended capital subsidy is provided to private sector at the rate of. 25% of the project

cost subject to a maximum limit of Rs.25.00 lakh per unit on seed infrastructure development viz., seed processing facilities as well as seed storage facilities to supplement the efforts of Government so that quality seed can be made available to farmers. National Seeds Corporation is the nodal agency for implementing this component.

State-wise details of proposals sanctioned during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise details of subsidy released/proposals sanctioned to private sector during XI Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Release of Assistance(Subsidy) for Boosting Seed Production in Private Sector under Central Sector Scheme "Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds" during 2009-10*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Proposals	Processing Capacity (Quintals)	Storage Capacity (Quintals)	Subsidy Released/ Committed (in Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	160000	69347	7455245
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
3.	Gujarat	4	55000	64079	3052975
4.	Haryana	8	142500	61048	6407274
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
6.	Karnataka	3	70000	12157	2151188
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1	15000	0	500000
8.	Maharashtra	4	41500	33738	6363726
9.	Odisha	2	40000	10362	1908433
10.	Punjab	4	80000	30696	3463973
11.	Rajasthan	1	30000	0	502418
12.	Tamil Nadu	3	60000	31886	2228275
13.	Uttar Pradesh	7	175000	0	7071533
14.	Uttarakhand	4	10000	53541	3187472
15.	West Bengal	3	95000	48215	3981140
16.	Delhi	1	30000	2851	712195
	Total	54	1024000	417920	48985847

*Details of Release of Assistance (Subsidy) for Boosting Seed Production in Private Sector under Central Sector Scheme "Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds" during 2010-11*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Proposals	Processing Capacity (Quintals)	Storage Capacity (Quintals)	Subsidy Released/ Committed (in Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	570000	113464	21717590
2.	Bihar		0	0	0
3.	Gujarat	4	80000	43489	4100713
4.	Haryana	10	140000	72121	6956047
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
6.	Karnataka	4	70000	53210	5715266
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
8.	Maharashtra	4	80000	33738	7974776
9.	Odisha	0	0	0	0
10.	Punjab	11	225000	108013	9627037
11.	Rajasthan	3	40000	36458	3961496
12.	Tamil Nadu	5	60000	54693	3632565
13.	Uttar Pradesh	8	150000	91569	6040552
14.	Uttarakhand	9	130000	0	974837
15.	West Bengal	3	80000	53178	4713468
16.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
Total		76	1625000	659933	75414347

*Details of Release of Assistance (Subsidy) for Boosting Seed Production in Private Sector under Central Sector Scheme "Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds" during 2011-12*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Proposals	Processing Capacity (Quintals)	Storage Capacity (Quintals)	Subsidy Released/ Committed (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	200000	78908	18125002
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
3.	Gujarat	5	105000	41509	5569339

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Haryana	9	205000	54697	7651661
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
6.	Karnataka	2	40000	12435	2132292
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1	20000	5625	1115133
8.	Maharashtra	1	0	4715	114951
9.	Odisha	0	0	0	0
10.	Punjab	12	220500	84503	9287914
11.	Rajasthan	3	70000	21365	2768112
12.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	5355	479259
13.	Uttar Pradesh	12	240000	128028	12867525
14.	Uttarakhand	14	280500	269123	20521278
15.	West Bengal	4	90000	79027	6907677
16.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
Total		75	1471000	785290	87540143

**Statement-II**

*Details of Release of Assistance (Subsidy) for Boosting Seed Production in Private Sector under Central Sector Scheme "Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds" during XI Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12)*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Proposals	Processing Capacity (Quintals)	Storage Capacity (Quintals)	Subsidy Released/ Committed (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44	1100000	321352	54989190
2.	Bihar	1	10000	5739	756826
3.	Gujarat	17	280000	188782	15872815
4.	Haryana	32	617500	187872	24265105
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
6.	Karnataka	11	250000	81936	11619007
7.	Madhya Pradesh	8	145000	70544	6008969
8.	Maharashtra	14	221500	115654	13744790
9.	Odisha	5	100000	37983	4927323

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Punjab	33	660500	273316	27309205
11.	Rajasthan	12	250000	77299	8916474
12.	Tamil Nadu	25	325000	155074	11476832
13.	Uttar Pradesh	52	895000	110002	45614241
14.	Uttarakhand	35	720500	153476	38449763
15.	West Bengal	13	310000	200819	17448696
16.	Delhi	1	30000	2851	712195
	Total	303	5915000	1982699	282111431

### Campaigns on Government Programmes

7479. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey on the awareness campaigns on various schemes/programmes and projects implemented by the Government;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome of such survey;

(c) the measures taken by the Government for effective dissemination of information of Government policies and programmes to the public; and

(d) the role of the respective State Governments in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry through its media units, namely Press Information Bureau (PIB), Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), Directorate of Field Publicity (DFP) and Song and Drama Division (S&DD) disseminate information to the media on important policies, programmes, initiatives and achievements of the Central Government.

PIB issues press releases, backgrounders, features etc. and also uploads them on PIB's website '[www.pib.gov.in](http://www.pib.gov.in)'. The Bureau also organizes press tours, press conferences, media briefings, interviews for dissemination of information to the media. Besides, PIB also organizes "Public Information

Campaign" to disseminate information on flagship programmes to the targeted beneficiaries.

DAVP issues advertisements, organizes exhibitions, prints publicity material, puts up hoardings etc. for effective dissemination of information on Government policies and programmes to the public.

DFP organizes publicity programmes through Interpersonal communication i.e. group discussions, public meetings, participatory quiz programmes, film shows etc. Similarly, S&DD carries out the publicity for various welfare programmes through traditional live art and culture shows.

(d) The Public Information Campaigns and publicity of Government programmes through folk and traditional art are carried out with the support and co-operation of the district administration under the State Government.

### Study on Organic Farming

7480. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI O.S. MANIAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Tamil Nadu in regard to organic farming;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out ways and means to promote organic farming in the country; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome 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) Under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) scheme, no proposal has been received from State Government of Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d) Government had set up a Task Force in 2001 for promotion of organic farming in the country. Based on its recommendation, National Centre on Organic Farming and its six regional centres became operational during 2004. During 2008, Government constituted an "Expert Committee for Promotion of Organic Farming". Based on its recommendation, quality control regime for various organic inputs and farmer group centric certification system "PGS-India" were introduced in National Project on Organic Farming scheme.

[Translation]

#### Lower Production of Sugar

7481. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of sugar produced and exported during each of the last three sugar seasons;

(b) whether the Government allowed sugar exports during the current year based on the figures indicating huge surplus production during the current season;

(c) if so, whether the said figures have been revised subsequently to a much lower figure;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the original and the revised estimates in this regard; and

(e) the corrective steps taken to ensure availability and check the prices of sugar in the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The quantum of sugar produced and exported during each of the last three sugar seasons is as follows:—

Sugar Season (October- September)	Production of Sugar (in Lac Tonnes)	Export of Sugar (in Lac Tonnes)*
2008-09	147	2.165
2009-10	188	2.371
2010-11	243.50 (Prov.)	28.14

\*Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), Kolkata.

(b) The decision to allow export of sugar has been taken keeping in view the sugar stocks in the country, estimated sugar production during current sugar season, the estimated domestic consumption, the initial estimates about the sugarcane planting for the ensuing sugar season and the domestic prices of sugar.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The initial sugar production estimates of 246.65 lac tonnes were subsequently revised upwards to 251.97 lac tonnes, based on the second advance estimates of sugarcane production released by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) on 03.02.2012.

(e) It is the endeavor of the Government to make adequate sugar available at reasonable price in the domestic market through the policy of regulated release mechanism.

[English]

#### ISHUP

7482. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the details and the present status of the working of Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) in the various States of the country including Bihar, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government is considering to enhance the limit of 5% subsidy in interest payment for loan upto Rs. 1 lakh and discussed the issue with banks and housing finance companies for providing low cost housing units to the Economically Weaker Sections in urban areas;

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

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to encourage public private partnership in affordable housing schemes to make them more effective; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) was launched with a view to provide interest subsidy @ 5% to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) beneficiaries on availing housing loans upto Rs. 1.0 lakh from the Banks/ Housing Finance Companies (HFCs). This was launched as a demand driven pilot scheme.

Cumulatively, as on 31/03/2012, 10,215 beneficiaries have been covered under the Scheme and a total Net Present Value (NPV) of interest subsidy of Rs. 9.2 crore has been released. As on date, no one from Bihar has availed benefit under the scheme. The details of the State-wise and year-wise progress under the scheme are enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes. An Advisory Committee comprising of the representatives of State Governments and Banks/ Financial Institutions was constituted to review the existing scheme of ISHUP, analyse the causes for its slow off-take

and suggest practical modifications to make the scheme widely acceptable with the ultimate objective of channelizing flow of credit to the EWS and LIG beneficiaries. This Ministry intends to revamp the scheme, but since it is at the conceptualization stage no time frame can be assigned for the same.

(d) and (e) National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007 focuses the spotlight on multiple stakeholders namely, the Private Sector, the Cooperative Sector, the Industrial Sector for labour housing and the Services/ Institutional Sector for employee housing. In this manner, the Policy seeks to promote various types of public-private-partnerships for realizing the goal of Affordable Housing For All.

The Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme (AHP), launched as a part of the strategy for implementation of the NUHHP, 2007 is intended to encourage public-private-partnership (PPP) for the creation of affordable housing stock. It has now been dovetailed with Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). Under this scheme, central support is provided at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per unit of affordable dwelling unit or 25% of the cost of civic infrastructure (external and internal), whichever is lower. The scheme extends to all cities covered under RAY and rental housing units as well as dormitories for new migrants are also permissible under the scheme. Under AHP, after it has been dovetailed With RAY, 8 projects have been sanctioned with a central assistance of Rs. 2.22 Crore for construction of 5776 Affordable dwelling units.

#### Statement

##### *Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) Year-wise Progress under ISHUP during last three financial years*

Year	States covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of NPV of interest subsidy (Rs. in lakh)	Total No. of beneficiaries covered in financial year	Total NPV of interest subsidy released in financial year (Rs. in lakh) (approximately)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2009-10	Andhra Pradesh	531	36.82	531	36.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
2010-11	Andhra Pradesh	5233	378.01	5859	476.64
	Karnataka	53	14.50		
	Rajasthan	27	7.84		
	Chhattisgarh	542	75-12		
	Tamil Nadu	4	1.17		
2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	2684	203.66	3825	405.74
	Karnataka	597	101.85		
	Maharashtra	161	17.75		
	Tamil Nadu	227	58.33		
	Assam	1	0.30		
	Madhya Pradesh	9	1.55		
	Rajasthan	18	4.10		
	Kerala	39	11.51		
	Chhattisgarh	88	6.40		
	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.29		
			Total	10215	919.21 lakh (About 9.2 crore )

### Building Watch Registers

7483. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the building byelaws, the Building Department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) is required to maintain the Building Watch Registers mandatorily and the concerned Engineers are required to record their inspection report regarding construction of buildings periodically;

(b) if so, whether such rules are strictly adhered to in the Building Department of various MCD Zones and particularly in Shahdara Zone;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government against the persons responsible for not maintaining such crucial record; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that MCD maintains the said Registers in a meticulous manner?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Building Watch Register, earlier maintained by the House Tax Department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, was discontinued after introduction of the Unit Area Method in the year 2004.

However, in order to enforce the Building Regulations, an order was issued to field staff to maintain a Construction Watch Register, though there is no such provision in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 or the Building



Bye-laws, 1983. The property having sanctioned building plan finds mention in the Register and the concerned Engineers are required to record their inspection report regarding construction of those buildings whose work is carried out in pursuance of the sanctioned building plan. The Register is reviewed by the higher officers of the Zone.

(b) to (e) Instructions have been issued from time to time to scrupulously maintain the Construction Watch Register and to keep it up-to-date. Instructions/guidelines issued in this regard are followed by the staff of the Zonal Building Department of the Corporations.

#### **Economic Cost of Foodgrains**

7484. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the economic cost of foodgrains has been increasing over the years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to decrease the economic cost and pass on the benefit to the farmers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The economic cost of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) for last three years is as under:—

(Rs./qtl.)

Years	Rice	Wheat
2009-10	1820.07	1424.61
2010-11	1983.11	1494.35
2011-12	2184.20	1651.93

(c) and (d) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) paid to farmers is being increased every year to provide remunerative prices to them. While this is one reason for the increase in economic cost, the Government has taken several measures to reduce the economic cost. These are as follows:—

- (i) Encouraging decentralised procurement and distribution of Foodgrains.
- (ii) Borrowing of short terms loans by FCI for its operational requirement at lower interest rates as compared to interest rates on cash credit limit.
- (iii) Improving the operational efficiency of the FCI and reduction in administrative expenditure.

#### **Irregularities during CWG**

7485. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the International Olympics Committee (IOC) has sought the details of action taken against the former President of Indian Olympic Association (IOA) for his involvement in irregularities during the Common Wealth Games, 2010 held in New Delhi;
- (b) if so, the response of the IOA and the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government has no control over such sports bodies who represent/organise international events;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps being taken to protect the honour and image of the country on account of certain corrupt officials/bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Madam. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) had sought information from the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) regarding the charges filed against him.

(b) The IOA had informed the IOC that he is on bail and will not represent the IOA; he will not be taking part in the IOA activities for a long time and he will not exert any authority on behalf of the IOA.

(c) and (d) The National Sports Federations (NSFs) are autonomous bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act. Government do not interfere in the day to day functioning of the NSFs. However, as and when any cause of financial irregularity, misappropriation of funds etc. are reported, suitable action is taken by the Government in the matter.

In addition, the Government has issued guidelines

imposing age and tenure limit in respect of office bearers of National Sports Federations, including the Indian Olympic Association, which has further been reiterated in the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011, which was issued on 31.1.2011. As per the guidelines, the Government has, inter-alia, provided the following age and tenure limits in respect of office bearers of the NSFs:—

- (i) The President of any recognized National Sports Federation, including the Indian Olympic Association can hold the office for a maximum period of twelve years with or without break.
- (ii) The Secretary (or by whatever other designation such as Secretary General or General Secretary by which he is referred to) and the Treasurer of any recognized National Sports Federation, including the IOA, may serve a maximum of two successive terms of four years each after which a minimum cooling off period of four years will apply to seek fresh election to either post.
- (iii) The President, the Secretary and the Treasurer of any recognized National Sports Federation, including the Indian Olympic Association, shall cease to hold that post on attaining the age of 70 years.
- (iv) The conditions (i) to (iii) above will be subject to the proviso that it shall not disturb the current tenure of any member, provided he/she has been properly elected to the post. In order words, the tenure condition will become operative for all future elections as they may be conducted in future in their normal course.

Compliance to the directions of the Government by the NSFs has been made mandatory to received government recognition and thereby become eligible to received financial as well as other forms of assistance from Government of India such as railway concessions, income tax exemption, custom duty exemption, etc. and to derive the authority to perform the public functions of selecting and deputing the national teams for participation in recognized continental and world level international sports competitions which involve representation of member countries and to represent the country in international associations, events, meets, conferences, etc. No national Sports Federation has been given annual recognition by the Government which

has not adhered to these instructions for the elections held after the issue of these guidelines of 1.5.2010.

In order to bring transparency and accountability in the functioning of the national sports bodies, Government has formulated 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, the salient features of which are as under:—

- (i) 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).
- (ii) Participation of athletes in the management/ decision making of the concerned NSF and the Indian Olympic Association through the Athletes Advisory Council.
- (iii) Duties and responsibilities of the Sports Authority of India and the Government of India, which have been clearly defined.
- (iv) Mechanism for sports dispute settlement and establishment of a Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal.
- (v) Greater autonomy to National Sports Federations and dilution of control of Government over the National Sports Federations.
- (vi) Bring National Sports Federations under Right to Information Act, 2005 with certain exclusion clauses for protecting personal/confidential information relating to athletes.
- (vii) Specific provision has been inserted in the anti-doping clause to exclude the administering by the National Anti-Doping Agency of those provisions of the World Anti-Doping Agency Code to which the International Federation of the Sport is not subject.

- (viii) 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.

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.

(e) The Investigating agencies have registered a number of cases against concerned officials/agencies involved in the Commonwealth Games. In some cases, charge-sheets have also been filed.

[Translation]

#### **Garbage Management**

7486. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a technology advisory group regarding garbage management was constituted;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said advisory group has submitted its report to the Government;
- (d) if so, the details of the recommendations/findings thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to implement these recommendations?

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

(b) Pursuant to the recommendations of the Committee on Solid Waste Management for class-I cities constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in July, 1998, the Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development had constituted a Technology Advisory Group (TAG) on Solid Waste Management in August 1999 and later reconstituted the Committee in January, 2002. The

objective of constituting the Committee was to collect information on various proven technologies for processing and disposal of waste, developing IEC material for creating awareness among the masses, promotion of capacity building, human resource development in Urban Local Bodies for efficient management of Municipal Solid Waste.

(c) The Committee finalized its Report and submitted to the Ministry in May, 2005.

(d) The report covers the details of various technologies available within and outside the country for the treatment of Municipal Solid Waste and deriving compost, Refuse Dried Fuel (RDF), Power, etc., from the waste, their merits, demerits, their limitations etc. It also narrates the extent of application of these technologies in India so far. The TAG report also covers the financial aspects giving details of sectoral (lending by financial institutions, the extent of private sector participation attempted, the legal issues related to private sector participation in India and makes recommendations of fiscal incentives for solid waste management infrastructure financing by the State and Central Government.

The TAG report also spells out the strategies proposed to be adopted for building community awareness through information, education and communication technique for ensuring public participation and for human resource development through internal capacity building of the officers and supervisory staff dealing with solid waste management at various levels through training at various levels.

(e) Since all the recommendations have to be implemented by State Governments/Urban Local Bodies, the Ministry has already circulated the TAG report to all the State Governments for adoption.

[English]

#### **Promotion of Chhau Dance**

7487. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has not provided any financial assistance to the dancers/performers of Chhau dance belonging to Mayurbhanj region of Odisha;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the

Government to encourage and promote Chhau dance in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Madam. Odisha State falls under the jurisdiction of Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata, which gives financial assistance for preservation, promotion and dissemination of traditional folk art and culture of the country including Chhau dance belonging to Mayurbhanj region of Odisha.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To encourage and promote Chhau dance of Odisha, the dance was included in the Republic Day Folk Dance Festival, 2002 held at New Delhi. Chhau Dance was also performed at Kosal Tihar-2010 Festival, Balangir, Odisha and at Lok Utsav, Santiniketan, West Bengal.

In addition, EZCC selected one Guru of Mayurbhanj Chhau Dance, four Shishyas along with one accompanist under Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme of the Centre.

[Translation]

#### **Strengthening of Data Base Information and Networking of Fisheries Sector**

7488. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for the strengthening of data base information and networking of fisheries sector schemes being implemented in the State;

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

(c) the time by which these funds are likely to be released under the scheme?

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) On receipt of a proposal under the Scheme 'Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System for Fisheries Sector', an amount of ₹ 12 lakh was released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during 2010-11 and this amount has been revalidated in the year 2011-12. No further proposal has been received.

[English]

#### **Schools Occupied by Security Forces**

7489. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Para-military Forces/Security Forces are using schools in many States for residential purpose and have occupied them, particularly in naxal hit areas;

(b) if so, the number of schools occupied by the Para-military Forces, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has given compensation to each State for using the school premises;

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

(e) the measures taken by the Union Government to vacate the school premises occupied by the Para-military Forces/Security Forces in the said States; and

(f) the time by which all the occupied schools are likely to be vacated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (f) Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are deployed in the States on the request of the State Government concerned in aid to Civil Authorities. As per the "Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on deployment of CAPFs", accommodation and other logistic arrangements for the CAPFs deployed in the States are the responsibility of the State Governments concerned and are provided by the State Government. Due to lack of availability of requisite accommodation and on certain occasions due to immediate need for deployment, some State Governments had accommodated some CAPFs, so deployed in those States, in school buildings, in the past. Since the accommodation for the CAPFs is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned, the question of compensation by Union Government does not arise.

Pursuant to the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 01.09.2010 in the matter of Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 102/2007 and constant persuasion of the Ministry of Home Affairs, all the State Governments were directed to provide suitable accommodation to CAPFs so deployed and not house them in school buildings. Accordingly, as on date, all the State Governments have provided suitable accommodations and all school buildings

have been vacated except for one building at Gaya in the State of Bihar.

Even at Gaya, Bihar, only a part of one educational institution (ITI Complex, Gaya) has been provided by the Government of Bihar for locating a part of one Battalion of CRPF.

It has been further reported by CRPF that the State Government of Bihar has already identified alternate accommodation in Jail Complex, Gaya for shifting the CRPF located at ITI Complex, Gaya. The shifting shall take place as soon as the requisite infrastructure at the Jail complex is complete, which is already in progress.

#### Funds for Sports and Youth Activities

7490. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the present status of the proposals received from the various State Governments including Maharashtra for grant of funds for conducting youth and sports related activities;

(b) the details of funds demanded/released for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and youth/sports activity-wise;

(c) whether the objectives of the existing National Youth Policy has been achieved;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The present status of the proposals received from the State Governments including Maharashtra for grant of funds for conducting youth and sports related activities is as under:—

#### (i) Department of Youth Affairs

**National Service Scheme (NSS):** NSS is a scheme in which proposals are not received from the State Governments but the grant is released to State Governments on the basis of Student Volunteers' strength allocated to them by the Central Government.

**Scouting and Guiding:** Under Scouting and Guiding Scheme the grants are given to the Bharat Scouts and Guides, New Delhi only for organizing specific programmes for promotion of Scouting and Guiding. As on date no proposal is pending.

**National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD):** No proposal from any State Government including Maharashtra has so far been received under the scheme of NPYAD during the year 2012-13.

#### (ii) Department of Sports

**Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA):** Under the 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme, which was introduced in 2008-09, playfields are developed in village and block panchayats across the country in a phased manner and competitions are conducted annually at block, district, state and national level. Number of proposals received from the State Governments under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields and conduct of annual competitions and action taken thereon during the last three years are as follows:—

Sl. No	Year	Development of playfields	Conduct of annual competitions
		Number of proposals received from States and approved	Number of proposals received from States and approved
1.	2009-10	07	18
2.	2010-11	30	42
3.	2011-12	8	23

**Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS):** Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) has been introduced on pilot basis for two years (2010-11 and 2011-12). Grants-in-aid is provided to States and UTs for modernization/up-gradation of sports facilities (i.e. laying of synthetic athletic

track, astro turf for hockey and football ground) and construction of multi-purpose indoor hall. Details of proposals are as given below:—

Sl. No.	Year	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals approved
1.	2010-11	29	4
2.	2011-12	11	7

(b) The details of funds demanded/released during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and youth/sports activity-wise are as under:—

**(i) Department of Youth Affairs**

**NSS:** Grants are released to State Governments for NSS activities in the respective States. Statement-I showing the State-wise grants, released during last three years is enclosed.

**Scouting and Guiding:** The details of grants released to the Bharat Scouts and Guides during last three years are

given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD):** State-wise details of funds demanded/released for youth activities under the scheme of NPYAD during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**(ii) Department of Sports**

**PYKKA:** The details of funds released State-wise under PYKKA during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS): During the year 2010-11, financial assistance of Rs. 12.50 crore and during 2011-12, financial assistance of Rs.20.62 crore was released under this scheme.

(c) and (d) To a large extent the objectives of the existing National Youth Policy has been achieved through various schemes, activities and programmes. The details of the schemes and the allocated budget provisions for the last three years are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)	112.00	126.01	133.97
2.	National Service Scheme	102.00	91.87	78.32
3.	National Discipline Scheme	3.67	2.67	2.67
4.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development	25.00	28.38	23.00
5.	Youth Hostels	4.00	4.15	2.50
6.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	10.00	11.80	11.90
7.	Scouting and Guiding	3.00	3.00	1.00
8.	International Cooperation	4.35	3.60	13.00
9.	Contribution to United Nations Volunteer	0.10	0.10	0.00
10.	National Youth Corps	32.00	56.50	49.43
Total		296.12	328.08	315.79

(e) Question does not arise.

**Statement-I***State-wise release of funds under National Service Scheme (NSS) during last three years*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
01.	Andhra Pradesh	6.92	6.77	6.88
02.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.20	0.18	0.27
03.	Assam	0.81	0.00	0.96
04.	Bihar	1.03	1.19	0.90
05.	Chhattisgarh	1.64	1.89	1.62
06.	Goa	.53	0.60	0.48
07.	Gujarat	2.91	4.46	2.67
08.	Haryana	1.90	2.19	1.69
09.	Himachal Pradesh	2.15	1.49	1.54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.99	0.00	0.89
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.80
12.	Karnataka	4.77	3.32	4.46
13.	Kerala	2.84	3.67	2.82
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.38	2.74	2.25
15.	Maharashtra	5.61	8.04	5.20
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.43
17.	Meghalaya	0.49	0.59	0.50
18.	Mizoram	0.69	0.82	0.82
19.	Nagaland	0.21	0.25	0.19
20.	Odisha	1.79	1.67	1.68
21.	Punjab	2.03	3.12	2.41
22.	Rajasthan	3.18	3.65	3.02
23.	Sikkim	0.38	0.33	0.33
24.	Tamil Nadu	5.69	9.27	6.06
25.	Tripura	0.69	0.82	0.62
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5.53	5.53	4.16

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttarakhand	1.68	1.20	1.64
28.	West Bengal	1.69	2.02	1.52
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.03	0.05	0.05
30.	Chandigarh	0.31	0.47	0.47
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.02	0.04	0.04
32.	Daman and Diu	0.03	0.05	0.05
33.	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.05	0.05
34.	Puducherry	0.12	0.39	0.33
35.	Delhi	000	000	000
Total		59.27	66.86	57.80

**Statement-II**

*State-wise release of funds under Scouting and Guiding during last three years*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Delhi	1.95	2.00	1.00
Total		1.95	2.00	1.00

**Statement-III**

*State-wise details of funds demanded/released for youth activities under the scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) during the last three years*

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State Government	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Assistance sought	Funds released	Assistance sought	Funds released	Assistance sought	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	0.35	0.10	1.35	0.30	—	—
Odisha	4.39	2.18	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	3.31	0.97	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	—	—	4.00	2.16	—	—



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	—	—	3.30	1.00	—	—
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	12.00	2.00
Manipur	—	—	—	—	0.66	0.52

Besides above funds are released to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan(NYKS) and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNID) for National Integration Camps, Life Skill Development and Adventure programme. These programmes are executed uniformly in all States. Every year one State is selected for National Youth Festival and Rs.2.00 crore is released to that State for celebration of National Youth Festival.

#### Statement-IV

*State-wise sanction and release of funds under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields and for holding competitions during last three years*

**2009-2010**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Development of playfields		Competitions	Total amount released
		Amount approved	Amount released	Amount released	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.98	12.99	0.95	13.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.56	4.44	—	4.44
3.	Assam	—	3.85	—	3.85
4.	Bihar	—	5.02	3.42	8.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	5.06	1.17	6.23
6.	Goa	—	0.18	—	0.18
7.	Gujarat	—	7.10	—	7.1
8.	Haryana	—	3.25	1.1.0	4.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	2.01	0.70	2.71
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	2.10	—	2.1
11.	Jharkhand	4.79	2.39	—	2.39
12.	Kerala	—	0.80	—	0.8
13.	Karnataka	6.22	3.12	1.42	4.54
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	2.64	2.64
15.	Meghalaya	1.32	1.06	—	1.06
16.	Maharashtra	—	4.86	—	4.86
17.	Manipur	—	—	0.47	0.47

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	2.08	0.21	0.37	0.58
29.	Nagaland	—	0.30	0.56	0.86
20.	Odisha	7.34	8.05	2.11	10.16
21.	Punjab	—	6.27	1.18	7.45
22.	Rajasthan	—	4.72	1.93	6.65
23.	Sikkim	1.35	0.13	0.32	0.45
24.	Tamil Nadu	—	1.91	2.63	4.54
25.	Tripura	—	—	0.36	0.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	—	16.96	2.55	19.51
27.	Uttarakhand	—	5.90	1.03	6.93
28.	West Bengal	—	2.32	—	2.32
	Funds released to SAI for conducting National level competitions			4.49	4.49
	Total	54.64	105.00	30.00	135.00

**2010-2011**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Development of playfields		Competitions			Total amount released
		Amount approved	Amount released	Rural Competitions	Women Competitions	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.96	25.98	11.26	—	11.26	37.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.11	10.51	2.05	—	2.05	12.56
3.	Assam	—	—	2.96	0.38	3.34	3.34
4.	Bihar	—	—	6.19	—	6.19	6.19
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	2.01	—	2.01	2.01
6.	Goa	—	—	0.18	0.08	0.26	0.26
7.	Gujarat	11.35	02.55	2.69	—	2.69	5.24
8.	Haryana	14.43	14.43	1.50	0.31	1.81	16.24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.79	8.80	1.18	0.15	1.33	10.13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	2.10	—	2.10	2.1
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	2.81	0.35	3.16	3.16
12.	Karnataka	12.47	14.86	2.52	0.42	2.94	17.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	11.17	11.17	1.32	—	1.32	12.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	4.13	0.66	4.79	4.79
15.	Maharashtra	28.16	41.94	3.88	0.48	4.36	46.3
16.	Meghalaya	1.32	01.19	0.67	0.12	0.79	1.98
17.	Mizoram	2.25	02.27	0.58	0.13	0.71	2.98
18.	Nagaland	5.92	02.96	—	0.13	0.13	3.09
19.	Odisha	10.35	05.98	3.85	0.42	4.27	10.25
20.	Punjab	27.87	26.66	1.55	0.30	1.85	28.51
21.	Sikkim	0.67	2.02	—	—	—	2.02
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	4.66	0.44	5.10	5.1
23.	Tripura	7.06	03.24	0.67	0.11	0.78	4.02
24.	Uttar Pradesh	58.83	62.27	9.47	—	9.47	71.74
25.	Uttarakhand	19.43	19.43	1.38	0.09	1.47	20.9
26.	West Bengal		02.32	3.31	—	3.31	5.63
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01.06	01.06	—	—	—	1.06
28.	Lakshadweep	00.51	00.51	—	—	—	0.51
29.	Puducherry	00.69	00.69	—	—	—	0.69
30.	UT of Chandigarh	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	0.03
31.	Through NYKS	—	—	3.22	—	3.22	3.22
32.	Fund released to NYKS to hold Inter-School Competitions in 626 districts and 35 States.					7.31#	—
	Grand Total	285.40	260.84	76.14	4.60	88.05	348.89

**2011-2012**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Development of playfields		Competitions	Total amount released
		Amount approved	Amount released	Amount released	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	25.98	—	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	2.23	2.23
4.	Gujarat	2.08	13.43	—	13.43
5.	Haryana	5.09	5.09	1.60	6.99
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.02	3.66	1.24	4.9
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	0.56	—	0.56
8.	Jharkhand	—	2.40	—	2.4
9.	Karnataka	—	—	2.17	2.17
10.	Kerala	—	—	0.23	0.23
11.	Madhya Pradesh	23.65	39.99	4.91	44.90
12.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	1.32	1.72	0.09	1.81
14.	Manipur	—	0.22	—	0.22
15.	Mizoram	—	2.07	0.10	2.17
16.	Nagaland	1.48	4.70	—	4.7
17.	Odisha	—	7.34	—	7.34
18.	Punjab	—	—	—	—
19.	Rajasthan	7.82	2.75	1.72	4.47
20.	Sikkim	1.66	1.66	1.20	2.86
21.	Tripura	4.09	4.09	0.79	4.88
22.	Uttar Pradesh	—	18.39	8.20	26.59
23.	Uttarakhand	—	—	1.40	1.40
24.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—
	<b>UTs</b>				
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—
26.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
27.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—
28.	Fund released to SAI for holding national level competitions.			5.10	5.10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51.21</b>	<b>134.05</b>	<b>30.98</b>	<b>165.03</b>

### Security of SPMs

7491. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides adequate security to the Single Point Moorings, situated along Gujarat and Maharashtra coasts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) As per information furnished by Ministry of Shipping, the Port Authorities/owners of Single Point Moorings (SPMs) are providing adequate security to the SPMs situated along Gujarat and Maharashtra coasts. Indian Coast Guard, Indian Navy and Marine Police are conducting regular patrolling of the area. Tug boats/support vessels are stationed near SPMs for watch and ward. Electronic surveillance is also kept by the Port Authorities through Vessels Traffic Management System (VTMS),

Radar based Automatic Identification System (AIS) and CCTVs.

### Assistance from World Bank

7492. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned any financial assistance for drinking water supply projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of drinking water projects on which the above amount is likely to be spent, State-wise?

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

(b) and (c) Details of the projects which are presently under implementation with the World Bank assistance for Urban Water Supply and Rural Water Supply are given in the enclosed Statement.

### Statement

#### Urban Water Supply

(Amount in US\$ Million)

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Date of Agreement	Date of Closing	World Bank Credit/Loan	Disbursement as on 30.04.12	Remarks
1.	Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project	Karnataka	02.05.2006	30.04.2012	216.00	94.78	some components on water supply
2.	3rd Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project	Tamil Nadu	14.09.2005	31.03.2012	300.00	220.63	some components on water supply
3.	Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project	Andhra Pradesh	2.01.2010	31.12.2015	300.00	23.27	some components on water supply

*Rural Water Supply and Sanitation*

(Amount in US\$ Million)

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Date of Agreement	Date of Closing	World Bank Credit/Loan	Disbursement as on 30.04.12	Remarks
1.	2nd Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Additional Financing Project	Karnataka	17.07.2010	30.06.2013	150.00	26.15	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project
2.	Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Uttarakhand	16.10.2006	30.06.2012	120.00	73.21	-do-
3.	Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Punjab	26.02.2007	31.03.2012	154.00	70.46	-do-
4.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Andhra Pradesh	22.01.2010	30.11.2014	150.00	15.00	-do-
5.	2nd Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Kerala	15.02.2012	30.06.2017	155.30	0.00	-do-

**Pension to Freedom Fighters**

7493. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a difference in the amount of pension paid under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 to various categories of freedom fighter pensioners;

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

(c) the reasons for difference in the amount of pension paid when all of them are freedom fighters;

(d) whether the Government would pay pension to all freedom fighters at a uniform rate; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme 1980, the monthly basic pension admissible to Ex-Andaman political

prisoners, freedom fighters who suffered outside British India and other freedom fighters including INA is ₹ 7330, ₹ 6830 and ₹ 6330 respectively. In addition, dearness relief at the rate of 143% of the basic pension is also admissible to them.

Ex-Andaman political prisoners are eligible for highest basic pension because they had undergone more than five years of imprisonment in Andaman Cellular Jail in connection with the freedom struggle. Similarly the freedom fighters who suffered imprisonment outside British India are eligible for slightly higher basic pension than that admissible to other freedom fighters.

(d) and (e) At present it is not proposed to review the basic pension amount admissible to various categories of freedom fighters.

**Investigations in Criminal Cases**

7494. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of faulty investigations by the Delhi Police leading to the prosecution cases falling in the course of trial in criminal cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the corrective steps taken by the Delhi Police to revamp their investigation process;

(d) the details of conviction rate achieved in criminal cases during each of the last three years and the current year by the Delhi Police;

(e) whether the Union Government has issued any directive to the Delhi Police for taking corrective measures and to revamp its investigation process; and

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

THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Delhi Police pays maximum attention to solve the incidents of crime. Investigations of the cases is carried out in a professional manners, so that the perpetrators of crimes are brought to book and properly linked to the crime.

(d) The details of conviction rate achieved in criminal cases during the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 30.04.2012) are given below:—

Year	Conviction rate (%)
2009	46
2010	49
2011	41
2012 (upto 30.04.2012)	46

(e) and (f) An advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime dated 16.07.2010 has been issued to all State Governments/UT Administrations. Delhi Police have issued standing orders and circulars for correct and faultless investigation. Senior Officers of Delhi Police closely supervise the investigation of cases and issue necessary directions from time to time.

[Translation]

#### Losses due to Drought

7495. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:  
SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the loss of lives and crops suffered on account of drought in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, district-wise during the last three years and the extent to which the crop production has been affected; and

(b) the assistance provided by the Union Government to these States during the last three years and the current year?

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) During the last three years, the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh reported drought of varying magnitude only during 2009-10. As reported by State Governments, 58 districts were affected by drought with crop damage in 14.09 lakh hectare in Uttar Pradesh and 38 districts were affected by drought in Madhya Pradesh with crop damage in about 6.03 lakh hectares.

(b) The Government of India approved Rs. 515.05 crore to Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 246.31 crore to Madhya Pradesh from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) for drought of 2009-10.

[English]

#### Implementation of Haksar Committee Report

7496. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had received the report of the Haksar Committee which was set up to review the role, functioning and goals of the Lalit Kala Akademi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the recommendations of the said committee have been fully implemented;

(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) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Report of the High Powered Committee, appointed to review the performance of National Akademies and the National School of Drama was received by Government of India in July, 1990.

(c) to (e) The key recommendations of the Committee pertaining to Lalit Kala Akademi (LKA) which were accepted and fully implemented are as follows:—

1. Increase in cash prize accompanying the Akademi awards to make it at par with the Awards of other Akademies.
2. Transparency in selection for exhibitions and awards by appointing a Jury.
3. Triennale to be organized directly by LKA instead of a separate organization.
4. Priority to be given for Research and Documentation in contemporary art, in collaboration with State Akademies.
5. Publication of journals and books dealing with traditional art.
6. Close collaboration with State Governments and State Akademies for promoting growth of art associations, art education and for dissemination of art.
7. Discontinuing purchase of works of art from contemporary artists.
8. Maintaining highest standards in selection of exhibits for international exhibitions.

Some of the recommendations have not been implemented because the same were not accepted by the Lalit Kala Akademi. Among them are:—

1. Amendments to the Constitution of LKA.
2. Discontinuation of State-wise representation for art organizations in Akademi's General Council.
3. Dissolution of the General Council.
4. Ending the practice of including an Indian Commissioner when exhibitions on contemporary Indian art are organized by foreign art organizations.

### Sanction for Prosecution

7497. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether sanction for prosecution of members of any of the Central Forces deployed in the maoist affected areas is pending with the Ministry since January, 2011; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam, no case of sanction for prosecution of members of any of the Central Forces deployed in the Maoists affected areas is pending with this Ministry.

### Broadcasting Content Complaints Council

7498. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government had proposed to set up a Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) in consultation with the Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) for self-regulation by the satellite TV channels on the content of their programmes;
- (b) if so, the details alongwith the present status thereof;
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be operational;
- (d) whether the Government/Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) proposes to regulate the content and advertising norms to give consumers a better viewing experience; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) The Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF), an industry body representing major satellite TV channels, in consultation with the Ministry, has set up a two tier self-regulatory mechanism on content for entertainment channels with the



first tier at the level of broadcaster and the Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) at second tier. The BCCC is a 13 Member body consisting of a Chairperson being a retired judge of Supreme Court or High Court and 12 other Members.

The BCCC will have the mandate to look into all complaints relating to violation of Programme Code by entertainment channels, and give suitable directions to concerned channels to modify or withdraw any objectionable content. If it is reported to the BCCC or it comes to its notice that any Broadcaster/Television Channel is not complying with its directions, it has the mandate to initiate any one or a combination of the following action:—

- (i) Issue a warning to implement the direction within next forty-eight hours.
- (ii) Air an apology in such manner as may be decided.
- (iii) Issues a directive to the IBF not to consider the outstandings of that Channel for processing till the matter is resolved.
- (iv) Issue a directive to IBF to take necessary action to expel the concerned member.
- (v) In exceptional cases of a Television Channel not carrying out the directions of the BCCC, the BCCC may recommend to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for appropriate action against the Channel, as per the law.

Any Directive issued by the BCCC to the IBF shall be binding and must be implemented with immediate effect. The BCCC has come into operation in the month of June 2011.

(d) and (e) TRAI has issued the Standards of Quality of Service (Duration of Advertisements in the TV channels) Regulations, 2012 (15 of 2012) dated 14.05.2012 the salient features of these regulations, are:—

- (i) The duration of advertisements in the TV channels to be limited to 12 minutes per clock hour. Any shortfall of advertisement duration in any clock hour not to be carried over.
- (ii) The advertisement during live broadcast of a sporting event to be run only during the breaks in the sporting action.

- (iii) The minimum time gap between any two consecutive advertisement breaks not be less than 15 minutes; in case of movie, this time gap should be minimum 30 minutes. However, this condition not to apply in case of live broadcast of a sporting event.
- (iv) The advertisements to be only full screen. Part Screen and drop-screen advertisements not to be permitted.
- (v) The audio level of the advertisements carried in TV channels not to be higher than the audio level of the programmes being broadcast in the channel.

#### **Food Processing Training Centres**

7499. DR. N. SIVAPRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Food Processing Training Centres functioning across the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether these Training Centres are submitting status reports within the stipulated period;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the number of persons trained in these training centres during each of the last three years, State-wise;
- (e) whether any monitoring mechanism is in place to evaluate the performance of these training centres;
- (f) if so, whether the Government is satisfied with the results achieved so far; and
- (g) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The State-wise details of financial assistance provided by the Ministry during 11th Plan for setting up/upgradation of FPTCs in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Ministry does not maintain data on submission of status report by these centres as they are monitored by

respective States/UTs. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) provides financial assistance to implementing agencies for setting up of Food Processing Training Centres (FPTCs) in the country on the recommendations of State Nodal Agencies appointed by respective States/UTs.

(d) Ministry does not maintain data on the number of persons trained in these Centres as these are monitored by State Nodal Agencies appointed by respective States/UTs.

(e) Since these FPTCs are monitored by respective States/UTs, there is no specific monitoring mechanism in place in the Ministry to evaluate the performance of these Centres.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) The Working Group constituted on Food Processing Sector for Ministry of Food Processing Industries for 12th Five Year Plan has recommended the launch of a new centrally sponsored scheme — **National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during 12th Plan** for effective supervision and monitoring of the Ministry's assisted projects, thus providing greater role to States/UTs including flexibility in the selection of beneficiaries, location of projects etc. for the development of food processing sector. FPTCs also constitute the part of NMFP during the 12th Plan.

#### Statement

*State-wise details of Food Processing Training Centres (FPTCS) Assisted during 11th Plan*

(Rs. in lakh)\*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Expenditure during 11th Plan	
		No.	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20	82.36
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	6	30.00
5.	Bihar	2	7.12

1	2	3	4
6.	Delhi	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0
8.	Haryana	25	97.813
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	13.30
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	4.00
11.	Karnataka	13	61.60
12.	Jharkhand	1	2.45
12.	Kerala	1	7.00
13.	Maharashtra	15	62.424
14.	Madhya Pradesh	31	75.31
15.	Manipur	0	0
16.	Mizoram	1	7.50
17..	Meghalaya	0	0
18..	Nagaland	0	0
19.	Odisha	13	56.772
20.	Punjab	1	1.62
21.	Puducherry	1	11.00
22.	Rajasthan	1	4.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	2	6.69
24.	Tripura	0	0
25..	Uttar Pradesh	11	39.66
26.	West Bengal	6	26.49
27.	Uttarakhand	2	7.90
28.	Chhattisgarh	3	12.00
Total		159	617.009

\*Amount indicated also includes 2nd installment of grant.

[Translation]

#### Marine Wing of BSF

7500. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up marine wing of the Border Security Force (BSF) for deployment in coastal areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has sanctioned 185 posts alongwith required infrastructure/boats for raising one Marine Coy in BSF, for guarding the coastal area between Medi and Jakhau in Gujarat.

#### **Assessment of Procurement**

7501. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any action plan to speed up the procurement of foodgrains at the 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 performance of FCI in procurement of foodgrains;

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

(e) the details and number of procurement centres opened during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per the existing

procurement policy, the Central Government extends price support for paddy, wheat and coarse grains through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Governments/State agencies. Sufficient number of procurement centres are set up by FCI/State agencies keeping in view procurement potential and geographical spread of the State concerned. 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 ensuing marketing season. Details of number of procurement centres to be opened and arrangements like purchase of packaging material and storage space etc. are discussed in the meeting. Review is made from time to time on the need of additional procurement centres if any. During the procurement season, the required additional procurement centres are also opened. To encourage procurement from small and marginal farmers, especially in States where marketing infrastructure is not well developed, Cooperative Societies and self-help groups are also encouraged to undertake procurement by giving them incentive commission of 2.5% of the Minimum Support Price (MSP). Instructions have been issued to FCI and States to open procurement centres at locations convenient to farmers. Further more, MSP of both wheat and rice has been increased in the last few years to encourage procurement.

(c) No such study has been made by Government,

(d) In view of part (c) above, question does not arise.

(e) Details of procurement centres opened are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

## Statement-I

The Number of Purchase Centre Operated by FCI/State Agencies during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Region	KMS 2008-09			KMS 2009-10 (Provisional)			KMS 2010-11 (Provisional)			KMS 2011-12 (Provisional)				
		FCI	State Agencies	Total	FCI	Jointly	State Agencies	Total	FCI	State Agencies	Jointly	Total	FCI	State Agencies	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	168	321	489	168	—	350	518	168	—	366	534	168	1,250	1,418
2.	Assam	12	—	12	11	—	—	11	21	—	—	21	13	—	13
3.	Bihar	153	3,638	3,791	101	—	2,813	2,914	74	—	475	549	91	8,943	9,034
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	1,577	1,577	—	—	1,577	1,577	—	—	1,589	1,589	—	1,888	1,888
5.	Delhi	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	4	4	—	4
6.	Gujrat	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	10	—	46	46
7.	Haryana	41	138	179	11	38	132	181	6	101	76	183	7	85	182
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	—	5	5	—	—	5	5	—	—	5	5	—	5
9.	Jharkhand	36	4	40	26	—	3	29	10	—	—	10	18	610	628
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	15	15	15	—	—	15	15	—	—	15	10	—	10
11.	Karnataka	—	29	29	—	—	32	32	—	—	40	40	—	63	63
12.	Kerala	—	210	210	—	—	450	450	—	—	470	470	—	475	475
13.	Maharashtra	15	869	884	15	—	857	872	—	—	857	857	—	641	641
14.	Madhya Pradesh	89	376	465	—	—	475	475	—	—	473	473	—	734	734
15.	Odisha	157	2,117	2,274	150	—	2,117	2,267	84	—	1,938	2,022	31	2,539	2,570
16.	Puducherry	12	—	12	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Punjab	208	1,338	1,546	80	169	1,339	1,588	118	348	1,255	1,721	16	1,526	1,750
18.	Rajasthan	12	—	12	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	1,283	1,283	—	—	1,364	1,364	—	—	1,503	1,503	—	1,500	1,500
20.	Uttar Pradesh	199	1,974	2,173	98	—	3,743	3,841	46	—	2,189	2,235	32	2,950	2,982
21.	Uttarakhand	—	39	39	10	—	49	59	9	—	43	52	9	43	52
22.	West Bengal	38	175	213	38	—	1,462	1,500	—	—	1,921	1,921	—	2,141	2,141
Grand Total		1,147	14,112	15,259	740	207	16,763	17,710	568	449	13,197	14,214	416	25,434	26,148

## Statement-II

The list of Purchase Centres Operated by FCI/State Agencies during RMS 2009-10 To Rms 2011-12

	FCI	State Agen.	Total	FCI	State Agen.	Total	FCI	State Agen.	Total
Punjab	380 (incl. 93 shared)	1230	1610	387 (including Joint)	1315	1702	392	1348	1740
Haryana	74 (incl. 34 Jointly)	291	365	81 (37 Jt)	286	367	70	297	367
Uttar Pradesh	508	3901	4409	73	4425	4498	60	4513	4573
Rajasthan	119	178	297	119	185	304	120	188	308
Madhya Pradesh	42	1206	1248	22	1206	1228	0	1966	1966
Delhi	4	—	4	4	0	4	4	0	4
Bihar	150	2702	2852	111	456	567	90	560	650
Himachal Pradesh	7	0	7	7	0	7	5	0	5
Gujarat	—	153	153	0	188	188	24	188	212
Jharkhand	18	—	18	8	0	8	10	0	10
Chhattisgarh	—	1333	1333	0	1333	1333	0	1333	1333
Jammu and Kashmir	15	—	15	15	0	15	3	0	3
Maharashtra	—	85	85	0	58	58	0	456	456
Uttarakhand	33	167	200	33	167	200	24	179	203
West Bengal								NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>11,246</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>9,619</b>	<b>10,479</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>11,028</b>	<b>11,830</b>

**Statement-III***State-wise Purchase Centres to be operated by FCI/State Agencies for RMS 2012-13*

Name of Region	Purchase Centres proposed to be operated during RMS 2012-13 (Provisional)		
	By FCI	By State Government/ Agencies	Total
Punjab	432	1338	1770
Haryana	71	300	371
Uttar Pradesh	60	4570	4630
Madhya Pradesh	—	2317	2317
Rajasthan	106	212	318
Bihar	—	8997	8997
Uttarakhand	19	178	197
Gujarat	25	228	253
West Bengal	—	150	150
Jammu and Kashmir	15	0	15
Maharashtra	0	46	46
Delhi	4	—	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>18336</b>	<b>19068</b>

*[English]***Attack on BSF Personnel**

7502. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of attacks on the Border Security Force (BSF) personnel in the recent months along the Indo-Bangladesh border;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last one year and the current year;

(c) the details of cases of injury and deaths of BSF personnel reported in the said attacks during the said period; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) There are reports of attacks on the Border Security Force

(BSF) personnel along the Indo-Bangladesh border. The details of cases of BSF personnel killed/injured in attack during the last year and the current (upto April, 2012) areas under:—

Year	Killed	Injured
2011	1	147
2012	1	54

The issue has been raised by the Government in various meetings with the Government of Bangladesh at different levels.

*[Translation]***Terrorism affected Districts**

7503. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare some districts as terrorism affected on the lines of Left Wing Extremism affected districts in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action plan mooted for their development?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Study Report on Land Administration Schemes**

7504. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of a study report by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and Transparency International that a whopping 700 million dollars are paid annually for land administration services as bribe in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union as well as State Governments thereto; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Sewerage Projects under JNNURM**

7505. SHRI P. KUMAR:  
DR. SHASHI THAROOR:  
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the cities/towns covered and the projects for development of sewerage works undertaken under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) the present status and the average coverage of toilets, sewerage and drainage projects, sewage treatment and recycling of sewage facilities in each of the major cities across the country, State/UT-wise and rank-wise;

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized for the said purposes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether about 60% of sewage generated remains untreated due to lack of adequate capacity and poor condition of sewage treatment plants in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for poor maintenance and noninstallation of the said plants according to the needs of the cities/towns in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the steps taken to provide adequate sewerage treatment capacity in the cities/towns of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) 112 and 161 sewerage projects have been approved under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium towns (UIDSSMT) components of JNNURM respectively.

(b) As per 2011 Census, the urban households having latrine facility within premise is 81.4% and the remaining 18.6% households are either sharing public latrines (6%) or defecating in open (12.6%). Out of 81.4% households having latrine facility, 38.2% households are connected to the sewerage system.

According to a Report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in the year 2009, the total sewage generated in the country is 38,254 million litres per day (MLD) out of which treatment facilities have been provided for 11,787 MLD. The details of status of sewage generation and treatment capacity in metropolitan cities are given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise details in respect of Class-I cities and Class-II towns are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III respectively.

(c) Details of funds sanctioned and released for sewerage projects State-wise during the last three years

and current year under UIG and UIDSSMT are given in the enclosed Statement-IV and V.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The reasons include poor financial resources for creation of infrastructure as well as operation and maintenance, poor capacity utilization of Sewage Treatment Plants, multiplicity of agencies and

overlapping of responsibilities, inadequate human resource capacity etc.

(f) The sewerage sector has been accorded high priority under the JNNURM and accounts for 20% of the projects sanctioned under the UIG component and 12% of the projects sanctioned under the UIDSSMT component.

**Statement-I**

*Status of sewage generation and treatment capacity in metropolitan cities*

Sl. No.	Name of the city	Sewage generation (in MLD)	Sewage Treatment Capacity (in MLD)	Percent of treatment capacity
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hyderabad	426.21	593	100
2.	Vishakhapatnam	134.99	—	—
3.	Vijayawada	128.39	—	—
4.	Patna	279.14	105	37
5.	Delhi	3800	2330	61
6.	Ahmedabad	472	488	96
7.	Surat	432	202	46
8.	Rajkot	108.8	44.5	40
9.	Vadodara	180	206	100
10.	Bangalore	771.75	—	—
11.	Indore	204	78	38
12.	Bhopal	334.75	22	6
13.	Jabalpur	143.34	—	—
14.	Mumbai	2674	2130	80
15.	Pune	474	305	64
16.	Nagpur	380	100	26
17.	Nasik	227.84	107.5	47
18.	Ludhiana	235.2	311	100
19.	Amritsar	192	—	—
20.	Jaipur	451.71	54	11
21.	Chennai	158	264	100



1	2	3	4	5
22.	Kanpur	417.35	171	41
23.	Lucknow	363.81	42	11
24.	Agra	260.36	88	33
25.	Kolkata	705.86	172	24
26.	Faridabad	164	65	39
27.	Jamshedpur	199.43	—	—
28.	Asansol	147	—	—
29.	Coimbatore	120	—	—
30.	Madurai	97.93	—	—
31.	Meerut	177.05	—	—
32.	Varanasi	230.17	102	44
33.	Allahabad	176	60	34
34.	Kochi	188.4	—	—
35.	Dhanbad	192	—	—
Total		15644	8040	51

Source: Status of sewage treatment in India (CUPS/61/2005-06) — Central Pollution Control Board.

### Statement-II

#### State-wise sewage generation of Class-I Cities

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of cities	Population (in year 2008)	Sewage Generation (in MLD)	Sewage Treatment Capacity (in MLD)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	107200	12	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	47	2,01,43,050	1760.60	654
3.	Assam	5	14,17,820	380.14	—
4.	Bihar	23	57,83,554	1009.7	135.5
5.	Chandigarh	1	9,94,820	429.76	164.79
6.	Chhattisgarh	7	25,15,100	350.47	69
7.	Delhi	1	1,48,58,800	3800	2330
8.	Goa	1	1,22,330	9.79	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Gujarat	28	1,46,78,240	1680.92	782.5
10.	Haryana	20	54,94,110	626.69	312
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1,63,490	28.94	35.63
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	19,10,060	213.93	—
13.	Jharkhand	14	49,64,171	830.47	—
14.	Karnataka	33	1,51,02,373	1790.40	43.44
15.	Kerala	8	37,78,516	575.17	—
16.	Madhya Pradesh	25	1,07,95,000	1248.72	186.1
17.	Maharashtra	50	4,02,55,170	9986.29	4225.25
18.	Manipur	1	2,49,870	26.74	—
19.	Meghalaya	1	1,86,030	20.84	—
20.	Mizoram	1	2,82,550	5.71	—
21.	Nagaland	1	1,71,810	13.62	—
22.	Odisha	12	33,35,930	660.73	53
23.	Puducherry	2	5,04,130	56.46	—
24.	Punjab	19	63,29,860	1528.26	411
25.	Rajasthan	24	96,11,490	1382.37	54
26.	Tamil Nadu	42	1,68,52,940	1077.21	333.42
27.	Tripura	1	2,14,327	24	—
28.	Uttar Pradesh	61	2,57,62,280	3506.01	1240.13
29.	Uttarakhand	6	12,49,380	176.97	18
30.	West Bengal	60	1,98,18,471	2345.21	505.92
Total		498	22,76,52,872	35558.12	11553.68

Source: 1. Questionnaire survey on 2007.

2. Status of sewage treatment in India (CUPS/61/2005-06)—Central Pollution Control Board.

### Statement-III

#### State-wise Sewage Generation in Class-II Towns

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Population in year 2008	No. of Class-II Town	Sewage generation of Class-II Towns (in MLD)	Sewage Treatment Capacity (in MLD)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3448610	52	217.59	10.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	573290	8	6.46	—
3.	Bihar	1113800	14	107.42	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	566080	7	40.82	—
5.	Goa	172850	2	13.89	18.18
6.	Gujarat	2180590	31	227.55	—
7.	Haryana	544040	7	43.52	—
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	244990	4	27.86	—
9.	Jharkhand	826300	10	78.21	—
10.	Karnataka	1800258	26	233.37	12.18
11.	Kerala	1686660	26	231.32	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1745050	23	130.9	9.00
13.	Maharashtra	2503080	34	213.73	29
14.	Meghalaya	81750	1	11.25	—
15.	Nagaland	126520	1	1.36	—
16.	Odisha	904510	12	78.42	—
17.	Puducherry	79690	1	7.984	—
18.	Punjab	1109670	14	157.4	42.80
19.	Rajasthan	1599260	21	147.79	—
20.	Tamil Nadu	3254950	42	184.67	29.3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3382520	46	345.7	12.61
22.	Uttarakhand	69490	1	9.07	6.33
23.	West Bengal	2004440	27	180.42	61.88
Total		3,00,18,398	410	2696.70	233.7

Source: 1. Questionnaire survey on 2007.

2. Status of sewage treatment in India (CUPS/61/2005-06)-Central Pollution Control Board.

Note: (-) Indicates that no information is received.

## Statement-IV

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		ACA Committed	ACA released for Utilisation inclusive of Projects sanctioned during the Mission period	ACA Committed	ACA released for Utilisation inclusive of Projects sanctioned during the Mission period	ACA Committed	ACA released for Utilisation inclusive of Projects sanctioned during the Mission period	ACA Committed	ACA released for Utilisation inclusive of Projects sanctioned during the Mission period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	8,423.71	—	1,871.94	—	5,002.68	—	4,425.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	1,918.87	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Delhi	8,868.00	2,148.00	47,520.00	14,096.99	—	—	—	—
8.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Gujarat	9,000.00	14,429.59	—	4,536.35	8,944.52	9,742.61	—	—
10.	Haryana	—	—	—	778.73	—	—	—	—
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3,880.00	970.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	1,828.83	6,529.73	—	—
13.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	2,861.98	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	2,303.77	—	—	—	4,955.79
17.	Maharashtra	8,591.46	14,363.48	—	16,064.03	3,829.55	13,565.89	—	1,856.74
18.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
21.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Odisha	—	—	—	—	—	5,986.96	—	—
23.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	2,189.00	—	—
25.	Rajasthan	—	2,607.25	—	—	—	1,443.65	—	—
26.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	322.92	—	—
27.	Tamil Nadu	—	12,251.98	4,063.50	165.26	—	16,595.16	—	—
28.	Tripura	9,000.00	2,250.00	—	8,032.88	—	1,350.00	—	—
29.	Uttar Pradesh	22,500.00	15,414.04	—	—	—	29,447.27	—	—
30.	Uttarakhand	4,628.00	2,642.25	2,757.06	—	—	3,367.47	—	1,157.00
31.	West Bengal	2,829.87	5,678.99	—	3,823.59	—	2,748.97	—	—
Total		69,297.33	83,098.16	54,340.56	51,673.54	14,602.90	101,154.29	—	12,394.85

**Statement-V***List of Sewerage Projects under UIDSSMT of JNNURM*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects approved during the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12	Sewerage/STP/UGD		
			Approved Cost	ACA Commitment	ACA Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	35045.50	28430.45	28429.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	19025.00	8578.00	8578.00
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	Q	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Haryana	6	14615.48	11761.02	7336.86
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Kerala	1	4978.00	4057.07	2065.87
15.	Karnataka	10	7808.10	6350.58	5869.04
16.	Madhya Pradesh	7	15870.76	12696.60	6348.30
17.	Maharashtra	16	56762.49	45515.99	30916.10
18.	Manipur	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Odisha	1	593.23	483.48	246.20
23.	Punjab	8	33646.91	27040.80	15564.03
24.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Rajasthan	13	39789.3	31982.42	16197.97
26.	Sikkim	4	2412.00	2170.80	2170.80
27.	Tripura	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Tamil Nadu	15	30433.95	24347.16	12566.78
29.	Uttar Pradesh	6	31037.55	25100.60	24983.43
30.	Uttarakhand	1	6173.25	4938.60	2469.3
31	West Bengal	1	1251.59	1001.27	500.64
	Total	98	299443.11	234454.84	164242.57

[Translation]

**Cultivation of Inedible Oilseeds for Bio-Fuel**

7506. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas have been coordinating for the cultivation of inedible oilseeds for bio-fuel; 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. However, National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development (NOVOD) Board, a statutory body under the administrative control of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, is implementing a Central Sector Scheme for cultivation of Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs) in the country which provide edible and inedible oils. The Board is not doing the work on bio-fuel.

(b) Question does not arise.

**HUDCO**

7507. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the financial irregularities in the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) have been

reported during the last several years, causing loss of revenue to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of cases reported/detected and investigated by the Central Vigilance Department during the said period;

(c) the number of cases wherein HUDCO released loans to borrowers without any security during the said period; and

(d) the corrective action taken including action taken against the officials found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Complaints regarding financial irregularities are received from time to time, which are investigated by the concerned authority. During the last five years, disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against HUDCO officers in 84 such cases, which include the cases investigated by the Central Vigilance Commission.

(c) and (d) During the last five years, there has been no case wherein loan was released without any security. However, there are 58 cases wherein disciplinary proceedings were initiated against HUDCO officers pertaining to sanction or release of loan/lapses in documentation process at the time of creation of security. Major/minor penalties have been imposed on 5 officers and proceedings involving major/minor penalty are presently under progress against 16 officers. The deficiencies/short comings noticed during investigation/inspections have been reported to the concerned authority for rectification.

[English]

**Crime against Infant Girls**

7508. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether killing of infant girls are on the rise in the country;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard and to ensure protection of infant girls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the State/UT-wise details of

cases/registered, cases charge sheeted, person arrested and persons convicted with regard to crime of/infanticide during 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Infanticide is punishable offence under the Indian Penal Code. To curb female infanticide, Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy which includes legislative measures, advocacy, awareness generation and programmes for socio-economic empowerment of women. To encourage change of mind sets, Government of India has introduced on pilot basis, 'Dhanalakshmi', a scheme for incentivising birth of the Girl Child. A number of States are also implementing their own schemes to incentivise the birth of a girl child and encourage families to place a premium on her education and development through Conditional Cash Transfer schemes.

#### Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Under infanticide during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1	1	0	2	2	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	7	1	6	6	2
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	4	6	0	5	5	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	13	3	0	3	3	0
13.	Kerala	0	1	0	0	3	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22	2	3	1	1	3
15.	Maharashtra	3	1	0	6	3	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	2	1	0	1	1	0
22.	Rajasthan	4	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	2	1	1	0	1	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	20	0	0	4	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	60	52	24	90	79	34
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total State		140	75	29	118	104	41
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All India		140	75	29	118	104	41

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Contd.

Sl. No.	State	2009					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	4	0	5	4	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	2	2	2	2	2
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	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	2	1	0	1	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	4	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12	3	0	9	9	0
15.	Maharashtra	1	2	0	0	3	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	0	0	2	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	6	1	1	2	2	1
22.	Rajasthan	2	1	0	1	1	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	9	2	1	2	4	1
25.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9	5	15	15	9	20
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total State		62	21	19	39	36	24

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	1	1	0	1	1	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		1	1	0	1	1	0
Total All India		63	22	19	40	37	24

Source: *Crime in India*.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Contd.

Sl. No.	State	2010					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	8	1	6	7	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	2	2	0	2	2	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	2	0	0	1
6.	Goa	1	0	0	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	7	0	1	0	0	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	3	2	0	2	2	0
12.	Karnataka	2	2	0	1	1	0
13.	Kerala	20	1	0	1	1	0

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	4	8	0	6
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	8	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	7	5	1	0	8	1
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	7	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	1	0	0	1	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	31	22	24	53	37	34
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total State		100	45	33	82	67	45
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	1	0	0	1
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		0	0	1	0	0	1
Total All India		100	45	34	82	67	46

Source: *Crime in India*.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

### Screening of Films on TV

7509. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether the Government has held any discussion with delegation of film makers regarding restrictions on screening of films on Television which has mature content recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Board of Film Certification proposes to categorise films meant for screening on television;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the rationale behind this move; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) (a) Yes, Madam. Government recently held discussion with representatives of the film industry regarding restrictions on screening of films on TV which have mature content.

(b) to (e) The matter is under consideration.

[Translation]

### Community Radio Stations

7510. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) the guidelines issued by the Government for setting up of Community Radio Stations in the country;

(b) the organisations/bodies eligible to set up these radio stations;

(c) the number of proposals received from various organisations/bodies for setting up of such stations during each of the last three years, State-wise and organisation-wise;

(d) the status of each of such proposals and the time by which all these proposals are likely to be cleared by the Government; and

(e) the reasons for not issuing wireless operating licence in some cases even after paying licence fee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Permissions to set up Community Radio Stations are governed by the Policy Guidelines for setting up of Community Radio Stations in India which were issued in the year 2006. These Guidelines are available on Ministry's website [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in).

(b) Educational Institutions and Community based organisations, which include civil society and voluntary organization, State Agriculture Universities (SAUs), ICAR institutions, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Registered Societies and Autonomous Bodies and Public Trust registered under Societies Act or any other such act relevant for the purpose are eligible to set up Community radio stations.

(c) From 2009 onwards, 646 proposals have been received from various organisations/bodies for setting up of Community Radio Stations. State-wise and organisation-wise list is enclosed as Statement.

(d) Out of 646 proposals received from 2009 onwards 139 permissions have been issued, 234 were rejected/closed. 273 such proposals are presently under consideration in the Ministry at various stages. List of such proposals is available on Ministry's website [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in). No time frame can be prescribed to clear all these proposals, as several internal Ministerial clearances are required to grant permission to set up community radio station.

(e) WPC wing of Ministry of Communication and IT has informed that 10 cases are presently pending for issuing of wireless operating licenses due to insufficient payment of Spectrum Charges or submission of requisite documents by the applicants.



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	15	3	0	18	0	18	14	2	0	15	30	0	0	30	13	0	0	13
21. Punjab	4	0	0	4	0	4	4	2	0	6	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2
22. Rajasthan	6	0	0	6	0	6	11	2	0	13	5	1	0	6	4	0	0	4
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
24. Tamil Nadu	5	4	2	11	2	11	2	7	0	9	2	8	27	37	3	1	0	4
25. Tripura	2	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
26. Uttarakhand	1	0	0	1	4	1	4	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	20	0	2	22	11	22	11	4	0	15	7	0	1	8	5	3	0	8
28. West Bengal	16	1	1	18	20	18	20	0	1	21	8	0	0	8	3	1	0	4
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
31. NCT of Delhi	11	0	0	11	3	11	3	0	0	3	1	1	0	2	3	2	0	5
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	164	22	7	193	170	38	214	103	30	29	162	60	15	2	77			

NGO : Non-Governmental Organisations.

EDU : Educational Institutions.

KVK : Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

[English]

### Road Rage

7511. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cases of road rage are on the rise in the NCT of Delhi and the National Capital Region;
- (b) if so, the total number of such cases reported and persons killed/injured during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the action taken against the accused and the conviction rate achieved during the said period;
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to come up with a stringent law to check cases of road rage and for its speedy trial; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The details of cases registered by Delhi Police of road rage along with persons killed/injured in such incidents and persons arrested during the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (up to 15.4.2012) are given below:—

Year	Cases reported	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured	Persons arrested
2009	25	00	26	36
2010	29	02	34	51
2011	34	02	35	49
2012 (upto 15.04.12)	14	01	17	20

No such data for National Capital Region (NCR) is available.

(d) and (e) Steps taken by Delhi Police to check cases of road rage are as under:—

- (i) Enhanced police presence on Roads.
- (ii) Increasing mobility and reducing response time of police.
- (iii) Identifying hot spots of street crime and redeployment of resources.

- (iv) Introduction of Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) to maintain vigil in the area and to act as first responder to any emergency.
- (v) Intensive picket checking and drive against illegal arms.
- (vi) Imparting Road Safety Education to all road users.

[Translation]

### Urban Poor

7512. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:

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

- (a) the present status of the National Policy on Urban Poor;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to conduct an all India survey to identify the number of urban poor so as to make schemes to rid various cities/towns of the country from slums and bring the urban poor under the Food Security Act;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the norms fixed by the Government to determine the urban poor;
- (e) the time by which the said survey is likely to be completed;
- (f) whether the Government also proposes to constitute an expert committee in this regard; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has not prepared a National Policy on Urban Poor. However, the Ministry is implementing the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which aims 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.

(b) to (e) With a view to have authentic identification of those below poverty line, Government of India has launched the combined Rural-Urban Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) in June, 2011 throughout the country in connection with determination of the number of urban poor. The States/UTs have initiated the survey work with financial and technical support of Government of India.

The survey work under SECC is being carried out by the State/UT Governments and its completion depends on the mobilization of the necessary technical and personnel resources by the respective States/UTs.

(f) and (g) In order to evolve a uniform methodology for identification of urban BPL in the context of the 12th Plan, the Planning Commission, in May 2010, constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Professor S.R. Hashim to recommend the detailed methodology for identification of BPL families in the urban areas. The criteria for identification of urban population below poverty line will depend on the report of the Expert Group.

[English]

#### **Chef-de-Mission for London Olympics**

7513. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether the Government/Indian Olympic Association has not yet appointed/nominated Chef-de-Mission and Deputy Chef-de-Mission of the Indian contingent participating in the ensuing Olympic Games, 2012 in London;

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

(c) whether there is any dispute/infighting for selection/appointment for the said posts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the role of the Government and the steps taken to expedite the selection/nomination for the said posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a)

and (b) Indian Olympic Association (IOA) has informed that Shri Ajitpal Singh and Brig. P.K. Muralidharan have been appointed as Chef-de-Mission and Deputy Chef-de-Mission respectively of the Indian contingent participating in the ensuing Olympic Games, 2012 in London.

(c) and (d) No infighting/dispute for selection/appointment for the said posts has been reported to the Government by Indian Olympic Association.

(e) The Government has no role in the appointment/nomination of Chef-de-Mission and Deputy Chef-de-Mission of the Indian contingent for Olympic Games, 2012 London as it is for IOA to decide.

[Translation]

#### **Cold Storages**

7514. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

(a) the total number of cold storages set up in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan during the XI Five Year Plan alongwith the amount of subsidy provided to them, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) the targets fixed in regard to setting up of cold storages in the XII Five Year Plan in each of the State, location-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to increase the amount of subsidy being given for setting up of cold storages of various capacities in the XII Five Year Plan; 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) State-wise details of cold storages assisted during the XIth Plan in the country including the States of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan by the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture are at enclosed Statement-I. Ministry of Food Processing Industries has also approved 49 integrated cold chain projects and the State-wise details are at enclosed

Statement-II. Details of projects assisted by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for setting up of common integrated pack houses with cold stores are at enclosed Statement-III.

(b) No State-wise targets for setting up of cold

storages has been fixed as the schemes of the Government are Sector specific and not state specific.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to increase the amount of subsidy for setting up of cold storages during XII Five Year Plan.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise Cold Storages established under Schemes of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (2007-2012)\**

Sl. No.	State	Number of Units	GOI Assistance (Rs. in lakh)	Capacity (WIT)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94	6,880.22	551,907.00
2.	Assam	4	122.13	20,334.00
3.	Bihar	73	2,658.22	326,981.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	14	628.67	58,915.00
5.	Delhi	1	6.41	2,566.40
6.	Gujarat	144	8,452.21	615,047.00
7.	Haryana	17	824.47	52,120.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1,613.83	19,753.21
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	1,724.95	16,900.00
10.	Jharkhand	18	880.87	88,420.00
11.	Karnataka	39	1,393.06	221,427.00
12.	Kerala	2	72.34	9,644.25
13.	Madhya Pradesh	48	2,581.39	207,342.00
14.	Maharashtra	59	969.73	112,370.00
15.	Mizoram	1	46.28	3,471.00
16.	Odisha	9	407.50	34,383.00
17.	Punjab	157	8,916.18	609,789.00
18.	Rajasthan	31	1,373.11	122,429.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	14	308.01	61,138.39
20.	Tripura	1	27.00	4,731.00
21.	Uttarakhand	2	14.67	3,600.00

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Uttar Pradesh	753	24,984.40	5,024,261.00
23.	West Bengal	68	2,617.24	311,367.00
Total		1,557	67,502.89	8,478,896.25

\*Source: NHM, HMNEH and NHB.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise Integrated Cold chain projects assisted by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries during the 11th Plan*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Projects approved	GOI Assistance (Rs. in lakh)	1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4	10.	Kerala	3	2207.49
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	3349.61	11.	Maharashtra	8	6447.61
2.	Assam	1	1000	12.	Mizoram	1	303.01
3.	Bihar	1	1000	13.	Manipur	1	1000
4.	Gujarat	3	1570.74	14.	Nagaland	1	864.96
5.	Haryana	2	1984.00	15.	Punjab	2	1390.90
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5	4434.44	16.	Rajasthan	2	1548.40
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	761.12	17.	Tamil Nadu	2	1444.07
9.	Karnataka	2	1336.25	18.	Uttarakhand	2	1718.63
				19.	Uttar Pradesh	3	1960.91
				20.	West Bengal	5	3616.985
				Total		49	37939.125

**Statement-III**

*Common Integrated Pack Houses with Cold Store set up by PSUs with Apeda's Financial Assistance*

**2007-08**

State	No.	Cold Store Capacity-MTs	Amount sanctioned (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	1 pack house for mangoes	40	127.49
Andhra Pradesh	3 pack houses	240	894.18
Madhya Pradesh	3 pack houses	1025	358.00
Mizoram	1 pack house for passion fruit	100	160.18
West Bengal	1 pack house for mangoes	60	80.88

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	1 pack house for mangoes	5	719.00
Total	10	1470	2339.74

**2008-09**

Maharashtra	3 pack houses for mangoes	200	490.04
Rajasthan	1 pack house for horticulture	10	188.19
Andhra Pradesh	2 pack houses for mangoes	200	670.76
Punjab	1 pack house for vegetable	2500	117.69
Uttar Pradesh	1 pack house for mangoes	5	195.80
Madhya Pradesh	1 pack house for oranges	25	150.00
West Bengal	1 pack house	20	56.91
Assam	1 pack house for ginger	6000	139.58
Kerala	1 pack house	200	148.32
Goa	1 CPC	50	73.68
Mizoram	1 pack house for passion fruit	100	160.00
Karnataka	1 pack house for horticulture	200	382.48
Sikkim	1 pack house for ginger	40	75.95
Total	16	9550	2849.40

**2009-10**

Punjab	5 pack hosues for vegetables	50	267.50
Himachal Pradesh	3 pack houses for apples 1 pack house for vegetables	360	328.27
Karnataka	1 pack house for horticulture	700	261.20
Total	10	1110	856.97
Himachal Pradesh	2 pack houses for apples	180	131.24
Karnataka	1 pack house for horticulture produce	1000	261.20
Karnataka	1 pack house for horticulture produce	1100	220.00
Himachal Pradesh	2 CA Store	1320	404.27
Madhya Pradesh	2 pack houses with cold store facilities	420	308.00
Odisha	1 Integrated pack house with cold store	200	220.00

1	2	3	4
Kerala	1 Cold Chain facility at Calicut airport	10	58.50
Andhra Pradesh	3 pack houses for vegetables	75	30.00
Gujarat	2 pack houses for banana	210	508.24
Goa	1 pack house for banana	20	58.05
Total	15	4535	2199.50

**2011-12**

Karnataka	4 pack houses for fruits and vegetables	5600	1417.05
Himachal Pradesh	1 pack house for culinary herbs, flowers and vegetables and 1 installation of Tetrapak	54	790.23
Maharashtra	3 pack houses for fruits and vegetables and flowers	195	1308.99
Mizoram	1 walk in type cold store	12	20.64
Gujarat	1 setting up of potato flakes unit 1 pack house for fruits and vegetables	560	1445.97
West Bengal	1 setting up of potato flakes unit	—	800.00
Madhya Pradesh	1 setting up of pack house	3000	611.76
Tamil Nadu	1 Upgradation of Lab for Animal Products	—	555.50
Total	15	9421	6950.14

[English]

**Pension to Artists**

7515. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:

SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the criteria for awarding pensions to artists under the Scheme of Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and Such Other Walks of Life who may be in Indigent Circumstances and their Dependents';

(b) the number of artists benefited under the said scheme, State-wise including Rajasthan;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring any amendment/revision in the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether the Government would consider the same in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) To be eligible for financial assistance under the Scheme, (i) a person's contribution to arts and letters, etc. must be of significance. Traditional scholars who have made significant contribution in their fields would also be eligible notwithstanding the absence of any published works (ii) personal income of the applicant (including income of the spouse) must not exceed Rs. 4000/- per month (iii)

the applicant should not be less than 58 years of age. This does not apply in the case of dependents and (iv) on the death of a recipient, the said financial assistance may be continued at the discretion of the Central Government after examining the financial condition of the dependents.

(b) The number of artists benefited under the Scheme, State-wise, including Rajasthan is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) At present there is no proposal to bring any amendment/revision in the Scheme.

#### Statement

*State-wise details of Artistes provided assistance under the "Scheme of Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and Such Other Walks of Life Who May be in Indigent Circumstances and Their Dependents"*

Sl. No.	States	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	350
2.	Assam and Manipur	183
3.	Bihar	46
4.	Delhi	51
5.	Goa and Gujarat	26
6.	Haryana	29
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
9.	Jharkhand	10
10.	Karnataka	557
11.	Kerala	238
12.	Madhya Pradesh	42
13.	Maharashtra	727
14.	Meghalaya	2
15.	Mizoram	8
16.	Nagaland	2

1	2	3
17.	Odisha	268
18.	Puducherry	12
19.	Punjab	5
20.	Rajasthan	11
21.	Tamil Nadu	172
22.	Tripura	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	285
24.	Uttarakhand	12
25.	West Bengal	83
Total		3128

#### Recovery of Dead Bodies

7516. SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of HOMEAFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the recovery of a large number of unidentified dead bodies in the National Capital Territory of Delhi since the last few months;

(b) if so, the number of such unidentified bodies recovered in the last one year; and

(c) the details of the measures taken by the Government in this matter?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) A total of 2748 unidentified dead bodies were recovered by Delhi Police in the National Capital Territory of Delhi during the year 2011. Action on such recovered dead bodies is taken by Delhi Police as per the procedure laid down in their Standing Order No.252/2010 dated 25.10.2010.

[Translation]

#### Compensation for Acquisition of Land

7517. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:  
SHRIGANESHRAONAGORAODUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the per acre rate of compensation being given to farmers for acquisition of their land in Delhi as on date and the date on which the said rate had been fixed;

(b) whether the Delhi Government has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for increasing the rate of compensation for acquisition of land from farmers during the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has also received any requests from the Delhi Government for providing land for residential/industrial purposes at the same place to farmers and job for one of their family member;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Union Government thereon, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has reported that the rate of compensation being given to farmers for acquisition of land in Delhi as on date is ₹ 53.00 lac per acre for the land other than river bed land and ₹ 17.60 lac per acre for the land in river bed. The above rate had been approved on 18.12.2007. In addition to the above, the GNCTD has notified Minimum Rates for valuation of land and immovable properties (Circle Rates) which is also considered by the land Acquisition Collectors as one of the factors for determining the compensation of land under the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

(b) No, Madam.

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

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam, the GNCTD had submitted a proposal of Rehabilitation and Resettlement in respect of Project Affected Persons in urban areas of Delhi except MRTS projects which was approved by the Central Government as per enclosed Statement. The GNCTD has reported that the Council of Ministers of Delhi has approved incorporation the conditions as suggested by the Government of India.

**Statement**

**No. O-16021/3/2010-DDVA(909)**

**Government of India**

**Ministry of Urban Development**

**(Delhi Division)**

Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi-110 011

Dated 22.9.2011

To

The Principal Secretary,  
Land and Building Deptt.,  
Government of NCT of Delhi,  
B-Block, Vikas Bhavan,  
I.P. Estate  
New Delhi-2.

**Subject: Relocation and rehabilitation policy in respect of Project affected persons of all categories due to implementation of development projects in urban areas except MRTS Projects.**

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the Land and Building Department's letter No. F.31(DMRC)/08/Alt./L&B/II/6121-24 dt. 14.3.2011 on the above mentioned subject and to convey approval of the Central Government subject to inclusion of the following in the policy:—

- (a) The location of Rehabilitation flats (LIG/MIG) should, as far as possible, be closer to the acquired land.
- (b) The policy should also indicate about the alternate residential units for PAPs having bigger plots of the size more than 200/300 sq. mts.
- (c) The policy will have prospective effect from the date of its approval by the Central Government i.e. 19.9.2011.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(V.K. Rajan)

Under Secretary to Government of India

### Paid News

7518. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has expressed concern over the issue of paid news during the recently held Assembly elections and forwarded several cases of spending crores of rupees on paid news to the Press Council of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of a number of cases of paid news reported during the Municipal Corporation of Delhi Election held in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/efforts being made by the Government to stop this menace including election reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Election Commission of India has expressed its concern over the issue of paid news during the recently held general elections to the Legislative Assemblies of five States as also in some previous elections. However, the Chief Election Commissioner has not forwarded any case of paid news during the recently held assembly elections to the Press Council of India so far.

(c) and (d) No case of Paid News in election of Municipal Corporation of Delhi has been brought to the notice of Government by any election body including Chief Electoral Officer, Government of Delhi and ECI.

(e) The Election Commission has taken cognizance of the phenomenon of Paid News and initiated measures to check incidents of election time paid news. The Commission has issued instructions to Chief Electoral Officers of all the States for constituting the District level and State level Media Certification and Monitoring Committees (MCMC) for scrutiny of paid news. These Committees have been instructed to do vigorous scrutiny of electronic media, print media and other modes of mass communication in order to locate political

advertisement in the garb of news coverage appearing during the election period. In addition, the Commission has also constituted a Committee at its own level to examine references from State level MCMCs and to support policy formulation for issues related to Paid News and those related to usage of electronic and print media for campaigning by parties and candidates.

The PCI has cautioned the media to refrain from publishing news masquerading as advertisements and vice-versa. The Council has also adjudicated on complaints of Paid News and a case where the Council held respondent newspapers guilty of ethical violations, was also sent to the Election Commission for necessary action. The Election Commission, on the basis of adjudication by PCI disqualified the elected representative.

The PCI has also examined the issues related to paid news and released its Report on Paid News making recommendations including amendment of Representation of People Act, 1951. However, since the recommendations made in the PCI's Report on Paid News have wider ramifications, it was decided to set up a Group of Ministers to examine the matter. A GoM, has accordingly been constituted to examine the Press Council of India's 'Report on Paid News' and to give views for a comprehensive policy and institutional mechanism to address the phenomenon of Paid News.

[English]

### Delhi Fire Service

7519. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the fire fighting ability of Delhi Fire Service;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there is acute shortage of sky ladders in Delhi as there several high risk buildings;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The review of the fire fighting ability of Delhi Fire



Service (DFS) is a continuous process. Government has launched a scheme namely "Strengthening of Delhi Fire Service" with a target of setting up 70 fire stations. Out of which 54 fire stations have already been established. This scheme envisages establishing new fire station buildings, provision of fire fighting appliances and upgradation of existing facilities at Fire Service Management Academy and establishing new training facilities. The fire fighting capabilities of DFS include a strong fleet 243 fire units.

(c) and (d) The Government is aware of the requirement of Delhi Fire Service (DFS). There are 08 hydraulic platforms (05 hydraulic platforms and 03 Turn-Table Ladders) at different fire station in Delhi. These hydraulic platforms can access upto 42 m height and have been strategically located at fire stations in the vicinity of high-rise buildings.

(e) Order has been placed for one more hydraulic platform costing Rs. 9.5 Crore which can access upto 70 m height.

#### Losses to FCI

7520. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) is running losses due to irregularities and corruption;

(b) if so, the details of the financial losses suffered by FCI alongwith the quantum and value of foodgrains lost in storage, transit, theft and misappropriation during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the cases of irregularities/corruption reported in FCI during the said period alongwith the action taken in each case;

(d) whether the Government proposes to divide FCI into several companies to encourage competition and improve efficiency;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the functioning of FCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Food Corporation of India (FCI) has informed details of food grain lost alongwith value during the last 3 years and current year in storage, transit and theft as under:—

Year	Storage loss *		Transit loss *		Theft/pilferage	
	Quantity (lakh tonnes)	Value of Loss (Rs. in crores)	Quantity (lakh tonnes)	Value of Loss (Rs. in crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Amount (Rs.)
2008-09	0.58	101.31	1.06	117.42	1.15	17422
2009-10	1.31	228.36	1.55	233.32	34.02	486227
2010-11	1.56	292.91	1.60	257.42	9.05	89100
2011-12	1.57	321.55	1.79	307.66	14.01	376291

\*Figures for 2010-11 and 2011-12 are provisional.

(c) The details of action taken on irregularities/corruption reported in FCI during the last 3 years and current year are as under:—

Year	No. of cases initiated	No. of cases disposed off
1	2	3
2009	1832	1757

1	2	3
2010	2159	2456
2011	1376	1409
2012 (upto March)	372	318

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) To improve the functioning of FCI, the staff strength of FCI has been rationalized in the year 2010 after an organizational restructuring was carried out with a view to strengthen the important functions in the areas of quality control, storage etc.

### Stock of Foodgrains

7521. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the present stock of foodgrains alongwith the estimated stocks in June 2012 as against the buffer norms during the said period;

(b) whether various measures including sale through Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) are being adopted to liquidate the stocks;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of foodgrains offered and sold alongwith their reserve price during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has also assessed the cost of liquidating the stocks for storage of fresh stocks; and

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

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

(rice and wheat) in the Central Pool as on 1.5.2012 was 711.17 lakh tons comprising 329.23 lakh tons of rice and 381.94 lakh tons of wheat as against the buffer norms of 212 lakh tons comprising 142 lakh tons of rice and 70 lakh tons of wheat for the April quarter. Food Corporation of India (FCI) has estimated that the total stock of rice and wheat in the Central Pool to be more than 750 lakh tons as of 1st June, 2012.

(b) and (c) During the period from October, 2011 to September, 2012, Government allocated a quantity of 23.8 lakh tonnes of wheat and 9.115 lakh tonnes of rice under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) to States/Union Territories (UTs) for sale to retail and bulk consumers against which the lifting is 10.01 lakh tonnes and 0.11 lakh tonnes respectively upto March, 2012. Details of allocation and offtake under OMSS and their reserve prices for the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The cost of liquidating the stocks for storage of fresh stocks is the difference between economic cost and the Central issue price under PDS. Accordingly based on the Central issue price for BPL, AAY and APL allocations, the cost will be as follows:—

(Rs./Qtl.)

	Rice	Wheat
BPL	1853.68/-	1407.50/-
AAY	2118.68/-	1622.50/-
APL	1588.68/-	1212.50/-

### Statement

Allocation and Lifting under OMSS during October, 2009 — December, 2010 is as under

(Qty in Lakh Tonnes)

	Wheat		Rice		Total	
	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting
States/UTs/Cooperatives	22.4	5.37	14.97	6.64	37.37	12.01
Bulk Consumers and Small Traders	22.83	18.64	0	0	22.83	18.64
Allocation to Small processors of wheat	5	0	0	0	5	0
Total	50.23	24.01	14.97	6.64	65.2*	30.65

\*This figure also includes re-allocation out of savings.

**2. Allocation and Lifting under OMSS during January, 2011-September, 2011**

(Qty. in Lakh Tonnes)

	Wheat		Rice		Total	
	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting
States/UTs/Cooperatives	10	0.3	10	0.09	20	0.39
Bulk Consumers and Small Traders	15	7.04	0	0	15	7.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7.43*</b>

\*Lifting upto 16.8.2011.

**3. Allocation under OMSS for the period of October, 2011 to September, 2012**

(Figure in Lakh Tonnes)

	Wheat		Rice		Total	
	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting
States/UTs/Cooperatives	9.3	0.53	9.115	0.11	18.415	0.64
Bulk consumers and Small Traders	14.5	9.48	0	0	14.5	9.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>10.01</b>	<b>9.115</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>32.915V</b>	<b>10.12*</b>

\*Lifting under OMSS is upto 31st March, 2012.

**Price/Reserve Price under OMSS during 2009-12 are as follows:—**

	Wheat (Retail)	Wheat (Bulk+Small Traders)	Rice (Retail)
2009-10	MSP of Wheat for RMS 2009-10 + railway freight from Ludhiana to concerned State Capital	Acquisition cost in 2008-09 + railway from Ludhiana to concerned State Capital	MSP derived price for the relevant Marketing Season + average freight incurred by FCI as part of its distribution cost of rice
January 2011-September, 2011	MSP of Wheat for RMS 2009-10 + railway freight from Ludhiana to concerned State Capital	Acquisition cost in 2008-09 + railway from Ludhiana to concerned State Capital	MSP derived price for the relevant Marketing Season + average freight incurred by FCI as part of its distribution cost of rice
October, 2011* 2012	MSP of wheat for RMS 2011-12 + bonus	MSP + Bonus for 2011 – (for wheat procuring States)  MSP plus bonus for RMS 2011-12 + 50% of railway freight from Ludhiana to State Capital (for non-wheat procuring States)	MSP + bonus derived cost for KMS 2010-11

[Translation]

**Crop Insurance Scheme**

7522. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Crop Insurance Scheme being implemented by the Government is a voluntary scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such cases have come into light wherein the premium of Crop Insurance Scheme is deducted compulsorily whenever farmers take loan from banks or cooperative institutions;

(d) if so, the steps taken so far by the Government to inquire into such cases; and

(e) the details of payments made to farmers under the Crop Insurance Scheme during each of the last three years, 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) to (d) Ongoing crop insurance schemes namely, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Modified NAIS (MNAIS) and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) are compulsory for the farmers who avail seasonal agricultural operational loans and voluntary for other farmers in the areas/crops notified by the State Government. As the scheme itself provides for compulsory coverage of loanee farmers, the question of inquiry does not arise.

(e) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of payments to farmers (claims) under crop insurance schemes during the last three years*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74907	78417	20268
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	398	76	0
5.	Bihar	83700	54947	4027
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	12423	136	2728
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	81147	7293	136

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Haryana	433	1055	3150
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1069	833	33
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	44	12	0
16.	Jharkhand	25701	9225	16
17.	Karnataka	19996	5221	847
18.	Kerala	227	370	50
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8359	40325	32793
21.	Maharashtra	38583	1863	2400
22.	Manipur	223	11	62
23.	Meghalaya	10	1	4
24.	Mizoram	11	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	6090	14351	1653
27.	Puducherry	3	9	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	159852	30855	31313
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	13123	24052	80
32.	Tripura	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	17127	10991	2359
34.	Uttarakhand	960	1343	113
35.	West Bengal	3887	4409	388
Total		548274	285797	102421

\*Provisional.

Zero stands for not implementing.

[English]

**Setting up of Advance Research on  
Precision Farming**

7523. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal for setting up of Institution for Advance Research on Precision Farming in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Hon'ble Member of Parliament Shri Shivarama Gouda vide Letter No.MP/KPL/IARPF/2011 dated 9.12.2011 suggested the establishment of an 'Institute of Advanced Research on Precision Farming' at Karnataka.

(c) Different research centres of All India Coordinated Projects (AICRP) — namely Integrated Farming Systems, Dryland Agriculture, Weed Control, Salt Affected Soils and Use of Saline Water, Agroforestry and Water Management - are working on different aspects of precision farming, such as resource conservation, water management, etc. These are sufficiently addressing, for the present, the precision farming relating research needs of the country. Therefore, the institute suggested is not proposed to be set up.

[Translation]

#### Decline in SC Population

7524. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the population of the Scheduled Castes in Chhattisgarh as per 2001 Census; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Scheduled Castes population of Chhattisgarh as per Census 1991 and 2001 were 2148358 and 2418722 respectively. As such an increase of about 12.58 percent has been recorded in SC population during 1991-2001.

(b) Question does not arise.

[English]

#### Bullet Proof Jackets

7525. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has purchased bullet proof jackets for the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) personnel;

(b) if so, whether the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRD) had examined the technical aspects of these jackets before purchase;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for purchasing defective jackets; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government to purchase high quality and light weight jackets for CAPFs personnel?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(i) Government has procured 59,000 nos. Light Weight Bullet Proof Jackets for the use of CPMFs during the year 2010-11.

(ii) 3100 Nos. Bullet Proof Jackets have been procured by BSF during the year 2010-11.

(iii) The quantity of 2250 Nos. Light Weight Bullet Proof Jackets have also been procured by Assam Rifles during the year 2009-10.

(b) Yes, Madam. A Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) under the chairmanship of DG, BPR&D and officers of all Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) as members, constituted by MHA, had conducted Technical Evaluation of the sample of Bullet Proof Jackets (during 01st February to 9th April, 2010), submitted by various bidding firms in the tender floated by CRPF for procurement of 59000 Light Weight BP Jackets. Physical Evaluation was done during 08.02.2010 to 10.02.2010. Ballistic Evaluation was done at Terminal Ballistic Research Laboratory (TBRL), Chandigarh during 24.2.2010 to 26.03.2010. These reports were submitted to Chairman Tender Advisory Committee (TAC) i.e. DG, CRPF.

(c) Supply order has been placed to the firm which had passed the Technical Evaluation tests.

(d) BPR&D has been asked to develop Qualitative Requirements (QRs) for high quality and Light Weight Jackets.

#### Availability of Water for Agricultural Activities

7526. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural activities have come to a standstill and rearing of cattle has become tough without tank water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Due to limited availability of tank water and growing demand of water for agricultural activities and rearing of cattle, country is facing water stress, which may affect agricultural activities and also effect water availability for cattle in rural areas, especially in the summer season.

(c) In order to supplements the efforts made by the State Governments in conservation of water resources the Central Government is implementing various schemes namely, Repair Renovation and Restoration of water bodies being implement by Ministry of Water Resources; National Watershed Development Project for Rain fed Areas (NWDPRRA); Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone River (RVP&FPR) and Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture.

Besides above, constructions of farm ponds/tanks/water harvesting structure are also supported under all the major agriculture development programmes/schemes being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture namely, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), FSM, Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNESH) etc.

#### **Communal Violence Bill**

7527. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005' has been finalised by the Union Government;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received views/comments from the State Governments in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) A Bill titled 'The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005' was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 5.12.2005 and was referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs. The Committee, while finalizing its report, relied on, inter alia, the comments received by them from the State Governments. The Committee submitted its Report on 13.12.2006 to the Parliament. After necessary inter-Ministerial consultations, and Government decision thereon, notices were given on several occasions in the Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing of the Bill. The Bill could not be taken up for consideration on these occasions.

The salient features of this Bill include:—

- (i) Provision for declaration of certain areas as communally disturbed areas by the State Governments;
- (ii) Measures for prevention of acts leading to communal violence;
- (iii) Enhanced punishment for offences relating to communal violence and for certain other offences;
- (iv) Provision for speedy investigation and trial of offences through Special Courts;
- (v) Institutional arrangements for relief and rehabilitation measures for victims of communal violence;
- (vi) Provision for compensation to the victims of communal violence and provision for special powers to the Central Government in certain cases;
- (vii) Constitution of a National Communal Disturbance Relief and Rehabilitation Council; State Communal Disturbance Relief and Rehabilitation Council; and District Communal Disturbance Relief and Rehabilitation Council; and
- (viii) Prohibition of any discrimination in providing compensation and relief to the victims of communal violence on grounds of sex, caste, community or religion.

### Discovery of Urn Burial Site

7528. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a vast urn burial site was discovered at Mandapam village near Kancheepuram in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the artifacts discovered therefrom;
- (c) whether any conclusion has been made from the study of the archaeological remains of the said site;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect and preserve the said site for its archaeological importance/value?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Mandapam is the name of a bus stop in the revenue jurisdiction of village Arpakkam. The presence of urn burials in village Arpakkam in Kanchipuram District is well known to archaeologists. ASI has granted a license for excavation of Arpakkam, District Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu for the field season 2010-11 and 2011-12. The urn burial site has not so far been excavated.

(c) and (d) The excavator from Department of Ancient History and Archaeology, University of Madras has not published any excavation report.

(e) This has not been declared a site as of National Importance under The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

[Translation]

### Upgradation of Jail Training Centres

7529. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether proposals for upgradation of jail training institutes and jail training centres have been received from the States/Union Territories during the XIIth Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details and the estimated cost thereof; and
- (c) the details of the action taken by the Union Government on the proposals forwarded by the Madhya Pradesh Government on jail training centres?

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

(b) and (c) Proposals have been received from the Governments of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh for construction of prison training institutes costing around ₹ 22 crores for inclusion in the XII Five Year Plan. The proposals have been received for Bihar Prison Training Institute for ₹ 12 crores and in respect of M.P. Prison Training Centre at Sagar for ₹ 5.01 and in respect of Jail Training and Research Centre in Bhopal for ₹ 5.03 crores. Currently after the close of the Modernisation of Prison Scheme on 31.03.2009, there is no scheme available to sanction the funds.

[English]

### Letters from People's Representative from Andaman and Nicobar Islands

7530. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Island Administration has not responded to the letters written by People's Representative from Andaman and Nicobar regarding proposal for creation of new subdivision and Tehsil in south Andaman shifting of tehsil from Ferrergunj to Wimberlygunj, upliftment of socioeconomic condition of Ranchi Community, permission to issue blasting materials for quarry operations, Municipal Resolution dated 29 October, 2011 suggesting levy 1% Octroi Tax on baby foods, life saving medicines, schools items and daily essential items and upkeep and maintenance in Municipal area in the Island;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the final decision taken by the Island administration on these requests; and

(d) the time by which these facilities are likely to be set up in the Island?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Andaman and Nicobar Administration have informed that they have responded to the letters of Hon'ble Member of Parliament from Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Replies have been sent by the UT Administration to Hon'ble Member of Parliament on all these issues as mentioned below:—



- (i) **Creation of new sub-division and Tehsil:** Reply has been sent vide Andaman and Nicobar Administration's letter NO.2-12/2003-Rev dated 08-05-2012. No decision has, however, been taken on the issue.
- (ii) **Shifting of Tehsil from Ferrergunj to Wimberlygunj:** Reply has been sent to Hon'ble Member of Parliament vide Andaman and Nicobar Administration's d.o. letter No. 2-131/2010-Rev dated 30th April, 2012 intimating that the present location of the Tehsil office is more suitable than Wimberlygunj.
- (iii) **Upliftment of socioeconomic condition of Ranchi Community:** Reply has been sent to Hon'ble Member of Parliament vide Andaman and Nicobar Administration's letter No. 5-554/2010-TW/62 dated 20th January, 2012.
- (iv) **Permission to issue blasting materials for quarry operations:** Reply has been sent to Hon'ble Member of Parliament vide Andaman and Nicobar Administration's d.o. letter No. 2-131/2010-Rev dated 30th April, 2012 informing that the quarry owners have been permitted to install portable magazines on their quarry sites.
- (v) **Levy of 1% Octroi Tax:** Reply has been sent to Hon'ble Member of Parliament vide Andaman and Nicobar Administration's letter No. 14-5/MP-PWD/98 dated 23rd April, 2012 indicating that the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has not accepted the proposal of Port Blair Municipal Council for imposing octroi on food items.
- (vi) **Upkeep and maintenance in Municipal area in the Island:** Reply has been sent to Hon'ble Member of Parliament vide Andaman and Nicobar Administration's letter No. 14-5/MP-PWD/98 dated 23rd April, 2012 requesting Hon'ble Member of Parliament to resolve the issue in consultation with Port Blair Municipal Council.

#### Security Lapse in Delhi Metro

7531. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the

increasing security lapses in the Delhi Metro and Airport Express Lines which are manned by the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of lapses reported during the last three years;

(c) whether the CISF has taken any steps to review and to strengthen the security arrangements in the DMRC and to plug the loopholes in the system;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No security lapse has been noticed in discharge of security duties by the Central Industrial Security Force in Delhi Metro and Airport Express lines.

(c) to (e) Strengthening of security of Delhi Metro is a continuous process. The Government regularly assesses and reviews the security of Delhi Metro vis-a-vis the prevailing security situation and takes action accordingly.

#### Setting up of Bio-Technology Regulatory Authority

7532. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to set up a Bio-technology Regulatory Authority of India (BRAI);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its proposed functions; and

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

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) Government of India has prepared a draft Bill to establish Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India. According to the Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India (BRAI) Bill, 2012, the Authority will be an autonomous and statutory agency to regulate the research, transport, import, manufacture and use of organisms and products of modern bio-technology. The

Authority shall consist of a Chairperson, two whole-time Members and two part-time members, each with expertise in life sciences and biotechnology applications in agriculture, health care, environment and general biology. The Bill provides for setting up of Inter-ministerial Governing Board to oversee the performance of the Authority and a National Biotechnology Advisory Council of stakeholders to provide feedback on use of organisms and products of biotechnology in society. The Bill also provides for an elaborate risk assessment process involving scientific panels of experts and representatives of concerned ministries including a special public review system for evaluation of applications before final approvals.

(c) No time frame can be given for establishment of the said Authority at this stage.

#### **Coaches and Selectors for Hockey**

7533. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether coaches and selectors for hockey hold honorary positions and are not entitled for salary for their services;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to pay coaches and selectors as per the model followed in foreign countries where coaches are paid and treated as professionals and to make them more responsible and accountable; and

(d) the funds allocated for hockey as compared to other sports during the XIth and XIIth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The selection of the sportspersons for participation in various international sports events is the responsibility of the concerned National Sports Federation (NSF). As per the Government guidelines, the Selection Committee must consist of the President of the NSF as Chairperson with National Coach and one eminent sportsperson as its Members. Since, the Selection Committee is formed by the NSF, the Government does not pay any honorarium or salary to the selectors.

As regards Coaches, they are either appointed by the State Governments, Sports Authority of India (SAI) or the concerned NSF. Remuneration is paid to them by their respective employer.

(d) No funds are allocated for any particular sport. The Government, as per its guidelines, provides financial assistance to the NSFs to supplement their efforts for holding national/international sports events in India, participation of sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad, training/coaching of national level sportspersons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches, procurement of equipment and consumables as per agreed Long-Term Development Plans (LTDPs) with the NSFs.

#### **National Sports Development Fund**

7534. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition and the objectives of the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) alongwith the details of grants received from the Government and other sources during each of the last three years and the current year, separately;

(b) the details of the criteria laid down for sanctioning of funds under the scheme;

(c) the details of sportspersons assisted, the funds sanctioned and released under the NSDF scheme during the said period, sports discipline-wise;

(d) the steps taken to create awareness amongst the sportspersons across the country about the availability of Government assistance through NSDF; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to generate more resources for NSDF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) was established vide Government of India Notification No. S.O. 973 (E) dated. 12th November, 1998 under Charitable Endowments Act, 1860. The details of grants received from the Government and other sources during the last three years and the current year till are detailed as per enclosed Statement-I.

(b) There is no specific criteria for sanctioning of funds under NSDF. Proposals received from sportspersons and institutes/organizations seeking financial assistance are cleared by the Executive Committee based on merit provided they fall within the ambit of the objectives of the Fund.

(c) The details of sportspersons assisted under the NSDF during the last three years and the current year are detailed as per enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The NSDF Scheme is uploaded on the website of Ministry for public information. The Sports Federations are aware of the features of the scheme and applications/proposals are mostly received through the Federations.

(e) The efforts are made on regular basis by the Ministry to mobilize funds from corporate sector and others through business associations such as Federation of Indian

Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Confederation of Indian Industries (CII), Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry in India (ASSOCHAM) etc. To attract more funds, contributions to NSDF have been made eligible for 100% tax exemption under sub-section 2 (iii) of clause (a) of Section 80G of the Income Tax Act.

#### Statement-I

##### Contributions to National Sports Development Fund from different Organizations

Year	Name of the source through which the funds have been raised (Name of Donor)	Amount donated (in Rs.)	Government of India contribution (in Rs.)
2008-09	BCCI	35,00,00,000	10,25,00,000
2009-10	RAI Foundation	10,00,000	8,12,00,000
	State Government of Madhya Pradesh	1,00,00,000	
	State Government of Haryana	1,00,00,000	
2010-11		—	20,00,00,000
2011-12	State Government of Maharashtra	1,00,00,000	
	Jaypee Sports International Limited	10,00,00,000	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48,10,00,000</b>	<b>38,37,00,000</b>

#### Statement-II

##### NSDF assistance to Sportspersons

Sl. No.	Name of the Sportsperson	Discipline	Year-wise				Total
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Anil Kumar	Athlete		640,977.00		226,948.00	867,925.00
2.	Anup Sridhar	Badminton	516,195.00	73,808.00		38,515.00	628,518.00
3.	Parimarjan Negi	Chess	1,093,237.00	1,685,418.00	505,208.00	1,095,234.00	4,379,097.00
4.	Tania Sachdev	Chess	463,599.00	673,869.00		3,168.00	1,140,636.00
5.	Abhinav Bindra	Shooting	981,229.00	9,054,728.00	6,379,820.00	4,662,738.00	21,078,515.00
6.	Anjali Bhagwat	Shooting	1,004,572.00	90,177.00			1,094,749.00
7.	Anwer Sultan	Shooting	143,165.00				143,165.00
8.	Avneet Kaur	Shooting	1,061,287.00	126,277.00			1,187,564.00
9.	Gagan Narang	Shooting	1,061,379.00	116,973.00			1,178,352.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Manavjit Singh Sandhu	Shooting	4,375,418.00	5,419,244.00	6,148,666.00	4,341,533.00	20,284,861.00
11.	Mansher Singh	Shooting	4,840,220.00	3,450,038.00	3,973,507.00	1,690,026.00	13,953,791.00
12.	Ronjan Sodhi	Shooting	4,336,584.00	4,720,986.00	5,978,644.00	4,520,642.00	19,556,856.00
13.	Sanjeev Rajput	Shooting	1,061,287.00	117,511.00			1,178,798.00
14.	Ms. Suma Shirur	Shooting	290,027.00				290,027.00
15.	Samresh Jung	Shooting	1,606,969.00	64,801.00			1,671,770.00
16.	Vikram Bhatnagar	Shooting	109,002.00				109,002.00
17.	Zoravar Singh Sandhu	Shooting	600,928.00				600,928.00
18.	Naresh Kumar Sharma	Shooting (Paralympics)	2,812,904.00	1,636,489.00			4,449,393.00
19.	Sandeep Sejwal	Swimming	344,045.00				344,045.00
20.	Virdhawal Khade	Swimming	1,030,656.00				1,030,656.00
21.	Shiva Keshavan KP	Luge (Winter Games)		1,624,008.00		269,384.00	1,893,392.00
22.	Jamyang Namgial	Alpine Skiing		869,322.00			869,322.00
23.	Tashi Lundup	Cross Country Skiing		756,805.00			756,805.00
24.	Somdev Devvarman	Tennis			619,005.00	3,330,592.00	3,949,597.00
25.	Baljit Singh	Hockey			3,308,301.00		3,308,301.00
26.	Leander Paes	Tennis			2,208,675.00	825,581.00	3,034,256.00
27.	Om Prakash Singh Karhana	Athlete				4,078,692.00	4,078,692.00
28.	Krishna Poonia	Athlete				3,107,509.00	3,107,509.00
29.	Vikas Gowda	Athlete				2,584,596.00	2,584,596.00
30.	Mahesh Bhupathi	Tennis				1,567,565.00	1,567,565.00
31.	Sania Mirza	Tennis				1,094,807.00	1,094,807.00
32.	Rohan Bopanna	Tennis				1,738,315.00	1,738,315.00
33.	Yuki Bhambri	Tennis				713,678.00	713,678.00
34.	Mayookha Johnny	Athlete				1,719,647.00	1,719,647.00
35.	9 Gymnasts	Gymnastics				8,991,000.00	8,991,000.00
36.	4 Athletes (Preeja Sreedharan, Kavita Raut, O.P. Jaisha, Sudha Singh)	Athlete				2,227,724.00	2,227,724.00
37.	Sanam Singh	Tennis				339,887.00	339,887.00
Total			27,732,703.00	31,121,431.00	29,121,826.00	49,167,781.00	137,143,741.00

[Translation]

### Construction of Houses by DDA

7535. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has received any complaints regarding use of sub-standard materials in the construction of houses under the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Scheme in Motiakhan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government/DDA has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government on the basis of the outcome of the said inquiry report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that it has not constructed any houses under Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Scheme in Motiakhan.

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

[English]

### Foreigners in Illegal Activities

7536. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreigners have been reported to be involved in crime and illegal activities in various parts of the country including the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any policy measures to verify the credentials of foreigners before granting them visa; and

(c) if so, the details alongwith the name of the countries for which pre-verification is done by the Ministry?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Instances of violation of the law and involvement in illegal activities by foreign nationals in various parts of the country

including Delhi have been reported. Registration of cases and action thereon comes within the purview of police stations and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned.

(b) Visa is granted to a foreign national by the Indian Mission/Posts abroad after due processing of the application which includes authentication of the submitted documents and local checks.

(c) In case of certain specified countries viz. Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Nigeria, Somalia, foreigners of Pakistan origin and a Stateless Persons have been placed in Prior Reference Category (PRC) depending upon the type of visa applied for by the foreigners.

### High Power Transmitters

7537. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for setting up of High Power Transmitters (HPTs) of All India Radio stations in Tamil Nadu and other States including Tirunelveli and Madurai with relay Transmission of Vividh Bharati, new FM channels and National Broadcasting programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said HPT of FM channels are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that the existing 30 nos. of High Power Medium Wave Transmitter and 5 nos. of High Power Short Wave transmitter are being replaced by new Digital DRM Transmitter including 200 kW MW Transmitter at Chennai and 100 kW MW transmitter at Tiruchirapalli meant for Primary Channel Service in Tamil Nadu. Installation of these High Power Transmitters (HPTs) of All India Radio is likely to be completed in 2014.

Apart from this, currently 25 nos. of new 10 kW FM and 4 nos. of new 20 kW FM Transmitters are being setup in the country. Installation of these Transmitters of All India Radio is likely to be completed in 2014. 10 kW FM transmitter at Tirunelveli and Madurai have already been commissioned recently and these two transmitters are relaying Vividh Bharati Service of AIR.

Setting up of new high power FM Transmitters and replacement of existing high power Medium Wave, Short Wave and FM transmitter by latest technology transmitters have also been proposed in the 12th Five Year Plan, which would however be subject to the allocation of funds and approval by Planning Commission.

[Translation]

#### Legislation on Refugees

7538. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of refugees residing in the country, country-wise;
- (b) whether there is any regulatory provision for these refugees;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the legislation proposed to be framed elaborating their rights and duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There are 2,84,746 refugees residing in India as per available data. The country-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Home Affairs have issued guidelines to deal with foreigners who claim to be refugees. These guidelines provide for the grant of long term visa that permits them to take up any employment in the private sector or undertake studies in any academic institution. The benefits of these guidelines are not available to foreigners who have come to India due to economic reasons.

#### Statement

*The country-wise details of refugees in India are as follow:*

Country	No. of Refugees
1	2
Afghanistan	19,115
Bangladesh	83,484
China	8
Iran	25

1	2
Iraq	3
Canada	1
Myanmar	6,887
Australia	3
France	1
Sri Lanka	69,544
Stateless (including Tibetans)	1,05,634
Vietnam	3
Germany	3
Japan	1
South Korea	6
Malaysia	3
Norway	2
Philippines	1
Singapore	4
USA	12
UK	6
Total	2,84,746

[English]

#### Handling of Food Distribution

7539. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering to allow institutions with better capacity to handle food distribution;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has received any proposals in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (e) 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 (e) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of Central Government and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments.

The Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of Food Corporation of India.

The operational responsibilities for lifting and distributing the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible card holders through the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) belong to the State/UT Governments.

There is no proposal before the Government to allow other institutions to handle food distribution under TPDS.

[Translation]

#### Use of Pesticides

7540. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the advice issued by the European countries in respect of import of agricultural produces from India on account of use of banned insecticides in excessive quantity;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the use of pesticides 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) The European Union (EU) ensures compliances to its prescribed food safety norms within the EU member States and the third countries exporting fresh and processed food products to European Union markets. The European Union prescribes maximum residue limits of pesticides and also continuously upgrades their food safety standards to prevent health hazard.

(b) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has taken initiatives to ensure compliance of European Union food safety requirements in respect of products under its purview.

(c) Government of India is promoting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) through Farmers Field Schools focusing on safe, judicious and need based use of approved pesticides and other pest management practices.

[English]

#### Awareness of Youth Programmes

7541. SHRI VIJAY INDER SINGLA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the youths of the country are not aware about the programmes being implemented by the Government for their benefit;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make the youths aware of these programmes and ensure that they are benefitted by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Madam, to a large extent, Youth of the country are aware about the Programmes and Schemes being implemented by the Government for their benefit.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to disseminate the knowledge about various welfare and developmental schemes of the Government, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan organizes Awareness Campaigns and Capacity Building Programmes for the members of the Youth Clubs (2.51 lakhs) and about 47 lakhs volunteers across the country on regular basis. In this respect up-dated information about the programmes/schemes of the Government are also disseminated through field level officers (501) of NYKS who time to time attend training programmes/workshops/seminars organized by different Central and State Government Departments. Furthermore, projects are also undertaken with the financial support of Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, National Human Rights Commission, UNFPA, etc. for creating awareness about various initiatives/programmes/schemes of the Government

Youth are also mobilized to undertake various development activities effectively. In addition to above, e-newsletter, mobile messaging, cable display, video clippings, message, interviews to print and electronic media and monthly news letter showing programme guidelines etc. are some of steps taken to make the youth aware about the programmes and get benefited.

All the materials regarding National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) Scheme have been hosted on the Ministry's website, [www.yas.nic.in](http://www.yas.nic.in). Any modification/revision made in the scheme is also updated in the website from time to time.

All information regarding National Service Scheme (NSS) has been put up on the NSS website with open access to its volunteers. Further, due publicity of the youth related activities is given during all NSS functions.

#### Theft of Electricity and Water

7542. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of theft of electricity and water detected during each of the last three years and the current year in the New Delhi Municipal Council areas; and

(b) the action taken by the Government against the persons who have been found to have committed the theft of electricity and water?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The details of the cases of theft of electricity detected during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Year	Number of cases detected
April, 2009 – March, 2010	7
April, 2010 – March, 2011	8
April, 2011 – March, 2012	6
April, 2012 – till date	0

However, no case of theft of water was detected during the said period.

(b) Action as per the Delhi Electricity Supply Code and Performance Standards Regulations, 2007 was taken against the defaulters. Electric supply was disconnected

and compounding charges amounting to Rs. 9,12,394/- were recovered from the defaulters.

[Translation]

#### Strategy for Food Security

7543. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Farmers in its report has suggested for a comprehensive mid-term strategy for providing food and nutrition security in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the 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) to (c) The National Commission on Farmers (NCF) in its Second Report submitted in August 2005 had suggested an elaborate medium-term strategy for food and nutrition security in the country. The Commission submitted a "Revised Draft National Policy for Farmers" incorporating its main recommendations, including the one relating to Food Security Policy. Based on this Draft Policy and consultations with the State Governments, Government of India approved the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007 which inter-alia provides for a well-defined Food Security Policy.

A Plan of Action for operationalisation of the National Policy for Farmers, 2007 was circulated to the Central Ministries/Departments concerned and the State Governments in October 2008 for necessary action.

Most of the provisions contained in the NPF, 2007 are being addressed through various schemes and programmes being implemented by Government. All these initiatives and programmes, which are aimed at increasing the agriculture production as well as the income levels of farmers, have contributed in ensuring food security in the country.

[English]

#### Adopting Bhagwat Gita as National Text

7544. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:



- (a) whether there is any proposal to adopt the Bhagwat Gita as the national text;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has received any report of banning of the Bhagwat Gita in any foreign country; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to adopt the Bhagwat Gita as the National text by the Government.

(c) The Government has not received any reports on a formal ban on the Bhagwad Gita from any country. However, a petition was filed by certain individuals in Russia to characterize a commentary on the Bhagwat Gita as extremist literature.

(d) The matter was taken up by the government at the senior levels of the Russian Government and with the Russian Ambassador based in India. On 28th December, 2011, the Tomsk Court dismissed the petition to characterize the publication "Bhagwad Gita As It Is" as extremist literature. The External Affairs Minister made a statement on 29th December 2011 in the Parliament welcoming the dismissal by the Tomsk court on 28th December, 2011.

[Translation]

#### **NSG Hub in Gujarat**

7545. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that regional hub of NSG at Gujarat is strategically important in view of its location;
- (b) if so, whether the Union Government had given its approval for setting up the hub of National Security Guard for which the State Government of Gujarat had given consent to provide land and other facilities, but has now decided against setting up the hub; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Considering the importance, the Ministry of Home Affairs has already conveyed to the Government of Gujarat its 'in principle'

approval for setting up of a Regional Hub of National Security Guard (NSG) in Gujarat, subject to the State Government providing land free of cost, at a location found suitable by the NSG. As on date, there is no decision contrary to this.

[English]

#### **Inquiry Commission on Gujarat Riot**

7546. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to re-constitute a high power inquiry commission on Gujarat riot; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which said commission is likely to be constituted?

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

- (b) Does not arise.

#### **Urban Infrastructure**

7547. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the expert committee report which has recommended an increase in property tax to finance urban infrastructure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the amount required to improve urban infrastructure over the next 20 years;
- (c) whether some municipal bodies have already raised money through taxable municipal bonds in the capital markets to finance urban infrastructure; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) for Estimating Investment Requirements for Urban Infrastructure Services has submitted its report to the Government of India. The report recommends that the Property tax should be rationalized.

- (b) The main recommendations regarding property tax include the following property tax should be retained as a general benefit tax, and its components such as water tax

and sewerage tax should be replaced by appropriate 'user charges'; property tax should be levied on all immovable properties including vacant land; the base of levying property tax should be revalued every five years; ULBs should have the flexibility to fix the tax rate with respect to property tax on constructed buildings subject to a floor specified under the law; register of tax payers should be maintained to minimize leakages; tax collection should be through online payment/computerized centres.

The investment for urban infrastructure estimated by the High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) for Estimating Investment Requirements for Urban Infrastructure Services is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Municipal bodies have floated taxable bonds.

(d) The available information on taxable bonds floated by municipal bodies/urban development authorities is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### Statement-I

##### Investment requirement for urban infrastructure estimated by the HPEC

Sector	Capital Investment	Operation and Maintenance	Aggregate
Water Supply	320,908	546,095	867,003
Sewerage	242,688	236,964	479,652
Swm	48,582	273,906	322,488
Urban Roads	1,728,941	375,267	2,104,208
Storm Water Drains	191,031	34,612	225,643
Urban Transport	449,426	304,386	753,812
Traffic Support Infrastructure	97,985	36,690	134,675
Street Lighting	18,580	4,717	23,297
Other Sectors	309,815	181,264	900,034
Renewal and Redevelopment Including Slums	408,955		
Capacity Building	101,759		101,759
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,918,670</b>	<b>1,993,902</b>	<b>5,912,571</b>

(Rs. crore at 2009-10 prices)

#### Statement-II

##### Taxable Municipal Bonds in India

City	Amount (in Rs. Million)	Purpose
1	2	3
Bangalore (1997)	1,250	City roads/street drains
Ahmedabad (1998)	1,000	Water supply and Sewerage project

1	2	3
Ludhiana (1999)	100	Water supply and Sewerage project
Nagpur (2001)	500	Water supply project
Nashik (1999)	1,000	Water supply and Sewerage project
Indore (2000)	100	Improvement of city roads
Madurai (2001)	300	City road project
Visakhapatnam (2004)	200	Water supply project
Total	4,450	

### Service Level Benchmarking by ULBs

7548. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of Service level Benchmarking (SLB) by Urban Local Bodies in cities including the details of cities piloting the same;

(b) the cities which have reported their service level benchmarking indicators;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure implementation of SLB by the ULBs of other cities;

(d) whether other States and cities are also implementing SLB;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government has proposed a mechanism to include citizens in verifying the SLB indicators; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The status is given in the enclosed Statement-I. It is mandatory for Municipalities and Municipal Corporations to notify current service levels and targets, hence no question of piloting the implementation of SLB arises.

(b) The list of cities is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The Ministry of Urban Development has taken up the following steps:—

(i) Providing training on Service Level Bench-

marking Indicators through a National Technical Support Unit.

(ii) The Ministry has been providing training for capacity building and handholding support on SLB to city officials.

(iii) States have been asked to constitute a State Level SLB Cell with a composition of people drawn from the different service providing agencies.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. However, citizen interface and disclosure with respect to service level benchmarking is available on the website '[urbanservices.gov.in](http://urbanservices.gov.in)'.

### Statement-I

*SUB notification was reported by 1405 cities across 13 States for the year 2010-11. The list of States and the number of Cities that have notified their Service levels is as follows:*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Cities	Date of Notification
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124	31-March-11
2.	Bihar	52	
3.	Chhattisgarh	43	
4.	Gujarat	166	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	49	

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
6.	Karnataka	52	31-Mar-11	11.	Rajasthan	184	31-Mar-11
7.	Kerala	65		12.	Tripura	1	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	110		13.	Uttar Pradesh	207	
9.	Maharashtra	249		Total		1405	
10.	Odisha	103					

The list of the above mentioned cities is at Statement-II.

**Statement-II**

*List of Cities reporting SLB Indicators for 2010-11*

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Type	Class	District	State
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Anantapur	Municipal Corporation	IC	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Eluru	Municipal Corporation	IC	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Hyderabad	Municipal Corporation	IA	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Guntur	Municipal Corporation	IC	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Visakhapatnam	Municipal Corporation	IB	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Kadapa	Municipal Corporation	IC	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Kakinada	Municipal Corporation	IC	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Karimnagar	Municipal Corporation	IC	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Kurnool	Municipal Corporation	IC	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Nellore	Municipal Corporation	IC	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
11.	Nizamabad	Municipal Corporation	IC	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Rajahmundry	Municipal Corporation	IC	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
18.	Ramagundam	Municipal Corporation	IC	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh
14.	Tirupathi	Municipal Corporation	IC	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Vijayawada	Municipal Corporation	IB	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh
16.	Warangal	Municipal Corporation	IC	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh
17.	Adoni	Municipality	IC	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
18.	Bhimavaram	Municipality	IC	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
19.	Gudivada	Municipality	IC	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Hindupur	Municipality	I C	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh
21.	Khammam	Municipality	I C	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh
22.	Machilipatnam	Municipality	I C	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh
23.	Mahaboobnagar	Municipality	I C	Mahaboobnagar	Andhra Pradesh
24.	Nandyal	Municipality	I C	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
25.	Proddatur	Municipality	I C	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh
26.	Tenali	Municipality	I C	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
27.	Chittoor	Municipality	I C	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
28.	Ongole	Municipality	I C	Prakasham	Andhra Pradesh
29.	Vizianagaram	Municipality	I C	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh
30.	Adilabad	Municipality	I C	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh
31.	Amalapuram	Municipality	II	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
32.	Anakapalle	Municipality	II	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
33.	Chilakaluripet	Municipality	II	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
34.	Chirala	Municipality	I C	Prakasham	Andhra Pradesh
35.	Guntakal	Municipality	I C	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh
36.	Kothagudem	Municipality	I C	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh
37.	Madanapalle	Municipality	I C	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
38.	Mancherial	Municipality	I C	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh
39.	Naigonda	Municipality	I C	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
40.	Narasaraopeta	Municipality	II	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
41.	Narsapur	Municipality	II	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
42.	Palacole	Municipality	II	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
43.	Parvathipuram	Municipality	III	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh
44.	Sangareddy	Municipality	II	Medak	Andhra Pradesh
45.	Srikakulam	Municipality	I C	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh
46.	Suryapet	Municipality	II	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
47.	Tadepalligudem	Municipality	I C	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
48.	Tadipatri	Municipality	II	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh
49.	Tanuku	Municipality	II	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
50.	Yemmiganur	Municipality	II	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
51.	Bapatla	Municipality	II	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
52.	Bellampally	Municipality	II	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh
53.	Bheemunipatnam	Municipality	III	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
54.	Bhongir	Municipality	II	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
55.	Bobbili	Municipality	II	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh
56.	Bodhan	Municipality	II	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh
57.	Dharmavaram	Municipality	I C	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh
58.	Gudur	Municipality	II	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
59.	Jagityal	Municipality	II	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh
60.	Kadiri	Municipality	II	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh
61.	Kamareddy	Municipality	II	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh
62.	Kandukur	Municipality	II	Prakasham	Andhra Pradesh
63.	Kavali	Municipality	II	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
64.	Macheria	Municipality	III	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
65.	Mandapeta	Municipality	III	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
66.	Markapur	Municipality	II	Prakasham	Andhra Pradesh
67.	Medak	Municipality	III	Medak	Andhra Pradesh
68.	Miryalguda	Municipality	II	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
69.	Nidadavole	Municipality	III	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
70.	Nirmal	Municipality	II	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh
71.	Nuzivid	Municipality	II	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh
72.	Palvancha	Municipality	II	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh
73.	Pithapuram	Municipality	II	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
74.	Ponnur	Municipality	II	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
75.	Ramachandrapuram	Municipality	III	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
76.	Rayadurg	Municipality	II	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh
77.	Repalle	Municipality	III	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
78.	Salur	Municipality	III	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh
79.	Samalkot	Municipality	II	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
80.	Siddipet	Municipality	II	Medak	Andhra Pradesh
81.	Srikalahasti	Municipality	II	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
82.	Tuni	Municipality	II	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
83.	Vikarabad	Municipality	III	Rangareddy	Andhra Pradesh
84.	Amadalavalasa	Municipality	III	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh
85.	Armur	Municipality	III	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh
86.	Badvel	Municipality	II	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh
87.	Bhainsa	Municipality	III	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh
88.	Gadwal	Municipality	II	Mahaboobnagar	Andhra Pradesh
89.	Ichapuram	Municipality	III	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh
90.	Jaggiahpeta	Municipality	III	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh
91.	Jangaon	Municipality	III	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh
92.	Kagaznagar	Municipality	II	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh
93.	Koratla	Municipality	II	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh
94.	Kovvur	Municipality	III	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
95.	Mandamarri	Municipality	II	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh
96.	Mangalagiri	Municipality		Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
97.	Manuguru	Municipality	III	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh
98.	Metpalli	Municipality		Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh
99.	Nagari	Municipality	III	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
100.	Narayanapet	Municipality	III	Mahaboobnagar	Andhra Pradesh
101.	Palamaneru	Municipality		Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
102.	Palasa Kasibugga	Municipality	III	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh
103.	Pedana	Municipality	III	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh
104.	Peddapuram	Municipality	III	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
105.	Pulivendula	Municipality		Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh
106.	Punganur	Municipality	III	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
107.	Puttur	Municipality	III	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
108.	Rayachoty	Municipality	II	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh
109.	Sadasivapet	Municipality	III	Medak	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
110.	Sattenapalli	Municipality	II	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
111.	Sircilla	Municipality	II	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh
112.	Tadepalli	Municipality		Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
113.	Tandur	Municipality	II	Rangareddy	Andhra Pradesh
114.	Venkatagiri	Municipality	III	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
115.	Vinukonda	Municipality	II	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
116.	Wanaparthy	Municipality	II	Mahaboobnagar	Andhra Pradesh
117.	Yellandu	Municipality	III	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh
118.	Zaheerabad	Municipality	III	Medak	Andhra Pradesh
119.	Dhone	Nagar Panchayat		Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
120.	Jammalamadugu	Nagar Panchayat	III	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh
121.	Piduguralla	Nagar Panchayat		Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
122.	Rajam	Nagar Panchayat	III	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh
123.	Rajampeta	Nagar Panchayat		Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh
124.	Sattupalli	Nagar Panchayat		Khammam	Andhra Pradesh
125.	Arah	Municipal Corporation	I C	Bhojpur	Bihar
126.	Begusarai	Municipal Corporation	I C	Begusarai	Bihar
127.	Bhagalpur	Municipal Corporation	I C	Bhagalpur	Bihar
128.	Biharsharif	Municipal Corporation	I C	Nalanda	Bihar
129.	Darbhanga	Municipal Corporation	I C	Darbhanga	Bihar
130.	Gaya	Municipal Corporation	I C	Gaya	Bihar
131.	Katihar	Municipal Corporation	I C	Katihar	Bihar
132.	Munger	Municipal Corporation	I C	Munger	Bihar
133.	Muzaffarpur	Municipal Corporation	I C	Muzaffarpur	Bihar
134.	Patna	Municipal Corporation	I B	Patna	Bihar
135.	Araria	Municipal Council	II	Araria	Bihar
136.	Arwal	Municipal Council		Arwal	Bihar
137.	Aurangabad	Municipal Council	II	Aurangabad	Bihar
138.	Bagaha	Municipal Council	II	W. Champaran	Bihar
139.	Barh	Municipal Council	III	Patna	Bihar



1	2	3	4	5	6
140.	Bihat	Municipal Council		Begusarai	Bihar
141.	Bettiah	Municipal Council	I C	W. Champaran	Bihar
142.	Bhabua	Municipal Council	III	Kaimur	Bihar
143.	Buxar	Municipal Council	II	Buxar	Bihar
144.	Chapra	Municipal Council	I C	Chapra	Bihar
145.	Danapur	Municipal Council		Patna	Bihar
146.	Dehri	Municipal Council	I C	Rohtas	Bihar
147.	Dumraon	Municipal Council	III	Buxar	Bihar
148.	Forbesganj	Municipal Council	III	Araria	Bihar
149.	Gopalganj	Municipal Council	II	Gopalganj	Bihar
150.	Hajipur	Municipal Council	I C	Vaishali	Bihar
151.	Hilsa	Municipal Council	III	Nalanda	Bihar
152.	Jamalpur	Municipal Council	II	Munger	Bihar
153.	Jamui	Municipal Council	II	Jamui	Bihar
154.	Johanabad	Municipal Council	II	Jehanabad	Bihar
155.	Khagaria	Municipal Council	III	Khagaria	Bihar
156.	Khagaul	Municipal Council		Patna	Bihar
157.	Kishanganj	Municipal Council	II	Kishanganj	Bihar
158.	Lakhisarai	Municipal Council	II	Lakhisarai	Bihar
159.	Madhepura	Municipal Council	III	Madhepura	Bihar
160.	Madhubani	Municipal Council	II	Madhubani	Bihar
161.	Masaurhi	Municipal Council	III	Patna	Bihar
162.	Mokameh	Municipal Council	II	Patna	Bihar
163.	Motihari	Municipal Council	I C	E. Champaran	Bihar
164.	Narkatiaganj	Municipal Council	III	W. Champaran	Bihar
165.	Nawada	Municipal Council	II	Nawada	Bihar
166.	Phulwarisharif	Municipal Council		Patna	Bihar
167.	Purnea	Municipal Council	I C	Purneea	Bihar
168.	Raxaul Bazar	Municipal Council	III	E. Champaran	Bihar
169.	Saharsa	Municipal Council	I C	Saharsa	Bihar

1	2	3	4	5	6
170.	Samstipur	Municipal Council	II	Samastipur	Bihar
171.	Sasaram	Municipal Council	I C	Rohtas	Bihar
172.	Seikhpura	Municipal Council	III	Seikhpura	Bihar
173.	Sithamarhi	Municipal Council	II	Sithamarhi	Bihar
174.	Siwan	Municipal Council	I C	Siwan	Bihar
175.	Sultangunj	Municipal Council	III	Bhagalpur	Bihar
176.	Supaul	Municipal Council	II	Supaul	Bihar
177.	Bhilai	Municipal Corporation	I C	Durg	Chhattisgarh
178.	Bilaspur	Municipal Corporation	I C	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
179.	Durg	Municipal Corporation	I C	Durg	Chhattisgarh
180.	Korba	Municipal Corporation	I C	Korba	Chhattisgarh
181.	Raipur	Municipal Corporation	I C	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
182.	Rajnandgaon	Municipal Corporation	I C	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh
183.	Akaltara	Municipal Council	III	Janjgir	Chhattisgarh
184.	Ambikapur	Municipal Council	II	Surguja	Chhattisgarh
185.	Bade Bachel	Municipal Council	III	Dantewada	Chhattisgarh
186.	Baikunthpur	Municipal Council	IV	Koriya	Chhattisgarh
187.	Belod	Municipal Council	III	Durg	Chhattisgarh
188.	Baloda Bazar	Municipal Council	III	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
189.	Bemetara	Municipal Council	III	Durg	Chhattisgarh
190.	Bhattapara	Municipal Council	II	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
191.	Bhilai – Charoda	Municipal Council	IV	Durg	Chhattisgarh
192.	Birgaon	Municipal Council	III	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
193.	Champa	Municipal Council	III	Janjgir	Chhattisgarh
194.	Chirimiri	Municipal Council	II	Koriya	Chhattisgarh
195.	Dalli Rajhara	Municipal Council	II	Durg	Chhattisgarh
196.	Dhamtari	Municipal Council	II	Dhamtari	Chhattisgarh
197.	Dipka	Municipal Council	III	Korba	Chhattisgarh
198.	Dongragarh	Municipal Council	III	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh
199.	Gobra Navapara	Municipal Council	III	Raipur	Chhattisgarh

1	2	3	4	5	6
200.	Jagdalpur	Municipal Council	I C	Bastar	Chhattisgarh
201.	Jamul	Municipal Council		Durg	Chhattisgarh
202.	Janjgir Naila	Municipal Council	III	Janjgir	Chhattisgarh
203.	Jashpurnagar	Municipal Council	III	Jashpur	Chhattisgarh
204.	Kanker	Municipal Council	III	Kanker	Chhattisgarh
205.	Kawardha	Municipal Council	III	Kawardha	Chhattisgarh
206.	Khairagarh	Municipal Council	IV	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh
207.	Kharsia	Municipal Council	IV	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh
208.	Kirandul	Municipal Council	IV	Dantewada	Chhattisgarh
209.	Kondagaon	Municipal Council	III	Bastar	Chhattisgarh
210.	Kumhari	Municipal Council		Durg	Chhattisgarh
211.	Mahasamund	Municipal Council	III	Mahasamund	Chhattisgarh
212.	Manedragrah	Municipal Council	III	Koriya	Chhattisgarh
213.	Mungeli	Municipal Council	III	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
214.	Raigrah	Municipal Corporation	I C	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh
215.	Sakti	Municipal Corporation	III	Janjgir	Chhattisgarh
244.	Veraval-Patan	Municipality	I C	Junagadh	Gujarat
245.	Amreli	Municipality	II	Amreli	Gujarat
246.	Anjar	Municipality	II	Kutch	Gujarat
247.	Ankleshwar	Municipality	I C	Bharuch	Gujarat
248.	Bardoli	Municipality	II	Surat	Gujarat
249.	Bhuj	Municipality	I C	Kutch	Gujarat
250.	Bilimora	Municipality	II	Navsari	Gujarat
251.	Borsad	Municipality	II	Anand	Gujarat
252.	Dabhoi	Municipality	II	Vadodara	Gujarat
253.	Dahod	Municipality	I C	Dahod	Gujarat
254.	Deesa	Municipality	II	B.K.	Gujarat
255.	Dholka	Municipality	II	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
256.	Dhoraji	Municipality	II	Rajkot	Gujarat
257.	Dhrangadhra	Municipality	II	Surendranagar	Gujarat

1	2	3	4	5	6
258.	Gondal	Municipality	II	Rajkot	Gujarat
259.	Himatnagar	Municipality	II	Sabarkantha	Gujarat
260.	Kadi	Municipality	II	Mehsana	Gujarat
261.	Keshod	Municipality	II	Junagadh	Gujarat
262.	Mahuva	Municipality	II	Bhavnagar	Gujarat
263.	Mangrol	Municipality	II	Junagadh	Gujarat
264.	Modasa	Municipality	II	Sabarkantha	Gujarat
265.	Okha	Municipality	IV	Jamnagar	Gujarat
266.	Petlad	Municipality	II	Anand	Gujarat
267.	Savarkundla	Municipality	II	Amreli	Gujarat
268.	Sidhpur	Municipality	II	Patan	Gujarat
269.	Una	Municipality	II	Junagadh	Gujarat
270.	Unjha	Municipality	II	Mehsana	Gujarat
271.	Upleta	Municipality	II	Rajkot	Gujarat-
272.	Vijalpore	Municipality	III	Navsari	Gujarat
273.	Visnagar	Municipality	II	Mehsana	Gujarat
274.	Wadhwan	Municipality	I C	Surendranagar	Gujarat
275.	Bagasara	Municipality	III	Amreli	Gujarat
276.	Bavla	Municipality	III	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
277.	Bhachau	Municipality	III	Kutch	Gujarat
278.	Chaklasi	Municipality	III	Kheda	Gujarat
279.	Chhaya	Municipality	IV	Porbandar	Gujarat
280.	Dahegam	Municipality	III	Gandhinagar	Gujarat
281.	Dhandhuka	Municipality	III	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
282.	Dwarka	Municipality	III	Jamnagar	Gujarat
283.	Gadhada	Municipality	III	Bhavnagar	Gujarat
284.	Gariyadhar	Municipality	III	Bhavnagar	Gujarat
285.	Halol	Municipality	III	Panchmahal	Gujarat
286.	Jafarabad Nagarpalika	Municipality	III	Amreli	Gujarat

1	2	3	4	5	6
287.	Jambusar	Municipality	III	Bharuch	Gujarat
288.	Jasdan	Municipality	III	Rajkot	Gujarat
289.	Karamsad	Municipality		Anand	Gujarat
290.	Karjan	Municipality	III	Vadodara	Gujarat
291.	Khambhaliya	Municipality	III	Jamnagar	Gujarat
292.	Khedbrahma	Municipality	III	Sabarkantha	Gujarat
293.	Kodinar	Municipality	III	Junagadh	Gujarat
294.	Limbdi	Municipality	III	Surendranagar	Gujarat
295.	Lunawada	Municipality	III	Panchmahal	Gujarat
296.	Mahemdabad	Municipality	III	Kheda	Gujarat
297.	Manavadar	Municipality	III	Junagadh	Gujarat
298.	Mandvi	Municipality	III	Kutch	Gujarat
299.	Mansa	Municipality	III	Gandhinagar	Gujarat
300.	Padra	Municipality	III	Vadodara	Gujarat
301.	Palitana	Municipality	II	Bhavnagar	Gujarat
302.	Pardi	Municipality	III	Valsad	Gujarat
303.	Radhanpur	Municipality	III	Patan	Gujarat
304.	Rajpipla	Municipality	III	Narmada	Gujarat
305.	Rajula	Municipality	III	Amreli	Gujarat
306.	Ranavav	Municipality	III	Porbandar	Gujarat
307.	Salaya	Municipality	III	Jamnagar	Gujarat
308.	Sanand	Municipality	III	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
309.	Sihor Nagarpalika	Municipality	III	Bhavnagar	Gujarat
310.	Talaja	Municipality	III	Bhavnagar	Gujarat
311.	Thangadh	Municipality	III	Surendranagar	Gujarat
312.	Umreth	Municipality	III	Anand	Gujarat
313.	Vadnagar	Municipality	III	Mehsana	Gujarat
314.	Vallabh Vidyanagar	Municipality		Anand	Gujarat
315.	Viramgam	Municipality	II	Viramgam	Gujarat
316.	Vyara	Municipality	III	Tapi	Gujarat

1	2	3	4	5	6
317.	Wankaner	Municipality	III	Rajkot	Gujarat
318.	Zalod	Municipality		Dahod	Gujarat
319.	Amod	Municipality		Bharuch	Gujarat
320.	Anklav	Municipality	IV	Anand	Gujarat
321.	Babara	Municipality		Amreli	Gujarat
322.	Balasinor	Municipality	III	Kheda	Gujarat
323.	Bantwa	Municipality	IV	Junagadh	Gujarat
324.	Bareja	Municipality		Ahmedabad	Gujarat
325.	Barwala	Municipality		Ahmedabad	Gujarat
326.	Bayad	Municipality	IV	Sabarkantha	Gujarat
327.	Bhabhar	Municipality		Banaskantha	Gujarat
328.	Bhanvad	Municipality	IV	Jamnagar	Gujarat
329.	Bhayavadar	Municipality	IV	Rajkot	Gujarat
330.	Boriavi	Municipality	IV	Anand	Gujarat
331.	Chalala	Municipality	IV	Amreli	Gujarat
332.	Chanasma	Municipality	IV	Patan	Gujarat i
333.	Chhota Udepur	Municipality		Vadodara	Gujarat
334.	Chorwad	Municipality	III	Junagadh	Gujarat
335.	Chotila	Municipality	III	Surendranagar	Gujarat
336.	Dakor	Municipality	III	Kheda	Gujarat
337.	Damnagar	Municipality	IV	Amreli	Gujarat
338.	Devgadh Baria	Municipality	IV	Dahod	Gujarat
339.	Dhanera	Municipality	III	Banaskantha	Gujarat j
340.	Dharampur	Municipality	IV	Valsad	Gujarat
341.	Dhrol	Municipality	III	Jamnagar	Gujarat
342.	Halvad	Municipality	III	Surendranagar	Gujarat
343.	Harij	Municipality	IV	Patan	Gujarat
344.	Idar	Municipality	III	Sabarkantha	Gujarat
345.	Jamjodhpur	Municipality	III	Jamnagar	Gujarat
346.	Kaalol	Municipality	IV	Panchmahal	Gujarat

1	2	3	4	5	6
347.	Kalavad	Municipality	III	Jamnagar	Gujarat
348.	Kanakpur-Kansad	Municipality		Surat	Gujarat
349.	Kanjari	Municipality		Kheda	Gujarat
350.	Kathlal	Municipality		Kheda	Gujarat
351.	Kheda	Municipality	III	Kheda	Gujarat
352.	Kheralu	Municipality	III	Mahesana	Gujarat
353.	Kutiyana	Municipality	IV	Porbandar	Gujarat
354.	Mahudha	Municipality	IV	Kheda	Gujarat
355.	Maliya-Miyana	Municipality		Rajkot	Gujarat
356.	Mandvi	Municipality	III	Surat	Gujarat
357.	Ode	Municipality	IV	Anand	Gujarat
358.	Patdi	Municipality	III	Surendranagar	Gujarat
359.	Pethapur	Municipality		Gandhinagar	Gujarat
360.	Prantij	Municipality	III	Sabarkantha	Gujarat
361.	Rapar	Municipality	III	Rapar	Gujarat
362.	Raval	Municipality		Jamnagar	Gujarat
363.	Santrampur	Municipality	IV	Panchmahal	Gujarat
364.	Savli	Municipality		Vadodara	Gujarat
365.	Shahera	Municipality		Panchmahal	Gujarat
366.	Sikka	Municipality		Jamnagar	Gujarat
367.	Sojitra Nagar Palika	Municipality		Anand	Gujarat
368.	Songadh	Municipality	III	Tapi	Gujarat
369.	Sutrapada	Municipality		Junagadh	Gujarat
370.	Talala	Municipality	III	Junagadh	Gujarat
371.	Talod	Municipality	IV	Sabarkantha	Gujarat
372.	Tarsadi	Municipality		SURAT	Gujarat
373.	Thara	Municipality		Banaskantha	Gujarat
374.	Tharad	Municipality	III	Tharad	Gujarat
375.	Thasra	Municipality		Kheda	Gujarat
376.	Umbergaon	Municipality	IV	Valsad	Gujarat

1	2	3	4	5	6
377.	Vadali	Municipality	IV	Sabarkantha	Gujarat
378.	Vallabhipur	Municipality		Bhavnagar	Gujarat
379.	Vanthli	Municipality	IV	Junagadh	Gujarat
380.	Vijapur	Municipality	III	Mehsana	Gujarat
381.	Visavadar	Municipality	IV	Junagadh	Gujarat
382.	Kapadwanj	Municipality	III	Kheda	Gujarat
383.	Bhanvad	Municipality	IV	Jamnagar	Gujarat
384.	Gandevi	Nagar Palika	IV	Gandhinagar	Gujarat
385.	Lathi	Nagar Palika		Gandhinagar	Gujarat
386.	Shimla	Municipal Corporation	I C	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
387.	Baddi	Municipal Council	III	Solan	Himachal Pradesh
388.	Bilaspur	Municipal Council	IV	Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh
389.	Chamba	Municipal Council	III	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh
390.	Dalhousie	Municipal Council	IV	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh
391.	Dharamshala	Municipal Council	IV	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh
392.	Ghumarwin	Municipal Council	IV	Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh
393.	Hamirpur	Municipal Council	IV	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh
394.	Kangra	Municipal Council	IV	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh
395.	Kulu	Municipal Council	IV	Kuilu	Himachal Pradesh
396.	Manali	Municipal Council	IV	Kudu	Himachal Pradesh
397.	Mandi	Municipal Council	III	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
398.	Nagrota	Municipal Council	IV	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh
399.	Nahan	Municipal Council	III	Sirmour	Himachal Pradesh
400.	Nalagarh	Municipal Council	IV	Solan	Himachal Pradesh
401.	Nurpur	Municipal Council	IV	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh
402.	Palampur	Municipal Council	IV	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh
403.	Paonta	Municipal Council	IV	Sirmour	Himachal Pradesh
404.	Parwanoo	Municipal Council	IV	Solan	Himachal Pradesh
405.	Rampur	Municipal Council	IV	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
406.	Rohroo	Municipal Council	IV	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh



1	2	3	4	5	6
407.	Solan	Municipal Council	III	Solan	Himachal Pradesh
408.	Sri Nainadevi	Municipal Council		Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh
409.	Sundernagar	Municipal Council	III	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
410.	Theog	Municipal Council	IV	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
411.	Una	Municipal Council	IV	Una	Himachal Pradesh
412.	Arki	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Solan	Himachal Pradesh
413.	Banjar	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Kudu	Himachal Pradesh
414.	Bhotta	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh
415.	Bhuntar	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh
416.	Chawari	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh
417.	Choupal	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
418.	Dehra	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh
419.	Doulatpur	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Una	Himachal Pradesh
420.	Gagret	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Una	Himachal Pradesh
421.	Jawalamukhi	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh
422.	Jogindernagar	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
423.	Jubbal	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
424.	Kotkhai	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
425.	Mehatpur	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Una	Himachal Pradesh
426.	Naduan	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh
427.	Narkanda	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
428.	Rajgarh	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Sirmour	Himachal Pradesh
429.	Rewalsar	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
430.	Santokhgarh	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Una	Himachal Pradesh
431.	Sarkaghat	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
432.	Sujanpur	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh
433.	Seoni	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
434.	Talai	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh
435.	Bangalore	Municipal Corporation	I A		Karnataka
436.	Belgaum	Municipal Corporation	I C		Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5	6
437.	Bellary	Municipal Corporation	I C		Karnataka
438.	Davangere	Municipal Corporation	I C		Karnataka
439.	Gulbarga	Municipal Corporation	I C		Karnataka
440.	Hubli-Dharwad	Municipal Corporation	I C		Karnataka
441.	Mangalore	Municipal Corporation	I C	Mangalore	Karnataka
442.	Mysore	Municipal Corporation	I C	Mysore	Karnataka
443.	Tumkur	Municipal Corporation	I C		Karnataka
444.	Bagalkote	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
445.	Basavakalyan	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
446.	Bhadravathi	Municipal Council			Karnataka
447.	Bidar	Municipal Council	I C		Karnataka
448.	Bijapur	Municipal Council	I C		Karnataka
449.	Chamarajnar	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
450.	Chennapatna	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
451.	Chikballapur	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
452.	Chikmaglur	Municipal Council	I C		Karnataka
453.	Chinthamani	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
454.	Chitradurga	Municipal Council	I C		Karnataka
455.	Dandeli	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
456.	Doddaballapur	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
457.	Gadag	Municipal Council			Karnataka
458.	Gangavathi	Municipal Council	I C		Karnataka
459.	Gokok	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
460.	Harihara	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
461.	Hassan	Municipal Council	I C		Karnataka
462.	Haveri	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
463.	HOspet	Municipal Council	I C		Karnataka
464.	Ilkal	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
465.	Jamakhandi	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
466.	Karwar	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5	6
467.	KGF	Municipal Council			Karnataka
468.	Kolar	Municipal Council	I C		Karnataka
469.	Kollegal	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
470.	Kopal	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
471.	Madikeri	Municipal Council	III		Karnataka
472.	Mandya	Municipal Council	I C		Karnataka
473.	Nippani	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
474.	Rabakabi Bhannahati	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
475.	Raichur	Municipal Council	I C		Karnataka
476.	Ramnagar	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
477.	Ranebennur	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
478.	Sagar	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
479.	Shahabad	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
480.	Shimoga	Municipal Council	I C		Karnataka
481.	Sindanoor	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
482.	Sira	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
483.	Sirsi	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
484.	Tiptur	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
485.	Udupi	Municipal Council	I C		Karnataka
486.	Yadgir	Municipal Council	II		Karnataka
487.	Kochi	Municipal Corporation	I B	Ernakulam	Kerala
488.	Kollam	Municipal Corporation	I C	Kollam	Kerala
489.	Kozhikode	Municipal Corporation	I C	Kozhikode	Kerala
490.	Thiruvananthapuram	Municipal Corporation	I C	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
491.	Thrissur	Municipal Corporation	I C	Thrissur	Kerala
492.	Nilambur	Municipality		Malappuram	Kerala
493.	Adoor	Municipality	III	Pathanamthitta	Kerala
494.	Alappuzha	Municipality	I C	Alappuzha	Kerala
495.	Aluva	Municipality		Ernakulam	Kerala

1	2	3	4	5	6
496.	Angamaly	Municipality		Ernakulam	Kerala
497.	Attingal	Municipality	III	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
498.	Chalakydy	Municipality	III	Thrissur	Kerala
499.	Changanacherry	Municipality	II	Kottayam	Kerala
500.	Chavakkad	Municipality		Thrissur	Kerala
501.	Chengannur	Municipality	III	Alappuzha	Kerala
502.	Cherthala	Municipality	I C	Alappuzha	Kerala
503.	Chittur Tattamangalam	Municipality	II	Palakkad	Kerala
504.	Eloor	Municipality		Ernakulam	Kerala
505.	Guruvayur	Municipality	I C	Thrissur	Kerala
506.	Irinjalakuda	Municipality	III	Thrissur	Kerala
507.	Kalamassery	Municipality	III	Ernakulam	Kerala
508.	Kalpeta	Municipality	III	Wynad	Kerala
509.	Kanhangad	Municipality	I C	Kasargod	Kerala
510.	Kannur	Municipality	I C	Kannur	Kerala
511.	Karunagapally	Municipality		Kollam	Kerala
512.	Kasargod	Municipality	II	Kasargod	Kerala
513.	Kayamkulam	Municipality	II	Alappuzha	Kerala
514.	Kodungallur	Municipality	II	Thrissur	Kerala
515.	Koilandy	Municipality		Kozhikode	Kerala
516.	Koothuparamba	Municipality	III	Kannur	Kerala
517.	Kothamangalam	Municipality	III	Ernakulam	Kerala
518.	Kottakal	Municipality		Malappuram	Kerala
519.	Kottayam	Municipality	I C	Kottayam	Kerala
520.	Kunnamkulam	Municipality	II	Thrissur	Kerala
521.	Malappuram	Municipality	I C	Malappuram	Kerala
522.	Manjeri	Municipality		Malappuram	Kerala
523.	Maradu	Municipality		Ernakulam	Kerala
524.	Mattanur	Municipality	III	Kannur	Kerala

1	2	3	4	5	6
525.	Mavlikkarra	Municipality	III	Alappuzha	Kerala
526.	Muvattupuzha	Municipality	III	Ernakulam	Kerala
527.	Nedumangad	Municipality	II	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
528.	Neyyattinkara	Municipality	II	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
529.	Nileshwar	Municipality		Kasargod	Kerala
530.	North Paravur	Municipality		Ernakulam	Kerala
531.	Ottapalam	Municipality	III	Palakkad	Kerala
532.	Pala	Municipality	III	Kottayam	Kerala
533.	Palakkad	Municipality	I C	Palakkad	Kerala
534.	Pathanamthitta	Municipality	III	Pathanamthitta	Kerala
535.	Payannur	Municipality	II	Kannur	Kerala
536.	Perinthalamanna	Municipality	III	Malappuram	Kerala
537.	Perumbavoor	Municipality	III	Ernakulam	Kerala
538.	Ponnani	Municipality	II	Malappuram	Kerala
539.	Punalur	Municipality	III	Kollam	Kerala
540.	Shornur	Municipality	III	Palakkad	Kerala
541.	South Paravoor	Municipality		Kollam	Kerala
542.	Taliparamba	Municipality	II	Kannur	Kerala
543.	Thalasherry	Municipality		Kannur	Kerala
544.	Thiruvallla	Municipality	II	Pathanamthitta	Kerala
545.	Thodupuzha	Municipality	III	Idukky	Kerala
545.	Thrikkakara	Municipality		Ernakulam	Kerala
547.	Thripunithura	Municipality		Ernakulam	Kerala
548.	Tirur	Municipality	II	Malappuram	Kerala
549.	Vaikom	Municipality	III	Kottayam	Kerala
550.	Varkala	Municipality	III	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
551.	Vatakara	Municipality	I C	Kozhikode	Kerala
552.	Bhopal	Nagar Nigam	I B	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
553.	Gwalior	Nagar Nigam	I C	Gwaiior	Madhya Pradesh
554.	Indore	Nagar Nigam	I B	Indore	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
555.	Jabalpur	Nagar Nigam	I B	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
556.	Sagar	Nagar Nigam	I C	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
557.	Aashta	Nagar Palika	III	Sihor	Madhya Pradesh
558.	Alirajpur	Nagar Palika	III	Alirajpur	Madhya Pradesh
559.	Ambah	Nagar Palika	III	Murouna	Madhya Pradesh
560.	Banda	Nagar Palika	III	Banda	Madhya Pradesh
561.	Barwani	Nagar Palika	III	Barwani	Madhya Pradesh
562.	Begumganj	Nagar Palika	III	Raysen	Madhya Pradesh
563.	Bhadwadi	Nagar Palika	IV	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh
564.	Burhanpur	Nagar Palika	I C	Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh
565.	Byavra	Nagar Palika	IV	Rajgad	Madhya Pradesh
566.	Chatapur	Nagar Palika	I C	Chatapur	Madhya Pradesh
567.	Daabua	Nagar Palika	IV	Daabua	Madhya Pradesh
568.	Darnoh	Nagar Palika	I C	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh
569.	Deori	Nagar Palika	III	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
570.	Dewas	Nagar Palika	I C	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh
571.	Dhamua	Nagar Palika	IV	Chindhvada	Madhya Pradesh
572.	Dhar	Nagar Palika	II	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh
573.	Ganjbasouda	Nagar Palika		Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh
574.	Garkhota	Nagar Palika	III	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
575.	Guna	Nagar Palika	I C	Guna	Madhya Pradesh
576.	Harda	Nagar Palika	II	Harda	Madhya Pradesh
577.	Hatta	Nagar Palika	III	Darnoh	Madhya Pradesh
578.	Katni	Nagar Palika		Katni	Madhya Pradesh
579.	Khandwa	Nagar Palika	I C	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh
580.	Khargone	Nagar Palika	I C	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh
581.	Manawar	Nagar Palika	III	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh
582.	Mandideep	IMagar Palika	III	Raysen	Madhya Pradesh
583.	Narsimhagad	Nagar Palika	III	Rajgad	Madhya Pradesh
584.	Nepanagar	Nagar Palika	III	Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
585.	Pasaan	Nagar Palika	III	Anupapur	Madhya Pradesh
586.	Pithampur	Nagar Palika	II	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh
587.	Ragohhad	Nagar Palika	III	Guna	Madhya Pradesh
588.	Ratlam	Nagar Palika	I C	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh
589.	Raysen	Nagar Palika	III	Raysen	Madhya Pradesh
590.	Rehli	Nagar Palika	III	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
591.	Rewa	Nagar Palika	I C	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh
592.	Saindhavi	Nagar Palika		Dhar	Madhya Pradesh
593.	Sanawad	Nagar Palika	III	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh
594.	Sarangpur	Nagar Palika	III	Rajgad	Madhya Pradesh
595.	Sarni	Nagar Palika	II	Baitul	Madhya Pradesh
596.	Satna	Nagar Palika	I C	Satna	Madhya Pradesh
597.	Sihor	Nagar Palika	III	Sihor	Madhya Pradesh
598.	Singrauli	Nagar Palika	I C	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh
599.	Sironj	Nagar Palika	III	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh
600.	Ujjain	Nagar Palika	I C	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
601.	Aamla	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Baitul	Madhya Pradesh
602.	Agar-Malwa	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Shajapur	Madhya Pradesh
603.	Amarvada	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Chindhvada	Madhya Pradesh
604.	Anupapur	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Anupapur	Madhya Pradesh
605.	Ashok Nagar	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Ashok nagar	Madhya Pradesh
606.	Bairasiya	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
607.	Baitul	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Baitul	Madhya Pradesh
608.	Balaghat	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh
609.	Bandanagar	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Bandanagar	Madhya Pradesh
610.	Bijuri	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Anupapur	Madhya Pradesh
611.	Bina Itawa	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
612.	Chanderi	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Ashok nagar	Madhya Pradesh
613.	Chindhvada	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Chindhvada	Madhya Pradesh
614.	Choree	Nagar Palika Parishad		Chindhvada	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
615.	Dabra	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
616.	Datia	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Datia	Madhya Pradesh
617.	Dhanpuri	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Shahadol	Madhya Pradesh
618.	Dogarparasiya	Nagar Palika Parishad		Chindhvada	Madhya Pradesh
619.	Gadarwara	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Narsimhapur	Madhya Pradesh
620.	Gohad	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Banda	Madhya Pradesh
621.	Hoshangabad	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh
622.	Itassi	Nagar Palika Parishad		Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh
623.	Javra	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh
624.	Junnardeev	Nagar Palika Parishad		Chindhvada	Madhya Pradesh
625.	Kareli	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Narsimhapur	Madhya Pradesh
626.	khachorad	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
627.	Khuria	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
628.	Kolar	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
629.	Kotama	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Anupapur	Madhya Pradesh
630.	Mahidpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
631.	Malajkhand	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh
632.	Mandla	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh
633.	Mandsaur	Nagar Palika Parishad		Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh
634.	Mehar	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Satna	Madhya Pradesh
635.	Multai	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Baitul	Madhya Pradesh
636.	Murouna	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Murouna	Madhya Pradesh
637.	Naagada	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
638.	Nainpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh
639.	Naogabn	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Chatapur	Madhya Pradesh
640.	Narsimhapur	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Narsimhapur	Madhya Pradesh
641.	Nimich	Nagar Palika Parishad		Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
642.	Panagar	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
643.	Pandurana	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Chindhvada	Madhya Pradesh
644.	Patna	Nagar Palika Parishad		Patna	Madhya Pradesh



1	2	3	4	5	6
645.	Pipariya	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh
646.	Porasa	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Murouna	Madhya Pradesh
647.	Sablangd	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Murouna	Madhya Pradesh
648.	Shahadol	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Shahadol	Madhya Pradesh
649.	Shajapur	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Shajapur	Madhya Pradesh
650.	Shivapuri	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Shivapuri	Madhya Pradesh
651.	Shopur	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Shopur	Madhya Pradesh
652.	Shujalpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Shajapur	Madhya Pradesh
653.	Sidhi	Nagar Palika	III	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh
654.	Sihora	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
655.	Sivani	Nagar Palika Parishad		Sivani	Madhya Pradesh
656.	Sivani Malwa	Nagar Palika Parishad		Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh
657.	Somsar	Nagar Palika Parishad		Chindhvada	Madhya Pradesh
658.	Tikamargh	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Tikamargh	Madhya Pradesh
659.	Umariya	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Umariya	Madhya Pradesh
660.	Varasivani	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh
661.	Vidisha	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh
662.	Ahmednagar	Municipal Corporation	I C	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra
663.	Akola	Municipal Corporation	I C	Akola	Maharashtra
664.	Amravathi	Municipal Corporation	I C	Amravathi	Maharashtra
665.	Aurangabad	Municipal Corporation	I C	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
666.	Bhivandi-Nijampur	Municipal Corporation	I C	Thane	Maharashtra
667.	Dhule	Municipal Corporation	I C	Dhule	Maharashtra
668.	Jalgaon	Municipal Corporation	I C	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
669.	Kalyan Dombivli	Municipal Corporation		Thane	Maharashtra
670.	Kolhapur	Municipal Corporation	I C	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
671.	Malegaon	Municipal Corporation	I C	Nashik	Maharashtra
672.	Mira Bhayander	Municipal Corporation		Thane	Maharashtra
673.	Mumbai	Municipal Corporation	I A	Mumbai	Maharashtra
674.	Nagpur	Municipal Corporation	I B	Nagpur	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5	6
675	Nanded	Municipal Corporation	I C	Nanded	Maharashtra
676	Nashik	Municipal Corporation	I B	Nashik	Maharashtra
677	Navi Mumbai	Municipal Corporation	II	Thane	Maharashtra
678	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Municipal Corporation		Pune	Maharashtra
679	Pune	Municipal Corporation	I B	Pune	Maharashtra
680	Sangli-Miraj and Kupwad	Municipal Corporation	I C	Sangli	Maharashtra
681	Solapur	Municipal Corporation	I C	Solapur	Maharashtra
682	Thane	Municipal Corporation		Thane	Maharashtra
683	Ulhasnagar	Municipal Corporation		Thane	Maharashtra
684	Vasai-Virar	Municipal Corporation	I C	Thane	Maharashtra
685	Aarvi	Nagar Palika	III	Wardha	Maharashtra
686	Aashta	Nagar Palika	III	Sangli	Maharashtra
687	Achalpur	Nagar Palika		Amravathi	Maharashtra
688	Ahmedpur	Nagar Palika	III	Latur	Maharashtra
689	Akkalkot	Nagar Palika	III	Solapur	Maharashtra
690	Akot	Nagar Palika	II	Akola	Maharashtra
691	Alandi	Nagar Palika	IV	Pune	Maharashtra
692	Alibaug	Nagar Palika	IV	Raigad	Maharashtra
693	Amalner	Nagar Palika	II	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
694	Ambad	Nagar Palika	III	Jalna	Maharashtra
695	Ambejogai	Nagar Palika	II	Beed	Maharashtra
696	Ambernath	Nagar Palika		Thane	Maharashtra
687	Anjangaon	Nagar Palika	II	Amravathi	Maharashtra
698	Ausa	Nagar Palika	III	Latur	Maharashtra
699	Badlapur	Nagar Palika		Thane	Maharashtra
700	Balapur	Nagar Palika	III	Akola	Maharashtra
701	Ballarpur	Nagar Palika	II	Chandrapur	Maharashtra
702	Baramati	Nagar Palika	II	Pune	Maharashtra
703	Barshi	Nagar Palika	I C	Solapur	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5	6
704.	Basmatnagar	Nagar Palika	II	Hingoli	Maharashtra
705.	Beed	Nagar Palika		Beed	Maharashtra
706.	Bhadgaon	Nagar Palika		Jalgaon	Maharashtra
707.	Bhadravathi	Nagar Palika	II	Chandrapur	Maharashtra
708.	Bhagur	Nagar Palika		Nashik	Maharashtra
709.	Bhandara	Nagar Palika	II	Bhandara	Maharashtra
710.	Bhokar	Nagar Palika		Nanded	Maharashtra
711.	Bhokardhan	Nagar Palika	IV	Jalna	Maharashtra
712.	Bhooma	Nagar Palika	IV	Osmanabad	Maharashtra
713.	Bhor	Nagar Palika	IV	Pune	Maharashtra
714.	Bhusaval	Nagar Palika	I C	Jalgaon	Maharashtra.
715.	Biloli	Nagar Palika	IV	Nanded	Maharashtra
716.	Brahmapuri	Nagar Palika	III	Chandrapur	Maharashtra
717.	Buldana	Nagar Palika	II	Buldana	Maharashtra
718.	Chalisingaon	Nagar Palika	II	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
719.	Chandrapur	Nagar Palika	I C	Chandrapur	Maharashtra
720.	Chandur Bazar	Nagar Palika	IV	Amravathi	Maharashtra
721.	Chandur Railway	Nagar Palika	IV	Amravathi	Maharashtra
722.	Chikaldara	Nagar Palika	IV	Amravathi	Maharashtra
723.	Chikhali	Nagar Palika	III	Buldana	Maharashtra
724.	Chiplun	Nagar Palika	III	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
725.	Chopda	Nagar Palika	II	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
726.	Dahanu	Nagar Palika	III	Thane	Maharashtra
727.	Daryapur	Nagar Palika	III	Amravathi	Maharashtra
728.	Daund	Nagar Palika	III	Pune	Maharashtra
729.	Deglur	Nagar Palika	III	Nanded	Maharashtra
730.	Desaigunj	Nagar Palika	III	Gadhchiroli	Maharashtra
731.	Deulgaon-Raja	Nagar Palika	III	Buldana	Maharashtra
732.	Devli	Nagar Palika	IV	Wardha	Maharashtra
733.	Dewalli Pravra	Nagar Palika	III	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5	6
734.	Dhamangaon	Nagar Palika	III	Amravathi	Maharashtra
735.	Dharangaon	Nagar Palika	III	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
736.	Dharmabad	Nagar Palika	III	Nanded	Maharashtra
737.	Dharvaa	Nagar Palika	III	Yavatmaal	Maharashtra
738.	Digras	Nagar Palika	III	Yavatmaal	Maharashtra
739.	Dondaicha-Varvada	Nagar Palika	III	Dhule	Maharashtra
740.	Dudhani	Nagar Palika	IV	Solapur	Maharashtra
741.	Erandol	Nagar Palika	III	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
742.	Faizapur	Nagar Palika	III	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
743.	Gaatanji	Nagar Palika	IV	Yavatmaal	Maharashtra
744.	Gadchiroli	Nagar Palika	III	Gadhchiroli	Maharashtra
745.	Gadhinglaj	Nagar Palika	III	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
746.	Gangakhed	Nagar Palika	III	Parbhani	Maharashtra
747.	Gangapur	Nagar Palika	III	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
748.	Gevrai	Nagar Palika	III	Beed	Maharashtra
749.	Gondia	Nagar Palika		Gondia	Maharashtra
750.	Hadhgaon	Nagar Palika	III	Nanded	Maharashtra
751.	Hinganghat	Nagar Palika	II	Wardha	Maharashtra
752.	Hingoli	Nagar Palika	II	Hingoli	Maharashtra
753.	Ichalkaranji	Nagar Palika	I C	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
754.	Igatpuri	Nagar Palika	III	Nashik	Maharashtra
755.	Indapur	Nagar Palika	III	Pune	Maharashtra
756.	Islampur	Nagar Palika		Sangli	Maharashtra
757.	Jaisinghpur	Nagar Palika	III	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
758.	Jalgaon	Nagar Palika	I C	Buldana	Maharashtra
759.	Jalna	Nagar Palika	I C	Jalna	Maharashtra
760.	Jamner	Nagar Palika		Jalgaon	Maharashtra
761.	Jawhar	Nagar Palika	IV	Thane	Maharashtra
762.	Jejuri	Nagar Palika	IV	Pune	Maharashtra
763.	Jinthur	Nagar Palika	III	Parbhani	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5	6
764.	Junnar	Nagar Palika	III	Pune	Maharashtra
765.	Kaagal	Nagar Palika	III	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
766.	Kaaranja	Nagar Palika	II	Vashim	Maharashtra
767.	Kalamb	Nagar Palika	III	Osmanabad	Maharashtra
768.	Kalmarturi	Nagar Palika	III	Hingoli	Maharashtra
769.	Kalmeshwar	Nagar Palika	IV	Nagpur	Maharashtra
770.	Kamthi	Nagar Palika		Nagpur	Maharashtra
771.	Kandhar	Nagar Palika	III	Nanded	Maharashtra
772.	Kannad	Nagar Palika	III	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
773.	Karad	Nagar Palika	II	Satara	Maharashtra
774.	Karjat	Nagar Palika	III	Raigad	Maharashtra
775.	Katol	Nagar Palika	III	Nagpur	Maharashtra
776.	Khamgaon	Nagar Palika	II	Buldana	Maharashtra
777.	Khapa	Nagar Palika	IV	Nagpur	Maharashtra
778.	Khed	Nagar Palika	IV	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
779.	Khopoli	Nagar Palika	II	Raigad	Maharashtra
780.	Khultabad	Nagar Palika	IV	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
781.	Kille-Dharur	Nagar Palika		Beed	Maharashtra
782.	Kinwat	Nagar Palika	III	Nanded	Maharashtra
783.	Kopargaon	Nagar Palika	II	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra
784.	Kundalwadi	Nagar Palika	IV	Nanded	Maharashtra
785.	Kuradwad	Nagar Palika	III	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
786.	Kurduwadi	Nagar Palika	III	Solapur	Maharashtra
787.	Latur	Nagar Palika	I C	Latur	Maharashtra
788.	Loha	Nagar Palika	III	Nanded	Maharashtra
789.	Lonar	Nagar Palika	III	Buldana	Maharashtra
790.	Lonavla	Nagar Palika	II	Pune	Maharashtra
791.	Mahabaleshwar	Nagar Palika	IV	Satara	Maharashtra
792.	Mahad	Nagar Palika	III	Raigad	Maharashtra
793.	Maindargi	Nagar Palika	IV	Solapur	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5	6
794.	Majalgaon	Nagar Palika	III	Beed	Maharashtra
795.	Malkapur	Nagar Palika	IV	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
796.	Malkapur	Nagar Palika	IV	Buldana	Maharashtra
797.	Malwan	Nagar Palika	IV	Sindhurg	Maharashtra
798.	Mangaloorpeer	Nagar Palika	III	Vashim	Maharashtra
799.	Mangalveda	Nagar Palika	III	Solapur	Maharashtra
800.	Manmad	Nagar Palika	II	Nashik	Maharashtra
801.	Manvath	Nagar Palika	III	Parbhani	Maharashtra
802.	Matheran Giristhan	Nagar Palika	IV	Raigad	Maharashtra
803.	Meherkar	Nagar Palika	III	Buldana	Maharashtra
804.	Mhaswad	Nagar Palika	III	Satara	Maharashtra
805.	Mohpa	Nagar Palika	IV	Nagpur	Maharashtra
806.	Mool	Nagar Palika	III	Chandrapur	Maharashtra
807.	Morshi	Nagar Palika	III	Amravathi	Maharashtra
808.	Mowad	Nagar Palika	IV	Nagpur	Maharashtra
809.	Mudkhed	Nagar Palika	IV	Nanded	Maharashtra
810.	Mukhed	Nagar Palika	III	Nanded	Maharashtra
811.	Murgud	Nagar Palika	IV	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
812.	Murtijapiir	Nagar Palika	III	Akola	Maharashtra
813.	Murud-Janjira	Nagar Palika	IV	Raigad	Maharashtra
814.	Murum	Nagar Palika	IV	Osmanabad	Maharashtra
815.	Naldurg	Nagar Palika	IV	Osmanabad	Maharashtra
816.	Nandgaon	Nagar Palika	III	Nashik	Maharashtra
817.	Nandura	Nagar Palika	III	Buldana	Maharashtra
818.	Nandurbar	Nagar Palika	II	Nandurbar	Maharashtra
819.	Narkhed	Nagar Palika	III	Nagpur	Maharashtra
820.	Navapur	Nagar Palika	III	Nandurbar	Maharashtra
821.	Nilang	Nagar Palika	III	Latur	Maharashtra
822.	Osmanabad	Nagar Palika	II	Osmanabad	Maharashtra
823.	Pachora	Nagar Palika	III	Jalgaon	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5	6
824.	Paithan	Nagar Palika	III	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
825.	Palghar	Nagar Palika	II	Thane	Maharashtra
826.	Panchgani-Giristhan	Nagar Palika	IV	Satara	Maharashtra
827.	Pandharkavda	Nagar Palika	III	Yavatmaal	Maharashtra
828.	Pandharpur	Nagar Palika	II	Solapur	Maharashtra
829.	Panhaala Giristhan	Nagar Palika	IV	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
830.	Panvel	Nagar Palika	I C	Raigad	Maharashtra
831.	Paranda	Nagar Palika	IV	Osmanabad	Maharashtra
832.	Parbhani	Nagar Palika	I C	Parbhani	Maharashtra
833.	Parli-Baidyanath	Nagar Palika	II	Beed	Maharashtra
834.	Parola	Nagar Palika	III	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
835.	Partur	Nagar Palika	III	Jalna	Maharashtra
836.	Pathardi	Nagar Palika	IV	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra
837.	Pathri	Nagar Palika	III	Parbhani	Maharashtra
838.	Pathur	Nagar Palika	III	Akola	Maharashtra
839.	Pavani	Nagar Palika	III	Bhandara	Maharashtra
840.	Pen	Nagar Palika	III	Raigad	Maharashtra
841.	Phaltan	Nagar Palika	II	Satara	Maharashtra
842.	Pulgaon	Nagar Palika	III	Wardha	Maharashtra
843.	Purna	Nagar Palika	III	Parbhani	Maharashtra
844.	Pusad	Nagar Palika	II	Yavatmaal	Maharashtra
845.	Rahimatpur	Nagair Palika	IV	Satara	Maharashtra
846.	Rahuri	Nagar Palika	III	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra
847.	Rajapur	Nagar Palika	IV	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
848.	Rajura	Nagar Palika	III	Chandrapur	Maharashtra
349.	Ramala	Nagar Palika		Solapur	Maharashtra
850.	Ramtek	Nagar Palika	III	Nagpur	Maharashtra
851.	Rathadi	Nagar Palika		Ahmednagar	Maharashtra
852.	Ratnagiri	Nagar Palika	II	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
853.	Ravera	Nagar Palika		Jalgaon	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5	6
854.	Risoda	Nagar Palika		Vashim	Maharashtra
855.	Roha	Nagar Palika	IV	Raigad	Maharashtra
856.	Sangamner	Nagar Palika	II	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra
857.	Sangola	Nagar Palika	III	Solapur	Maharashtra
858.	Saswad	Nagar Palika	III	Pune	Maharashtra
859.	Sataan	Nagar Palika	III	Nashik	Maharashtra
860.	Satara	Nagar Palika		Satara	Maharashtra
861.	Saveda	Nagar Palika	IV	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
862.	Sawaner	Nagar Palika	III	Nagpur	Maharashtra
863.	Sawantwadi	Nagar Palika	III	Sindhurg	Maharashtra
864.	Selu	Nagar Palika		Parbhani	Maharashtra
865.	Shahada	Nagar Palika	III	Nandurbar	Maharashtra
866.	Shemdurjana	Nagar Palika	III	Amravathi	Maharashtra
867.	Shevgaon	Nagar Palika	II	Buldana	Maharashtra
868.	Shirpur-Varvade	Nagar Palika	II	Dhule	Maharashtra
869.	Shirur	Nagar Palika	III	Pune	Maharashtra
870.	Sillod	Nagar Palika	III	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
871.	Sindhi Railway	Nagar Palika		Wardha	Maharashtra
872.	Sindhkhed Raja	Nagar Palika	IV	Buldana	Maharashtra
873.	Sinnar	Nagar Palika	III	Nashik	Maharashtra
874.	Sonpeth	Nagar Palika	IV	Parbhani	Maharashtra
875.	Srigondha	Nagar Palika		Ahmednagar	Maharashtra
876.	Srirampur	Nagar Palika	II	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra
877.	Srivardhan	Nagar Palika	IV	Raigad	Maharashtra
878.	Talegaon-Dabhade	Nagar Palika	III	Pune	Maharashtra
879.	Taloda	Nagar Palika	III	Nandurbar	Maharashtra
880.	Tasgaon	Nagar Palika	III	Sangli	Maharashtra
881.	Telhara	Nagar Palika	IV	Akola	Maharashtra
882.	Thiroda	Nagar Palika	III	Gondia	Maharashtra
883.	Triambakeshwar	Nagar Palika		Nashik	Maharashtra



1	2	3	4	5	6
884.	Tuljapur	Nagar Palika	III	Osmanabad	Maharashtra
885.	Tumsar	Nagar Palika	III	Bhandara	Maharashtra
886.	Udgir	Nagar Palika	II	Latur	Maharashtra
887.	Umarga	Nagar Palika	III	Osmanabad	Maharashtra
888.	Umari	Nagar Palika	IV	Nanded	Maharashtra
889.	Umardhed	Nagar Palika	III	Yavatmaal	Maharashtra
890.	Umred	Nagar Palika	III	Nagpur	Maharashtra
891.	Uran	IMagar Palika	II	Raigad	Maharashtra
892.	Vadgaon	Nagar Palika	III	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
893.	Vai	Nagar Palika	III	Satara	Maharashtra
894.	Vaijapur	Nagar Palika	III	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
895.	Vani	Nagar Palika	II	Yavatmaal	Maharashtra
896.	Varora	Nagar Palika	III	Chandrapur	Maharashtra
897.	Varud	Nagar Palika	III	Amravathi	Maharashtra
898.	Vashim	Nagar Palika	II	Vashim	Maharashtra
899.	Vegurie	Nagar Palika	IV	Sindhurg	Maharashtra
900.	Vita	Nagar Palika	III	Sangli	Maharashtra
901.	Wardha	Nagar Palika	I C	Wardha	Maharashtra
902.	Yavatmaal	Nagar Palika	I C	Yavatmaal	Maharashtra
903.	Yavla	Nagar Palika	III	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
904.	Yevla	Nagar Palika	III	Nashik	Maharashtra
905.	Dapoli	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
906.	Kankavali	Nagar Panchayat	IV	Sindhurg	Maharashtra
907.	Kej	Nagar Panchayat		Beed	Maharashtra
908.	Malapur	Nagar Panchayat		Satara	Maharashtra
909.	Ner Nawabpur	Nagar Panchayat		Yavatmaal	Maharashtra
910.	Shirdi	Nagar Panchayat	III	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra
911.	Bhubaneswar	Municipal Corporation	I C	Khurdha	Odisha
912.	Cuttack	Municipal Corporation	I C	Cuttack-Dist	Odisha
913.	Berhampur	Municipal Corporation		Ganjam	Odisha

1	2	3	4	5	6
914.	Anandapur	Municipality	III	Keonjhar	Odisha
915.	Angul	Municipality	III	Angul	Odisha
916.	Balasore	Municipality		Balasore	Odisha
917.	Bargarh	Municipality	II	Baragarh	Odisha
918.	Barbil	Municipality	II	Keonjhar	Odisha
919.	Baripada	Municipality	I C	Mayurbhanj	Odisha
920.	Belphar	Municipality	III	Jharsuguda	Odisha
921.	Bhadrak	Municipality	II	Bhadrak	Odisha
922.	Bhawanipatna	Municipality	II	Kalahandi	Odisha
923.	Biriamitrapur	Municipality	III	Sundergarh-Dist	Odisha
924.	Bolangir	Municipality	II	Bolangir-Dist	Odisha
925.	Brajaraj Nagar	Municipality	II	Jharsuguda	Odisha
926.	Choudwar	Municipality		Cuttack-Dist	Odisha
927.	Deogarh	Municipality	III	Degarh-Dist	Odisha
928.	Dhenkanal	Municipality	II	Dhenkanal	Odisha
929.	Jagatsinghpur	Municipality	III	Jagatsinghpur	Odisha
930.	Jaipur	Municipality	III	Jajpur-Dist	Odisha
931.	Jatni	Municipality	II	Khurdha	Odisha
932.	Jeypore	Municipality	II	Korput-Dist	Odisha
933.	Jodha	Municipality	III	Keonjhar	Odisha
934.	Jharsagudha	Municipality	II	Jharsuguda	Odisha
935.	Keonjhragarh	Municipality		Keonjhar	Odisha
936.	Kendrapara	Municipality	III	Kendrapara-Dist	Odisha
937.	Khurdha	Municipality	III	Khurdha	Odisha
938.	Nawarangapur	Municipality	III	Nawarnagpur	Odisha
939.	Paradeep	Municipality	II	Jagatsinghpur	Odisha
940.	paralakhemundi	Municipality	III	Gajapati-Dist	Odisha
941.	Phulbani	Municipality	III	Pulbani-Dist	Odisha
942.	Puri	Municipality	I C	Puri-Dist	Odisha
943.	Rajganpur	Municipality	III	Sundergarh-Dist	Odisha

1	2	3	4	5	6
944.	Rayagada	Municipality	II	Rayagada-Dist	Odisha
945.	Rourkela	Municipality	I C	Sundergarh-Dist	Odisha
946.	Sambalpur	Municipality	I C	Sambalpur-Dist	Odisha
947.	Sonepur	Municipality	IV	Subarnapur	Odisha
948.	Sundergarh	Municipality	III	Sundergarh-Dist	Odisha
949.	Talcher	Municipality	III	Angul	Odisha
950.	Vyasnagar	Municipality		Jajpur-Dist	Odisha
951.	Aska	Notified Area Council	III	Ganjam	Odisha
952.	Athagarh	Notified Area Council	IV	Cuttack-Dist	Odisha
953.	Athamaliik	Notified Area Council	IV	Angul	Odisha
954.	Balimela	Notified Area Council	IV	Malkangiri-Dist	Odisha
955.	Balugaon	Notified Area Council	IV	Khurdha	Odisha
956.	Banki	Notified Area Council	IV	Cuttack-Dist	Odisha
957.	Banapur	Notified Area Council	IV	Khurdha	Odisha
958.	Barapali	Notified Area Council	IV	Baragarh	Odisha
959.	Basudevpur	Notified Area Council	III	Bhadrak	Odisha
960.	Belanguntha	Notified Area Council	IV	Ganjam	Odisha
961.	Bhanjanagar	Notified Area Council	IV	Ganjam	Odisha
962.	Bhuban	Notified Area Council	III	Dhenkanal	Odisha
963.	Binika	Notified Area Council	IV	Subarnapur	Odisha
964.	Boudhgarh	Notified Area Council	IV	Boudhgarh-Dist	Odisha
965.	Bugudha	Notified Area Council	IV	Ganjam	Odisha
966.	Burla	Notified Area Council		Sambalpur-Dist	Odisha
967.	Chatrapur	Notified Area Council	III	Ganjam	Odisha
968.	Chikiti	Notified Area Council	IV	Ganjam	Odisha
969.	Digapahan	Notified Area Council	IV	Ganjam	Odisha
970.	G. Udayagiri	Notified Area Council	IV	Phulbani-Dist	Odisha
971.	Ganjam	Notified Area Council	IV	Ganjam	Odisha
972.	Gopalpur	Notified Area Council	IV	Ganjam	Odisha
973.	Gudari	Notified Area Council	IV	Rayagada-Dist	Odisha

1	2	3	4	5	6
974.	Gunpur	Notified Area Council	III	Rayagada-Dist	Odisha
975.	Hinjilikatu	Notified Area Council	III	Ganjam	Odisha
976.	Hirakud	Notified Area Council		Sambalpur-Dist	Odisha
977.	Jaleswar	Notified Area Council	III	Balasore	Odisha
978.	Junagarh	Notified Area Council	IV	Kalahandi	Odisha
979.	Kamakshynagar	Notified Area Council	IV	Dhenkanal	Odisha
980.	Kantabanji	Notified Area Council	III	Balangir	Odisha
981.	Karanjia	Notified Area Council	III	Mayurbhanj	Odisha
982.	Kasinagar	Notified Area Council	IV	Gajapati-Dist	Odisha
983.	Kabisuryanagar	Notified Area Council	IV	Ganjam	Odisha
984.	Kesinga	Notified Area Council	IV	Kalahandi	Odisha
985.	Khallikote	Notified Area Council	IV	Ganjam	Odisha
986.	Khandapara	Notified Area Council	HI	Nayagarh-Dist	Odisha
987.	Khariar Road	Notified Area Council	IV	Nuapada-Dist	Odisha
988.	Khariar	Notified Area Council	IV	Nuapada-Dist	Odisha
989.	Kodala	Notified Area Council	IV	Ganjam	Odisha
990.	Konark	Notified Area Council	IV	Puri-Dist	Odisha
991.	Koraput	Notified Area Council	III	Korput-Dist	Odisha
992.	Kotpad	Notified Area Council	IV	Korput-Dist	Odisha
993.	Kuchinda	Notified Area Council	IV	Sambalpur-Dist	Odisha
994.	Malkangiri	Notified Area Council	III	Malkangiri-Dist	Odisha
995.	Nayagarh	Notified Area Council	IV	Nayagarh-Dist	Odisha
996.	Nilagiri	Notified Area Council	IV	Balasore	Odisha
997.	Nimapara	Notified Area Council	IV	Puri-Dist	Odisha
998.	Padmapur	Notified Area Council	IV	Baragarh	Odisha
999.	Patnagarh	Notified Area Council	IV	Balangir	Odisha
1000.	Pattamundai	Notified Area Council	III	Kendrapara-Dist	Odisha
1001.	Pipili NAC	Notified Area Council	IV	Puri-Dist	Odisha
1002.	Polasara NAC	Notified Area Council	IV	Ganjam	Odisha
1003.	Purusottampur NAC	Notified Area Council	IV	Ganjam	Odisha

1	2	3	4	5	6
1004.	Rairangapur NAC	Notified Area Council	III	Mahurbanja-Dist	Odisha
1005.	Rambha NAC	Notified Area Council	IV	Ganjam	Odisha
1006.	Rairakhol NAC	Notified Area Council		Sambalpur-Dist	Odisha
1007.	Soro NAC	Notified Area Council	III	Balasore	Odisha
1008.	Sorada NAC	Notified Area Council	IV	Ganjam	Odisha
1009.	Sunabeda NAC	Notified Area Council	II	Korput-Dist	Odisha
1010.	Tarabha NAC	Notified Area Council	IV	Subarnapur	Odisha
1011.	Titlagarh NAC	Notified Area Council	III	Balangir	Odisha
1012.	Udala NAC	Notified Area Council	IV	Mayurbhanj	Odisha
1013.	Umerkote NAC	Notified Area Council	III	Nawarnagpur	Odisha
1014.	Aimer	Municipal Corporation	I C	Ajmer	Rajasthan
1015.	Jaipur	Municipal Corporation	I B	Jaipur	Rajasthan
1016.	Jodhpur	Municipal Corporation	I C	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
1017.	Kota	Municipal Corporation	I C	Kota	Rajasthan
1018.	Abu road	Municipal Board	III	Sirohi	Rajasthan
1019.	Aklera	Municipal Board	IV	Jhalawar	Rajasthan
1020.	Anta	Municipal Board	III	Baran	Rajasthan
1021.	Anupgarh	Municipal Board	III	Ganganagar	Rajasthan
1022.	Asind	Municipal Board	IV	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
1023.	Badi Sadri	Municipal Board	IV	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
1024.	Baggad	Municipal Board	IV	Udaipur	Rajasthan
1025.	Bagru	Municipal Board	III	Jaipur	Rajasthan
1026.	Bali	Municipal Board	IV	Pali	Rajasthan
1027.	Balotra	Municipal Board	II	Barmer	Rajasthan
1028.	Baran	Municipal Board	II	Baran	Rajasthan
1029.	Bari	Municipal Board	II	Dholpur	Rajasthan
1030.	Barmer	Municipal Board	II	Barmer	Rajasthan
1031.	Bayana	Municipal Board	III	Bharatpur	Rajasthan
1032.	Beawar	Municipal Board	I C	Ajmer	Rajasthan
1033.	Behror	Municipal Board	III	Aiwar	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6
1034.	Bhadra	Municipal Board	III	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan
1035.	Bhilwara	Municipal Board	I C	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
1036.	Bhinmal	Municipal Board	III	Jalore	Rajasthan
1037.	Bhiwadi	Municipal Board	III	Alwar	Rajasthan
1038.	Bhusawar	Municipal Board	IV	Bharatpur	Rajasthan
1039.	Bhwanimandi	Municipal Board	III	Jhalawar	Rajasthan
1040.	Bidasar	Municipal Board	III	Churu	Rajasthan
1041.	Bisau	Municipal Board	III	Jhujnhunu	Rajasthan
1042.	Chaksu	Municipal Board	III	Jaipur	Rajasthan
1043.	Chamhra	Municipal Board	III	Baran	Rajasthan
1044.	Chidawa	Municipal Board	III	Jhujnhunu	Rajasthan
1045.	Chomu	Municipal Board	II	Jaipur	Rajasthan
1046.	Chotisadri	Municipal Board	IV	Pratapgarh	Rajasthan
1047.	Dausa	Municipal Board	II	Dausa	Rajasthan
1048.	Deeg	Municipal Board	III	Bharatpur	Rajasthan
1049.	Deshnok	Municipal Board	IV	Bikaner	Rajasthan
1050.	Dholpur	Municipal Board	III	Dholpur	Rajasthan
1051.	Dungagarh	Municipal Board	III	Bikaner	Rajasthan
1052.	Dungarpur	Municipal Board	III	Dungarpur	Rajasthan
1053.	Fatehpur	Municipal Board	II	Sikar	Rajasthan
1054.	Fathenagar	Municipal Board	IV	Udaipur	Rajasthan
1055.	Gajhsinghpur	Municipal Board	IV	Ganganagar	Rajasthan
1056.	Gangapur	Municipal Board	IV	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
1057.	Gulabpura	Municipal Board	III	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
1058.	Hanumangarh	Municipal Board	I C	Hanuimangarh	Rajasthan
1059.	Indergarh	Municipal Board		Bundi	Rajasthan
1060.	Jaisalmer	Municipal Board	II	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
1061.	Jalore	Municipal Board	III	Jalore	Rajasthan
1062.	Jhajpur	Municipal Board	IV	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
1063.	Jhalawar	Municipal Board	III	Jhalawar	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6
1064.	Jhalrapatan	Municipal Board	III	Jhalawar	Rajasthan
1065.	Jhujnhunu	Municipal Board	I C	Jaipur	Rajasthan
1066.	Johner	Municipal Board	IV	Jaipur	Rajasthan
1067.	Kaithun	Municipal Board	III	Kota	Rajasthan
1068.	Kapasan	Municipal Board	IV	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
1069.	Kesrisinghpur	Municipal Board	IV	Ganganagar	Rajasthan
1070.	Khandela	Municipal Board	III	Sikar	Rajasthan
1071.	Khetri	Municipal Board	III	Jhujnhunu	Rajasthan
1072.	Kishangarh Renwal	Municipal Board	III	Jaipur	Rajasthan
1073.	Kotputli	Municipal Board	III	Jaipur	Rajasthan
1074.	Kuchera	Municipal Board	IV	Nagaur	Rajasthan
1075.	Kumher	Municipal Board	III	Bharatpur	Rajasthan
1076.	Ladnu	Municipal Board	II	Nagaur	Rajasthan
1077.	Lakheri	Municipal Board	III	Bundi	Rajasthan
1078.	Lakshingarh	Municipal Board	III	Sikar	Rajasthan
1079.	Lalsot	Municipal Board	III	Dausa	Rajasthan
1080.	Losai	Municipal Board	III	Sikar	Rajasthan
1081.	Malpura	Municipal Board	III	Tonk	Rajasthan
1082.	Mandalgarh	Municipal Board	III	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
1083.	Mandawa	Municipal Board	IV	Jhujnhunu	Rajasthan
1084.	Mangrol	Municipal Board	III	Baran	Rajasthan
1085.	Merta City	Municipal Board	III	Nagaur	Rajasthan
1086.	Mt Abu	Municipal Board	III	Sirohi	Rajasthan
1087.	Mukundgarh	Municipal Board	IV	Jhujnhunu	Rajasthan
1088.	Mundwa	Municipal Board	IV	Jhujnhunu	Rajasthan
1089.	Nagaur	Municipal Board	II	Nagaur	Rajasthan
1090.	Navalgarh	Municipal Board	II	Jhujnhunu	Rajasthan
1091.	Nawa	Municipal Board	IV	Nagaur	Rajasthan
1092.	Neemkathana	Municipal Board	III	Sikar	Rajasthan
1093.	Newai	Municipal Board	III	Tonk	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6
1094.	Nohar	Municipal Board	III	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan
1095.	Nokha	Municipal Board	III	Bikaner	Rajasthan
1096.	Padampur	Municipal Board	IV	Ganganagar	Rajasthan
1097.	Pali	Municipal Board	I C	Pali	Rajasthan
1098.	Parbatsar	Municipal Board	IV	Nagaur	Rajasthan
1099.	Phalana	Municipal Board		Pali	Rajasthan
1100.	Phulera	Municipal Board	III	Jaipur	Rajasthan
1101.	Pidawa	Municipal Board	IV	Jhalawar	Rajasthan
1102.	Pilani	Municipal Board	III	Jhujnhunu	Rajasthan
1103.	Pilibanga	Municipal Board	III	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan
1104.	Pindwara	Municipal Board	III	Sirohi	Rajasthan
1105.	Pokran	Municipal Board	IV	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
1106.	Pushkar	Municipal Board	IV	Ajmer	Rajasthan
1107.	Rajakhera	Municipal Board	III	Dholpur	Rajasthan
1108.	Rajgarh	Municipal Board	III	Rajgarh	Rajasthan
1109.	Rani	Municipal Board	IV	Pali	Rajasthan
1110.	Ratargarh	Municipal Board	IV	Churu	Rajasthan
1111.	Ringus	Municipal Board	III	Sikar	Rajasthan
1112.	Sadri	Municipal Board	III	Pali	Rajasthan
1113.	Sagwara	Municipal Board	III	Dungarpur	Rajasthan
1114.	Sambhar	Municipal Board	III	Jaipur	Rajasthan
1115.	Sanchor	Municipal Board	III	Jalore	Rajasthan
1116.	Sangod	Municipal Board	IV	Kota	Rajasthan
1117.	Sangriya	Municipal Board	III	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan
1118.	Sardulsahar	Municipal Board	III	Ganganagar	Rajasthan
1119.	Shahpura	Municipal Board	III	Alwar	Rajasthan
1120.	Shahpura	Municipal Board	III	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
1121.	Shivganj	Municipal Board		Sirohi	Rajasthan
1122.	Shri Madhopur	Municipal Board	III	Sikar	Rajasthan
1123.	Shriganganagar	Municipal Board	I C	Ganganagar	Rajasthan



1	2	3	4	5	6
1124.	Shrikaranpur	Municipal Board		Ganganagar	Rajasthan
1125.	Shrivijaynagar	Municipal Board		Ganganagar	Rajasthan
1126.	Sirohi	Municipal Board	III	Sirohi	Rajasthan
1127.	Sojat City	Municipal Board	III	Pali	Rajasthan
1128.	Sujangarh	Municipal Board	II	Churu	Rajasthan
1129.	Sumerpur	Municipal Board	III	Pali	Rajasthan
1130.	Surajgarh	Municipal Board	IV	Jhujnhunu	Rajasthan
1131.	Suratgarh	Municipal Board	II	Ganganagar	Rajasthan
1132.	Takatgarh	Municipal Board	IV	Pali	Rajasthan
1133.	Todaraisingh	Municipal Board	III	Tonk	Rajasthan
1134.	Tonk	Municipal Board	I C	Tonk	Rajasthan
1135.	Udaipurwati	Municipal Board	III	Jhujnhunu	Rajasthan
1136.	Uniyara	Municipal Board	IV	Tonk	Rajasthan
1137.	Vijaynagar	Municipal Board	III	Srigangagnagar	Rajasthan
1138.	Alwar	Municipal Council	I C	Alwar	Rajasthan
1139.	Bharatpur	Municipal Council		Bharatpur	Rajasthan
1140.	Sikar	Municipal Council	I C	Sikar	Rajasthan
1141.	Bandikui	Nagar Palika	IV	Dausa	Rajasthan
1142.	Banswara	Nagar Palika	II	Banswara	Rajasthan
1143.	Bhinder	Nagar Pallika	IV	Udaipur	Rajasthan
1144.	Bilara	Nagar Palika	III	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
1145.	Chapar	Nagar Palika	IV	Churu	Rajasthan
1146.	Devli	Nagar Palika	III	Tonk	Rajasthan
1147.	Didwana	Nagar Palika	III	Nagaur	Rajasthan
1148.	Gangapur City	Nagar Palika	I C	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan
1149.	Hindon	Nagar Palika	II	Karauli	Rajasthan
1150.	Jaitaran	Nagar Palika	IV	Pali	Rajasthan
1151.	Kainan	Nagar Palika	III	Bharatpur	Rajasthan
1152.	Kanod	Nagar Palika	IV	Udaipur	Rajasthan
1153.	Karauli	Nagar Palika	II	Karauli	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6
1154.	Kekri	Nagar Palika	III	Ajmer	Rajasthan
1155.	Kherli	Nagar Palika	IV	Alwar	Rajasthan
1156.	Khushalgarh	Nagar Palika	IV	Banswara	Rajasthan
1157.	Kishangarh	Nagar Palika	I C	Ajmer	Rajasthan
1158.	Kuchaman City	Nagar Palika	II	Nagaur	Rajasthan
1159.	Makrana	Nagar Palika	II	Nagaur	Rajasthan
1160.	Nadbai	Nagar Palika	III	Bharatpur	Rajasthan
1161.	Nagar	Nagar Palika	III	Bharatpur	Rajasthan
1162.	Phaludi	Nagar Palika	III	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
1163.	Pipad City	Nagar Palika	III	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
1164.	Pratapgarh	Nagar Palika	III	Pratapgarh	Rajasthan
1165.	Raisinghnagar	Nagar Palika	III	Ganganagar	Rajasthan
1166.	Rajaldesar	Nagar Palika	III	Churu	Rajasthan
1167.	Rajgarh	Nagar Palika	II	Churu	Rajasthan
1168.	Salumber	Nagar Palika	IV	Udaipur	Rajasthan
1169.	Sardarsahar	Nagar Palika	II	Churu	Rajasthan
1170.	Sarwar	Nagar Palika	IV	Ajmer	Rajasthan
1171.	Sawai Madhopur	Nagar Palika	I C	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan
1172.	Taranagar	Nagar Palika	III	Churu	Rajasthan
1173.	Todabhim	Nagar Palika	III	Karauii	Rajasthan
1174.	Vidyavihar	Nagar Palika		Jhujnhunu	Rajasthan
1175.	Viratnagar	Nagar Palika	IV	Jaipur	Rajasthan
1176.	Weir	Nagar Palika	IV	Bharatpur	Rajasthan
1177.	Khairthal	Municipality	III	Alwar	Rajasthan
1178.	Ramgarh Shekhawati	Municipality	III	Sikar	Rajasthan
1179.	Tijara	Municipality	IV	Alwar	Rajasthan
1130.	Churu	Nagar Parishad	I C	Churu	Rajasthan
1181.	Udaipur	Nagar Parishad	I C	Udaipur	Rajasthan
1182.	Amet		IV	Rajsamand	Rajasthan
1183.	Begu		IV	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6
1184.	Bikaner	Municipal Corporation	I C	Bikaner	Rajasthan
1185.	Bundi		II	Bundi	Rajasthan
1186.	Chittorgarh		II	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
1187.	Devgarh		IV	Rajsamand	Rajasthan
1188.	Kapren		IV	Bundi	Rajasthan
1189.	Kesvraipatan		III	Bundi	Rajasthan
1190.	Nainwa		IV	Bundi	Rajasthan
1191.	Nathdwara		III	Rajsamand	Rajasthan
1192.	Nimbahera		II	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
1193.	Rajsamand		II	Rajsamand	Rajasthan
1194.	Ramganumandi			Kota	Rajasthan
1195.	Ratanagar		IV	Churu	Rajasthan
1196.	Rawatbhata		III	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
1197.	Rawatsar	Municipal Board	III	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan
1198.	Agartala	Municipal Corporation	I C	Agartala	Tripura
1199.	Agra	Nagar Nigan	I B	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
1200.	Allahabad	Nagar Nigam	I B	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
1201.	Kanpur	Nagar Nigam	I C	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
1202.	Bareily	Nagar Nigam	I C	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
1203.	Jhansi	Nagar Nigam	I C	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
1204.	Moradabad	Nagar Nigam	I C	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh
1205.	Gorakhpur	Nagar Nigam	I B	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh
1206.	Meerut	Nagar Nigam	I C	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
1207.	Aligarh	Nagar Nigam	I B	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
1208.	Varanasi	Nagar Nigam	I B	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
1209.	Lucknow	Nagar Nigam	I C	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
1210.	Saharanpur	Nagar Nigam	I C	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
1211.	Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam	III	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
1212.	Achhnera	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
1213.	Baah	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Agra	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
1214.	Etmadpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
1215.	Fatehpursikri	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
1216.	Sharnsabad	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
1217.	Khair	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
1218.	Atrauli	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
1219.	Auraiya	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Auraiya	Uttar Pradesh
1220.	Bagpat	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Bagpat	Uttar Pradesh
1221.	Baraut	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Bagpat	Uttar Pradesh
1222.	Aonla	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
1223.	Baheri	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
1224.	Faridpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
1225.	Nawabganj	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
1226.	Afjalgarh	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Bijnore	Uttar Pradesh
1227.	Bijnore	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Bijnore	Uttar Pradesh
1228.	Chandpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Bijrtore	Uttar Pradesh
1229.	Dhampur	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Bijnore	Uttar Pradesh
1230.	Haldaur	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Bijnore	Uttar Pradesh
1231.	Kiratpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Bijnore	Uttar Pradesh
1232.	Nagina	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Bijnore	Uttar Pradesh
1233.	Najibabad	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Bijnore	Uttar Pradesh
1234.	Nahtaur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Bijnore	Uttar Pradesh
1235.	Noorpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Bijnore	Uttar Pradesh
1236.	Seohara	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Bijnore	Uttar Pradesh
1237.	Sherkoat	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Bijnore	Uttar Pradesh
1238.	Bilsi	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh
1239.	Bisauli	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh
1240.	Badaun	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh
1241.	Kakrala	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh
1242.	Sahaswan	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh
1243.	Ujhani	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
1244.	Anoopshahar	Nagar Palika : Parishad	I C	Bulandsahar	Uttar Pradesh
1245.	Bulandsahar	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Bulandsahar	Uttar Pradesh
1246.	Dibai	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Bulandsahar	Uttar Pradesh
1247.	Gulavati	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Bulandsahar	Uttar Pradesh
1248.	Jahangirabad	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Bulandsahar	Uttar Pradesh
1249.	Khurja	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Bulandsahar	Uttar Pradesh
1250.	Sikandarabad	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Bulandsahar	Uttar Pradesh
1251.	Shikarpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Bulandsahar	Uttar Pradesh
1252.	Syana	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Bulandsahar	Uttar Pradesh
1253.	Aliganj	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Eta	Uttar Pradesh
1254.	Jalesar	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Eta	Uttar Pradesh
1255.	Marhara	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Eta	Uttar Pradesh
1256.	Eta	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Eta	Uttar Pradesh
1257.	Ganjdudwara	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Kanshiramnagar	Uttar Pradesh
1258.	Kashganj	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Kanshiramnagar	Uttar Pradesh
1259.	Soron	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Kanshiramnagar	Uttar Pradesh
1260.	Bharthana	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Etava	Uttar Pradesh
1261.	Etava	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Etava	Uttar Pradesh
1262.	Jasvantnagar	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Etava	Uttar Pradesh
1263.	Farukkhabad	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Farukkhabad	Uttar Pradesh
1264.	Kayamganj	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Farukkhabad	Uttar Pradesh
1265.	Firozabad	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh
1266.	Shikohabad	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh
1267.	Shirsaganj	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh
1268.	Tundla	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh
1269.	Dadri	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	GB Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
1270.	Garhmukteswar	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Gaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
1271.	Hapur	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Gaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
1272.	Loni	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Gaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
1273.	Modinagar	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Gaziabad	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
1274.	Muradnagar	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Gaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
1275.	Pilkhua	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Gaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
1276.	Hathras	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Mahamayanagar	Uttar Pradesh
1277.	Sikandrara	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Mahamayanagar	Uttar Pradesh
1278.	Amroha	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	JP Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
1279.	Bachhrau	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	JP Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
1280.	Dhanaura	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	JP Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
1281.	Hasanpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	JP Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
1282.	Chhibramau	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Kannauj	Uttar Pradesh
1283.	Gurusahaiganj	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Kannauj	Uttar Pradesh
1284.	Kannauj	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Kannauj	Uttar Pradesh
1285.	Mainpuri	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh
1286.	Mathura	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
1287.	Koshikalan	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
1288.	Vrindavan	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
1289.	Mawana	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
1290.	Saradhana	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
1291.	Bahjoi	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Muradabad	Uttar Pradesh
1292.	Bilari	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Muradabad	Uttar Pradesh
1293.	Chandausi	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Muradabad	Uttar Pradesh
1294.	Sambhal	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Muradabad	Uttar Pradesh
1295.	Thakurdwara	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Muradabad	Uttar Pradesh
1296.	Kairana	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Mujaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
1297.	Kandhala	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Mujaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
1298.	Khatauli	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Mujaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
1299.	Mujaffarnagar	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Mujaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
1300.	Shamli	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Mujaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
1301.	Bisalpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh
1302.	Pilibhit	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh
1303.	Puranpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
1304.	Biiaspur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
1305.	Milak	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
1306.	Rampur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
1307.	Swar	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
1308.	Tanda	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
1309.	Deobandh	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
1310.	Gangoh	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
1311.	Nakud	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
1312.	Sarsawan	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
1313.	Jalalabad	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
1314.	Shahjahanpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
1315.	Puwayan	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
1316.	Tilhar	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
1317.	Nawabganj	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh
1318.	Bindki	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh
1319.	Fatehpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh
1320.	Bilgram	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh
1321.	Hardoi	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh
1322.	Mallawan	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh
1323.	Pihani	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh
1324.	Sandi	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh
1325.	Sandila	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh
1326.	Shahabad	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh
1327.	Pukhraya	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Ramabai Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
1328.	Billhaor	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Kanpur Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
1329.	Ghatampur	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Kanpur Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
1330.	Golagokarnnath	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Khiri	Uttar Pradesh
1331.	Lakhimpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Lakhimpur	Uttar Pradesh
1332.	Mohmmadi	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Lakhimpur	Uttar Pradesh
1333.	Paliyakala	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Lakhimpur	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
1334.	Jayas	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	CSJM Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
1335.	Raebareli	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh
1336.	Biswan	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh
1337.	Khairabad	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh
1338.	Laherpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh
1339.	Mahmudabad	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh
1340.	Mishriknaimusharanya	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh
1341.	Sitapur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh
1342.	Bangarmau	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
1343.	Gaga Ghat	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
1344.	Unnao	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
1345.	Akbarpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Ambedkarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
1346.	Jalalpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Ambedkarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
1347.	Tandsi	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Ambedkarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
1348.	Azamgar	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Azamgar	Uttar Pradesh
1349.	Mubarakpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Azamgar	Uttar Pradesh
1350.	Bahraich	Nagar Paliika Parishad	III	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh
1351.	Nanpara	Nagar Paliika Parishad	I C	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh
1352.	Balia	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Balia	Uttar Pradesh
13S3.	Rasra	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Balia	Uttar Pradesh
1354.	Balrampur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh
1355.	Utraula	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh
1356.	Basti	Nagar Paliika Parishad	I C	Basti	Uttar Pradesh
1357.	Mugalsarai	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh
1358.	Deoria	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
1359.	Gaurabarhaj	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
1360.	Ayodhya	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Faijabad	Uttar Pradesh
1361.	Faijabad	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Faijabad	Uttar Pradesh
1362.	Rudauli	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Faijabad	Uttar Pradesh
1363.	Gazipur	Nagar Palika Parishad		Gazipur	Uttar Pradesh



1	2	3	4	5	6
1364.	Jamniya	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Gazipur	Uttar Pradesh
1365.	Mohammadabad	Nagar Palika Parishad		Gazipur	Uttar Pradesh
1366.	Karnelganj	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh
1367.	Gonda	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh
1368.	Nawabganj	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh
1369.	Jaunpur	Nagar Palika Parishad		Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh
1370.	Mugrabadshahpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh
1371.	Shahganj	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh
1372.	Padrauna	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Kushinagar	Uttar Pradesh
1373.	Mahrajganj	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Mahrajganj	Uttar Pradesh
1374.	Naotanwa	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Mahrajganj	Uttar Pradesh
1375.	Mau	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Mau	Uttar Pradesh
1376.	Ahraura	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Mirjapur	Uttar Pradesh
1377.	Chunar	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Mirjapur	Uttar Pradesh
1378.	Mirzapur	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Mirjapur	Uttar Pradesh
1379.	Pratapgarh	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Pratapgarh	Uttar Pradesh
1380.	Khalilabad	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Santkabirnagar	Uttar Pradesh
1381.	Bhadohi	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Santravidas Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
1382.	Gopiganj	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Santravidas Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
1383.	Baainsi	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Siddharthnagar	Uttar Pradesh
1384.	Tetribajar	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Siddharthnagar	Uttar Pradesh
1385.	Robartsganj	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Sonbhadra	Uttar Pradesh
1386.	Sultanpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh
1387.	Ramnagar	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
1388.	Atra	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Banda	Uttar Pradesh
1389.	Banda	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Banda	Uttar Pradesh
1390.	Chitrakutdham Karvi	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Chitrakut	Uttar Pradesh
1391.	Hamirpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Hamirpur	Uttar Pradesh
1392.	Maudha	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Hamirpur	Uttar Pradesh
1393.	Rath	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Hamirpur	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
1394.	Jallaun	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Jallaun	Uttar Pradesh
1395.	Kalpi	Nagar Paliika Parishad	II	Jallaun	Uttar Pradesh
1396.	Konch	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Jallaun	Uttar Pradesh
1397.	Orai	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Jallaun	Uttar Pradesh
1398.	Baruwasagar	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
1399.	Chirgaon	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
1400.	Gurusarai	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
1401.	Mauranipur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
1402.	Samthar	Nagar Palika Parishad	I C	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
1403.	Lalitpur	Nagar Palika Parishad	III	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh
1404.	Charkhari	Nagar Palika Parishad	II	Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh
1405.	Mahoba	Nagar Palika Parishad	IV	Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

**Announcers in Akashvani/  
DD Kendras**

7549. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for casual announcers in Akashvani and Doordarshan Kendras;

(b) if so, the number of casual announcers working in various Akashvani and Doordarshan Kendras in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to regularize the services of the said casual announcers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Land Acquisition along Borders**

7550. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land acquired for the purpose of fencing/patrolling in the border areas of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has paid compensation to the farmers/persons whose land has been taken over;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to pay adequate compensation to these farmers/persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The Government has sanctioned fencing along Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Myanmar Borders in different phases over last three decades. The concerned State Governments acquire land for the purpose and hand over to the construction agencies. The compensation to the land owner is paid by the Government through concerned

State Governments. The land compensation for land acquired for fencing or any other purposes, is paid at the time of land acquisition. However, in Jammu Sector, about 44 feet wide strip of land along 179 km. had been occupied for which compensation had not been paid so far.

#### Standards for Cement

7551. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any standard and quality parameters for cement have been laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS);

(b) if so, whether the said standards are comparable to international standards;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received reports of violation of the said standards by cement manufacturing companies in the country;

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

(f) the action taken by the Government against the violators during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam, a series of Indian Standards have been laid down prescribing quality parameters for different type of cements. A list of Indian Standard for cement is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) At present, there is no international (ISO) standard on quality (specification) for cement.

(c) Not applicable in view of answer to (b) above.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. Total number of complaints received, investigated and action taken by BIS against complaints of substandard ISI marked cement during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### Statement-I

##### Indian Standard Specifications for Cement

IS 269:1989	Specification for ordinary Portland cement, 33 Grade ( <i>fourth revision</i> )
IS 455:1989	Specification for Portland slag cement ( <i>fourth revision</i> )
IS 1489 (Part 1):1991	Specification for Portland-pozzolana cement: Part 1 Flyash based ( <i>third revision</i> )
IS 1489 (Part 2):1991	Specification for Portland-pozzolana cement: Part 2 calcined clay based ( <i>third revision</i> )
IS 3466:1988	Specification for masonry cement ( <i>second revision</i> )
IS 6452:1989	Specification for high alumina cement for structural use ( <i>first revision</i> )
IS 6909:1990	Specification for supersulphated cement ( <i>first revision</i> )
IS 8041:1990	Specification for rapid hardening Portland cement ( <i>second revision</i> )
IS 8042:1989	Specification for white Portland cement ( <i>second revision</i> )
IS 8043:1991	Specification for hydrophobic Portland cement ( <i>second revision</i> )
IS 8112:1989	Specification for 43 grade ordinary Portland cement ( <i>first revision</i> )
IS 8229:1986	Specification for oil-well cement ( <i>first revision</i> )
IS 12269:1987	Specification for 53 grade ordinary Portland
IS 12330:1988	Specification for sulphate resisting Portland
IS 12600:1989	Specification for low heat Portland cement

**Statement-II**

Year	No. of Complaints (Complaint No.)	Type of Cement	IS	Name of the Company (manufacturer)	Nature of complaint	Action taken against the complaint
2009-10	One (1715)	Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC)	IS 1489 (P-1): 1991	ACC Ltd. Lakheri, Bundi, Rajasthan.	Weight of 7 bags found less out of 175 bags purchased.	Complaint established after investigation at complainant end and manufacturer end. The Complainant wanted compensation. The Licensee agreed to provide free replacement. Thereafter no response received from complainant, hence, the complaint was closed.
2010-11	Nil	—	—	—	—	—
2011-12	One (1784)	Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC) Part-1 Flyash based.	IS 1489 (P-1): 1991	Prism Cement, Unit-II, Rampur, Satna, MP.	Poor quality cement.	Complaint is under investigation.
2012-13	One (1792)	Ordinary Portland Cement, 53 Grade.	IS 12269: 1987	Lion Cement, Vijapur, Ranasan, Mahesana, Gujrat.	Poor quality cement.	Complaint is under investigation.

[Translation]

**Import of Edible Oil**

7552. SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

- whether edible oil is being imported into the country from abroad;
- if so, the reasons therefor;
- the value of edible oil imported during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the said import is having an adverse effect on edible oil producers and the farmers;

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

(f) the corrective/reformative steps taken in this regard by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There is gap between demand and supply of edible oils in the country and about half of the demand is met through imports. Though production of oilseeds has increased in recent years, the gap between demand and supply from domestic sources has not been bridged because of increase in demand and

consumption due to increase in population and purchasing power of people.

(c) The value of edible oils imported during the last three years is listed below:—

Year (November-October)	Value in rupees crores
2008-09	27034.81
2009-10	34676.99
2010-11	46059.30

(d) to (f) No, Madam, there is no such report about adverse impact of imports of edible oils rather imports have increased availability of edible oils in the country and has helped the edible oil refining industry as well as the consumers. In order to further augment the availability of edible oils, since 2008 Government has implemented a scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through States/UTs to ration card holders. The scheme was extended from time to time and for further period for import of 10 lakh tons of edible oils from October, 2011 to September, 2012.

[English]

#### **National Project for Cattle and Buffalow Breeding**

7553. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the functioning of the National Project for Cattle and Buffalow Breeding in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the deficiencies identified in the functioning of the said project and the remedial steps taken thereon; and

(d) the details of the achievements made under the project for bringing out improved breeds by various research centres in the country during each of 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) to (c) The National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding was evaluated by an

independent agency (NABARD Consultancy Services — NABCONS) in 12 States, which had substantially completed implementation of Phase-I. Details of the findings of the evaluating agency are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Phase-II of the project was initiated in December, 2006 taking into account the recommendations of the evaluating agency. Phase-II of the project has been evaluated by NABCONS in 11 States and evaluating agency is finalizing evaluation report.

(d) The details of the achievements made under the scheme during each of the least three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Major findings of the evaluating agency (NABARD) on implementation of National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Phase-I:*

- (i) There should not be any break in the release of funds as most of the activities are sequential in nature;
- (ii) state implementing agencies constituted under the project are not viable through collection of AI fees, as full cost recovery is yet to be introduced especially in view of free service provision in most of the States;
- (iii) most of the semen stations which were established between 1970's and 1980's do not have bull sheds and equipments as per MSP (as most of the States have converted liquid semen collection centre into frozen semen bull stations) thus, affecting the quality of semen production and finally the breeding programme;
- (iv) private AI workers established under the project are not viable in the three months time, during which tapering grant is provided at present. Thus long-term performance linked assistance as tapering grant may be provided to the private AI workers to ensure their viability;
- (v) sourcing and use of quality breeding bulls need emphasis and for this there must be identification of some agencies to take up bull production programme;
- (vi) supplementation of the fund flow for NPCBB must be enhanced through pooling of resources available in multi-disciplinary schemes with a livestock component;
- (vii) mechanism for monitoring of focal points (AI centres,

sperm stations, farms and breeding programmes) must be strengthened to ensure timely monitoring and action for removal of deficiencies; and

(viii) establishment of a Central Monitoring Cell for the certification of semen, semen stations and AI bulls so as to ensure quality of breeding inputs.

#### Statement-II

Details of the targets set and achievements made under the Project by bringing out genetic upgradation in bovine population by various States/Livestock Development Boards in the country during each of the last three years

Quantifiable Deliverable	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
(i) Establishment of mobile AI units	8700	8900	9000	9600	9200	9826
(ii) Strengthening of Semen stations	18	20	20	20	20	20
(iii) Establishment of frozen semen banks	100	100	100	107	25	26
(iv) Establishment/strengthening of training centres	20	20	20	20	20	20
(v) No. of Semen doses produced (in million)/annum	48	50.50	48	54	52	63
(vi) No. of AI carried out (in million)/ annum	44	50.05	46	52	51	54
(vii) No. of animals brought under conservation programme/annum (in thousand)	50	50	50	50	50	59
(viii) No. of improved calves born through AI (in million)/annum	13.50	14.0	15.00	14	15	16
(ix) No. of progeny tested bulls produced/annum	15	15	15	15	15	15
(x) No. of progeny tested bulls used for breeding/annum	200	200	200	200	200	200

[Translation]

#### India's Share in Seeds Trade

7554. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage share of the country in seeds trade in the world;

(b) whether the Government is making efforts to increase its share globally;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen its situation?

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 world export of seeds in 2010 was of value USD 8256 million as per the information

available at the website of International Seed Federation. India's export of seed quality items in 2010-11 was of value USD 101 million. Thus, India's share in world trade of seed items works out to 1.22%.

(b) to (d) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has taken following measures to enhance India's share in global seed trade:—

- (i) Quantitative restrictions for export of seeds have been removed and exports liberalized.
- (ii) Promotional programs are being run to improve the quality of seeds to enhance the market acceptability.
- (iii) Testing and certification facilities have been established in conformity with international requirements.
- (iv) Private Seed Testing Laboratories have been accredited and permitted to issue Orange Certificate of International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) for export of seeds.
- (v) India has become a member of the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) since October, 2008 to facilitate movement of seeds in international trade. 10 State seeds certification agencies have been nominated as Designated Authorities for implementation of the OECD Programme. 61 varieties of 21 crops have been listed under the OECD catalogue for varietal Certification.
- (vi) The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Bill, 2001 has been enacted and is expected to encourage the export of seeds.

[English]

#### Films Produced by CFSI

7555. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of films and TV serials produced and procured by the Children's Film Society, India (CFSI) during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether CFSI is suffering from resource crunch;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the efforts made to strengthen the financial position of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) 9 films were produced and 2 films were procured by Children's Film Society, India (CFSI) during the last three years i.e. 2009-10 to 2011-12. No film has been produced and procured during the current year.

(b) No, Madam.

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

(d) The Government provides adequate funds to Children's Film Society, India (CFSI) in the form of grants-in-aid under plan scheme for production and exhibition of children's films and organisation of children's film festivals.

#### By-products of Sugar

7556. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the sugar mills earn revenue from the sale of by-products of sugar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any data regarding various by-products of sugar, their utilisation and the revenue earned therefrom;
- (d) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years;
- (e) whether the sugarcane growers are receiving their legitimate due/share from the said sugar mills; and
- (f) 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. Three major by-products are obtained during the production of sugar viz. (i) Molasses, (ii) Bagasse and (iii) Press-mud. Sugar factories which have distilleries produce alcohol using molasses and others sell it in the open market. Also some factories have set up plants for production of ethanol from alcohol and other derivatives. Bagasse is used for

cogeneration for in house consumption or export to the power grid. Mills having surplus bagasse sell it in the open market. Press mud is a minor by-product which is mainly used for production of organic manure.

(c) and (d) The quantity of molasses, bagasse and press mud produced in as under:—

By-product	% of Cane Crushed
Molasses	4.2 to 4.5
Bagasse	30 to 35
Press mud	3 to 5

The Central Government does not maintain data on utilization of by-products and revenue earned therefrom on regular basis.

(e) and (f) The Central Government is concerned with the fixation of Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane which is the bench mark price. Clause 3 (1) of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 (SCO) inter-alia provides for taking into account the realization made from sales of by-products or their imputed value while fixing the FRP. However, sugarcane growers generally receive sugarcane price higher than FRP. The Central Government has received no complaint regarding the payment of cane price below FRP.

[Translation]

#### Import of Pulses

7557. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government agencies imported pulses during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of the agencies involved and the quantum and value of pulses imported during the said period, agency-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the said pulses were distributed to the traders through open tenders;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of pulses sold to these traders through open tenders alongwith the dates on which they were sold; and

(e) the profit earned by the said agencies during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Five designated agencies-wise, NAFED, PEC Ltd., STC Ltd., MMTCL Ltd. And NCCF, imported pulses during the last three years.

In respect of details relating to quantum, value tendering process, traders to whom sold and profits earned, the information is being collected.

[English]

#### Upgradation of Fishing Harbours

7558. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the places where fishing harbours have been set up in the country;

(b) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments regarding construction and upgradation of fishing harbours;

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

(d) whether any financial assistance is provided by the Union Government to the States for construction and upgradation of fishing harbours; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) A Statement-I indicating State-wise fishing harbours set up in the country through central assistance is enclosed. In addition, 180 Fish Landing Centres have been constructed.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Details of viable proposals received and approved during the last three fiscal years are furnished in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Details of financial assistance provided for construction and upgradation of fishing harbours and fish landing centres during last three fiscal years are given in the enclosed Statement-III.



**Statement-I**

Sl.No.	Location/Name of the fishing harbour
1	2

**Andhra Pradesh**

1. Visakhapatnam (stage-I, II & III)
2. Kakinada
3. Nizamapatnam
4. Bhavanapadu
5. Machilipatnam

**Odisha**

1. Paradip
2. Gopalpur
3. Dhamra (stage-I & II)
4. Naugarh (Astrang)

**Gujarat**

1. Veraval
2. Mangrol (stage-I & II)
3. Porbandar
4. Jhakau

**Karnataka**

1. Karwar (stage-I & II)
2. Honnavar
3. Tadri
4. Mangalore Stage-I & II
5. Malpe Stage-I & II
6. Gangolli
7. Amdahalli

**Tamil Nadu**

1. Chennai
2. Tuticorin
3. Mallipatnam

1	2
4.	Tondi
5.	Pazhayar
6.	Chinnamuttom

**Kerala**

1. Cochin Stage-I & II
2. Thangassery
3. Neendakara
4. Munambam
5. Azheekkal
6. Puthiyappa
7. Chombal
8. Moplabay
9. Beypore
10. Kayamkulam
11. Vizhinjam (Stage-I & II)

**West Bengal**

1. Raychowk
2. Fraser Ganj
3. Digha Stage-I & II
4. Sultanpur (Diamond Harbour)
5. Harwood Point
6. Petuaghat

**Puducherry**

1. Puducherry
2. Karaikal

**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

1. Phoenix Bay

**Maharashtra**

1. Sassoon Dock
2. Ratnagiri(Mirkarwada)
3. Agroa

**Statement-II**

**(A) Fishing harbour projects approved under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture**

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the fishing harbour (FH)	Date of approval	Total project cost	Central liability
<b>Financial year 2009-10</b>					
1.	Kerala	Modernization of Cochin FH in Eernakulam District	07.12.2009	980.20	980.20
		Cheruathur in Kasargode District	25.02.2010	2906.00	2179.50
		Chettuva Thrissur District	26.02.2010	3024.00	2268.00
		Thottappally in Alappuzha (RCE)	26.02.2010	1802.23	901.12
2.	Odisha	Modernization of Dhamara in Bhadrak District	23.12.2009	1310.00	982.50
3.	Puducherry	Yanam (Savithrinagar)	25.02.2010	1885.00	1885.00
4.	West Bengal	Petuaghat in Purba Medinipur District (RCE)	26.02.2010	6092.65	5192.65
5.	Daman and Diu	Fish landing centre at Vanakbara in Diu (RCE)	05.03.2010	43.881	43.881
		Fish landing centre at Ghoghla, Diu (RCE)	05.03.2010	55.174	55.174
		<b>Total</b>		<b>18099.135</b>	<b>14488.025</b>
<b>Financial year 2010-11</b>					
1.	Tamil Nadu	Muttom in Kanyakumari District	28.09.2010	5392.00	2696.00
2.	Karnataka	3rd expansion of Mangalore in Dakshina Kannada District	20.09.2010	5760.00	4320.00
		3rd expansion of Malpe in Udupi District	20.09.2010	3715.00	2786.25
3.	Gujarat	Jakhau in Kutch District (Revised proposal)	24.09.2010	3031.00	3031.00
5.	Puducherry	Mahe (Revised proposal)	29.09.2010	7162.00	2260.00
	Maharashtra	Karanja in Raigad District	24.03.2011	6802.00	5101.50
		Arnala in Thane District	25.03.2011	6156.00	4617.00
		<b>Total</b>		<b>38018.00</b>	<b>24811.75</b>
<b>Financial year 2011-12</b>					
1	Karnataka	2nd expansion of Honnavar in Uttara Kannada District	27.09.2011	4744.00	3355.50
		<b>Total</b>		<b>4744.00</b>	<b>3355.50</b>

\*RCE Revised Cost estimate.

FH — Fishing Harbour.

**(B) Proposals for modernization of fishing harbours (FHs) and fish landing centres (FLCs) approved by the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad**

Sl No	Name of the fishing harbour/fish landing centre	Amount sanctioned (₹ in Lakhs)
1	2	3
<b>I Andhra Pradesh</b>		
1.	Kakinada	95.75
2.	Nizampatnam	59.11
3.	Machilipatnam	59.87
Sub-total – I		214.73
<b>II Kerala</b>		
1.	Kayamkulam	259.00
2.	Puthiyappa	280.00
3.	Thankassery	254.50
4.	Neendakara and Shaktikulangara	1003.00
5.	Chombal	336.00
6.	Munambam	136.82
Sub-total – II		2269.32
<b>III Karnataka</b>		
1.	Karwar	115.37

1	2	3
2.	Honnavar	348.78
Sub-total - III		464.15
<b>IV Tamil Nadu</b>		
1.	Chennai	1207.39
2.	Jagathapatnam	53.26
3.	Mudasalodai	25.67
Sub-total – IV		1286.32
<b>V Gujarat</b>		
1.	Veraval	997.03
2.	Porbandar	696.40
Sub-total – V		1693.43
<b>VI Odisha</b>		
1.	Bhusandpur	99.95
2.	Sonapur	62.52
3.	Panchubisa	109.47
4.	Kansabansa	97.27
5.	Balipatpur	88.56
6.	Bandara	135.20
7.	Paradeep	573.39
Sub-total – VI		1166.36

**Statement-III**

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Fiscal Years			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Financial assistance provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for construction of new FHs &amp; FLCs and also modernization.</b>					
1.	West Bengal	1500.00	912.735	—	2412.735

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Odisha	200.00	35.21	400.00	635.21
3.	Tamil Nadu	200.00	1600.00	1565.00	3365.00
4.	Puducherry	200.00	400.00	900.00	1500.00
5.	Kerala	1661.80	1310.775	590.425	3563.00
6.	Karnataka	108.415	825.00	842.50	1775.915
7.	Goa	75.00	45.00	—	120.00
8.	Maharashtra	115.52381	700.00	—	815.524
9.	Gujarat	—	500.00	1187.40	1687.40
10.	Daman and Diu	9.05563	—	—	9.05563
11.	Cochin Port Trust	300.00	—	505.00	805.00
Total		4369.79444	6328.72	5990.325	16688.84

**Financial Assistance provided by National Fisheries Development Board for  
modernization of existing FHs & FLCs**

1.	Kerala	539.00	1257.50	472.82	2269.32
2.	Karnataka	464.15	—	—	464.15
3.	Tamil Nadu	—	1286.32	—	1286.32
4.	Andhra Pradesh	—	214.73	—	214.73
5.	Odisha	—	—	1166.36	1166.36
6.	Gujarat	—	1693.43	—	1693.43
Total		1003.15	4451.98	1639.18	7094.31

**Contributions to UNESCO**

7559. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contributes funds to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO);

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

(c) the details of the assistance provided by the UNESCO for conservation and protection of the World

Heritage sites in the country during the said period; and

(d) the details of such sites, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the UNESCO Conventions (stated below) and as decided by the General Assembly of the State Parties thereto, India contributes 1 % to the Regular Budget of UNESCO. India also makes ad hoc contributions to specific programmes/funds of UNESCO from time to time.

Contribution made to UNESCO during each of the last three years is as under:—

Name of the Convention	2009	2010	2011
1. The Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)	Rs. 6,77,955/- (US \$ 14198)	Rs. 7,74,463/- (US \$ 17435)	Rs. 8,02,010/- (US \$ 17435)  Rs. 49,83,000/- (US \$ 1.00 lakh)
2. Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)	Rs. 6,77,955/- (US \$ 14198)	Rs. 7,74,463/- (US \$ 17435)	Rs. 8,02,010/- (US \$ 17435)
3. Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005).	Rs. 6,77,955/- (US \$ 14198)	Rs. 7,74,463/- (US \$ 17435)	—

(c) and (d) The operational guidelines issued by UNESCO for implementation of Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage Convention (1972) do not have any provision for assistance by UNESCO for conservation and protection of sites inscribed on list of World Heritage Sites.

#### Alleged Suspicious Activities

7560. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of alleged suspicious activities of foreign agencies having their offices in the country;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No Foreign Intelligence agency is permitted to have their offices in India. However, some foreign intelligence agencies from time to time send their operatives under diplomatic cover. Their activities are kept under close watch to prevent them from carrying out anti India activities.

[Translation]

#### National Film Development Corporation

7561. DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the deficiencies identified in its functioning and the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the NFDC is facing severe financial crunch;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to infuse more funds into the corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has reviewed the functioning of National Film Development Corporation. The review is done annually and the papers are laid in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Review for the year 2010-11 along with Annual Report of NFDC accompanied by Audited Accounts for the year 2010-11 have already been placed before the Parliament.

(c) to (f) In 2010, the Government of India approved the following measures for revival of NFDC:—

(i) Conversion of outstanding Government loan of Rs. 19.77 crores into equity; and

- (ii) Conversion of accumulated interest of Rs. 8.63 crores outstanding as on 31.03.2010 into equity.
- (iii) An additional financial outlay of Rs. 3.00 crores towards equity.

With the above, NFDC's equity holding has been raised to Rs. 45.39 crores against the previous paid up capital of Rs. 13.99 crores.

Apart from the above, Government also supports NFDC through its Plan scheme "Film Production in various regional languages" in the following manner:—

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Year	Amount
1.	2008-09	6.50
2.	2009-10	7.84
3.	2010-11	14.99
4.	2011-12	16.67
Total		46.00

[English]

#### Telecasting of Illegal Channels

7562. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:

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

(a) whether illegal/unauthorised telecast of TV channels including foreign channels in various parts of the country by the cable operators/Multi-System Operators (MSOs) is posing security threat;

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

(c) the number of such cases reported/complaints received alongwith the action taken against such cable operators/MSOs during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and channel-wise;

(d) the details of revenue losses suffered due to operation of such channels; and

(e) the concrete steps taken/being taken by the Government to check/curb the functioning of such channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) Security agencies have identified some illegal foreign channels and observed that the contents of some of these channels are not conducive to the security environment in the country and pose a potential security hazard. To address problem of illegal channels, Television Networks (Regulation) Second Amendment Bill, 2011 to amend the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act 1995 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 15th of December, 2011. The Bill has since been referred to Standing Committee on Information Technology.

No comprehensive database is maintained in the Ministry. Whenever any complaints are received, these are forwarded to authorized officers, namely, District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Commissioner of Police concerned at the local level for disposal as per law.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has not received any reports of revenue loss. The amendments proposed in the Television Networks (Regulation) Second Amendment Bill, 2011 will act as a deterrent for carriage of illegal channels by cable operators. These amendments inter-alia include making transmission of illegal channels a cognizable offence and enhancing the existing financial penalties in the Act with a view to discourage cable operators from transmitting illegal channels.

[Translation]

#### Bills from Madhya Pradesh

7563. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received several Bills from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for approval;

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

(c) the time by which the said Bills are likely to be approved alongwith the reasons for pendency, separately?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and

(b) The details of State Legislations received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh from the year 2009 to 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement. Out of these 10 State Legislations, 6 State Legislations have already been assented to by the President of India.

(c) The State Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments from three angles viz.

(i) Repugnancy with Central Laws;

- (ii) Deviation from National or Central Policy; and  
(iii) Legal and Constitutional validity.

Whenever necessary, the State Government are advised to modify/amend the provisions of such legislations keeping the above in view. Sometimes, discussions are also held with the State Governments and the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India with a view to arrive at a decision expeditiously. Hence, no time frame can be fixed in this behalf.

### Statement

#### Details of State Legislations received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Date of Receipt of the Bill in Ministry of Home Affairs	Name of the State Legislation
<b>Year 2009</b>		
1.	22.9.2009	The Registration (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2009.*
2.	10.12.2009	The Madhya Pradesh Motoryan Karadhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2009.*
<b>Year 2010</b>		
3.	6.1.2010	The Indian Forest (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2009.*
4.	3.3.2010	The Madhya Pradesh Stamp Bill, 2009.
5.	30.4.2010	The Madhya Pradesh Parisar Kiryadari Vidheyak, 2010.*
6.	25.5.2010	The Madhya Pradesh Aatankvadi Evam Uchhedak Gatividhiyan Tatha Sangathit Apradh Niyantaran Vidheyak, 2010.
7.	6.9.2010	The Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2010.*
-8.	8.10.2010	The Madhya Pradesh Kapas Bij (Purti, Vitaran, Evam Vikraya Ka Viniyaman Tatha Vikraya Mulya Ka Nirdharan) Vidheyak, 2010.
<b>Year 2011</b>		
9.	18.4.2011	The Madhya Pradesh Visesh Nyayalaya Vidheyak, 2011.*
10.	19.8.2011	The Madhya Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011.

(\*) Assented to by the President of India.

[English]

### Inspections by DFS

7564. SHRI PURNMA SI RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of private and Government hospitals inspected by the Delhi Fire Service (DFS) and the number of discrepancies detected during the inspections during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the action taken by DFS against the erring hospitals; and

(c) the details of the measures taken to ensure that fire safety measures are enforced by hospitals?

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

(a) to (c) The year-wise detail of the hospitals inspected by Delhi Fire Service (DFS) is as under:—

Year	No. of Private and Government Hospitals under purview of DFS inspected during the year	Remarks		
		NOC*	Short Coming	FSC**
2009	9	5	4	—
2010	12	6	4	2
2011	21	3	11	7
(upto November, 2011)	79	8	71	—

\*No objection Certificate.

\*\*Fire Safety Certificate.

(i) Shortcomings observed during inspection of hospital buildings have been conveyed to the hospital authorities concerned and time allowed for rectification of shortcomings varying from 30 to 180 days as per the provisions of Delhi Fire Service Rules, 2010.

(ii) The progress of work in respect of hospitals is monitored by the Health Minister of Government of NCT of Delhi and the Principal Secretary (Health), Government of NCT of Delhi.

Following measures have been taken to enforce fire safety measures in hospitals:—

(i) The Delhi Fire Service issue Fire Safety guidelines as per the provisions of Building Bye Laws/National Building Code 2005 to the buildings whose plans are referred by the concerned civic agencies.

(ii) Undertake inspection of the buildings after completion of construction and installation of fire safety measures as per guidelines.

(iii) Issue fire safety certificate if the fire safety measures are found installed as per guidelines and functioning satisfactorily.

(iv) If fire safety provisions are not found working

satisfactorily, then shortcomings are conveyed alongwith time allowed for complying, as per the provisions of Delhi Fire Service Rules 2010. During this period, the NOC's issued earlier remain suspended.

(v) Appointment of Fire Safety Officer in hospitals with more than 500 beds.

(vi) Delhi Fire Service conduct various awareness programmes.

(vii) The Fire Safety Certificates are issued under Delhi Fire Service Act, 2007 and renewable after every 03 years.

[Translation]

#### Tribal Sports Persons

7565. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to nurture the hidden talents of tribal sportspersons particularly from the hilly regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) the success achieved by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the number of tribals included in various sports events in the ensuing London Olympics, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Sports is a State subject. However, Sports Authority of India (SAI) under various Sports Promotional Schemes including Special Area Games Centres scout sports talented from the rural/urban areas including Tribal areas. Talented sportspersons in the age group of 8 to 25 years in 28 disciplines are being trained in various SAI Centres across the country and imparted training to enable them to excel at National and International level.

(d) No such record is being maintained.

[English]

#### Import of Wheat

7566. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had decided to import wheat during February, 2006 in view of the depleting stock position;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there were inefficiencies and extra expenditure especially with regard to allocation of ships to specified ports which resulted in heavy demurrage and extra road/rail transportation cost;

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

(e) whether the SCH&T contracts were finalised after considering the various contingencies; and

(f) 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. In view of deficit of wheat stock against the prescribed buffer norm/strategic reserve in Central Pool as well as high open market prices, the Government decided in February, 2006 to import 5 lakh tonnes of wheat. Subsequently, considering the stock position in the Central Pool, the Government took the

decision on 22.4.2006 and 11.7.2006 for further import of 30 lakh tonnes and 20 lakh tonnes of wheat respectively to meet the requirement under TPDS and other welfare schemes. Against this, a quantity of 54.54 lakh tonnes of wheat was imported during the year 2006-07. The Government also imported 17.69 lakh tonnes of wheat during the year 2007-08.

The import operations were undertaken by STC Limited/MMTC Limited/PEC Limited on behalf of Food Corporation of India on High Sea Sales basis.

(c) to (f) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in their Audit Report No.3 of 2011-12 (Commercial) pertaining to Food Corporation of India have pointed out certain irregularities in import transactions of wheat during 2006 to 2008. Following are the highlights of audit findings:—

- (i) Improper planning of berthing of vessels at Indian ports.
- (ii) Loss on demurrage due to delay in berthing of vessels.
- (iii) Poor planning in allocation of ships.
- (iv) Avoidable expenditure due to transportation to southern States.
- (v) Avoidable transportation by Rail.
- (vi) Extra expenditure due to transportation by road.
- (vii) Excess payment to contractors.
- (viii) Non-recovery of dues from importers/contractors.
- (ix) Failure to recover 'Rail Transit Losses' from the contractors.
- (x) Non-recovery of short landed quantity.
- (xi) Non-recovery of gunny shortages.
- (xii) Non-recovery of godown rent and handling charges.

The above report has been laid in the Parliament by the C&AG on 25.08.2011. A copy of the Audit Report has also been sent to this Department. Comments from Food Corporation of India (FCI), State Trading Corporation (STC), Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation (MMTC) and PEC Ltd. have been sought on the audit observations. Based on comments/views of the above organizations and information available in the Department, an Action Taken Note (ATN) on the audit findings would be finalized and sent to C&AG.

[Translation]

### Cooperative Farming

7567. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has extended any assistance to the States for extension of cooperative farming in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which success has been achieved 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) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

[English]

### PDS under Panchayats

7568. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to hand over the operation of the Public Distribution System (PDS) to village panchayats;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has sought the views of the States in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the States including Uttar Pradesh thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of Central Government and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments wherein the operational responsibilities for lifting and distributing the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible card holders through the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) belong to the State/UT Governments.

As part of the Nine Point Action Plan evolved in consultation with States/UTs in July 2006, with a view to ensure transparency, they were requested to involve Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) members in distribution of foodgrains. They were also requested to issue licences for FPSs to Gram Panchayats, Self-help groups, Cooperatives, etc. As reported by States/UTs upto 31.3.2012, out of total of 5,06,966 FPSs in the country, 1,31,561 FPSs are being run by such institutions including Gram Panchayats. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, out of 73004 FPSs, 2326 FPS are being run by Cooperatives.

Instructions have also been issued stipulating, inter-alia, that the list of BPL beneficiaries should be displayed in the FPS as well as the office of the Gram Panchayat for public scrutiny; notices regarding entitlements of foodgrains and their prices may be pasted in the office of the Gram Panchayats, Blocks, Tehsils, etc.; copy of ration card, stock and sale registers maintained may be sent to the Gram Panchayats; Gram Panchayats should be encouraged to form a FPS Committee which should include the members of the existing Vigilance Committees for the FPSs of the area under its jurisdiction as also the representatives of the TPDS groups, women and SC/ST/OBC panchayat members to keep a watch on the functioning of the FPS, etc.

As per these instructions, States where properly constituted Gram Panchayats are not in a position for some reason, the State Governments have been asked to evolve an alternative mechanism to discharge the aforesaid responsibilities of Gram Panchayats.

But there is no proposal with the Government to hand over the entire operation of PDS to Village Panchayats and no views have therefore been sought from any States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

### Achievements of DD/AIR

7569. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

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

(a) the target fixed with regard to the number of villages and hamlets proposed to be covered by the services of Doordarshan and Akashwani under the XIIth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of TV/Radio towers proposed to be set up during the said period;

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

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

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for slow pace of progress; and

(f) the efforts being made to achieve the targets set?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that the present AIR coverage is **91.87%** by area and 99.19% by population in MW and **29.18%** by area and **41.43%** by population in FM mode. FM transmitters of various capacities are being installed by AIR at **224** more places throughout the country. After implementation of the schemes, AIR coverage in FM mode is likely to be increased to 38.75% by area and **53.53%** by population of the country including those living in villages and hamlets.

In the 12th Plan, AIR proposed to setup **385 nos.** of new FM transmitters in the country to increase the FM coverage to **90%** by population including people living in villages and hamlets, subject to allocation of funds and approval by Planning Commission.

As regards DD, at present, 1415 Transmitters are functioning in the country providing coverage to about 92% of the population spread over about 81% of it's area. All the areas uncovered by terrestrial transmitters, along with rest of the country, have been provided with multi-channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH service "DD Direct Plus". New transmitters (except a few in border areas) for expansion of terrestrial coverage are, now, not envisaged.

(c) 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 fast three years and the current year, are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(d) and (e) Review of physical and financial progress is

a continuous process and following actions were taken from time to time:—

- Half yearly performance report is submitted to Ministry by Prasar Bharati.
- Monthly report is submitted to Ministry by Prasar Bharati on all the schemes approved by Cabinet.
- Ministry monitors the plan expenditure on weekly basis.

However, following were the main reasons for delay in the completion of setting of new Transmitters under the

**Continuing Schemes:—**

- (ii) Delay in offering of suitable sites by the State Government
- (iii) Delay in completion of Building works at few places due to local problems and difficult local and other conditions.
- (iv) Due to delay in procurement of equipment.
- (iv) Procedural delay in sanction of new schemes of 11th Plan.

(f) Following steps have been taken by Prasar Bharati to complete the scheme within the stipulated time:—

- A Nine Member Committee has been created under the chairmanship of CEO which comprises of Member (Finance), Member(Personnel) and DGs, DGs (News), and E-in -Cs of both DD and AIR for dealing with important issues of the Corporation including monitoring of progress in implementation of various schemes and projects.
- A Project monitoring committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of DG. AIR/DG:DD to strengthen the monitoring mechanism for AIR/DD projects.
- Nodal Officers have 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 ail other major activities of a project has been drawn and the progress is being monitored.
- Power to purchase equipment/stores of less than Rs. 300 Cr. has been delegated to Prasar Bharati.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Procurement of Dubbing Consoles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Procurement of Transmission Consoles	17	0	17	17	—	—	—	—
Procurement of Recording Consoles	17	0	17	17	—	—	—	—
<b>5. Automation of Studio Facilities and Misc. Schemes and Replacement of Equipments</b>								
Procurement of Hard Disc based System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Procurement of High End Servers	48	0	48	0	48	0	48	Sanction under process
Permanent studios at 4 places								
Completion of civil works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Completion of Installation	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Provision of digital uplink	2	0	2	2	—	—	—	—
Replacement of 1000 kW MW transmitter at Rajkot								
Completion of civil works	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Placement of order for Transmitter	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receipt of Transmitters	—	—	1	0	1	1	—	—
Completion of Installation	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
<b>6. North East Special Package</b>								
New FM stations with 1 KW FM Transmitter								
Acquisition of sites	6	5	2	0	4	1	3	Approval for 2 places already given in progress
Completion of building works	3	0	6	5	6	3	5	
Procurement of Transmitters								
Completion of Installation	—	—	5	5	3	3	5	In progress



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipt of equipment	—	—	6	0	6	6	—	—
Installation of Transmitter	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	Under Progress
Procurement of Studio Transmitter Links (35 nos.)	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	Under TE
Procurement of RN Links (44 nos.)	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	Under Progress
<b>Approval of the main Scheme of Digitalization of Transmitters, Studios and Connectivity</b>	1	0	1	1	—	—	—	—
Issue of NIT of major equipment	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Issue of NIT of remaining equipment	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Sanction of Civil Estimates	—	—	—	—	31	31	—	—
Completion of Civil Work	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	Under Progress
Procurement of Hand held Recorders (579 nos.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Placement of order	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Receipt of equipment	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Procurement of Portable Digital Recorders (494 nos.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Placement of order	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Receipt of equipment	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Procurement of Digital Phone in Console (290 nos.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Placement of order	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Receipt of equipment	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Procurement of OB Mixers ( 368 nos.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Placement of order	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Procurement of 5 kW FM Tx (12 nos.)								
Placement of order	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Receipt of Transmitter	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Under Progress
Procurement of 1 kW FM Tx (12 nos.)								
Placement of order	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Receipt of Transmitter	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Under Progress
Procurement of 100 W FM Tx (100 nos.)								
Placement of orde	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Receipt of Transmitt	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Under Progress
<b>2. Strengthening of External services</b>								
Approval of procurement on PAC basis	1	0	1	0	1	1	—	—
Placement of order for conversion	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	In process
<b>3. E-Governance</b>								
Approval of the schemes	2	0	4	3	1	—	—	Deferred to 12th Plan
Sanction of civil estimates	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	Deferred to 12th Plan
4. New Technology and R&D								
Approval of scheme for webcasting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Development of system for webcasting	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deployment of Website	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Under progress
<b>5. Jammu and Kashmir Special Package, Phase-III</b>								
Approval of scheme	1	0	1	1	—	—	—	—
NIT for Major Equipment	—	—	1	0	1	1	—	—
Accusation of sites (3 places)	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	MoD clearance not received for site no. 1

Procurement of 100 Watt FM Tr (4 nos.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Placement of order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receipt of equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Procurement of 10 kW FM + TV Transmitters (3 nos.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issue of NIT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Procurement of 10 kW FM Transmitter for Naushera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issue of NIT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Procurement of 5 kW TV Transmitters (2 nos.) for Rajouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issue of NIT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Statement-II**

*Target/Achievements of Doordarshan during 2009-10 to 2012-13*

**1. Physical Targets/Achievements (major projects)**

Schemes/Projects	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Studio Projects (New/additional/pmt set up)	3	—	4	2	2	2	—	—
Digitalization of Studios	—	—	15	—	31	—	—	39
Earth station projects (New/upgradation)	2	1	6	2	5	5	10	10
HPT projects	7	2	5	2	2	1	2	2
Automode LPT projects	93	11	50	20	12	6	56	56
VLPT projects	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	1

### Cold Storage under NHM

7570. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cold storages set up in the country including Bihar during the last three years alongwith the funds and subsidy being provided under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM);

(b) whether the Government would launch any awareness campaign to speed the construction of cold storage in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether construction of cold storage has benefitted the farmers in selling potato and fruits at higher prices; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years?

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 and Cooperation is implementing National Horticulture Mission (NHM) scheme which includes credit linked back ended subsidy for setting up of cold storage. Under the scheme subsidy @ 40% in general areas and @ 55% in hilly and scheduled areas of capital cost for a capacity of 5000 MT is available for those projects which adopted new technologies as per technical standards issued by this Department. Under the scheme an amount of Rs. 325.91 crore was provided for setting up of 451 cold storages in the country during the last three years out of which an amount of Rs. 14.31 crore was provided as assistance for creation of 28 cold storages in Bihar.

(b) and (c) The NHM has the provision for holding of seminars, conferences, workshops, exhibitions, Kisan Melas and Horticulture shows by the State Horticulture Missions which are being regularly held at State and District level. Further, State Horticulture Missions are advertising the programmes of the mission and inviting applications for availing assistance under the scheme regularly.

(d) and (e) Construction of cold storages helps in preservation, maintaining quality and extending shelf life of perishable horticulture produce after harvest including potato

and fruits. The setting up of cold storages has benefited farmers in realizing higher prices than that of peak season prices.

[English]

### Remuneration to Radio Artists

7571. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the remuneration and provide other facilities for the benefit of the radio artists and other staff working in Prasar Bharati;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any request for the redressal of their grievances;

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

(e) whether the Government also proposes to revise the remuneration and other service benefits to the district representatives working as parttime correspondents of Akashvani and Doordarshan; 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) The Prasar Bharati Secretariat has intimated that the Prasar Bharati Board has constituted a Committee for reviewing programme content on its various channels. One of the mandates of this Committee is to review the existing fee structure of various categories of Radio and Television artists. So far as other staff working in Prasar Bharati are concerned, their remuneration and other facilities were taken care of as per the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has received some requests for redressal of grievances from different staff working in Prasar Bharati. The Ministry has forwarded these grievances for appropriate action to the authority concerned, e.g. All India Radio, Doordarshan and Prasar Bharati Secretariat.

(e) and (f) The Prasar Bharati Secretariat have reported that the total monthly emoluments of part-time correspondents were doubled with effect from 1.4.2010 and there is no fresh proposal for further revision.

[Translation]

### Heritage City Status for Varanasi

7572. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to forward a proposal to the UNESCO for grant of heritage city status to Varanasi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Presently, Government of India has no such plan to forward a proposal to the UNESCO for grant of heritage city status to Varanasi.

(b) Question does not arise.

### Quality of Foodgrains

7573. SHRI BHISMASHANKAR ALI/ASKUSHAL TIWARI:  
Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding the quality and the quantity of foodgrains and other items distributed under the public distribution system have increased during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to constitute vigilance committees to act upon such complaints;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has held discussions with the State Governments and consumer organisations to pave the way for the constitution of the said vigilance committees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) complaints received in the Department of Food and Public Distribution about poor quality of foodgrains issued for supply under Public Distribution System (PDS)/Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) indicate that these have not increased in the last three years.

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

Guidelines have been issued in June 1999 for involvement of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the implementation of TPDS wherein it has been suggested that Gram Panchayat, Gram Sabhas should be encouraged to form Vigilance Committees at the level of Fair Price Shops. The PDS (Control) Order, 2001 also stipulates formation of Vigilance Committees on TPDS by the States/UT Governments concerned at the level of FPS, Block/Mandal/Taluk, District, State in most of the States and UTs. The main function of these Vigilance Committees is to monitor and ensure smooth functioning of TPDS and redressal of problems related with it. The performance of the Vigilance committees and PRIs involved in the functioning of TPDS is reviewed by the respective State/UT Governments.

### Stampede during Recruitment

7574. SHRI RAMKISHUN:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of recruitment drives conducted by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) during each of the last three years and the current year, force-wise;

(b) the total number of stampede cases reported and candidates killed/injured in recruitment camps during the said period, State-wise and force-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any investigations in this regard during the said period;

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

(e) the details of the compensation provided to the families of the deceased and the injured during the said period; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to control the excessive crowd at the time of recruitment in advance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Total number of recruitment drives conducted by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) during each of the last three years and the current year, force-wise are as under:—

Force	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011*	Year 2012*	Total
CISF	10	3	10	6	29
SSB	8	3	3	1	15
BSF	—	10	7	9	26
CRPF	2	4	1	1	8
ITBP	6	12	10	3	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>109</b>

\*Besides, from the year 2011-12, the recruitment of Constable/GD is being conducted through Staff Selection Commission (SSC).

(b) In the said period, there was no case of stampede, injury and death during recruitment. However, one person got injured due to stone pelting near the recruitment site outside the ITBP recruitment centre at Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh during the recruitment of Constable (Followers) held in the month of February, 2011. He is reported to have died later at Civil Hospital, Bareilly.

(c) to (e) A preliminary Inquiry followed by Court of Inquiry was conducted by ITBP with reference to the Bareilly incidence. In the inquiry reports it was concluded that the incident of stone pelting took place due to the skirmish of the mob of candidates swelled outside the recruitment camp with the police and local/villagers. No officer/official of ITBP was found responsible for the said incident. However, a show cause notice and Memorandum was issued to DIG ITBP Bareilly wherein he was advised to be more responsive and careful in discharge of duties in future.

As ITBP was not directly related to the reported death occurred, no compensation was payable to the family of the deceased by ITBP.

(f) In order to avoid occurrence of stampede like situation, a new Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was issued on 14.02.2011. Moreover, for Constable (GD) of all CAPFs since the year 2011 the recruitment is being made through Staff Selection Commission (SSC). As per this new SOP:—

- (i) The applications will be invited by post to the designated Nodal office. The applicants will be required to submit the certified true copy of prescribed documents along with the application.
- (ii) The Nodal Office shall scrutinize the applications based on the documents submitted alongwith application and issue admits cards to eligible applicants by post.
- (iii) Not more than 600 applicants will be called for Physical Standard Test (PST)/Physical Efficiency Test (PET) at any centre in one cycle. After completion of one cycle i.e. two days, the next batch will be taken up. The dates on the admit card should be staggered accordingly.
- (iv) Alongwith the admit card a pamphlet giving salient guidelines will be enclosed, which will provide basic assistance to the candidates to go through the recruitment process.
- (v) At each recruitment site the PO recruitment board will inform the candidates of every batch through Public Announcement (PA) system about the procedure to be followed and the same will also be displayed on the notice board out side each recruitment centre.
- (vi) Besides, for the year 2012-13 onwards high jump and long jump have been done away with in PET category for recruitment in the post of Constable/GD in CAPFs & AR to simplify the recruitment procedure.
- (vii) In addition, numbers of PST/PET centres have been increased.
- (viii) The State/district administration, where the recruitment is scheduled to be held, are informed well in advance about the recruitment further seeking their assistance for the same on the scheduled date.

#### **Facilities for Deployment in Tough Areas**

7575. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government provides any incentives to the staff including the Central Government and

State Government staff posted in tough areas like terrorism and naxal affected regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to provide incentives to the Government staff working in such areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Central Government has sanctioned Risk Allowance and Hardship Allowance to Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) personnel serving in terrorism and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas. In addition, the CAPF personnel deployed in LWE affected areas are allowed to retain Government accommodation in their last place of posting.

The Department of Personnel and Training has been extending on a year to year basis Special concessions/facilities to Central Government employees working in Kashmir Valley in attached/subordinate offices or PSUs falling under the control of the Central Government. These concessions/facilities include additional HRA and other concessions, messing facilities etc.

At present there is no other specific scheme for personnel posted in LWE affected areas. A majority of Government employees serving in LWE affected districts are State Government employees and an incentive scheme has to be formulated by the State Governments concerned.

#### **Demand of Fodder**

7576. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of cattle feed and fodder during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the demand for the same is going up in the country;

(c) if so, the efforts being made for increasing the production of feed and fodder in order to meet the rising demand;

(d) whether the price of fodder is on the rise during the current year;

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

(f) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) State-wise data on production of cattle feed and fodder is not available.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) In addition to the Schemes run by the State Governments on production of Feed and Fodder, the Government of India assists the States through the 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Fodder and Feed Development' and the Central Sector Scheme of 'The Central Fodder Development Organisations'. The 'Accelerated Fodder Development Programme' was launched by the Government of India in the financial year 2011-12. States are also assisted under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. The ICAR institutions/Agricultural, and Veterinary Universities are engaged in research on increasing feed and fodder production.

(d) No such information is available.

(e) Question does not arise.

(f) The Government is implementing schemes mentioned under para c above to reduce the gap between demand and availability of fodder and feed.

[English]

#### **Food Courts**

7577. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of food courts set up/sanctioned in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh, State-wise; and

(b) the framework under which such food courts are established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has not set up/sanctioned food courts in any of the States in the country, including Andhra Pradesh.

- (b) Does not arise.

#### Upgradation of Seed Research Centre

7578. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposals for upgrading the seed research centre in Kuttanadu, Kerala;

(b) whether the seed research centre has developed a new paddy seed;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the developed seed is useful for agriculture and accepted by the farmers in Kuttanadu; 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) Yes, Madam. Apart from funds being made available by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through All India Coordinated Project (AICRP) on rice and by the State Government, Government of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs.409.13 lakhs during 2010-11 for improving the infrastructural facilities at Regional Research Station, Moncombu in Kuttanad by improving the laboratory facilities for modern rice research.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The station has developed 21 rice varieties Moncombu 1-21 (Mo.1 to Mo.21) for Kuttanad, of which Mo.16 (Uma) is most popular variety in Kuttanad as well as in the State. During 2012, the station released one new rice variety 'Prathyasa' (Mo.21) for cultivation in the double crop wetlands of Kuttanad.

(d) and (e) The variety 'Prathyasa' is suitable for cultivation in Kuttanad. This is a semi-tall variety with a duration of 102-105 days and has an average yield of 5.00 to 5.50 tonnes/hectare (t/ha). The variety possesses good cooking quality and is rich in Iron (Fe) and Zinc (Zn) content. It is also moderately resistant to rice diseases like Sheath blight, Sheath rot and insect pests like Gall midge. This variety gave an average yield of 5.50 to 6.00 tonnes/hectare in Front Line Demonstrations conducted in different parts of Kuttanad.

#### GPS System in Public Transport

7579. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of harassment of women registered while travelling in various modes of transport system in the NCR of Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to instal GPS system in various modes of public transport including radio taxis as precautionary measures;

(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) and (b) The details of cases of harassment of women while travelling in various modes of transport system registered by Delhi Police during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 and corresponding action are given below:—

Year	No. of cases	Persons arrested
2009	12	15
2010	13	16
2011	11	12

No such data for National Capital Region (NCR) is available.

(c) to (e) Radio Taxi Scheme 2006 and Economy Radio Taxi Scheme provide for the installation of GPS and GPRS in taxis. Private companies issued licence under the above scheme manage the control room to manage their fleet by using GPS/GPRS device. It is mandatory for all Radio Taxi operators to install GPS/GPRS devices.

#### Formula One Race

7580. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Formula One Race was conducted last year in the country with the approval of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received by the

Government regarding violations of the terms and conditions by the organisers;

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government against the organisers;

(d) whether the Government has granted permission to hold the Formula One Race in October, 2012 inspite of various complaints;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of facilities/assistance/exemptions provided by the Government to conduct the race last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Madam, the Government granted permission for holding the Formula 1 Grand Prix Motor Racing Event from 28th to 30th October, 2011 at Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh) at no cost to the Government, subject to following conditions:—

- (i) All requisite approvals for the use of the venue for the holding of the event.
- (ii) Approval of the State Government for holding of the event.
- (iii) Clearance from the Ministry of External Affairs.
- (iv) Approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs from security angle for the participation of foreign teams and other foreign participants.
- (v) Compliance with applicable regulations governing imports, including payment of custom duty.
- (vi) Requisite approvals for all foreign exchange remittances related to the event and compliance of all requirements under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.
- (vii) No advertisement or promotion of Tobacco and liquor in the tournament.
- (viii) No claim for customs duty or tax exemption or any other exemption as a sporting event.
- (ix) No foreign participant associated to or connected with the event to visit any restricted or prohibited area in India without prior approval of Government of India.

(x) Fulfillment of commitments made in respect of sports promotion, including annual contribution of Rs. 10.00 crores (Rupees ten crores) per annum to National Sports Development Fund for the entire duration of the agreement i.e., upto 2015, extendable by another five years. The contribution for 2010 and 2011 to be made upfront.

(xi) All other clearances concerning the event, including necessary permission, clearances/ approval from FMSCI, FIA and FOA.

(xii) That no foreigner will be permitted to visit any restricted/prohibited area in India without prior permission of the Government.

(b) No such complaint has been received so far.

(c) Does not arise

(d) and (e) Madam, so far the Government has not received any proposal from the organizer for holding the Formula One Race in October, 2012. Hence, giving clearance from the sports angle, by the Government, for holding the event does not arise at this stage.

(f) Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) has informed that no specific income-tax exemption was granted to the organizers of the Formula One Car Race held in 2011 for the first time in Greater Noida (UP). Also, no Customs Duty exemption was given to the organizers. Taking into account the sensitivity of the items, facility of on-site examination of goods by the Customs Officers was extended on payment of merchant overtime fee. The goods were escorted by Customs Officers to the site of examination.

#### Public Records Act

7581. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Public Records Act (PRA), 1993;

(b) whether only a few Ministries/Departments have transferred public/official records to the National Archives of India as per the directives in the said PRA;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to set up a regulatory mechanism for effective monitoring of PRA, 1993; and



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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Some of the salient features of the Public Records Act are as follows:—

- Regulation of the management, administration and preservation of Public Records of the Central Government, Union territory Administration, Public Sector Undertakings, statutory bodies and corporations, Commissions and Committees constituted by the Central Government or a Union territory Administration and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
- Empowerment of the Director General of Archives on behalf of Central Government for archives administration and, management of Public Records in all the Records Creating Agencies.
- Nomination of Records Officers and setting up of Records Rooms.
- Appraisal of all public records more than 25 years old in consultation with the National Archives of India and the transfer of records of permanent value to National Archives of India.
- Accessibility of all unclassified public records more than 30 years old and transferred to the National Archives of India to bona fide research scholars.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) There is no regulatory mechanism for effective monitoring in the existing Public Records Act (PRA). The Government had set up a Review Panel in 2009 and a Consultative Committee in 2010 to study the working of PRA and Public Record Rules and suggest amendments therein. The Consultative Committee submitted its Report on 30 August, 2011 to the Ministry of Culture which, inter alia, proposes to set up a regulatory mechanism for the effective implementation of the PRA.

[Translation]

#### **Compensation to Workers**

7582. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bridges/pillars of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) that collapsed during each of the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor, location-wise;

(b) the number of workers injured and expired during such accidents due to use of sub-standard material in construction work by the DMRC during the period, location-wise;

(c) the compensation paid to the families of the deceased and injured during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure the use of good quality construction material and provide security to workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that only one pillar had collapsed on 12.7.2009 at Zamroodpur, during the last three years. The primary reasons stated by an Enquiry Committee for this accident are as under:—

(i) Deficiency in the design of cantilever arm.

(ii) Concrete not having adequate strength probably due to lack of adequate water curing of the concrete.

(b) and (c) During the last three years, there has been no accident due to use of sub-standard material in construction work by DMRC. The DMRC has paid compensation of Rs. 3,80,000/- for the 14 persons who were injured in the Zamroodpur accident. Further, the wages and medical expenses were borne by the Contractor during the treatment. DMRC has also paid compensation of Rs. 64,35,640/- to the family members of the seven deceased persons in the Zamroodpur accident.

(d) The steps taken to ensure the use of good quality construction material and provide security to workers are as under:—

(i) Each contract of DMRC has detailed provisions on Quality Assurance as the Employer's requirements. The contractor is required to implement a Project Quality Management Plan in accordance with ISO-9001 "Quality System — Model for Quality Assurance in Design/ Development, Production, Installation and Servicing" to ensure that all materials,

workmanship, plant and equipment supplied and work done under the contract meets the requirements of the contract. The Contractor is also required to adopt a Quality Assurance Plan to regulate methods, procedures and processes to ensure compliance with the contract requirements. The Quality Assurance Plan covers design processes as well as execution processes. Works not meeting the quality assurance requirements are liable to be rejected.

- (ii) The safety of the workers in the construction work of DMRC is ensured through the various safety requirement governed by statutory laws like Delhi's Building and Other Construction Workers (DBOCW) Rules and Contractual provisions of DMRC contract conditions on Safety, Health and Environment (SHE). The system adopted for safety of workers include Contractors Organizational Capability and Competence, External SHE Audit, site Inspection by General Consultants' Safety Experts and monitoring by the DMRC Site Teams.

[English]

#### Private FM Radio

7583. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that private FM radio are progressing/making profits whereas the financial position of All India Radio is dwindling day by day;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) No study has been conducted to compare the revenue earned by private FM radio stations *vis-à-vis* FM radio stations of All India Radio.

However, year-wise Gross Revenue of All India Radio from all sources including commercials during the last 5 years are as below:—

2007-08	:	Rs.289.2100 Crores
2008-09	:	Rs.291.5954 Crores
2009-10	:	Rs.303.1879 Crores
2010-11	:	Rs.372.9664 Crores
2011-12	:	Rs.359.6519 Crores

(c) While fulfilling its mandate as a Public Service Broadcaster and at the same time to compete with other Private FM Channels, All India Radio has been making sustained efforts as under to augment its revenue:—

- Changing the Programming Pattern at regular intervals to include popular programmes so as to attract more advertisements/commercials;
- Broadcasting customized and channel Driver Programmes;
- Broadcasting interactive programmes to increase direct participation of the listeners through phone-in devices and field recordings;
- Dedicated time slots for specific target audiences viz. Women and Children, Youth, Rural Community, Music Lovers, Industrial workers and the Farmers;
- Extending transmission hours to accommodate commercials;
- Entering into Media Partnership by branding AIR;
- AIR is in the process of revising/rationalizing its Rate Card to make it more competitive and revenue oriented;
- Frequent audience research surveys are being done so that programmes can be planned according to what the public desires.

[English]

#### Ancient Manuscripts

7584. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that several important manuscripts pertaining to the country's history and culture are lying in museums of foreign countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to bring back the said valuable manuscripts to the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. However, no details of manuscripts are available with the Government.

(c) The National Mission for Manuscripts has included the programme of "Acquisition of copies of Indian manuscripts held abroad" in its plan of action for the year 2012-2013.

#### Licences for DTH Services

7585. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the names of Indian and Foreign private sector companies which have been issued licences to operate Direct to Home (DTH) services;

(b) the details of the terms and conditions/guidelines laid down by the Government for issuing licences for DTH services;

(c) whether the Government accrues revenue/income from the said companies;

(d) if so, the total revenue/income accrued by the Government from these companies during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the hardware cost and carriage fee collected from various TV channels form a part of such revenue; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Ministry has issued license to six Indian private companies, namely, M/s Dish TV India Ltd., M/s Tata Sky Ltd., M/s Sun Direct TV Pvt. Ltd., M/s Reliance BIG TV Ltd., M/s Bharti Telemedia Ltd. and M/s Bharat Business Channel Ltd. for providing DTH services in the country. DTH services are governed by DTH Guidelines and terms and conditions issued by the Ministry on 15.3.2001, as amended from time to time. The detailed guidelines are available on the Ministry's website: [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in).

(c) and (d) As per the Article 3 of the license agreement, the private DTH operators are required to pay the license fee within one month of the end of the financial year. The company-wise revenue received during, 2008-09, 2009-2010, and 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) The license fee collected by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from DTH operators is based on the Gross Revenue, as defined in the Article 3 of the Schedule to the DTH License Agreement. As per this definition, revenue earned from the sale of hardware such as Set Top Box and by way of charging carriage fee is required to be included for the purpose of calculation of annual license fee. The Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) has, however, in its orders dated 26.8.2008 and 28.5.2010, applied the principle of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) for determination of annual license fee. The matter is presently sub-judice with TDSAT as per Supreme Court order dated 11.10.2011.

#### Statement

*License Fee paid by the DTH Licensees for the last 3 Financial Years and for the year 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Name of the DTH licensee	License Fee paid for the last 3 Financial Years (in crores)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s Dish TV India Ltd.	38.5	20.0	56.9	30.0
2.	M/s Tata Sky Ltd.	32.8	53.0	62.4	79.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	M/s Sun Direct TV Pvt. Ltd.	14.5	34.3	24.2	36.0
4.	M/s Reliance BIG TV Ltd.	3.5	8.4	8.8	9.5
5.	M/s Bharti Telemedia Ltd.	License fee not applicable as license issued in 2008	10.4	25.5	61.87
6.	M/s Bharat Business Channel Ltd.	License fee not applicable as license issued in 2008	00.2	00.1	5.0
Total license fee received in rupees crores		89.3 crores	126.3 crores	177.9 crores	221.67 crores

[English]

#### Assistance to FPIs

7586. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes for the development and promotion of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) under which assistance is provided to various State Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country, scheme-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and provided to such organisations during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give priority to farmers, Self Help Groups and women for providing grants-in-aid for setting up of FPIs; 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) and (b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing industries i.e. (i) Scheme for Infrastructure

Development with three major components i.e. Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Modernization of Abattoirs, (ii) Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries, (iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R&D, (iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development and (v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institutions. The Ministry has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme-National Mission on Food Processing" (NMFP) during the 12th Plan which will be implemented through the State Governments.

Financial assistance under these schemes is provided to the entrepreneurs directly except the scheme for Strengthening of Institutions and the newly launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely "National Mission on Food Processing" where fund are released to the State agencies. The details of funds allocated and financial assistance provided under various schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries, the proposals from Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Women Entrepreneurs are eligible for assistance and given due importance in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme.

**Statement**

(a) The details of funds allocated and financial assistance provided under Strengthening of Institutions and National Mission on Food Processing during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise.  
(Rs. in Crores)

Name of the Schemes	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Fund allocated	Fund released	Fund allocated	Fund released	Fund allocated	Fund released	Fund allocated	Fund released (as on 17.05.2012)
State Nodal Agencies	0.70	0.62	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	—	—
National Mission on Food Processing							250.00	18.65
<b>(b) The details of funds allocated and financial assistance provided under various schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise:</b>								
Scheme for Infrastructure Development	73.815	72.94	137.500	118.09	189.00	170.17	191.00	0.62
Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries (FPIs)	82.519	82.49	81.000	105.67	185.46	179.26	100.00	32.57
Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and Research and Development	32.080	29.07	38.000	31.32	43.52	38.18	35.00	12.94
Scheme for Human Resource Development	9.500	9.46	10.500	11.11	14.50	13.69	4.00	—
Strengthening of Institutions including SNA	92.083	83.59	132.000	128.66	117.50	111.49	80.00	—

### Maintenance of Brihadeeswara Temple

7587. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has taken note of the State of conservation of Brihadeeswara temple at Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) whether the Government/ASI regularly carry out maintenance and renovation work of the said World Heritage Site;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government/ASI to protect the said historic temple?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) The Brihadeeswara Temple at Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu is a protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The conservation work of this temple is attended regularly by ASI depending upon the need of repairs and availability of resources and it is in a good State of preservation.

The details of expenditure incurred for conservation work of this temple during the last three years, are as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure Incurred (Amount in Rs.)
1.	2009-10	63,22,759/-
2.	2010-11	39,49,972/-
3.	2011-12	30,16,551/-

### Review of Functioning of ZCCs

7588. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Mani Shankar Aiyer to look into the functioning of Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations

including functional changes required in the working of the Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs), made by the said committee;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government on the said recommendations alongwith the time by which it is likely to be done;

(d) whether the Government has stressed the need for conserving and promoting traditional arts and culture in the wake of threat posed by emergence of new medium of entertainment; and

(e) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken in this regard including the role to be played by the ZCCs in preserving the art forms?

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

(b) The Committee has made various recommendations for structural and functional changes in the existing set up of the ZCCs. These include restructuring of the Governing Body and Executive Board of the ZCCs; setting up of an Indian Council of Zonal Cultural Centres and a Folk and Tribal Akademi; enhancing of the existing Corpus Fund of the ZCCs; enhancing the remuneration of folk and tribal artistes; revamping the Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme; undertaking cultural propagation primarily in villages, mofussil areas and city slums; organizing Apna Utsav and Yatras to mark the Silver Jubilee of the ZCCs, etc.

(c) Before taking a view on the recommendations of the Committee, the Ministry forwarded the Report to all State Governments, concerned Ministries, Organizations, etc. to seek views and comments of all the stakeholders. The Comments received have been examined. The work relating to Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the ZCCs has already been started. The Opening Ceremony of the Silver Jubilee Celebration was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in the august presence of Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Chairperson, NAC, on 13th April, 2012 at Panchkula. The policy for appointing Directors of the Zonal Cultural Centres has also been revised as per the recommendations made by the Committee. Action on other recommendations is under consideration.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The mandate of the seven Zonal Cultural Centres is to preserve and propagate the traditional

folk arts and crafts of the country. They have been implementing the following schemes to preserve and promote traditional art and culture:—

- (i) National Cultural Exchange Programme.
- (ii) Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme.
- (iii) Young Talented Artistes Scheme.
- (iv) Documentation of Vanishing Art Forms.
- (v) Theatre Rejuvenation Scheme.
- (vi) Shilpagram Activities.
- (vii) Loktarang — National Folk Dance Festival and Octave.

#### Quality Assurance in FPIs

7589. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

- (a) the guidelines for quality and safety measures for the Indian Food Processing Industries (FPIs) under the Quality Assurance Scheme;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government for improving and implementing standard quality practices;
- (c) whether any monitoring and complaint mechanism is in place for this purpose;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of complaints received in the current year alongwith the steps taken by the Government to get these complaints redressed?

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 Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) extends financial assistance as grant-in-aid to Food Processing Industries, for adoption of safety measures through the scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standard, Research and Development and other Promotional Activities. The detailed guidelines for the schemes are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Government has enforced Food

Safety and Standards Regulation 2011 on 5th of August, 2011, wherein the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been mandated to monitor the quality and safety of food by enforcing food safety and standards regulations, 2011 throughout the country. Monitoring and Inspection carried out once in a year to verify the compliances as per schedule-4. Auditing agencies are also authorized by the Food Authority to inspect/audit these industries to verify the compliances.

Random samples of various food articles are drawn regularly by the States/UT Governments and penal action is taken against the offenders, in cases where samples are found to be non-conforming to the provisions of the Act.

(e) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has informed that since 5th August, 2011, they have received 7 complaints (viz.: Uttar Pradesh-5, Maharashtra-1 and Delhi-1). All these are in the different stages of redressal.

#### Statement-I

*Guidelines for Implementation of HACCP/ISO 22000,  
ISO 14000/GHP/GMP quality/safety  
management system*

#### Operational Guidelines for Total Quality Management System

1. Proposals for financial assistance for Total Quality Management System (TQM) have to be submitted directly to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries during 11th Plan for implementation of ISO14000, ISO22000, Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and Good Hygienic Practices (GHP) Certification.
2. The grant would be reimbursement of expenditure incurred on acquiring ISO14000 ISO22000, HACCP, GMP and GHP Certification.
3. The reimbursement of expenditure will be released by the Ministry in one instalment after obtaining necessary certification and submission of requisite documents.

#### 4. About the scheme:

##### (a) Objectives:

- To motivate the food processing industries for adoption of food safety and quality assurance mechanisms such as TQM

including ISO 14000, ISO 22000, HACCP, GMP, GHP.

- To prepare them to face global competition in post WTO Regime.
- To enable adherence to stringent quality and hygiene norms.
- To enhance product acceptance by overseas buyers.
- To keep Indian industry technologically abreast of international best practices.

**(b) Pattern of Assistance:**

All Implementing Agencies i.e. Central/State Government Organisations, IITs, Universities and Private Sector will be eligible for reimbursement of 50% of cost of consultant fee, fee charged by Certification Agency, plant and machinery, technical civil works, and other expenditure towards implementation of Total Quality Management System including ISO14000, ISO22000, HACCP, GMP and GHP in general areas subject to maximum limit of Rs. 15 lakh and 75% in difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 lakh.

**(c) Eligibility Criteria:**

- (i) Central/State Government Organizations, IITs, Universities and Private Sector will be eligible for reimbursement of expenditure towards implementation of Total Quality Management.
- (ii) The scheme provides one time reimbursement only against an Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEM)/ Permanent SSI Registration/Industrial License.
- (iii) The applicant should not have obtained/ applied for grant/subsidy from any Ministry/ Department of Central Government/GOI organization/agencies and State Government for purpose of adoption of Total Quality Management System.
- (iv) Application is to be submitted in the prescribed format along with documents required.

- (v) Expenditure incurred on the project **after in-principle approval** of the proposal by the Ministry for Total Quality Management System **will be considered** for reimbursement.

**5. Documents Required:**

- (i) Application in the MFPI prescribed format. Application Format is also available on MFPI website: [www.mofpi.nic.in](http://www.mofpi.nic.in)
- (ii) Detailed project report indicating promoters of the organization along with the activities/ background of the firm, products being manufactured, existing/future market, list of existing plant and machinery along with process flow chart etc.
- (iii) Income tax returns of the proprietor for previous three years.
- (iv) A copy of permanent SSI Registration or Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEM) or Industrial Licence, whichever is applicable.
- (v) Bio-Data/experience and Quotations of consultant.
- (vi) Quotation from certification body.
- (vii) Confirmation that certification agency is accredited by the Quality Council of India or Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI), as applicable.
- (viii) Details of proposed plant and machinery (item-wise and cost-wise) along with quotations duly certified by approved Chartered Engineer (Mech.) and their relevance to HACCP/ISO22000, ISO14000/GHP/GMP with full justification in support of cost claimed. **The consultant is also required to certify the requirement and cost of plant and machinery.**
- (ix) Complete details of Technical Civil Works indicating item-wise/cost-wise break up and their relevance to implementation of Total Quality Management System with justification duly certified by approved Chartered Engineer (Civil). **The consultant is also required to certify the cost of civil works.**



(x) **An affidavit duly executed on non-judicial stamp paper of Rs. 10/- or more duly notarized, affirming**

- (a) That company has not obtained any financial assistance for implementation of HACCP/ISO12000, ISO14000/GHP/GMP in the past from MFPI.
- (b) that the organization has not obtained/ applied for or will not obtain any grant/ subsidy from any Ministry/Department of Central Government/GOI organization/ agencies and State Government for the same purpose/activity/same components.
- (xi) Detailed implementation schedule for implementation of the HACCP/ISO 14000/ISO 22000/GMP/GHP system.
- (xii) Date of commencement of commercial production.
- (xiii) Expenditure proposed to be incurred on the project indicating consultant fee, fee charged by the certification agency, cost of plant and machinery, cost of technical civil expenses and other expenses related to the proposal along with corresponding sources of finance.
- (xiv) The consultant for implementing ISO 14000/ISO 22000/HACCP/GMP/GHP should be registered either with National Accreditation Board for Education and Training (NABET) or any other Central Government Body like Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Development Authority (APEDA) etc.
- (xv) The applicant organization is required to give an undertaking that the training of their employees on implementation of ISO 14000/ISO22000/ HACCP/GMP/GHP will be obtained from the consultant.

**6. Grant of in-principle approval**

The application received in the Ministry in the prescribed format will be examined and in case of complete proposals with all relevant documents/information, the letter for in-principle approval with a validity period of twelve months will be issued with the approval of competent authority to the applicant organisation.

**7. Procedure for reimbursement of expenditure**

7.1 The applicant is required to submit the following documents to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries requesting for reimbursement of expenditure incurred on implementation of Total Quality Management System including ISO14000, ISO22000, HACCP, GMP and GHP:—

- (i) Copy of in-principle approval letter and/or extension letter issued by the Ministry.
- (ii) Surety Bond in the prescribed format
- (iii) Self-verified list of equipments purchased along with copy of invoices/bills.
- (iv) Detailed process flow chart.
- (v) Latest CA certificate of actual expenditure incurred on the project with corresponding sources of finance **(also countersigned by the consultant)** as per following format:—

**(a) Project cost:** (Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Cost	Proposed	Actual cost
Consultant fee		
Free charged by Certification agency		
Plant and Machinery		
Technical Civil works		
Other exp.		
<b>Total</b>		

**(b) Means of Finance:** (Rs. in lakhs)

	Proposed	Actual
Promoters capital		
Bank Term Loan		
Grant from MFPI		
Unsecured loan		
Others		
<b>Total</b>		

- (vi) Copies of invoices of consultant fee, fee charged by Certification Agency, technical civil works and other expenditure.
- (vii) Completion report along with certificates for implementation of ISO14000, ISO22000, HACCP, GMP and GHP and copy of the Manuals. The certificate issued by the certification body should bear the logo of NABCB or FSSAI.
- (viii) Benefits accrued to the Organisation on implementation of Total Quality Management System.

7.2 The requisite documents/information duly certified by the Promoter/Director/Partner in case of Private Bodies and through the Director or Head of the Institution in case of Government Institutions shall be submitted directly to the Ministry. After satisfactory scrutiny of the documents/information thereof the MFPI will reimburse the expenses to the implementation agency in terms of the approved scheme through the Designated Bank.

7.3 An evaluation shall be conducted by MFPI at the end of the year by an independent agency on the implementation of the scheme.

**As amended on 03.08.2011**

**Amendments to the**

**GUIDELINES**

for the Scheme of

**Implementation of HACCP/ISO22000, ISO14000/GHP/GMP Quality/Safety Management Systems during 11th Plan Period**

**5. Documents Required:**

- (viii) Complete details of plant and machinery (item-wise and cost-wise) along with quotations duly certified by approved Chartered Engineer (Mech.) and their relevance to HACCP/ISO22000, ISO14000/GHP/GMP with full justification in support of cost claimed. The consultant is also required to certify the requirement and cost of plant and machinery.
- (ix) Complete details of Technical Civil Works indicating item-wise/cost-wise break up and their relevance to implementation of Total Quality

Management System with justification duly certified by approved Chartered Engineer (Civil). The consultant are also required to certify the cost of civil works.

**7. Procedure for Reimbursement of expenditure:**

- 7.1 (v) Latest CA certificate of actual expenditure incurred on the project with corresponding sources of finance (also countersigned by the consultant) as per following format:—

**(a) Project cost:** (Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Cost	Proposed	Actual cost
Consultant free		
Free charged by Certification agency		
Plant and Machinery		
Technical Civil works		
Other exp.		
<b>Total</b>		

**(b) Means of Finance:** (Rs. in lakhs)

	Proposed	Actual
Promoters capital		
Bank Term Loan		
Grant from MFPI		
Unsecured loan		
Others		
<b>Total</b>		

**Production of Sugarcane**

7590. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cultivation and production of sugarcane vary from State to State;

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

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to increase the production of sugarcane in those States which are registering lower production of the same;

(d) whether the production of sugarcane is commensurate with the domestic demands of sugar in the country;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken to bridge the gap between production of sugarcane and demand of sugar?

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. Sugarcane is widely cultivated in tropical (Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha) and sub-tropical (Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal and North East States) region of the country. The productivity of tropical region is higher compared to sub-tropical region mainly because of conducive climate, lower incidence of pest and diseases and higher sugar recovery rate.

(c) In order to increase the sugarcane production in the country including low producing States, Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System Area (SUBACS) under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture. Apart from this, under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), the State Governments have been given flexibility to choose their priorities for formulation of the crop development projects including sugarcane. All the above programmes are focused on planting material, transfer of technology, improve productivity, knowledge upgradation and mechanization etc. Government is also providing loan at concessional rates of interest to the sugar mills for development of sugarcane in their respective areas under Sugar Development Fund (SDF) statutorily maintained and managed by Department of Food and Public Distribution.

(d) to (f) Yes, the average production of sugarcane during 11th Plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12) was 299.75 million tonnes as against the average projected demand of 291.44 million tonnes.

The average (2007-08 to 2011-12 Adv. Estimate)

domestic consumption of sugar was 217.15 lakh tonnes as against the production of 218.63 lakh tonnes.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1200 noon.

**11.07 hrs.**

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Twelve of the Clock.

**12.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve  
of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Item No. 2, Shri Ajit Singh.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)... \*

THE MINISTER OF CIVILAVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Aircraft (Security) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.34(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th January, 2012 under Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6984/15/12]

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 Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

\*Not recorded.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 6985/15/12]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North East Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North East Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur, for the year 2010-2011.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 6986/15/12]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 6987/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 903(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th December, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section

68 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6988/15/12]

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) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Food Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6989/15/12]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Central Warehousing Corporation and the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6990/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): On behalf of Shri E. Ahamed, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar Garhwal, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report 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 6991/15/12]

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004:—

(i) The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Financial and Administrative Powers) Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.108(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2012.

(ii) The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Procedure for Appeal) Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.109(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2012. (4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6992/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): On behalf of Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Recruitment Regulations for the post of Medical Officer of Health New Delhi Municipal Council, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. 13(02)/2011/UD/MB/NDMC/4576 in weekly Delhi Gazette dated 12th May, 2011 under Section 389 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6993/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): On behalf of Shrimati D. Purandeswari, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and

English versions) of the Rajasthan Council of Secondary Education (Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan), Jaipur, 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 Rajasthan Council of Secondary Education (Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan), Jaipur, for the year 2009-2010.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6994/15/12]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 2010-2011.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6995/15/12]

(5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Bihar, Patna, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6996/15/12]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 2010-2011.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6997/15/12]

- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 15 of the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988:—

- (i) The Recruitment Rules, 2011 for the post of Secretary, Auroville Foundation published in Notification No. G.S.R. 102 in weekly Gazette of India dated 26th March, 2011.
- (ii) G.S.R. 736(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd October, 2011 making certain amendments in Notification No. G.S.R. 102 dated 26th March, 2011.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6998/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): On behalf of Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Corrigendum of the Detailed Demands for Grants\* of the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6999/15/12]

- (2) Corrigendum of the Outcome Budget\* of the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7000/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Economic

Growth (Indian Economic Service Section), Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Economic Growth (Indian Economic Service Section), Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7001/15/12]

- (3) A copy of the Income-tax (5th Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 942(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th April, 2012 under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7002/15/12]

- (4) A copy of the coinage of Ten Rupees and Five Rupees coins to commemorate the occasion of "60 years of the Parliament of India Rules, 2012" (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 350(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th May, 2012 under Section 25 of the Coinage Act, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7003/15/12]

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:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Agricultural University, Manipur, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Agricultural University, Manipur, for the year 2009-2010.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7004/15/12]

\*Detailed Demand for Grants and Outcome Budget were laid on 26.03.2012.

[Shri Harish Rawat]

- (3) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the

Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the following institutions within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the different accounting years, mentioned therein:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions	Accounting Year(s)
1.	Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited	1988-89 onwards
2.	Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited	1994-95 onwards
3.	Odisha State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited	2009-10 onwards
4.	Kerala State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited	2006-07 onwards
5.	Assam State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited	2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07
6.	Maharashtra State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited	2009-10 onwards
7.	Himachal Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited	2010-11
8.	Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited	2010-11
9.	Punjab State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited	2010-11

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7005/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Indian Medicine Central Council (Post-graduate Ayurveda Education) Regulations, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 4-90/2011-Ay.(PG Regu.) in Gazette of India dated 19th March, 2012 under sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7006/15/12]

- (2) A copy of the Homoeopathy Central Council (Election) Amendment Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 279(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd April, 2012 under sub-section (2) of Section 33 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7007/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7008/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Article 309 of the Constitution:—

- (i) The Ministry of Home Affairs, National Investigation Agency Group 'A' and 'B' posts Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 288(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th April, 2012.
- (ii) The Ministry of Home Affairs, National Investigation Agency Group 'A' and 'B' posts Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 267(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2012.
- (iii) The Ministry of Home Affairs, National Investigation Agency Finger Print Expert (Group 'A' post) Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 120(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th March, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7009/15/12]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 11 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008:—

- (i) S.O. 44(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th January, 2012, regarding appointment of Shri Sanjay Parihar, 3rd Additional Session Judge, Jammu as "Judge" to preside over the NIA Special Court i.e. the Designated Court under TADA/POTA at Jammu and Kashmir on transfer of Shri Pawan Dev Kotwal, "Judge" of NIA Special Court i.e. the Designated Courts under TADA/POTA at Jammu and Srinagar.
- (ii) S.O. 45(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th January, 2012, regarding appointment of Additional Session Judge-01, New Delhi, Patiala House, Courts, as "Additional Judge" to the NIA Special Court i.e. the District Judge-IV-cum-Additional Sessions Judge in-charge, New Delhi Police District, Patiala House Court for conducting the business under Section 11(9) of the NIA Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7010/15/12]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of

Section 15 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008:—

- (i) S.O. 893(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd April, 2012, denotifying the appointment of Shri Vivek Gupta, who has expired in the Month of January, 2012. Shri Vivek Gupta, Advocate was appointed as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency in the trial courts, appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of the case in revisional or appellate courts established by law in the territory of the National Capital Territory of Delhi in the Ministry of Home Affairs' notification No. S.O. 1971(E) dated 25th August, 2011.
- (ii) S.O. 894(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd April, 2012, denotifying the appointment of Dr. D.C. Sarkar, who has submitted his resignation for his appointment as Special Public Prosecutor on behalf of National Investigation Agency. Dr. D.C. Sarkar, Advocate was appointed as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency in the trial courts, appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of the case in revisional or appellate courts established by law in the territory of the State of West Bengal in the Ministry of Home Affairs' Notification No. S.O. 234(E) dated 2nd February, 2011.
- (iii) S.O. 693(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2012, regarding appointment of Shri M. Venkateswara Rao, Dy. Legal Adviser, NIA, as 'Public Prosecutor' for conducting the cases on behalf of the National Investigation Agency in any court of law.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7011/15/12]

(4) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 989(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd May, 2012, regarding constitution of Special Courts under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 under Section 11 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7012/15/12]



12.03 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA  
AND  
BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA\*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'I am directed to inform you that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 21st May, 2012 adopted the following motion regarding filling up of the casual vacancies in the Joint Committee to Examine Matters Relating to Allocation and Pricing of Telecom Licences and Spectrum:—

**MOTION**

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Lok Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint three Members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee to Examine Matters Relating to Allocation and Pricing of Telecom Licences and Spectrum in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Shri S.S. Ahluwalia and Shri Praveen Rashtrapal from the Rajya Sabha and communicate to Lok Sabha the names of the Members so appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee and resolves that Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan and Shri Praveen Rashtrapal be re-appointed/ appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancies."'

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st May, 2012 agreed without any amendment to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2012 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th May, 2012."

- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business

in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Anand Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2012 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st May, 2012."

2. Madam, I lay on the Table the Anand Marriage (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 21st May, 2012."

12.03½ hrs.

DEPARTMENTARILY RELATED STANDING  
COMMITTEES — SUMMARY OF WORK

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the Hindi and English versions of the 'Departmentally Related Standing Committees — Summary of Work (31st August, 2009 to 30th August, 2010)'.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7013/15/12]

12.03¾ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'  
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

**Minutes**

[Translation]

SHRI KARIA MUNDA (Khunti): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table, the minutes (Hindi and English version) of the Twenty second to Twenty Sixth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Ninth and Tenth sessions.

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

**36th Reports**

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the 36th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Agriculture on optimisation of Employment Generation Potential of Animal husbandry sector.

\*Laid on the Table.

**12.04¼ hrs.**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER  
AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

**Statements**

*[English]*

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Madam, I beg to lay the Statements (Hindi and English versions) on Final Action Taken Replies of Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the following Reports of the Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2009-10):—

- (1) Eleventh Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution regarding action taken by the Government on the Fourth Report of the Committee (2009-10) on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).
- (2) Fourteenth Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution regarding Action Taken by the Government on the Fifth Report of the Committee (2009-10) on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

**12.04¾ hrs.**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM  
AND NATURAL GAS**

**12th Report**

*[English]*

SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI (Banaskantha): I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on the subject 'Safety of Oil Installations'.

**12.05 hrs.**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT**

**Statements**

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing further follow up action on the recommendations contained in the following action taken Reports of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:—

- (1) 25th Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2006-07)' of the history of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).
- (2) 20th Action Taken Report (14th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2006-07)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- (3) 42nd Action Taken Report (14th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2008-09)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).

**12.05½ hrs.**

**COMMITTEE ON MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT  
LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME  
(LOK SABHA)**

**Statement**

*[English]*

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): I beg to lay the Statement (Hindi and English versions) on Final Action Taken Replies of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Fifth Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on MPLADS (Lok Sabha) regarding Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Committee on the subject "Awareness in the Implementing agencies about the importance of the MPLAD Scheme through training programmes, seminars, symposia, workshops etc".

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 23rd Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), Ministry of Agriculture\***

[English]

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): On behalf of my esteemed colleague Shri Sharad Pawar, I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty Third Report of Standing Committee on Agriculture in pursuance of the direction 73 A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin - Part-II dated September 01, 2004.

The Standing Committee on Agriculture has examined the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) for the year 2011-12 and presented their twenty third report. The Department has furnished the Replies of the Government on all the Observations/Recommendations in the Action Taken on the Twenty Third Report, to PSCA.

All the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee have been considered. The details of Recommendations/Observations of the Committee and Action taken by the Government alongwith present status are laid on the Table.

12.06¼ hrs.

- (ii) (a) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 19th Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers\*\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7014/15/12.

\*\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7015/15/12.

STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of the Recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Demands for Grants for 2011-12 of the Department of Pharmaceuticals (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) in pursuance of the directions issued by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers examined the Demands for Grants of the Department of Pharmaceuticals (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) for the year 2011-12 and presented their Nineteenth Report to Lok Sabha on 04.08.2011. The Report contains 8 Recommendations. The gist of the Recommendations is as follows:—

- (i) Under utilization of funds allocated under various schemes. The need for the Department to gear up its machinery to ensure that sanctioned outlays are utilized uniformly to achieve the objectives of growth of Pharma industry so that the creation of the Department of Pharma as distinct entity is fully justify.
- (ii) Despite earlier recommendation to make all the six Nipers fully functional by April 2011, the matter is still at the stage of acquiring land except that in the State of Gujarat. While expressing displeasure at the slow pace of work the Committee desires to take necessary steps so that all the six Institutes of NIPER are made fully functional.
- (iii) Out of the five schemes proposal by NPPA for the Eleventh Five Year Plan in 2007, three schemes are yet to get in-principle approval of the Planning Commission. The committee deprecates the inordinate delay on the part of the Department in getting requisite approval from Planning Commission for all the schemes.
- (iv) One of the major reasons for losses in PSUs is inefficiency in operation and poor marketing management and stiff competition. The Committee are of the considered opinion that PSUs should improve their marketing strategy and overcome competition from private concerns and venture into the open market with full vigour. All pending

proposals for the revival of Pharma PSUs should be expeditiously considered and the Government should extend every possible help to revive them.

- (v) BCPL was declared sick in 1993 is yet to be revived and a considerable time has been lost in the process. At this stage the committee cannot but overemphasize the need for periodical monitoring of the implementation of the revival plan at the highest level so that the company should carry out its operation at the earliest and is able to achieve its objectives. The committee expects concrete action in a time bound framework.
- (vi) The Committee expect the HAL to fully utilize the funds sanctioned and for its revival and endeavor considerable improvement in its performance and also to generate profits, in addition to fulfilling its social obligations of manufacturing life saving drugs for the common man and economically weaker sections of the society.
- (vii) The committee regrets to observe that the draft Cabinet Note for revival of IDPL is stated to be still under submission to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. The fact that the Department has taken too long time to revive the company is just regrettable. The committee would like to be informed about the precise reasons as to why it has taken so much time in submission of the requisite draft note to the Cabinet. While emphasizing the need for expeditious action in this regard the committee desire that the revival plan should be formulated and implemented without any further delay.
- (viii) Promotion of unbranded generic medicines through Jan Aushadhi Stores (JAS). The committee taking note of the measures taken would like to be apprised at regular intervals of the concrete progress made in ensuring that generic drugs are made available at cheaper rate to the common man throughout the country at the earliest

It is submitted that the underutilization of funds was, mainly, in case of new NIPER like institutes. This was due to certain administrative reasons like difficulty in acquiring suitable land in different selected cities and finalization of concrete proposals, resulting in the pace of expenditure being

lower (resulting in low final expenditure). The land for NIPER, Ahmedabad and Guwahati has been allotted. The core construction activities are to begin shortly. The Department would like to assure that in consonance with the concerns of the Committee, the Department shall continue to endeavour so that the avowed objectives for creation of Department of Pharmaceuticals as a distinct entity are fully achieved.

The Cabinet has approved the proposal of establishment of new NIPERs at its meeting held on 30.9.2011. Following approval of the Cabinet for establishment of six new NIPERs at Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Hajipur, Kolkata, Guwahati and Rae Bareilly, it would now be possible to undertake work of construction of NIPER campus, where land is available. At present, land is available at Gandhinagar and Guwahati. At other places, matter is being pursued at the level of Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizer with the Chief Ministers of UP, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar. Action is underway to fill up the post of Director in each new NIPER. Revised advertisements have been issued in April, 2012. Action is also underway to create faculty and non-faculty posts in new NIPERs. A proposal is already under consideration to constitute Board of Governors for each NIPER in terms of the NIPER Act, 1998.

Out of five components of the scheme for strengthening of NPPA, Planning Commission had accorded 'in principle' approval for only two components concerning "Building Robust and Responsive Statistical System for NPPA" and proposal for "Consumer awareness and publicity through Print, Electronic and other medium".

Regarding inefficiency in operation and poor marketing management and stiff competition it may be stated that all out efforts are being made to overcome these deficiencies.

Rs. 207.19 crore for revival of **BCPL** has been released. The civil construction, commissioning of plant and machinery/ utilities and ETP in Panihati has been completed and commercial production has been commenced. In Maniktala Factory, Store Building, Utilities, ETP, Roads and drains have been completed and installation and commissioning of Betalactum and CEPHALOSPORIN Block are in Progress. ASVS and Liquid Block, Power block as reported by BCPL have been held up due to Court Case, Tablet, ORS, renovation/ upgradation of existing block, sterile block etc in Kanpur Factory are in progress. Monitoring of the implementation of the revival plan of BCPL is being done through inspection visits of senior officers of this Department.

[Shri Srikant Jena]

**HAL** is endeavoring to fully utilize the funds sanctioned for its revival. HAL has set-up Cephalosporin Powder Injectable facilities at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.00 crore. This facility has been accredited with WHO-GMP certification. The company has also taken up upgradation of existing Powder Injectable line. The Project work has been completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.00 crore and trials and validation of the plant and facilities is being carried out. In addition, the company has completed upgradation of its Quality Control Laboratory at the cost of Rs. 2.00 crore. Further, upgradation of non- parenteral facilities at the cost of Rs. 8.00 crore is under execution and Rs. 4.01 crore has been utilized so far, which is expected to be completed by end of this year.

The modified revival plan submitted by **IDPL** is being examined in the Department for preparation of a Cabinet Note. Further Rs. 4.45 Crore was released during 2010-11 and Rs. 4.60 crore in 2011-12 to make three plants: Rishikesh, Gurgaon and Chennai plants of IDPL become Schedule M/ WHO GMP compliant. Revival Plan is still under consideration of the Government.

A total of 112 Jan Aushadhi Generic Drug Stores have been opened, having presence in eleven States namely Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Efforts are being made to open more number of stores in these States. It is expected that 111 stores will be opened in 2012-13 in order to reach quality generic drugs at affordable prices to the common man.

12.06 ¾ hrs.

- (ii) (b) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 20th Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7016/15/12.

STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of the Recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Standing Committee on Demands for Grants for 2011-12 of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) in pursuance of the directions issued by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

2. The Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers examined the Demands for Grants of the Department of Chemicals and petrochemicals (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) for the year 2011-12 and presented their Twentieth Report to Lok Sabha on 04.08.2011. The Report contains 11 Recommendations. The gist of the Recommendations is as follows:—

- (i) The Committee emphasizes continuance of stimulus packages for some more time and expect the Department to play proactively the designated role of facilitator for the development of chemicals and petrochemicals industry.
- (ii) The report of task force be finalized and Department may take steps for early stabilization of Chemical Industry. The initiatives like National Policy of Petrochemical and Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Regions (PCPIRs) are properly implemented.
- (iii) The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals should impress upon the Ministry of Finance to reduce the excise duty to 8% from the present rate of 10% in order to further boost production and sustain the present momentum of growth in the sector. The initiative of stimulus package should not be a short term measure but the same should continue till the per capita use of polymers and plastics comes at par with the developed countries of the world.
- (iv) An urgent need for proper planning and drawing up of realistic estimates and timely and prudent use of approved outlays. The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals should also endeavor to impress upon the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance to allocate

necessary funds for the various schemes and programmes that are asked for.

- (v) A Plastic Waste Management Centre (PWMC), set up in Guwahati, has started functioning since August 2009. The Committee appreciate the steps taken by the Department to set up other Plastic Waste Management Centre in various parts of the country, including Delhi. The Committee would like to be apprised of any new measures and progress made in this regard on 7 February 2011. The Committee call upon the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals to ensure that the new Rules on Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011, notified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) are implemented expeditiously and applied uniformly throughout the country.
- (vi) CIPET need to be further strengthened in its endeavour of popularizing plastics for everyday use, quality up-gradation of plastic products, and proper management of wastes. With this purpose in mind, the Committee recommend the CIPET Centres should be further expanded so as to reach down to the district level, preferably in collaboration with district level educational trust societies.
- (vii) As regards the Institute of Pesticides Formulation Technology (IPFT), the Department has since instituted a Justification and Specification Committee to address problems in the procurement process. In the light of these, the Committee expect better performance and results from this important Institute (IPFT) and wish to be apprised of the status and progress of the Justification and Specification Committee thus set up.
- (viii) Assam Gas Cracker Project (AGCP) was approved by the Government on 18 April, 2006 as a part of projects undertaken for rapid economic growth of the State of Assam. AGCP is scheduled for commissioning in April, 2012 and a joint venture company, Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited (BCPL) has been incorporated for execution of this project. The Department, as the implementing agency for AGCP, should take

expeditious concrete steps for removal of hurdles so as to ensure the execution of the project at the earliest. The Committee also wish to point out that despite the provision of a mechanism of non-lapsable pool fund for North Eastern States in the budgetary allocations, such important projects suffer. The onus of delay is only on the Department. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.

- (ix) Regarding the National Policy on Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR), which the Government approved in April 2007, the Committee note that four PCPIR proposals from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal and Odisha have already been approved by the Government of India. Another proposal from Tamil Nadu for setting up two PCPIRs at Cuddalore and Nagapattinam is under process. The Committee desire that the approval for these two PCPIRs should be obtained expeditiously. The Committee also recommend that the Department should harness optimum benefits from these Regions and deliver the same to all the stakeholders and public at large. The Committee would like to be informed about the action taken in this regard.
- (x) The Committee note that there are problems afflicting the two units of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL), a public sector undertaking under the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals. The two units are located at Rasayani in Maharashtra and Kochi in Kerala. The Committee had expressed concern about the low sales volume in relation to production at the two units. There was no sound marketing policy being followed at HOCL and the post of Director at HOCL, Mumbai was lying vacant for a long time. The Committee were apprised that the Chemicals industry had borne the brunt of the global meltdown and this partly accounted for revenue losses during 2008-09. The Department had assured the Committee that remedial measures were being taken in all these spheres. The Committee would like to be informed about the concrete steps taken on these issues.

[Shri Srikant Jena]

- (xi) While the Committee are aware that the stoppage of production of Endosulfan will affect the Green Revolution as well as the Company's profit margins, they are of the firm view that public health considerations cannot be compromised in any way. The Committee expect the Company to take urgent steps to keep the Company viable while exploring alternate venues to relocate manpower displaced. The Committee also recommends that safe alternatives to Endosulfan be found out in view of its efficacy in plant protection. The Committee desire to be kept informed about all remedial steps taken in this regard.

3. It is submitted that the Department continued to play the role of facilitator in the development of the chemicals and petrochemicals industry. A five year plan (2012-17) document for the Indian chemical sector has been prepared. This document examines major policy issues and makes recommendations for enhancing investment, global competitiveness, accelerated and sustainable development of chemical sector. Draft National Chemical Policy 2012 has also been framed and it is also being finalized to identify the issues to be addressed.

4. The Department is implementing 3 schemes in the petrochemical sector viz. (i) Setting up of dedicated Plastic Parks — to promote a cluster approach for the development of plastic applications and plastic recycling; (ii) Scheme of National Awards for Technology Innovations in Petrochemicals and downstream Plastic Processing Industry — to incentivize meritorious innovations and inventions in the field of Petrochemicals; and (iii) Setting up of Centres of Excellence (CoE) in the field of Petrochemicals - to set up internationally recognized centres for the analysis and dissemination of existing global knowledge in the chosen fields, provide authoritative, strategic and timely information to organizations and companies for use in the development and implementation of their projects/programmes while engaging in future path-breaking R&D efforts. The National Chemical Laboratory, Pune and Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET), Chennai have been selected for setting up the Centres of Excellence (CoE) and necessary funds have been released. National Awards for the year 2010-11 and even 2011-12 have also been distributed. The

Programme Manager for implementation of the scheme of plastic parks has also been appointed. After considering the proposals received, an in-principle clearance has already been given for the plastic parks proposals received from Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Assam. The formulation and implementation of various schemes under the aegis of the National Policy on Petrochemical are being taken up vigorously by the Department.

5. The excise duty in the budget for the year 2012-13 has been increased from 10% to 12%. The Department does not consider it feasible to advocate a lower rate of excise duty for the chemical and petrochemical sector, when the increased rate has been made applicable to number of sectors, through the Policy instrument of the budget.

6. The Department has always endeavoured to have a realistic assessment of fund requirement and use the funds allocated in a prudent as well as timely manner. The Department shall continue to do so.

7. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) (Amendment) Rules on 2nd July, 2011. The new Rules have entrusted the responsibility of plastic waste management to the concerned municipal authority and manufacturers/brand owners through 'Extended Producer's Responsibility'. As the said rules have been issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the responsibility for implementing these rules rests with the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Nevertheless, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals which is in full agreement with the rules and shall extend full cooperation to the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the State Governments in the implementation of these rules.

8. CIPET is already expanding its activities. A new advanced Tooling and Plastics Products Development Centre has started at Madurai. The proposal for establishment of a plastic testing laboratory at Madurai at a cost of Rs. 2 crore is also under examination. CIPET is also contemplating to establish a specialized centre i.e. "Centre for Bio- Polymer Science and Technology" in Kochi in the State of Kerala.

9. The Justification and Specification Committee of IPFT ensures streamlining of procurement process in IPFT. The equipments are procured after recommendations of the Committee. The Committee is active and meeting regularly for procurement of capital equipments in the Institute.

10. The Assam Gas Cracker Project implemented by Brahmaputra Crackers and Polymers Ltd. (BCPL) is expected to be completed by December, 2013. During 2012-13 a capital subsidy of Rs. 1552 crore has been provided in the budget and the Department expects to receive Rs. 1000 crore more later in the financial year through supplementary demands for grant. The implementation is monitored monthly at the Secretary level and quarterly by PMO.

11. Setting up a PCPIR at Cuddalore and Nagapattinam has been approved by the High Powered Committee, subject to resolution of a few outstanding issues with the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. The total investment in the region is Rs. 99750 crore. The total investment in external infrastructure is estimated to be Rs. 13800 crore, which includes support from the Government of India to the tune of Rs. 5120 crore. A draft Cabinet Note has been prepared and circulated to all concerned Ministries/ Departments for their comments. The proposal will be placed before the Cabinet soon for a final decision.

12. As part of the strategy to improve the performance of FIOCL, it has been considered that HOCL may tie up with a strategic partner to gainfully utilize the vacant land and other infrastructure available at Rasayani. M/s Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) Mumbai, which is a major manufacturer of fertilizers and industrial chemicals, has shown interest in the proposed strategic alliance. M/s Deloitte has been appointed to do the due diligence of the proposed strategic alliance between RCF and HOCL. The consultant will carry out financial and operational studies, opportunity assessment for the merged entity/alliance including new products, synergies identification and realization strategy, restructuring option, etc. Further, as regards the imposition of ADD on phenol, Acetone and Athiline, it is mentioned the same has been in force, till now.

13. HIL's unit in Kochi has been in operation since 1957. The report regarding violation of Kerala State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) was mainly with reference to desludging of a lagoon which is in existence since inception of HIL. Though the lagoon was isolated and not part of the manufacturing process, the closure notice was issued mainly to stop HIL from manufacturing Endosulfan, as it had become a contentious issue in the State. The unit also has an Effluent Treatment Plant. HIL got the order on 27.05.2011 to restart all facilities other than Endosulfan as decided by the hon. Supreme Court which had placed a temporary ban on

manufacture and sale of Endosulfan. All plants, that manufacture, barring Endosulfan, are fully operational at Udyogamandal and there has not been any loss of job. All employees are gainfully employed in other operating plants at Udyogamandal. HIL has taken up the manufacture of an input for Dicofol at the Endosulfan Plant of Udyogamandal unit which was hitherto being manufactured at Rasayani. With reference to Endosulfan, the matter is sub-judice and the company, alongwith other manufacturers, is in close dialogue with the Ministry of Agriculture regarding development of alternatives to Endosulfan. HIL has already initiated steps to manufacture six new technicals at Rasayani Unit. These plants, when fully operational, will more than compensate for the loss due to ban on Endosulfan.

12.07 hrs.

(iii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 22nd Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): I beg to lay this statement on the status of implementation of Recommendations Observations contained in the 22nd Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information and Technology relating to Detailed Demands for Grants (2011-12) concerning the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in pursuance of direction 73A of Speaker, vide Lo Sabha Bulletin-Part II, dated 1st September, 2004.

The Standing Committee on Information Technology was constituted on 31st August 2009. The Report of the Committee viz. 22nd Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology (2011-12) was presented to Lok Sabha on 04.08.2011. It contained 14 Recommendations/Observations.

The Action Taken Notes of the Government on all 14 Recommendations/Observation; contained in the 22nd Report were forwarded to the Standing Committee on Information Technology on 16.02.2012.

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7017/15/12.



[Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan]

A Statement of the aforesaid Action Taken Notes on the above 14 Recommendations/Observations as contained in the 22nd Report of Standing Committee on Information Technology in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is now laid on the Table of the House.

**12.07½ hrs.**

**MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE  
MATTERS RELATING TO ALLOCATION AND  
PRICING OF TELECOM LICENCES AND  
SPECTRUM**

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): I beg to move the following:—

“That this House do appoint Dr. Shashi Tharoor and Shri Shailendra Kumar to the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Shri Vijay Bahuguna from the membership of the Committee and Shri Akhilesh Yadav from the membership of Lok Sabha”.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do appoint Dr. Shashi Tharoor and Shri Shailendra Kumar to the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Shri Vijay Bahuguna from the membership of the Committee and Shri Akhilesh Yadav from the membership of Lok Sabha.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**12.08 hrs.**

**GOVERNMENT BILLS' – Introduced**

**(i) Micro Finance Institutions (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2012\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 22.05.12.

a Bill to provide for development and regulation of the micro finance institutions for the purpose of facilitating access to credit, thrift and other micro finance services to the rural and urban poor and certain disadvantaged sections of the people and promoting financial inclusion through such institutions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for development and regulation of the micro finance institutions for the purpose of facilitating access to credit, thrift and other micro finance services to the rural and urban poor and certain disadvantaged sections of the people and promoting financial inclusion through such institutions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce\* the Bill.

**12.09 hrs.**

**(ii) Small Industries Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2012\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce the Bill.

\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\*\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 22.05.12.

12.09½ hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Notice of question of privilege

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam Speaker, I have given the notice of question of privilege.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Prasad Ji, I have received your notice of question of privilege dated 21st May, 2012 against the Minister Human Resource Development for allegedly giving incorrect reply to unstarred question number 3424 dated 25th April, 2012 regarding granting Central University status to Patna University. The matter is under my examination. And now, we will take Zero Hour.

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): Hon. Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for this opportunity. I have received appeals from the family members of sailors from Kerala, who have been held captive in the recent episode of the hijacking of "M.T. Royal Grace", a cargo ship, the Panama flagged oil tanker on the 2nd of March, 2012. I have represented this appeal before the hon. Minister of Shipping, Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and the Director General of Shipping. I am also in constant touch with the nodal officers of the Directorate General of Shipping who have been appointed to intervene in this episode. They have cited their helplessness in tracing the whereabouts of the Nigerian owner of the vessel. In the meanwhile, there have been frantic telephone calls from one of the sailors to his family members giving the contact telephone number of the owner of the ship and that of the pirates to pressurize for payment of ransom.

The frantic calls are being received by the family members of the people, the Indian citizens who are held captive in the ship that the food stock is over, water is over and they are starving. Nearly, 232 people are held hostage by Somalian pirates and out of that 35 are Indians, according to information available. We are the fourth largest Navy in the world. Many countries are taking very strong measures against this hijacking by the pirates.

Unfortunately, India has become a silent onlooker on

this serious development. Every other day a ship is being taken by the hijackers. There are many Indian nationals on the ship. There is absolutely no system, no machinery from the Government side to establish a dialogue with the hijackers or to take action by the Navy. Unfortunately, India has become a very soft target. Many Indian vessels and also vessels of the other countries are being hijacked. The incidence of hijacking is on the increase. I request the hon. Leader of the House, the Government of India to take action. Our citizens are in danger. When citizens of other countries are involved, we are seeing how much seriousness they are showing. Even recently, some foreign ship was involved near Kerala coast. When their citizens are in danger, the entire team of the Cabinet and Ministers are coming here to argue for them. When Indians are hijacked and they are in danger, when their lives are in danger, there is no body to intervene on behalf of them. The parents of the children who are there, two are from my constituency Thrissur. They are calling me everyday. What answer can I give to them? I have knocked at the doors of all the Government officers, concerned Government Ministries and people like that. But in our Ministry, in our Government, there is nobody who is in a position to give us even information. The unfortunate part is that 35 Indians are in captivity for the last many months.

I wish that the Government takes strong action either to negotiate or to intervene. Many other countries, when such situation comes, their Navy intervenes to free the vessels. I do not suggest that there should be a naval action. But our citizens should be rescued by some means. I wish the Government takes some initiative. This is an agonizing situation. We, the peoples' representatives, in spite of our best efforts, are not able to tell the parents who are in distress, even a valid information about what has happened to their children. We are not able to convey to them whether their children are alive or dead. I wish the Government takes an early action in this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bansa Gopal Chowdhury. Please send your names.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

\*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shri Ashok Argal, Advocate A. Sampath, Shri P.L. Punia, Shri Rajendra Agawal, Prof. (Dr.) Ram Shankar Katheria, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri Neeraj Shekhar and Shri Surendra Singh Nagar are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri P.C. Chacko.

[Translation]

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHUY (Asansol): Madam, Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important subject. In 2004, Coal Ministry took a decision to give coal blocks in coal fields to the private sector on lease. [English] That C&AG report is not placed on the Table of the House. [Translation] But to say that Government have suffered a loss of more than 10 lakh crore and now they are saying more than one lakh crore rupee, which is more than Two-G Spectrum loss. Here I would like to say despite our differences with Indira ji, when she nationalized the coal sector, we had welcomed it because it was a boon for the country as well as the workers. But this Government want to hand over the coal India to private sector. Just now, Mr. Chackho was talking about high jacking. Madam, Coal India has been high jacked. [English] Coal India has been hijacked by private partners. [Translation] It is the report of Coal Mines Planning Development Institute (CMPDI) that there are huge deposits of coal in the country and Coal India, which is a 'Maharatna' Company should works itself. Hon. Finance Minister is sitting here and he is aware of the facts. [English] He is very experienced and veteran parliamentarian. He knows everything every nook and corner of the Government. [Translation] Coal India is a financially strong company and it can look after the whole coal sector. But it is very sad state of affairs that the private sector is acquiring the land of thousands of farmers and in return it is neither giving them jobs more talking about rehabilitating them.

Madam, in the year 2004, the Coal Ministry had leased out 195 coal blocks in coal sector. Out of them, work on 134 coal blocks has not yet started. They are fully helping them to sub lease it to contractors. To whom the Coal Ministry belongs today? It belongs to the common man. This coal wealth belongs the nation. Coal India is doing a good job to increase the production of coal, then why private sector is being given preference over coal India. How much scam is involved in this regard through out the country? How many scams took place during three years of UPA Government. This matter

needs to be investigated. The Government argue that they have not yet received the report of C.A.G, then the Government should tell where is the report. What is the position? What Government has to say about this. [English] What they are doing in the Prime Minister's office, that should be made clear. Hon. Finance Minister is here. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have made you point. Now you please conclude.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

Nothing else will go on record now except what Rewati Raman Singhji is saying.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What you are saying is not going in record. You please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam, please ask them to keep quiet.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Basudeb Acharya ji, you please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Babu, please sit down. Please take your seat.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri M.B. Rajesh associate himself with the subject of Shri Bansa Gopal Chowdhary.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak. As far as I know,

\*Not recorded.

perhaps India is the only country in the world where edible things are adulterated. Nobody can imagine the extent of adulteration going on. No edible material available in the market is pure. Everything, even milk, khoya, cheese, mustard oil is adulterated. Sir, in the case of milk they have done extreme. They have created spurious milk and it is selling in the adjoining areas of Delhi, Madam, the reason behind this is that despite this adulteration no action is taken anywhere. Due to this adulteration, cancer level, kidney, heart and many other diseases are spreading. The Government is not able to find a solution to this problem.

Madam, I would like to urge upon that if stringent laws are not made, any action is not taken, we will have to face the serious consequences. The Health Minister says that as it is a state subject, the State Government should take action in this regard. If a provision of ten years rigorous imprisonment is made by amending IPC and CRPC, nobody would dare to adulterate.

Secondly, there are no laboratories in whole country. If the Government of India helps the State Governments in opening new laboratories in sufficient number, the test reports can be obtained early. When samples are sent for testing, it takes years to receive the report. I would request that you please draw the attention of the Government towards this serious issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Panna Lal Punia and Shri Kamal Kishor Commando associate themselves with the subject of Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam, I thank you for allowing me to speak during zero hour. Delhi is the capital of India and the people belonging to minority community come here from far off places for studies. Jamia, Milia Islamia is here and Aligarh University is also nearby. People belonging to minority community, especially from UP, Bihar, Poorvanchal region, Azam Garh, Mahu, Gorakhpur, Devariya, Balia, Jaunpur, Gazipur and many such place come here for studies in large number. As they come from far off places, they have to face financial difficulties. Therefore, I bring it to your notice that the Mahu District is the Centre of Poorvanchal region. A minority University may be opened there for their studies or a campus of Jamia Milia Islamia or Aligarh University may be opened there, so the people who come here for studies could study there itself. With these words, I conclude my speech while thanking you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Panna Lal Punia associate himself with the subject raised by Shri Dara Singh Chauhan.

*[English]*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Thank you, Madam. Unfortunately, there has been a tragic accident of Hampi Express in the wee hours, at 3 o'clock today.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDER KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam I have also given a notice of Adjournment Motion.

MADAM SPEAKER: You associate yourself with him.

*[English]*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Already 15 people have lost their lives, and the casualty may increase. Many people have got injured. The Railway Ministry has already announced compensation. My only request is this — whenever such accidents happen, for more than 3-6 months, the victims and their families do not get the relief and compensation. Therefore, I urge the Government of India and the Railway Ministry that compensation should be disbursed immediately. I have already been informed that one Minister of State for Railways and the Minister of Railways have rushed to the spot.

I also urge, through you, Madam, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the Railway Minister should come to the House and make a statement. There are two Ministers of State for Railways. The MoS for Railways who is in Delhi should get the information about the relief and compensation as also other relief measures that they are taking in this regard, and he should make a statement in the House.

I want to raise one more issue. There are serious question marks about the safety standards. We have been requesting the Railway Ministry through various debates that safety standards should be enhanced. That can be done only by three measures — one is, automatic signalling, second is, doubling the lines and third is, providing collision avoidance system.

TCAS is the instrument. Every time they say that they are installing TCAS in all the trains. There are only 18,000 passenger trains moving per day but unfortunately the installation has not been completed on a time-bound manner. Therefore, though it is a very-very sad and tragic occasion,

[Shri Ananth Kumar]

there are three aspects to it. One is providing immediate relief and compensation; secondly, rehabilitating all the victims' families by providing one employment in either Railways or Government of India services and thirdly, taking corrective measures in the safety system of the Railways not only in one zone but across the country both in rolling-stock as well as the signalling and communication systems. Thank you, Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You can associate yourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The following Members may be allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Ananth Kumar:—

1. Dr. Ram Chandra Dome
2. Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal
3. Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando'
4. Shri Pralhad Joshi
5. Shri P.L. Punia
6. Shri Shivkumar Udasi
7. Shri Shivarama Gouda
8. Shri R. Dhruvanarayana
9. Shri Praveen Singh Aron

12.26 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

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\*Treated as laid on the Table.

#### (i) Need to impress upon the Government of Karnataka to send the project proposal for development of tourism infrastructure in Chamarajanagar, Karnataka

SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA (Chamarajanagar): I would like to draw the attention of the Government about the steps to be taken to sanction more Eco-tourism projects to my parliamentary constituency as 50 per cent of the Chamarajanagar district area is covered by the forest, hill stations and water falls to tap the tourism potential. In view of growing demands from the constituency people and tourists to develop the hill stations and waterfalls, I would earnestly appeal the Tourism Ministry to sanction more projects under centrally sponsored scheme to tap Eco-tourism potential of the district. The Government has sanctioned only one project under the centrally sponsored scheme and allocated Rs.4.31 crores to develop the Bhara chukki falls in Chamarajanagar district. Of the allocated Rs.4.31 crores, Rs.140 lakhs had been released in phased manner to take up the development of Bhara chukki falls. It was impossible to complete the proposed development works of Bhara chukki falls in stipulated period of time if the Government continued to release the funds in phased manner. Meanwhile, a letter communicated to me from the Ministry of Tourism says that the Government of Karnataka had neither sent the project proposal for development of tourism infrastructure in Chamarajanagar nor brought up any proposal at the time of prioritization meeting for the year 2010-11. Hence I would like to urge the Government to impress upon the Government of Karnataka to send the detailed project report for development of Chamarajanagar in accordance with the scheme guidelines of the tourism ministry to tap the Eco-tourism potential of the district.

#### (ii) Need to augment railway services in Bhiwani-Mahendergarh Parliamentary Constituency, Haryana

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY (Bhiwani-mahendergarh): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House towards following urgent public demands pertaining to Railways in my Bhiwani-Mahendergarh Parliamentary Constituency:—

- (a) The route of any one of the following trains may please be extended up to Bhiwani junction

(Haryana) to provide train service for the common people of Bhiwani (well known as "Mini Kashi") —

- (i) Haridwar-Delhi passenger train No. 331/32
  - (ii) Rishikesh-Delhi Train No.371/72
  - (iii) Mussorie Express (14041/42) coming to Delhi.
- (b) The route of any one of the passenger trains viz. train No. 54601/2, 54603/4 and 54605/6 running between Ludhiana and Hissar may please be extended up to Bhiwani junction (Haryana). A large number of businessmen of Hosiery and Garment sector will be benefited and railway profit will be increased from this extension.
- (c) The route of Train No. 2955/2956 super-fast express running between Mumbai and Jaipur should be extended up to Bhiwani junction;
- (d) 1RH Passenger train running between Hissar-Rewari should be extended up to Phulera via Ringas;
- (e) The route of Train No. 47-RD Passenger train running between Rewari-Delhi should be extended up to Bhiwani junction since there is no direct train service between Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri and Delhi. Bhiwani- Charkhi Dadri is the largest sub division of Haryana;

Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways, through the Chair, to kindly implement the above mentioned demands with sufficient budgetary allocations in the current year itself in consultation with the undersigned.

**(iii) Need to check pollution caused by cement factories in Nagore district, Rajasthan**

*[Translation]*

SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT (Rajsamand): Cement factories are situated in Gotan town of Nagore district under my Parliamentary constituency of Rajsamand in Rajasthan. These factories are emitting pollution on large scale by violating the environmental laws and are taking the people in the grip of pollution generated diseases.

I, therefore, request the Government to take necessary action by getting the whole matter investigated.

**(iv) Need to construct a bridge across river Chambal at Mandrayal connecting Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA (Karauli Dholpur): The Chambal river passes through Mandrayal town of Karauli District of my parliamentary constituency which runs along Madhya Pradesh Border. On the one side of Chambal River is Rajasthan and on the other is Madhya Pradesh. The people of this region have been demanding a bridge over Chambal River connecting Rajasthan with Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, there is pressing need of constructing a bridge over river Chambal at Mandrayal to fulfill the long pending demand of the people there.

**(v) Need to speed up the process of modernization of Lohegaon Airport in Pune, Maharashtra**

*[English]*

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Pune): I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Union Government that recently on 19th April a emergency landing by the Indian Air Force's Sukhoi aircraft plunged the Lohegan Airport, Pune into chaos for four hours. The aircraft was stuck on the airport's sole runway after a technical snag developed in its nose undercarriage. Many domestic flights were cancelled or diverted resulting inconvenience to the passengers.

To match the rising needs of the Pune Airport, the Civil Aviation Ministry alongwith Defence Ministry should accelerate the process for fulfillment of the demands made by the Pune Airport Advisory Committee. It includes provision of cargo infrastructure at the existing airport, construction of hangers, extension of runway for accommodating larger aircraft, possibility of new runways, provision of common passenger coach service by AAI and beautification of approach roads leading to the airport etc.

I request the Civil Aviation Ministry to speed up this process of modernization of this International Airport, which caters to both, Civil and Defence requirements.

**(vi) Need to ensure adherence to terms and conditions by FDI investors in the country**

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGGARWAL (North East Delhi): FDI seems to be the topmost priority on the mind of economic policy makers of Government. There is no harm in it, if its

[Shri Jai Prakash Aggarwal]

implementation and management is just and transparent. But the reality is contrary to it. It is general tendency of the foreign investors to draft the investment agreement in such a manner that the control and management of the company indirectly goes into their hands. Therefore, I demand from the Government to clarify the following points — whether the minimum profit rate of 25 to 40 per cent, compound interest in dollar shown in the investment agreement by the foreign investors is according to the direction of RBI and FIPPB. (2) Whether as per investment agreement equity investment can be converted into external trade loan (3) whether the voting rights mentioned in investment agreement, normally do not violate the maximum level of 26 per cent. (4) whether such provisions do not violate the directives of RBI, FDI, Company Act FIPPB, under which the foreign investors despite being less share holders in number, take the Indian Companies under their control by cornering the right of majority voting. (5) whether as per the provision of Company Act, 1956, nature of investment can be changed through the alternative of third party. If so, whether it is not the violation of FDI rules. (6) What will be the impact on the economy and independent credit rating of the country if the whole FDI of ensured profit is converted into loan?

**(vii) Need to provide safe drinking water and toilet facilities for students in all the schools of the country**

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Dumaria Ganj): Today toilet facility is not available to about three crore school children in the country whereas there has been lot of awareness about toilets in the recent years and sufficient efforts have been made to remove this shortcoming in the schools. The children have to face lot of difficulties due to lack of toilets, especially it is a matter of concern for girl students. As per a study conducted under Wash Programme by UNICEF of United Nations even today only in 60 per cent schools there is arrangement for separate toilets for girl students. It is the reason, the schools have been failed to attract the girls into the schools. The fact has also emerged from the study of UNICEF, that even where this facility is available only one or two toilets are fit for use, in schools. As per the figures of UNICEF, in 10 per cent schools, there is no drinking water facility available. In the same way cleanliness education is also ignored, whereas under the Right to Education Law, clean drinking water and separate toilets for boys and girls is

a must. Therefore, under the Right to Education, I demand there facilities to be provided in all the schools of the country.

**(viii) Need to provide stoppage of Udaipur-Khajuraho Train at Harpalpur and Niwari Stations in Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): An announcement was made in the Rail Budget to extend Udaipur- Gwalior train upto Khajuraho so that facility could be provided to tourists to reach the tourist centres of Udaipur and Khajuraho. This train has started running from Udaipur to Khajuraho. But on this train route there are important stations of Harpalpur and Niwari between Jhansi and Khajuraho from where the people of fifties of villages of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh catch train but stoppage of this train has not been provided on these stations.

Therefore, I would request the Government to provide stoppage of this train at Harpalpur and Niwari stations so that maximum number of tourists of Madhya Pradesh and Khajuraho could make use of Udaipur Khajuraho train.

**(ix) Need to provide stoppage of various trains at railway stations in Katihar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY (Katihar): I am an M.P. from Katihar parliamentary constituency of Bihar and it is the Headquarter of Northern Frontier Railway Division which is situated in Katihar District and this is a flood affected area. Railway is the main source of travelling for these areas. Therefore, keeping in view the travelling convenience of the people, the halt of following trains may be provided at the following stations.

1. A stoppage of Mahananda Express Train No. 14083/14084 and Awadh-Assam Express Train No. 15609/15610 may be provided at Telta and Sudhani Station.
2. A stoppage of Radhikapur- Sealdah Express Train No. 13145/13146 and Balurghat-NJP Intercity Express Train No. 15763/15764 may be provided at Azam Nagar Road Station.
3. There is no stoppage of any long distance train at Pranpur station from where the people of 14 Panchayats travel. A stoppage of Mahananda Express Train No. 14063/14084 and Awadh-

Assam Express Train No. 15609/15610 may be provided at the above station.

4. Barsoi is a sub-division level junction. A stoppage of Dadar Express (Bhaya-Malda Town) Train No. 15647/15648, Guwahati- Ernakulam Express Train No. 12507/12508 and Lohit Express Train No. 15651/15652 may be provided at this station.
5. A stoppage of Amrapali Express Train No. 15707/15708 may be provided at Semapur Station.
6. A Stoppage of North-East Express Train NO. 12505/12506 may be provided at Salmari Railway station situated at Barsoi Soneli Dandkhora rail section.
7. A stoppage of North-East Express No. 12505/12506. Seemanchal Express No. 12487/12488 and Dadar Express No. 15646/15647 may be provided at Karhagola Railway Station situated at Katihar-Barauni rail section. Because two prominent Gurudwaras of Sikh community are situated here. People belonging to Sikh community from various parts of the country visit the Gurudwaras on various festivals for pilgrimage.

**(x) Need to set up a bench of Guwahati High Court at Silchar, Assam**

[English]

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): It is a matter of great pleasure that the Parliament passed the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganization) and other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill to allow for the creation of High Courts in Tripura, Meghalaya and Manipur. All the three States are currently served by a Bench each of the Guwahati High Court the only one in the entire region serving Assam and six other States.

The Government should make effort to facilitate the remaining States with the same facility in consideration of very difficult communications of the States as those are situated in hilly region.

I am constrained to raise the demand of a Bench of the Guwahati High Court at Silchar, the nerve centre of the Barak Valley comprising of three districts Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi with a population of about 40 lakhs.

This is extremely necessary as the communication system between the Brahmaputra and Barak Valley is beyond description. The rail and road connections remain suspended during a major portion of the year and people cannot reach Guwahati easily situated 350 Kms away from the Barak Valley and people cannot file PIL, writ etc. for getting justice.

Secondly, this is also a fact that 40% of the pending cases and cases to be filed are from the Barak Valley and income from Barak Valley is not negligible.

I strongly demand that a Bench of the Guwahati High Court be allowed to function from Silchar to facilitate the people of the Barak Valley to get legal justice.

**(xi) Need to reopen level crossing no. 121C between Himmatnagar-Khedbrahma railway line in Sabarkantha Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat**

SHRI MAHENDRASINGH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): An unmanned level crossings no. 121 existed near Wadali city at the middle at the middle of Himmatnagar- Khedbrahma rail line in my Parliamentary Constituency Sabarkantha. It was very useful for the villagers of five- six villages like Kesarganj etc. This level-crossing has been closed by Railway Department in the year 2009. Level crossings no. 121c was closed without taking Gram Panchayat, Zila Parishad and local people into confidence in this regard. The people of villages are demanding for opening that level crossings for the last five years. People's movement alongwith women were also launched but the problem remains the same upto now. I met Chairman of Railway Board in this regard but he told me that this can be opened if any such demand comes from District Administration. No action was taken even after receiving demand in writing from District Administration for opening this level crossings. Some days back, a letter was received from General Manager Mumbai for give funds to them for Member of Parliament fund for constructing a Railway under Bridge. We have limited fund. Works for facility of drinking water and roads have to be done from that fund. I demand that there is in view of very low traffic on Himmatnagar-Khedbrahme line level crossings no. 121c may be opened for poor farmers for reaching at their fields or some other alternative may be provided. If I do not get expected result in response to my demand I will sit on a hunger strike and Railway Department will be held responsible.



**(xii) Need to construct flyovers on Rohi, Sirathu and Manauri level crossings in Kaushambi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI SHAILENDER KUMAR (Kaushambi): There is no facility of transport in Manjhanpur in the Kaushambi Parliamentary Constituency (U.P) and there is traffic jam for hours in the absence of Railway overbridge. Construction of flyover at Rohi, Sirathu and Manauri level crossings is necessary. Railway Department should provide funds for constructing flyover on the track. State Government is ready to cooperate. Development of that area is depend on this flyover bridge.

**(xiii) Need to develop religious sites in and around Allahabad and also provide facilities for the Kumbh Mela to be held during January, 2013**

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA (Phoolpur): The basic facilities are not available at important and religious places like Shringaverpur dham Padila Mahadev, Endriya Dham Jamunipur and Maharishi Durvasa Ashram Kakra Dubaval etc whichever nearby Allahabad before January, 2013. I demand to develop their religious places.

**(xiv) Need to make Leprosy Hospital functional at Digsui Hoerah Gram Panchayat of Balagarh, Hooghly district, West Bengal and convert it to a General Hospital**

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): There was a leprosy Hospital named Talandu Leprosy (Kustha) Hospital at Digsui Hoerah Gram Panchayat of Balagarh district Hooghly of West Bengal assembly constituency (Reserved for SC candidate) under Central Government. But that Hospital is not functioning for a long time. I would like to request Hon'ble Minster for the Conversion of that Hospital into General Hospital for the benefit of the common people.

**(xv) Need to change funding pattern for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana**

[Translation]

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR (Maval): I would like to draw attention of the Government towards 'Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana'. Madam there is need to provide new connectivity to some villages of country and upgradation of

roads. At present upgradation of roads in the country is not being done in the required areas and work for new connectivity is also being in four areas.

1. Remaining new connectivity coverage under one phase of 'Bharat Nirman'.
2. Such projects which are not getting assistance from World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
3. Connecting new hamlets with roads after identifying most backward districts.
4. Special Road Connectivity Package for Boarder Areas.

Due to this policy of the Government, Maharashtra is not getting any benefit of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana whereas every village in Maharashtra needs upliftment of roads.

I would like to request the Government that in view of demand for upliftment of roads, it should bring a change in its policy and immediately conduct a meeting with State Government for upliftment of roads, it should bring a change in its policy and immediately conduct a meeting with State Government for upliftment of roads framing a policy for economic cooperation. It should ask for a suggestion to ask to bear some amount of money from State Government through which work for upliftment of roads in village could be started and villages may get good roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

**(xvi) Need to set up Kendriya Vidyalayas in Kumbakonam and Mayiladuthurai towns in Tamil Nadu**

[English]

SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): There are 1087 Kendriya Vidyalayas spread throughout the country with 10,58,450 students receiving quality education. Since inception in 1965, the Kendriya Vidyalayas have come to be known as centres of excellence in the field of secondary and senior secondary education promoting national integration and a sense of Indianness among the children while ensuring their total personality development and academic excellence. However, out of 1087 central schools there are only 37 schools in Tamil Nadu. Even important, ancient towns in Tamil Nadu don't have Kendriya Vidyalayas. Kumbakonam and Mayiladuthurai are historical towns in the Cauvery delta. There

are many central government offices and institutions like Railways, Postal services and telecommunications services in these towns. At least one Kendriya Vidyalaya each should be opened in these two towns in the ensuing academic year. Centre should take steps to open central schools in other towns of Tamil Nadu where there are no Kendriya Vidyalayas.

**(xvii) Need to provide safe drinking water in Palamu Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand**

[Translation]

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA (Palamau): According to fifteenth census 2011 per capita availability of water in the country is 1545 cubic meter which is decreasing continuously because it was 1816 cubic meter in 2001. The fact of position of drinking water is known to everyone. Even today villagers have to fetch drinking water on their heads by travelling many kilometers away. The problem of drinking water is different in different areas.

There is acute shortage of drinking water in my parliamentary constituency Palamau and water available there is contaminated with arsenic amonia, bio-pollution, chemicals and other dangerous elements and the local people are compelled to drink that water because they have not received the benefit of Government schemes upto now.

People are being affected by many diseases due to this polluted drinking water and untimely deaths are taking places due to incurable diseases runting to bones, arthritis and skin.

I demand that the Government should make arrangements for providing clean drinking water for the people of my Parliamentary Constituency under a special scheme so that they can be saved from these dangerous diseases.

**(xviii) Need to approve the Indira Gandhi Lift Irrigation Project in Rajasthan and also formulate Schemes to use water of the river Yamuna for irrigation purposes**

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Dausa): Rajasthan is the biggest State from the point of view of land mass in the country. A big area of Rajasthan is desert and other area is backward tribal area. A vast area along with border adjacent to Madhya Pradesh is the refuge for dacoits and other anti- social elements. Not to talk of increasing irrigated land there is acute problem of drinking water in the State but Government has

failed to make proper arrangements for water in such a big area. A continuous demand for drinking water in the State of Rajasthan and sanctioning it a special status in view of this but the Central Government has always neglected this demand. There are so many rivers in the State and if these rivers are linked with each other it can solve the problem of not only drinking water but also a vast area can be irrigated. The water of Chambal river goes waste. It is an all weather river and flows about 150-200 kilometers from the down stream of Kota to Sawai Madhopur, via Karoli to Dhanlpur. Water can be made available to Sawai Madhopur, Dausa, Karoli, Dhanlpur, Bharatpur, Tok, Jaipur area. An important scheme (Indira Lift Irrigation Scheme) is pending for a long time with the Government of India to provide irrigation facilities to Sawai Madhopur district by lifting water of Chambal at Rameshwar Ghat. That should be approved and the water of chambal should be taken to Bisalpur so that Jaipur and Ajmer cities can be provided sufficient amount of water. The Chambal water should be taken to Isharda Dam for Bisalpur and Dausa and Sawai Madhopur Parliamentary Constituency should be provided water from there.

The Yamuna water goes waste in the rainy season. This rainy water from Yamuna should be taken to Jamra Ramgarh dam Jaipur through a canal and this may be linked with Chambal by putting it into Banganga, Son river, Rupurel river, Movel and Banas. If this link is provided the whole of Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Sawai- Madhopur Karoli, Tonk etc districts can be provided sufficient water.

Therefore, I demand that this important scheme may be approved in the interest of State so that the people of Rajasthan can be saved from acute shortage of water.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we have the Supplementary List of Business. Item No.29 A, Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

Hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have already spoken.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not do this. What happened?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Do not get agitated.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Why you stood up.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Hon. Minister is on his legs. Please do not do that. ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Madam, ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What happened?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Where is your notice? You have not given notice to me.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: When you have given it? Give notice in the morning. Please go to your seat. [English] Do not scream. Let me run the House at least. Why are you shouting?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: How you all can be called. [English] One Member was to speak and he has spoken. You can associate yourself.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You did not allow the Question Hour to run. You requested for the time in 'Zero Hour'. I have given the opportunity in 'Zero Hour'. What do you want? Your notice had not come earlier. It has come now. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I am allowing you to speak but do

not shout so much. Please calm down only then you will be called.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Thank you, Madam Speaker. There was a major accident in the early morning today at 3 V clock at Penakonda Anantpur district in Andhra Pradesh. Recently when Railway Budget was introduced the hon'ble Minister gave an assurance in the House. The whole House was concerned about safety and at that time he mentioned that anti-collusion devices have been put at many places and along with that automatic breaking system has also been introduced. This will reduce the number of accidents in a big way in the future. Despite that today a major accident has taken place. The DRM there has clearly said that it was a signaling fault, this is the fault of driver. A major accident has taken place in Andhra Pradesh today due to negligence of Railways. As per the news received upto now about twenty people have died and about fifty people have been injured.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWARA RAO: Madam, through you, I would like to demand from the Government that compensation of at least ten lakh rupees may be given to the dependents of deceased and at least five lakh rupees to the seriously injured one lakh rupees to each of the person who has got minor injuries. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri K. Sugumar may be allowed to associate himself with the matter raised by Shri Nama Nageswara Rao.

**12.31 hrs.**

**COPYRIGHT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Item No. 29 A — hon. Minister.

\*Not recorded.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Copyright Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Madam Speaker, I remember that when I was a young boy, one of my delights used to be to go to the cinema in the evening and watch a movie. I used to admire the artistic quality, not just of the film but all those elements in the film which provided entertainment to all of us. Over the years, of course, the nature of the film industry has changed. Now, there are many more vehicles of entertainment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member please take your seat.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Apart from the cinema, there are other vehicles through which entertainment can reach millions and billions in the world.

Wherever you go in the world, the Indian Film Industry is popular there. Anywhere in the world, people remember our films. If it is Russia, people still remember the song sung by Shri Raj Kapoor - 'awara hoon'. If I go sometimes to the Eastern European countries, people are singing modern songs that are being sung in Hindi films today. The same situation is in Egypt. There is a huge market for Indian Film Industry in the United States of America, apart from the fact that this is given impetus to artists to produce artistic works of great excellence. It has also become a great business. With the change of technology, new avenues of business have arisen.

Madam, if you really look at the history of the copyright law, the first protection to the copyright law was given way back in 1709 by the Statute of Anne. It is very interesting to note that even the US Constitution has a specific provision on protection to copyright. It is because they realize the importance of intellectual property in the artistic works that emanate from citizens, who have those qualities.

The point that I was making is that this is something that needs to be protected. But, unfortunately, over the years — especially in the context of artists in India - the producers in this country through an assignment took over those rights. Under Section 13 (i) (a) of the Copyright Act, there is protection to the artistic work, whether it is a literary work, a musical work, dramatic work or a performance. So, protection is

provided under the Act. So, the artist is the owner of that copyright because he creates that artistic work.

But, unfortunately, there was a provision in Section 17(i)(b) of the Act under which it was said that the artistic work belongs to the owner, subject to a contract to the contrary. So, what used to happen is that if in a film, a song was to be sung, the producer of the film would go to the artist and say that you have assigned your rights to me unconditionally and you have assigned them forever. The result was that under the Copyright Act, instead of the artist, the producer became the sole author of the copyright. The result of that was, he produced the film, the artist got the benefit of whatever he could get in the film but he sold those rights of which the producer became the owner through other medium. He sold it to music companies; he sold it to telecom companies; and he made all the profits. The result was that the poor author and the poor creator of the copyright did not get any share of the profit. According to me, this is a historic injustice to the creators.

We were enthralled during the event to celebrate the 60th year of Parliament when Santoor was played by Pundit Shiv Kumar Sharma, and how Shubha Mudgal enthralled us by her vocal performance. These are the people who keep our traditions. These are people who are able to tell the rest of the world the enormous wealth of Indian culture. I am sorry to say that whereas we treat them with great respect, the industry, which uses them, shows an enormous amount of disrespect by taking all their rights away. So, I think, a time has come when the whole House should speak in one voice to correct this historic injustice. This is the first amendment.

There are about seven amendments but I am not going to deal with each section. But broadly one of the things which we wish to do is to ensure that the authors are the owners of the copyright and whereas the copyright can be assigned, the right to royalty cannot be assigned. This is the amendment that we are moving that you can get the assignment from the artist whether it is a music composer or a literary composer but when it comes to payment of royalties through other mediums, then the producers and the authors must share that royalty in equal measure. So, this is the first amendment that I have brought and I am commending it to this House for adoption.

We have also consequentially brought about changes in the Copyright Societies because in the Copyright Societies

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

all the producers control the Copyright Societies because the provision said that the owner of the copyright shall be in the management of the Society and because of Section 17(1)(b), the producer became the owner of the copyright. So, the authors were thrown out of the Copyright Societies and only the producers became owners of the copyright societies and they decided to negotiate with music companies and they decided to sell those works, especially Hindi songs which are famous throughout the world to music companies. They made a killing on them and the poor artist was left in the lurch.

I remember, it was a very sad day, when Ustaad Bismillah Khan came to me and he said that he does not have money to pay his rent. I cut a cheque for him for one whole year so that he could pay his rent. It was a very sad day for me because here was a man who held up the most precious traditions of our culture and he was on the street. I have known of artists like Ravi who could not pay their hospital bills because the producers would not part with their royalty. There are other instances but I do not want to go into these questions. The fact of the matter is that a time has come to correct all these things.

All over the world, there is equitable distribution of royalties. But unfortunately this is not what has been happening in India. Actually, I wanted to give this right to the principal director of films as well. Ultimately, in a film, who are the real artists? They are those who sing songs, those who perform, and those who direct the film. Now a Director is kept out of any profits of the film. He is the one who actually creates the architecture of the film. But unfortunately he does not share any part of the royalty because there is no risk capital involved. It is the producer who risks his capital. Though I made this recommendation to the Standing Committee that the principal director should also partake of the profit, the Standing Committee had thought in its wisdom that the time has not come for the principal director to be included and he too share in the profit of the business. So, I have, in fact, dropped those amendments and I have not pressed on them.

The second issue that I wish to raise before the distinguished Members of this House is that through the advancement of technology, now we can empower the visually impaired. What happens is that if a visually impaired wants to get access to Copy Righted material, the unamended

law did not allow him to do so. He would have to pay for it. How many visually impaired people in this country had the capacity and the wherewithal to pay for Copy Righted material? So, we thought, in Government, that it was time for us to ensure that those visually impaired people who want access to Copy Right in any form and format must be given access without payment of any charge. We have brought about that amendment to the Bill and we have added Section 52(i)(z)(b) and I just want to indicate to the hon. Members about what it says and I quote:—

“The adaptation, reproduction, issue of copies or communication to the public of any work in any accessible format by any person to facilitate persons with disability to access to works including sharing with any person with disability of such accessible format for private or personal use, educational purpose or research or any organization working for the benefit of the persons with disabilities in case the normal format prevents the enjoyment of such works by such persons provided that the copies of works in such accessible formats are made available to the persons with disabilities on non-profit basis but to recover only the cost of production. Provided further that the organization shall ensure that the copies of work in such a format are used only by persons with disabilities and takes reasonable steps to prevent its entry into ordinary channels of business.”

So, all these activities are now free of charge and the visually impaired and persons with disabilities will have access to all forms and formats. But for those who want to make profit and still supply those formats to disabled people, they will also be entitled to, but of course they will have to pay a bit of royalty as decided by the Copy Right Board. So, those are the second set of amendments that I am bringing for commendation of this House.

The third set of amendments that I seek to bring forward is a very curious thing that whereas in the past orphaned works, like persons who have died and there was no heir and there was a Copy Right and nobody knew how to get that work published. So, the original Act had a provision that these orphaned works could well be published after a compulsory license is taken. But there are several unpublished works for which there is no author who is willing to claim title to those unpublished works and there was no provision in the Copy Right Act to get access to those unpublished works. So, the third set of amendments that I am commending to the

House is to ensure that any person who can get access to an unpublished work for which there is no claimant can actually go to the Copy Right Board and can then get unpublished works published through a compulsory license which will give access to thousands and thousands of readers and consumers in this country to those works. That is the third set of amendments that I am commending to this House.

The fourth amendment is with respect to cover versions which are incorporated in Section 31 (c) What used to happen in the past is very interesting and I as a lawyer have argued several cases on it. What used to happen was if you have a song, immediately some company would get another singer to sing that song. So, what they would do is that they would have a cover which would indicate that this is the song, it would be sung by somebody else and the packaging would be done in such a nice manner and the price of it would be more than the original song. So, people make a lot of money on it. They would do it immediately after the song came to the market. Therefore, in other words, they were exploiting somebody else's Copy Right. So, we needed to bring those amendments also into this Act. Now, we say that you cannot exploit any such works until five years have elapsed from the time that the song was first released so that nobody can take advantage of the Copy Right in this fashion and there are several restrictions that we have incorporated in the Cover Versions as well because the Cover Version should not, in any way, mislead or confuse the public. I do not want to go into those details. This is now statutory license regarding Cover Versions which is reflected in Section 31 (c), the compulsory license is reflected in Section 31(a) which is also a new Section.

There is another statutory licence under section (d). This was again a matter of great debate.

What happens to radio companies and broadcasters is the following. The only source of revenue for especially small radio companies with not much investment is the songs. There is no other source of revenue. Television, of course, has different sources of revenue. You have got *Antakshari*, *Kaun Banega Crorepati*, cricket and other sources of revenue. There was a demand that broadcasters together should be subjected to a statutory licence. In other words, there will be no negotiation. The Copyright Board, as a matter of law, under the statute will actually decide on the quantum of money that will be required to be paid by the TV companies to the music companies who have bought over those rights.

Therefore, there was some debate as to whether it should be limited only to radio, and TV should be kept out of it. But ultimately, we decided that TV should be included in it. So, broadcasters, in general, are now subjected to statutory rights. Therefore, the Copyright Board will alone have the jurisdiction to decide the quantum of money that will have to be paid by broadcasters to owners of music which of course, in turn, will include both the producers and the authors in different forms and they will share the profit. That is reflected in section 31 (b) of the amendment.

The other thing that I just wish to mention to you is that globally, we have a couple of International Conventions and International Treaties. The first of its kind was the Berne Convention way back in 1886 but we have some new International Conventions and Treaties that we need to adhere to.

One particular Treaty is the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), Internet Treaties, namely, WIPO Copyright Treaty called the WCT, and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty called the WPPT. These two Treaties extend the protection of authors and owners in the digital environment.

Madam, as you know, digital environment is going to be the future of the world. It is in the digital environment that access to music and access to all forms of copyright remain. Performers also are entitled to it. It is not just music directors, persons who create literary works but also performers on a stage are entitled. For example, persons who performed the other day on the stage, that performance itself can be subject to copyright because performers too should have certain rights. Now, these Treaties have not yet been ratified by the Government of India but we wanted to make sure that we are in sync with the essence of those Treaties, with the intent behind those Treaties. So, we have, through section 38(a), given exclusive rights to performers. That is an exclusive right to an actor, a singer, a musician, a dancer, a pantomime artist, a magician, a conjurer, a snake charmer or any other person who performs. All of them are doing creative work. If they are doing creative work, they are entitled to copyright protection. If anybody uses their performance for the purposes of making money, then royalty must be paid to the original performer and therefore, we have included in section 38 exclusive protection to such performers and copyright to the performers. All the rights that are available to authors and others will equally be available to these performers.

We have also included another very important provision with section 38(b) which are moral rights. This is again consistent with the Treaty that I was talking about and these moral rights, according to me, are also extremely rights and I will just indicate it to you.

“The performer of a performance shall, independently of his right after assignment, either wholly or partially of his right, have the right,

- (a) to claim to be identified as the performer of his performance except where omission is dictated by the manner of the use of the performance; and
- (b) to restrain or claim damages in respect of any distortion, mutilation or other modification of his performance that would be prejudicial to his reputation.”

What happens is that, if a commercial enterprise gets hold of a performance, they will edit it in such a way that they will put other things into the performance to change the nature of the performance and they make money on it.

Now, we have said that the performers must have the moral rights and that they are entitled to sue those persons if they mutilate the nature of the performance, change it for the purposes of making money. Therefore, those moral rights are also now incorporated in this Copyright Act. This was the fifth issue that I wanted to commend to the distinguished Members of this House.

The sixth issue is, of course, the exceptions and limitations to copyright. All rights must have limitations. That is underlying in every right in the Constitution of India, whether it is the freedom of speech or the freedom of expression or the freedom to move anywhere in India or the freedom to do trade or the freedom to form associations. So, every right must have a concomitant obligation and restriction. So, even these rights must have restrictions. What are those restrictions? If a student wants to do research in copyrighted material, he cannot be charged. If somebody wants to do research in copyrighted material or wants to teach something, he cannot be charged. If I want to use copyrighted material in a debate in this House, I cannot be charged for that. If I want to use it in a judicial proceeding, I cannot be charged for that. Therefore, naturally, it is necessary to have those restrictions. Sometimes it so happens that because of modern technology a copyrighted material comes to an Internet Service Pro-

vider. He keeps it for fifteen seconds and then he gives it to the person who asks for it. Now, that transient period is not an infringement of a copyright because the Internet Service Provider is using it only as a means of communication to the person who is seeking access to that copyright.

Of course, some of these things can be used in current affairs. If an issue comes up in the context of current affairs or a debate comes up in Parliament is reflected in the House, in that context if some copyrighted material is used in the course of that debate, surely the person who uses that material should not be charged for that. Of course, non-profit libraries should not be charged. Many of these copyrighted materials can be used, should be used and must be used in nonprofit libraries. That, then, is the other exception that we have provided. But broad indications of the nature of these exceptions have been given. All these exceptions are set out in Section 52 of the Act, which we have amended. This is the sixth issue.

The last one is the amendment which is reflected in Section 65 (a) and Section 65 (b). These amendments are also necessary because we believe that there is a lot of piracy that is happening through technology in this country. A lot of piracy is taking place. People are using technology to take away somebody's copyright and then use that material. We think the time has come to deal with piracy. Therefore, we have incorporated Section 65 (a), which says: “Any person who circumvents an effective technological measure applied for the purpose of protecting any of the rights conferred by this Act, with the intention of infringing such rights, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.”

Then, similarly, Section 65 (b) says: “Any person who is knowingly removes or alters any rights management information without authority or distributes, imports for distribution, broadcasts or communicates to the public, without authority, copies of any work, or performance knowing that electronic rights management information has been removed or altered without authority shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.”

These, then, broadly are the nature of the amendments that I commend to the distinguished Members of this House. At the end, I want to say only this. Technology has changed the way we live; technology will also change the way we entertain ourselves; and technology will change the way oth-

ers will entertain us. I think we need to embrace this technology. We need to amend our Acts to ensure that we have brought them in conformity with the modern needs of the society which our children are going to access in the future.

I commend these amendments to the members of this House.

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Copyright Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam, before starting my speech on this Bill, I have to express my gratitude to three persons. First of all to you who gave special permission to introduce this Bill for discussion and adoption by granting relaxation in the rules in view of importance of this Bill. Secondly, to the Chairman and members of Standing Committee on HRD Ministry who after much deliberations and hard work made radical changes in the Bill and brought it into present shape. Thirdly, to the hon. Minister who at least through after much hesitations accepted the Bill in the form which provides solution to us and artists of the country.

This Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 19th April, 2010. On 23rd April, 2010, the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha referred it to Standing Committee on HRD Ministry. On 28th April, 2010 many renowned artists wrote a letter to the Chairman of Standing Committee on HRD Ministry regarding this Bill. If I read the names of the signatories of that letter, you will say that I am reading the who is who of lyricists/music composers world of Hindustan. This list is from Pandit Ravi Shankar to Shri A.R. Rehman. The signatories are Pandit Ravi Shankar, Shri Shiv Kumar Sharma, Shri Hari Prasad Chaurasia, Shubha Mudgal, Vishal Bhardwaj, Gulzar, Prasoon Joshi, Jagjit Singh, who was passed away, Shan, Sonu Nigam, Alka Yagnik, Any ad Ali Khan, Amaan Ali Khan, Ayaan Ali Khan, Preetam, Ravi Ji who has also passed away, Shankar, Ehsaan, Loy, Vishal Shekhar, Saleem, Suleman, Sajid, Wajid, Raju Singh, Jatin Pandit, Lalit Pandit, Anand, Milind, Sameer, Adi Shrivastava, Jaleer Sherwani, Javed Akhtar, R. Mera Muthu, Vani, Vidya Sahu and A.R. Rehman. I told you I am reading who is who. The letter they have written runs into from pages. I do not want to read the whole letter but will read two small paragraphs that what they have written. They have written to Standing Committee—

[English]

“Unfortunately, the artiste community in India has been relegated by Film Producers and Music Companies to being virtual nonentities. Film Producers and Music Companies have historically, by the use of their clout and money power, divested authors and composers, of their copyrights vested in lyrics and musical compositions, which are synchronized along with films, or incorporated in sound recordings.”

“While the film or sound recording producer is able to exploit the film or recording respectively, the rights of authors and composers in their lyrics and musical compositions have historically been wrested away by the producers.”

[Translation]

I have read these two paragraphs which are the vitals of this four page letter. After that the Chairman of Standing Committee took cognizance of this and though the there is a need to do something. The original bill had no solution for it. But when he took cognizance of it he thought as a prudent person and called film producers and other stake holders along with these artists. The Committee held 15 sittings on this Bill. I do not know, but there are very few Bill where Committee hold 15 sittings on one Bill. The Standing Committee wrote in the preface of its report—

[English]

“The Committee interacted with a number of organizations/associations from the film, music and publishing industry, organizations/associations representing the disabled, News Broadcasting Associations, Association for Radio Operators for India, Author’s organizations, lyricists/music composers, Artist organizations, Internet service providers, Copyright Board and other organizations”.

**13.00 hrs.**

[Translation]

The Committee have put a hard labour in it. Therefore, I have said that I want to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Committee that due to that labour only this Bill has come into this form.

Madam Speaker, I would like to say that if the Bill brought by hon’ble Minister today is passed the Minister will be



[Shrimati Sushma Swaraj]

following Raj Dharma. I am using the word 'Raj Dharma' deliberately. Because you are following 'Raj Dharma'. Therefore, I am fully supporting it. I used the word 'Raj Dharma' because this is the parameter for judging any civilised society that how it behaves with its litterateurs, artists, writers? If it honours its litterateurs, artists then only it is called civilised society. It exists for years but if it dishonours and ignore them then that society does not remain for long and at least that society cannot be called a civilised society.

Madam Speaker, I narrate you and incident. There used to be a very famous poet — Firdausi. He was born in the year 930 A.D. and expired in 1020 A.D. It is an old incident. He wrote Shahnama, which he started writing at the age of 40 and kept on writing till the age of 71. It took him 31 years to write. He wrote 60 thousand couplets and about four dynasties. His fame took him to the Court of Mehmood Gazani. The person took him to the Court with the understanding that Mehmood Gazani would give him one Dirham for each Couplet. He reached the court and presented his creation. The King was not very much interested in the poetry, therefore, he asked his men to give him 60 thousand silver coins. Instead of gold dirhams, he was offered silver coins. But, as the poets are self-respecting, he declined the offer and went back. He felt there was threat to his life. He spent rest of his life in poverty. I am narrating all this because more than one thousand years have passed and this incident is registered in the history as a black spot that a Sultan had deserted in a poet.

Madam Speaker, in our county either there were Royal families of Mughal Kings. They promoted art and culture. Now, universities are being opened after their names. They were invited in the Royal Courts with great respect. Therefore, art used to proper in that period. These are the days of democracy and that is why we are talking about them in this House. But in older times Royals were their patrons. When the British came here, they did not read poems. They did not want to promote our art and culture. They wanted to crush it. They wanted to rule with iron hand and that is why they needed Kotwals more than poets. That is why this incident happened in the life of Mirza Galib when a Kotwal imprisoned Ghalib for six month with a fine of Rs. 200. At that time Mirza wrote a poem which became very popular, quote:

*Dost Gamkhwari me meri sohi  
Farmoenge kyo,  
Jakham ke bharne talak  
Nakhun no barh jayenge kyo-II*

*its lost couplet is*

*Hoi is mammure mei,  
Kharo gome ulfot asad  
Homore yeh mono dilli mei rohen Khayenge kya-II*

During British time Mirza Ghalib was unable to make both ends meet. He wrote a poem on this issue. But when India become free, it was felt that now no poet will have to beg for food. They will not have to write a poem that if we live in Delhi what shall we eat ? Our country, our government, our society will take care of it. Therefore, nobody will have to see this day. But I am pained to say that even India was not true to their expectations. India, did not give them their due.

Madam Speaker, one day when I was going through my post, I found a paper. 'Help Mubarak Begum' was written on it. I thought it must be about some Muslim woman in distress. I started reading it and immediately went into the memory lane. That woman has not an ordinary woman, she was that Mubarak Begum, who sang the popular song in 'Hamari Yaad Ayegi' during sixties.

Madam Speaker, you are a poet also and being a creative person kind and compassionate also. You must remember that song of 'Hamari Yaad Ayegi' film which was released in the year 1960-61. In that film Mubarak Begum sang 'Kabhi Tanhaiyon mei yoon hamari yaad ayegi, Andhere chha rahe honge, to bijli kaundh jayegi'. I read out two lines, as to what was written on that paper.

[English]

Help Mubarak Begum — I just read an article from India Abroad regarding Mubarak Begum. No one from the film industry has come to help. It is so sad. She lived in a two-bedroom apartment in Mumbai with her son, his wife and four daughters. She has no money. Her son drives kids to school. If anyone can help, send her money at Mubarak Begum, Sultanabad Chirag Co-operative Housing Society, Building No.22, First Floor, Flat No.C-111, Jogeshwari West, Mumbai.

[Translation]

It is not a case of only one Mubarak Begum. Thereafter I received another paper, in which it was written.

[English]

Bollywood — from Raja to Runk.

[Translation]

An incident was written on it.

[English]

Khan Mastana, Mohammad Rafis Co-singer in the famous patriotic number

[Translation]

*Waton ki man mein watan ke Naujawan shaheed hon.*

[English]

Died as a beggar at Haji Ali Dargah in Mumbai

[Translation]

Madam Speaker, you must be thinking that I am talking about very old incidents. Perhaps today's generation neither knows Mubarak Begum nor Khan Mariana. Now, I talk about modern times. There is a song which I feel you will also like—

*"Aaisi Shakti Home dena data  
Man ka vishwas komjor ho na"*

Once Javed Akhtar came to see me. He said that he has read in an interview that it was my favourite song. I said, Yes it was. He asked did I know that the music director of this song Kuldeep Singhji was living in a slum in Andheri. I said what he was talking about. He said that he was speaking the truth. I asked him to give me his address, I will contact him. He said that he will give me his address and will also ask Kuldeep Singh to contact me. Javed Saheb must have gone to see him. I received a letter from Kuldeep Singhji. I narrate one or two lines from that letter.

"I am glad to know it from Shri Javed Akhtar that you liked our song — "Itni Shakti Hamen Dena Data" but you will be disappointed to know that this song has given us nothing except Man Ka Vishwas means faith of mind. From financial point of view I did not get a single penny. Music company was not prepared to buy this song. After lot of convincing the music company bought the music of the whole film for only 15,000 rupees from the producer and the producer deprived us even of that meager amount on the pretext of other expenses. Even a single work like this one is capable of giving livelihood to an artist for the whole of life in any country. But we daily dig well and drink water".

This letter has been written by Kuldeep Singh ji with his own hands and the song has become a prayer in the schools,

it has become caller tune and ring tone. People liked it as a caller tune. When we listen — 'O God give me courage so that our faith may not weaken' our morale is boosted. That man told he got nothing except weakening of faith. We daily dig well to drink water. At that time I was remembering Sahir Ludhianvi's song.

*"Hum Phool hain auro ke liye laye he khushoo,  
Apne liye to le — deke bas ek dag mila ha!  
Ashko he jo paya, who getto main diya ha,  
Is per bhi suna ha ki jamane ko mila ha!"*

Madam, today, I rise to remove those complaints. I would like to think the Hon. Minister that with the passing of this Bill that complaint would be removed. Today, the Government as well as both the Houses have realised their responsibility and are passing this Bill.

When this Bill was passed in Rajya Sabha and I was going to speak in the Lok Sabha, some people contacted me. They said, why I was taking enmity with film producers. They are big people and are against this Bill and you would be speaking on behalf of artists. I told them that I am one of those politicians who have most cordial relations with the film producers. I have done that for film producers which no other politician has done before. Information and Broadcasting Minister is sitting here.

There has been a demand for the last forty years in the country that the Film Industry may be given the status of industry, because the banks would not give loans for the film production. Film industry was in the grip of underworld. When, in 1998, I became the Minister for Information and Broadcasting, a delegation of film producers came to see me. They said that they have been demanding it for the last forty years, would I be able to do this. I asked for a time of three months and told them to fix a date of the function, I will come there with the gazette notification to declare the film production an industry. Today, with self-satisfaction I want to say that the files are witness to it, Ambikaji you can see, after three months there was a programme in Leela Hotel in Bombay on the date which was fixed. The then Finance Minister Yashwant Sinha ji was with me. The then Information and Broadcasting Secretary Piyush Markand was also with me with that gazette notification. The work which could not be done in 40 years was accomplished in three months. After that film making became industry and today they are obtaining crores of rupees from banks as loan.

[Shrimati Sushma Swaraj]

I was of the opinion that there is direct link between good money and good film.

When the film producers were in trouble, I stood by them. Today, the justice is in favour of their artists, there lyrics writers and musicians. My dilemma vanished on the day when Vishal Bhardwaj came to see me along with film composers. We all were sitting, when I asked Vishal Bhardwaj, how come that you are with them, because you are a film producer. He said that he was a film producer and a music composer also. I feel that injustice is being done to them and that is why I have not come with the film producers. I have come to say that get the injustice being done to them ended and get the Bill passed by supporting the Government.

At that time I assured them that if there was any doubt in my mind has also ended, because you are donning both hats, you understand the agony and problems of both and you are with them and that is why my dilemma has ended. Therefore, today I want to say that the Hon. Minister has brought seven points, which he has mentioned. Thereafter what he has done for poor people, visually impaired, is a very noble deed.

Today, technology has advanced and is being used in many ways. I would like to elaborate as to why we are bringing this amendment to copywrite Bill for artists. There was a time when multiplication was done only through gramophone. In rustic language it was called 'Tawa'. There used to be a loud speaker on it with the picture of a dog i.e. his master voice (H.M.V.). Thereafter, came cassettes, CDs, DVDs, Internet providers and television. The situation of television is such that even a news channel, which calls itself a 24 hour news channel, can't run without showing at least one music based programme. This way film songs are played even in News Channels. How much multiplication is taking place. The producers are taking benefit of this technology, but the one who has written the lyrics, has made the tune are not having share of these benefits, they are forced to live the life of penury. Whether it is justice? I want to ask those who are opposing it and say that we should side with film producers.

Some people say, a song becomes popular because it is picturised on an actor. No, it is totally wrong. There are many songs which were filmed on unknown actors. When songs become somewhat old, only the lyrics or the tune comes to mind...(Interruption).

It is a good thing and I am glad to hear it but what I am saying is that when a film ends, only two things remain in memory, the wording of the song and its tune. Nobody remembers on which actor a particular song was filmed in the film. Two things are immortal for all times, the lyrics and the tune of the song. We have brought this Bill for author and the composer. They have read out all those provision, I will not repeat them but the amendments made by the Honourable Minister in Clause 7,8,9 of the Bill to amend Article 17, 18 and 19 of the original bill, are commendable, because it will solve all the issues and I am happy that you have written in it that *[English]* any agreement to the contrary will be void *[Translation]* Because many a time under pressure such agreements are made which make the Article of Act, redundant. But, you were one step ahead in saying *[English]* any agreement to the contrary will be void.

*[Translation]*

Hence, I congratulate you. You must have seen, generally the Honourable Minister requests to get his Bill passed, but today, I would join the Minister in commending all of you to pass this Bill unanimously. This will be a blessing giving Bill. Let us obtain the blessing of those artists and creative people who have been ignored till today and for whom we have brought this Bill.

*[English]*

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): Thank you, Madam Speaker. It is a rare privilege to be able to support fully every word spoken by the hon. Leader of the Opposition in respect to this Bill that is before the House today.

I would like to join her in commending not only the hon. Minister for having brought the Bill forward, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development for having accepted the creative suggestions from the artistic community and you for allowing this to be introduced in short notice, but I would also like to add to that my commendation for the outstanding speech by the hon. Leader of the Opposition with whom, I think, none of us in this House can possibly disagree.

Madam Speaker, the problem is that though the Indian Copyright Act of 1957 in its current form holds in most instances that the creator of a work is its rightful owner, except when the piece is created under contract where it goes to the company that has commissioned the work, the companies

have taken advantage of this as the Leader of the Opposition pointed out by getting artists to sign contracts that are not to their own advantage.

In the 1960s, the Nightingale of India, Lata Mangeshkar Ji, raised the issue that in the music industry, composers and musicians, once they sold their work to companies, receive nothing more than the agreed price and any income from the distribution of these songs went to the companies. This is the real problem, Madam Speaker. The companies, once they reimburse musicians once having got the work they feel that they have complete control over the work which they may assign as they wish and how they wish reaping all the attended income.

Now, it gets further complicated because in music you are no longer looking at just one time deal, there is now the phenomenon of re-mixings where very often old songs are revived, played by new artists with new instruments, but with the same lyrics and with the same tune and suddenly these old songs, revived and re-mixed, bring in large amounts of money for the companies that own these songs.

But for all, one knows the composer of yesteryear, the singer of yesteryear, the person who wrote the lyrics, the composer who created the tune, they may be dying in penury because they are excluded from any of the benefits, any share of such income by the companies.

**13.20 hrs.**

[Dr. M. Thambidurai in the Chair]

In fact, I must say the fact that the Minister has thought of this also in the Bill and put in a five year period before songs can be de-done, remixed, and changed. This is a very positive development in the Bill and I would particularly like to draw attention to it because the works are ultimately the intellectual property of the creators and they should have a say in what is done with their music, how it can be altered, remixed or changed.

The fact is that there are essentially two rights at stake here. There is the sound recording and there is the underlying work, the composition, the tune. When a song is played anywhere, on radio, on your computer, on your ringtone of your cellphone, really two sets of royalties have to be generated; two sets of people have to be rewarded. One is those who have done the recording, that is the producer, perhaps the company, and the other is those who have done the

performance, the lyricist and the composer. The idea was always that a fair deal would be 50:50 between these two. Fifty per cent for those who have taken the capital risk and produced the music, that is the work, and fifty per cent for those who actually thought it up. At the moment, what happens is that the one 50 per cent is cribbing on the other 50 per cent. It is like the story of the Arab in the tent. The camel is outside the tent and puts his nose into the tent. And after a while the head comes in and soon the camel is inside the tent and the Arab is outside the tent. That is what is happening. The composers, the lyricists, they are outside the tent and the music companies have occupied all the space.

This is something we need to do. We need to deal with the basic issue that the creative parties in the music business should have a say over their work. Their right is vested not, it seems to me, in the companies. The companies have taken the wrong analogy. They have, sort of, acted as if they are building a building and they have commissioned somebody to actually put the brick and the mortars and build the wall. Once the wall is built, the building belongs to the owner. But music and creativity is not like that. Music, any creative art, is not the result of a mere monetary investment. The business side is important but it has to respect the feelings of the creative parties by granting them a commercial success in their works. In fact, Sushma ji read out from the letter that was sent by the very distinguished galaxy of artists. I would like to read another, different part of the letter because she is right that the fact that they have become non-entities was an important part of that letter. But in the end of the letter, they specifically asked that the Committee should, in the Bill, secure the right to royalty in favour of authors and composers as a non-assignable and non-waivable right. Thus in doing so, the irrevocable right of authors and composers to secure a royalty is protected against the monetary interest of music companies and film producers.

This is exactly what we have seen done by the Committee, accepted by the Minister, in Clauses 8 and 9 of the Bill before us today which amends Section 18 and Section 19 of the Copyright Act. I think this is particularly impressive as the Leader of the Opposition pointed out, this letter, making this request, has been signed by a veritable who-is-who of the creative industry. We have every one from Pandit Ravi Shankar, Ustad Amjad Ali Khan to modern icons like A.R. Rahman and Shankar-Ehsaan-Loy. It is extremely important that we respect and stand in solidarity with these great names

[Dr. Shashi Tharoor]

of our music industry. If I may say so, respecting creativity, I have been, in a modest way, a creative writer myself. And I want to say to this House, we must understand that creativity is not something that can be measured in a simple output. It is not a measurable job of work. A song that you listen to for 5 minutes might have taken 50 hours to compose. Where that inspiration comes from? What part of human genius or divine genius the composer has stepped into, the lyricist has stepped into, for that no price can be put. It is so important to say that it is impossible to measure the value of the creative spark in human beings. What goes into a creation? I can borrow a story that I witnessed from a different field, the field of artistry. I once saw a Chinese brushwork artist at work in which, with several swift strokes of his special brush, he produced a brushwork painting in about three minutes. The people gather there asked: "What would the charge be for this?" He said: "I think, \$ 25,000." They said: "25,000 for three minutes' work?" He said: "Three minutes, and 40 years of my life". That is the experience, the creativity, the talent that goes into producing that three minutes' work and the same applies to the singer. A five minutes' song is not seeking reward for five minutes; it is seeking reward for the fifty years, perhaps, or the fifty hours at the very minimum that have gone into conceiving it, composing it, discussing it, changing it. How many drafts of the lyrics have been torn up and discarded before new lyrics can be written? These are the kinds of the acts for which we are seeking recompense and it will be fair that it be given. The Christian Bible says that man does not live by bread alone. We all know that human nourishment is not just the nourishment of bread or food; it is a nourishment that comes from the creative spark that enriches life. After all, why should you eat bread? To survive? You need to do more. You need to create. And that creativity therefore is so precious and vital. ...*(Interruptions)*

This creative spark which cannot be reduced to a few rupees must be honoured and is being honoured in this Bill. I would like, therefore, since the House is understandably impatient for lunch, to bring this argument to a close by stressing that there is also a long tradition in our country, in the legislative traditions of this House and this Parliament of passing laws that protect the weaker individual against the stronger institution. That is also something we are standing for today. These may be great names with whom we enhance our own stature by expressing solidarity with, say, Pandit

Ravi Shankar, Ustad Amjad Ali Khan, Javed Akhtar, and A.R. Rahman, but the fact that in so doing we are also standing up for the weaker in this equation because individual is never able to stand up on his own against the strength of a powerful corporation. In that context, the particular help given in this Bill for the visually impaired needs to be applauded. This is a Bill that stands up for the weaker elements of our creative society, and I would join the Leader of the Opposition in commending its adoption to this House.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, I stand to support this Bill. Mr. Minister and Sushma ji has stated in detail in this regard. If we see something spiritual in India, that is in the artists and particularly in those who are master of classical music, like Ali Akbar ji. When he plays music it is very soothing. Baba Allaaddin is the greatest master of classical music in the world. Sushma ji has mentioned the names of Ravi Shankar ji, Ali Akbar ji and several others. They are from Bengal and all over the country. Sushma ji spoke very well. Therefore, I also wanted to speak a lot. The writers, musicians and artists who were out from the ambit of copyright for many years, you have brought them within the ambit of copyright. You have done a good job today. I had never agreed with you earlier but I agree with you in this work. If there is anything in India to be proud of, that is that this country made numerical from zero. Seven sounds of Sa Re Ga Ma covers all sorts of voices, good or bad. Tharoor Saheb was rightly saying that this is not a work of five minutes, it is the hard practice of life long. Whether it is painter or someone else, their job needs life-long practice. The person whose names Sushma ji has taken are all alive today.

Sir, recall the music of film Baiju Bawara. Bhim Sen Joshi competes with Manna De in it. Even today we remember the song 'Ey Dunia ke Rakhwale.' In the film industry of India, there have been marvelous people in the field of music, composing and musicians creating in the background. The songs we listen now a days are killing the spirit. One thing more we should do in India. We should pay attention to the folk music also, because our classical music has come out of folk music. Kumar Gandharva used to sing folk music. There used to be heavy gatherings in his sittings. He used to sing continuously on poet Kabir of Bhakti era. I come from that area of Jabalpur where Baba Allaaddin lived in Mayyar. The hon'ble member of Satna, Shri Ganesh Singh ji is sitting here. We are reviving their rights today. Neeraj ji has given glorious songs

to this country. He is alive, but his condition is not good. You have given protection to such people, but many have been left. Therefore, this Bill should not conclude like this.

Sir, there are people who sing BIRAH. The people of Rajasthan and Bundelkhand have sung many songs like "Koa Kate", "Jiski beebi chhoti uska bhi bada naam hai." All these songs have come from Bundelkhand. Because the composer of these songs were there for centuries. They used to say sorrow and pain of people in a couplet. Marx written a huge book on Marxism, but hundreds of years ago from him Kabir had already said — "Sain Itna Deejye, Ja mai Kutumb Samaye, Mai Bhi Bhooka Na Rahun, Sadhu Na Bhooka Jaye"

Kabir ji had already said hundreds of years back that the surplus earnings belong to the society. When the musicians start playing music on Kabir, the voice of Kabir and Meera mingle together. I want to print out that many people are left in it. Sushma ji has said many things, I want to say something more. I am to state that it is a life-long affair to learn and practice Indian music and its conscience.

With this I want to add the matter of child labour. If Ravi Shankar would not have gone in his childhood with Allowddin Saheb, the fingers of Ali Akbar would not have worked like this, played like this. ...*(Interruptions)* That you have said rightly. We have started looking that side after independence. What is the remedy? We are doing all things from IPL to dancing, singing by seeing them. Dancing, noising, singing selected songs. ...*(Interruptions)* Today, flute playing has come in classical music. Bismillah Khan Saheb played classical music through Sahanai and Pt. Chaurasia ji put flute in classical music. Likewise, there is Pannalal Ghosh, Kishori Amonkar, Chhunnu Maharaj, they all are renowned persons. Signatures of some people are not on it. But when Chhunnu Maharaj sings Thumari, there is no comparison and Rajan and Sajan what to speak of them? Banaras is very famous place of music. Therefore, I am to state that the folk songs of Rajasthan and all the music of fold singers is based on classical music. Hukamdev ji, who have just now gone from here, sings in Bhojpuri.

Sir, I want to say that one thing on which India can proud of is music and when a singer sings he reaches in the company of God. When we link with music as Sushma Ji had linked herself. ...*(Interruptions)* My mind is yet to be linked. ...*(Interruptions)* when we are connected with the almighty, then we realize. We have not seen God anywhere, but have

searched him everywhere, but after listening music we felt little relieved and believed that yes, God is there. When I was nine years old, I used to sit with Baba Allouddin. He used to play several instruments. ...*(Interruptions)* Father of Amajad Ali Saheb was also of Gawalior, this is also a big Thikana. After every fifty kilometer we have Gharana. It is a famous Thikana of Dhurupad. The people mentioned by Sushma Ji in this tradition, they are unparalleled. Some has got State protection, but the folk singers could not get it after the independence of India. All this music come out from the soil. Once I had gone towards Ayodhya. When I was sleeping at night there, the singing I heard there was so marvelous that it could be compared with the singing of Bhim Sen Joshi, because there is strength in his singing, his throat is strong. When I was listening the song there, the singer sung at the end that when Ram was given vanwas and the people of Ayodhya went to say good bye, Ram put is feet in the boat and turned back to see the people. No one was there. The singer described this in the song in a very touching manner. I have forgotten, otherwise, I would have repeated it. I did not know that you will bring this Bill all of a sudden. I wanted to bring that song. This country is suffering from centuries because it went on running after power. The kings and emperors are called God here. Among so many vices one quality which they had, as Sushma ji have told that they used to give protection to musicians. The philosophical meaning of that song was that when Ram was going to forest, no one was with him and when he was Raja, all the people of Ayodhya were with him. Therefore, I want to say that power of Hindustan comes out from seven Suras and the practice of seven suras is very soothing for a person. You have listened many, but please do hear the Sarod of Ali Akbar. Amjad Ali also play Sarod, but when Ali Akbar plays sarod, it will wake you up if you are sleeping and listen carefully. Therefore, you have done a good job. But you should take care of one thing in it that the names mentioned by Sushma ji will take lakhs of rupees for their programmes, but the poor person who have emerged from poverty and big struggle and will sing for the first time, there is no mention of their payment in this Bill.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sharad ji, it is there.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: So, I have not read the full text. However, the seven or eight points you have raised, I am in agreement with that.

Mr. Chairman, I would not dwell at length, I express my thanks to you, Sushmaji and Tharoor Saheb also, though he

[Shri Sharad Yadav]

has left. I am on my legs to support this Bill. Those who remained, so without going into that let us have a detailed debate and see to it that the prominent Indian music and the musicians, artists are not ignored. They are the greatest heritage that we have. They form the root of the entire system. These people provide strength to it. The ordinance which has been brought by the hon. Minister today has my full support, I strongly support it. Those who participated in the debate they also deserve our thanks, thank you very much. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the copyright Bill, presented by Shri Kapil Sibal. Before I speak, I support this Bill from the depth of my heart, the depth of sea and beyond that.

Just now the Leader of Opposition hon. Sushma Swaraj has read out the letters of some great artists and mentioned the names of their signature, and presented them in the House, I express my gratitude to them also. I am grateful to the members of Standing Committee also that they contributed in preparing the draft of such a nice Bill. I also thank you Mr. Minister for according priority to this Bill, leaving aside all other Bills mentioned in the list of business. The Speaker of Lok Sabha also deserve our thanks who raptly listened to what Sushma ji said and also extended her support on this while according priority to presentation of the Bill.

This Bill should have come much earlier. After 60 years of Independence we are remembering today those prominent people who provided a status and identification to Indian music, literature and Indian songs. Today this Bill is dedicated to them. It is better than never, thanks very very much. I feel that each and every member, rather the entire House will speak in support of the Bill. I wish that, Kirti Azad Saheb, Oh! Perhaps he has left, nevertheless, I would request the Leader of the Opposition Shrimati Sushma Swaraj that a Bill of this nature should be presented on our rural sports and games like Gilli danda, wrestling, hockey, kabaddi etc. These games are on the wane. Today there are many games but we are after IPL or Cricket like anything. Sharad ji has said that there are so many artists who are living in rural areas today, who from centuries together have been presenting melodies, ragas and music through folk songs in different languages depicting the Indian culture, civilization and religious and historical

background. They are also disappearing. Recently some NGO people visited me. They told me that even now there are people in rural areas who sing folk songs but now nobody give them any attention sometimes when we people go there, they present folk songs playing dholak, manjira and harmonium. Today we are forgetting them. They should remain in our memory. NGOs are collecting their dates and were talking of giving them some honorarium. These people need to be encouraged. So many talents are present in the rural areas who did not get an opportunity. They are getting disappeared gradually. Today film industry has been criticised by many who said in the House that old films and songs were meaningful but today's song lack these things. Just now the Leader of the Opposition said — O God give us strength enough that our faith do not get weak. While today we hear a tone — Kolavari D — We hear that also. But you see the difference. This is the reason that when today's youth watch the movie or listen to the song and music he tries to translate it into his character. We should give a serious thought as to where our youth is being driven by these films, story and script. We have to evaluate this thing also. Secondly, today's Rangmanch (theatre) and the Rachnakar that is the producers who are becoming the topic of the talk, some of them are opposing it. Had these Rachnakars, literate song writers and music masters been not there, then the film could carry no meaning. Be it any artist, be it lady or gent, their respect grows only on the support of these artists on their creation, script and their music, their songs get them this respect and they are remembered. Of course, the artists who present their creations make them more appealing and attractive. That is why I was saying this.

On the other hand, while all these things have their own value and this has been discussed here in great detail. However, there was no film, story or song in which Urdu word was not used. We want to remember Urdu also. If we see from the point of view of Indian civilization, then we will find that the film industry right from the very beginning till the end, there Urdu was given its rightful place. We must mention Urdu as well. Urdu has contributed a lot. ...(*Interruptions*) We cannot think of 'Shero-Shairi' without Urdu.

Just now hon. Sushma Swaraj ji has taken the name of Mirza Ghalib and Mohd. Rafi while talking of 'Shero-Shairi' in fact I had demanded during Zero Hour that such artists should at least be awarded Bharat Ratna posthumously. They should be awarded. I have demanded this many times in the House.

...(Interruptions) Let me mention Mubarak Begum who was honoured recently during the anniversary celebrations. So without saying much I will make a mention of my father who was also a radio artist. He used to sing Bhajan and Gazals, Late Dharmavir, he was a Minister also in Government of India. He gave a story to the film industry in 1975 carrying the name 'Azadi ki Mashal'. That was a very good film. I had said that our Lok Sabha TV Channel should include programmes relating to our freedom movements during which we used to demonstrate on the basis of our culture, civilization and religion, they should be part of its telecasts alongwith others. But today the things are quite different, people watch other TV channels alongwith Lok Sabha TV Channels and Rajya Sabha TV Channels. So, our telecast includes such stories, music, films, historical events etc. which may attract people. Then Print Media people are also contributing a lot who are sitting over the electronic media. If some good film was shown which had good story supported by a good cast then it received your applause, you applaud it also. Print Media people also highlight this. Generally, I don't see the trailer of the film because they are meant to attract people so that their film get good viewership? But there the print media and the electronic media have played a very positive role — it has contributed much for which they deserve our thanks. Besides there are so many other artists we ought to remember them through this House, I will support this Bill because so many of such people have already left this world, they are not alive today. This has provided an opportunity at least to know, understand those many people who are pulling on in abject poverty. I whole heartedly support this Bill and conclude by saying that this Bill at least brought to light those forgotten people.

[English]

DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA (Bardhaman East): Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for giving me the chance to speak on the Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

The Minister has rightly expressed his willingness for better proposals covering various aspects of the society regarding copyright. I wish to congratulate the Minister for this. Though it is late, it is better late than never. However, I have some observations and certain objections. The State has the responsibility to protect the rights of the creator, but it should also ensure the rights of the user as well as to avoid too much commercialization so that the user gets the product at an affordable price.

At the same time, we see many of the artists, who are exploited by the producers, are living in misery. The Government should take care of them and provide pensions to these artists so that they can live gracefully.

Going through the statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, it seems that the Act is now amended to comply with the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) Copyright Treaty, 1996 and WIPO Performance and Phonograms Treaty, 1996. I wish to know whether India is a signatory to these Treaties. If not, how is it claimed in the Objects and Reasons?

There is a new amendment to delete lines 23 to 25 on page-2 with regard to 'Parallel Import'. One can import from cheaper market in countries having higher prices. If that right is withdrawn, the balancing mechanism will go. This is very important for the user. The country follows international exhaustion of rights. It is known as 'the doctrine of first sale.' If you look into the Patent Act, section 1078 is there. That is for 'Parallel Import'. If you look into the Trade Marks, section 33 is there. That is also for 'Parallel Import'. If you look into section 6 of TRIPS, that is also for 'Parallel Import'. But the Minister has removed 'Parallel Import' cleverly to protect the interest of the publishers. This is against the recommendation of the Standing Committee. I request the Minister to withdraw that amendment.

When India is not a signatory to WCCT and WPT, what is the relevance of section 36? This is quite unnecessary.

It is unclear as to why Directors of films are allowed copyright for 70 years while creator of other works are allowed only for 60 years. Why is this discrimination? Hope Minister will please look into it.

With these words, I wish to conclude by supporting the Bill.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

The unity from both the sides and the support that has been noticed in this House is indeed very heart-warming. Although we learnt that democracy is full of divergent views which should be tolerated, understood and digested, here we always see that the divergent views have no place and it is always a one-upmanship on all sides that we are 'Mr. Know-it-all'.



[Shri Tathagata Satpathy]

This is a good Bill. We obviously all know what would be the outcome of this debate. The Bill will get passed. But, what troubles many outside the House and what troubles people like me also is that this Bill is primarily a one-sided Bill that does not take into consideration the views of people who invest money in art, culture and who actually promote art and culture. I am not talking only of north-Indian musicians. There are musicians all over this country. There was M.S. Subbulakshmi. There was Balakrishna. There were many in Odisha like Jitendra who sang Rangavati. There have been umpteen number of musicians, song writers and they have virtually no protection as to their creative art. If this Bill sincerely wants to give them protection, that is an exceedingly welcome step.

But, here it seems more like a small little step towards circumventing the general attitude that the country has built up over a period of time, the animosity towards the dangerous portions included in the copyright laws, in the intellectual property right laws, the patent laws and so many other laws that are very inherently anti-India and are very inherently aimed at building an atmosphere where the Indian eventually over a period of time will be crushed.

**14.00 hrs.**

Sir, if you see the Bill, the first page of this Bill says that in sub-clause (v) for the words 'cinematograph film or sound recording, the producer, and', the words 'cinematograph film, the producer and the Principal Director' shall be substituted. This Bill looks like a Bill which is aimed only at the Hindi film industry.

Now, Indian culture, let us not be mistaken, is not ensconced, is not limited within Indian films and especially Hindi films.

**14.01 hrs.**

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

All our music-based programmes today, whether you see Antaksharis or whatever the hon. Minister mentioned, are only encouraging our young people to sing Hindi film songs, although this country used to pride itself in possessing so many different languages where different thoughts have emanated in the past.

Many of my colleagues would have traveled all over the

country. I also have done a little bit of travel in other places, nearby countries like Vietnam, Cambodia and such neighbouring countries. We see that they are also in no way inferior to us. Let us not assume that we are the greatest or that we are unique. We are what the world is. We are part of the world. We inherit our culture and our history same as other people have inherited their history and their culture, but the only difference today is that most of them do not have a burgeoning successful and money-spinning film industry like the Hindi film industry, which some people call Bollywood. But they have their cultures safeguarded in many different ways.

Today a simple question would be this. Suppose a song is sung by Lata Mangeshkar and late Kishore Kumar; it is written by Majrooh Sultanpur; the music could be by R.D. Burman or by Shanker Jaikishen ... (*Interruptions*) I would love to do it, but I am sorry that I cannot sing in Hindi.

This Bill is nowhere very clearly spelling out where exactly the protection will go. Will it go to the singers? Will it go to the song writers? Will it go to the musician? The idea that it will be divided is not very clearly enunciated here. It is not specifically mentioned here.

Apart from that, our classical singers, as the House noted earlier, only when they get recognized elsewhere in other countries, then only we come to acknowledge them and we realise that they are great. If the Beatles would not have joined in the Bangladesh Concert, maybe Ravi Shankar or his daughters would not have been such known figures in Indian social scene. Same has been the case with many others.

In the US, ESCAP is there which safeguards their musicians. It does not safeguard only the producer but also the musician, the creator, the person who wrote the song, whether it is a Blues music performer or the song writer. There, the Act goes to protect the primary musician or the primary song writer, but here we have seen that even in Hindi movies, they have taken old songs and re-done them. It is not like today where they do the re-mixes but even in old Hindi films, they have taken classical songs and ragas and turned them into music. So, when you are trying to give a copyright on that, a copyright on a raga, then who gets the benefit? Who can claim that he or she created that raga? Is it the musician? Is it the music director? Is it the singer? Is it the song writer? So, it is a very unclear picture, and this picture will eventually not help the people, the neglected musicians whom you are

really focusing to help, the neglected artistes not only in the sphere of music but even in arts. Now-a-days, there are so many other varieties and so many other paradigms of art, so many other worlds of art which are being created that we have to take everything into consideration when we pass such a Bill. Now, these are learned lawyers. I am nobody to talk with my half-fried brain and ignorance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Yes, I am concluding. I am nobody to suggest to them, but as lawmakers of this country, I would expect that this Bill should not be passed in haste. I am saying this because many people think that it is a Bill, which is a precursor to other patent laws and other intellectual property right laws, which will be what the West wants us to pass. It is because we are not in those formal bodies. Therefore, this is a backdoor entrance to help the American Companies — whether they are drug companies or such other things — that since you have this in the field of music; since you have this in the field of culture; then why cannot you do the same thing in the field of drugs and chemicals?

If that be the case, I would request the Government and request the learned Minister to kindly rethink on this matter. Let us not get blown away because there is support flowing in from all sides because all sides may be having the same colour that you also have. Let us please rethink on this matter, and let us not create a precursor, which will eventually help in crushing and damaging the same assets; those same people; and those same poor musicians.

You made this House proud when you said that you personally helped a great musician. We all were very happy. We wish that we also had opportunities like this. We are not such a successful lawyer that we can write such a cheque like you, but I wish that I could honestly do something for this country in that physical term also. But eventually, since the Chair has asked me to wind up, I will request you to please reconsider this Bill and let it not go through as a half-baked thing that will only be used as an instrument to beat this country in other fora.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. Today, I rise to speak in support of the Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2012. I would like to thank the Hon. Minister for bringing in this Bill. There were many

literators, artists, poets who did a lot for their country and today they are not amidst us. They fought not only for the independence of their country but also gave a message from this country to the entire humanity. I would also like to congratulate the leader of the Opposition who has seriously dwelt in detail in support of this Bill.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may be some persons are there to oppose it. But I think that we should support it because it is for those people who created history, wrote history and standing on the oasis of their creation, we achieved independence for this country and sent a message from this land to the entire humanity.

I belong to the State of Uttar Pradesh, whose artistes, literators and writers made a very significant contribution in their field. Pandit Rahul Sankrityayan was from Azamgarh. He gave a message to the mankind. He created the Books like 'Bhago Nahi, Duniya Badlo' and 'Volga to Ganga' which are famous in the entire world.

Allama Shibli Numani was also born in Azamgarh. His books are famous in the whole world. He does not exist today. It is in the interest of those persons that you have brought in this Bill.

Sir, I am an MP from Ghosi Parliamentary Constituency with its headquarters in Mau. Pandit Shyam Narain Pandey was the resident of Dumrao in Mau. He wrote the book Haldi Ghati. In this book, he wrote and I quote.

Ranbeech Chaukadi Bhar — Bhar kar, Chetak Ban Gay a Nirala Tha.

Rana Pratak Ke Ghode Se, Pad Gaya Hava Ka Pala Tha.

Hearing these words, a man gets reinvigorated. For these people we have not been able to do anything to this day. For them you have brought in this Bill. Therefore, I support it.

Subhadra Kumari wrote the poem 'Jhansi Ki Rani,' which has gone down into the annals of history. Her poem consists the following words, "Bundelon Ke Harbalon Ke Munh Humne Suni Kahani Thi., Khoob Ladi Mardani, Woh to Jhansi Wali Rani Thi."

Today, the writers, artists and literators of that calibre are not amidst us. You have brought in this Bill for them. Therefore, I congratulate you. Not only this, the songs of Lata Mangeshkar are hair-raising. About one of her song i.e.

[Shri Dara Singh Chauhan]

'Aai Mere Vatan Ke Logon, Jara Aankh Mein Bhar Lo Paani, Jo Shaheed Huyein Hain Unki Jara Yaad Kara Kurban'. It is said that when Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru heard the words of this song, his eyes had welled up. I do not know as to who had written this song. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Kavi Pradeep wrote it. He was awarded with Dada Saheb Falke Award in our time. ...*(Interruptions)* Dara Singh ji, one more good news is here that Kavi Pradeep is the only lyricist who was awarded with Dada Saheb Falke Award. He has been awarded with it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, not only this, even Amir Hasan Islahi was from Mau. He wrote a treatise on the Kuran in all the languages of the world and today it is read in the whole world. Hon. Sibbal who is a learned Minister has brought in this Bill for the people like the Historian and writer Ayodhya Singh Upadhyay of Azamgarh, Nizamabad, Firaque Gorakhpuri, Sultanpuri, Kaifi Azmi, Shabana, Santoshanand ji, Mahadevi Vermaji, Sumitra Nandanji who belonged to the poorvanchal area of Uttar Pradesh. By bringing in this Bill to care of the interests of these artists, writers and literators, the Hon. Minister has taken a historic step. I think that it is being admired, not only in this House but throughout India because to this day nobody has recalled those who laid the foundation of this country and for it, we stand with pride before this world. Today I, on behalf of my party, fully support this Bill, which has been brought to strengthen such persons and to commemorate them.

*[English]*

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. My speech would be very brief. Since the Bill is taken up for consideration in a hurried manner, we could not go through fully the provisions of this Bill as to what it contains. But, anyhow, I would like to make a few remarks.

At the outset, I welcome the Bill. The Bill, now under consideration, has seen the light of the day after being kept in the dark for nearly two years. Hitherto, music composers, lyricists and other creative writers have been given one time payment only for their works and creations. But the Bill now provides payment of royalty to them continuously. The artistes who are in indigent circumstances will now be greatly benefited monetarily after the passage of this Bill.

While music creators, authors and lyricists welcome the Bill, music companies are upset over it. Section 31(d) of the Bill ensures royalty for the authors of literary works, musical works, and sound recordings. But there is a feeling among the music companies that it would restrict revenues of film makers by imposing statutory licensing on the broadcasting section, which the companies feel it as unfair. I feel that their grouse should also be looked into so that it does not lead to litigation between the creators and the companies. I say this because they are all one family. One depends on the other. They work under the same umbrella, under the same roof. So, this should not lead to litigation between them. I feel their problems should also be looked into.

I would request the Government of India to address the issues raised by the aggrieved persons also. On the whole I welcome the Bill, with an appeal to the Government to ensure that needless litigation is avoided. This is a welcome step. This type of statutory licensing regime is not found in other countries except in India. I welcome the Bill.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Sir, I express my gratitude to you for giving an opportunity to speak on the Copy Right Amendment Bill, 2012. At first, I would like to give special thanks to Shri Kapil Sibbal Sahab on behalf of my party Bodoland Peoples' Party. *[English]* I do feel that this Bill has been brought to provide equitable justice to the artistes of this great country India by way of bringing several amendments to the concerned Bill. I would not go into the details of the Bill, but I do have some demands and suggestions to make *[Translation]* Many artistes, musicians and painters have been born in the indogenous Bodo Tribes of India. Some of them, I would like to mention here. At first, there was a very famous artist called late Vishnu Prasad Rabha who is worshipped by the people of Assam as a Kalaguru. (Master Artist) and respected by them. Another Bodo Tribal Musician was late Neeleshwar Brahm. Both the Bodo tribal musicians should have been honoured by the Government of India in a proper way but they have not been accorded that respect to this day. Two more names, I would like to mention here. One of them belongs to the Bodo Tribe and the other one to the Tripuri Kakborok Tribe which gave two famous artistes named late Sachin Dev Burma and Rahul Dev Burma to the Indian film industry. Therefore, I demand that Bharat Ratna Award should be given to both of them. I also demand Bharat Ratna Award for a

famous Assamese Musician Bhupen Hazarika who has died a few months back. Today all the Assamese people have been making that demand for him as he has not been conferred that award to this day. There was more famous Sculptor and artist named Dr. Shobha Brahmo who was the principal of Art College of Guwahati and who has also died.

I demand that at least Shobha Brahmo should be given a National Award by the Government of India. One more demand I would like to make with regard to a retired principal of a college of Vishwa Bharti Ravindra Vishwavidyala Shantiniketan who is such a famous sculptor that the people world over know his name but he has not been given that award and respect to this day which he deserved.

I would like to make some suggestions. If we want to save our Indian culture, the Government of India should take steps to make films at least in all the tribal languages of India like Bodo, Tripuri, Santhali and Munde as today in the whole world, they make films only in Hindi. *[English]* Why does the Government of India not include the tribal languages in the list of official languages? *[Translation]* Besides this, I would like to say that the steps are required to be taken for the safety, progress and development of the entire folk music, folk dances and folk culture of our Indian tribal. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): In the end, I would like to make a request to Kapil Sibal Sahab to take all the necessary steps to fulfil all the demands I have made.

*[English]*

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): Sir, I thank you for the opportunity to speak on this Bill.

I rise to support the Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2012. The principal Act is of the year 1957. The Act has undergone five amendments so far and this is the sixth amendment. The last amendment in 1999 introduced some minor changes to comply with the obligation under the trade-related aspects of the Intellectual Property Rights. This Bill has been brought to keep pace with the development of information and communication technology.

I welcome the amendments brought before this august House by the hon. Minister. At the same time, I would like to express my views on this Bill.

The publishers are not happy because of amendment to Section 2 (m) which says that copy of work published in any country outside India with the permission of the author of the work and imported from that country to India shall not be deemed to be an infringement. The objective of the amendment is that opening up of markets without boundaries or territories for films, books and music should result in offering more varieties to the people. The industry feels that eliminating territories will curtail the Indian publishers, the ability to have India-specific rights.

The royalty which the writers are getting through the publishers is very meager. They are getting only 7.5 per cent. They have all suffered. The hon. Minister, who has attempted to help the Film Industry, has to take note of this also. I hope the hon. Minister will rectify this discrimination towards the publishers.

Sir, Clause 52(b) grants copyright exemption for conversion of books only for Braille and sign languages. It excludes people affected by cerebral palsy, dyslexia and low vision.

It is also a welcome step as a new provision is included in Clause 65(a) and (b) which helps our publishing, film and music industry including authors to protect their works from piracy in the Internet world.

Choreography is protected under Section 2(h) and Cinematography is also protected. These are all welcome steps.

At the end, I would like to say that we have to ensure that the amendments and the rights of the creative people and producers are safeguarded and implemented because often there is a gap in between the actual law and its enforcement in practice.

With this, I support the Bill.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to thank all of you and specially the leader of opposition. Almost all the hon'ble members have supported the Bill. Some *[English]* discordant voices *[Translation]* I have necessarily heard. Whatever you have brought to my notice I will keep it in mind. We have not come across any such problem that the share which one was to get is not getting it. We will take action in that regard too. I do not want to go in detailed history. Shrimati Sushmaji has described elaborately. It was started in 1977 when Supreme Court in its ruling in *[English]* Indian

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

Performing Rights Society v/s Eastern India Motion Picture Association [*Translation*] has said. It is the judgment of 1977 in which it was said that a film artist has to give his consent under compulsion to the film producer, it is injustice. It is not the case of today, it was said by Supreme Court in 1977. Thereafter, Justice Krishna Iyer in a footnote of his judgment said, I want to quote it.

[*English*]

“The authors and music composers who are left in the cold in the penumbral area of policy [should] be given justice by recognizing their rights when their works are used commercially separately from cinematograph film, and the legislature should do something to help them.”

[*Translation*]

Sushma ji, it is not of today. It was raised in 1977. I am pained to say that many governments come and went, there were many such ministers who were having much love for artists also, but we could not bring them forward. For the first time in 2009 this point came before us. Letters to the standing committees were written afterwards but all these were written to us in an individual capacity. The President of Congress Party herself wrote a letter to me and asked to look into it. I mean to say that the Leader of opposition, Standing Committee and all other people have contribution in it. It is a collective effort and for it I want to thank for their univocal support.

I want to place one thing that the amendment of Sect 17, 18 and 19 it was of the Ministry and Standing Committee has supported it. It appears that the standing committee has moved the amendment and we have supported it. I only want to correct the record.

The other thing I want to say [*English*] this is something that was raised by Shri Satpathy ji, a very important point and he mentioned how we are going to distribute it amongst the various stake-holders. That is a very important point. I might just mention to him that as far as rights are concerned, they are protected. Literary works, artistic works, dramatic works, musical works, cinematograph, film and sound recordings are all protected. And those rights have already been established under Section 14 of this Act. With regard to the question how these royalties are to be distributed, these are to be distributed by the Copyright Society.

For example, fifty per cent of royalties will be collected by authors and composers but they will share these 25 percentage. So, that is also provided by the Copyright Society itself. The performers will now have to set up their societies in terms of which the performers will get their royalties in terms of those performances. So, that is all set out by virtue of convention and by virtue of agreement between the parties. So, that is not an issue.

There is one another issue of parallel imports that was raised by Mr. Saha. I just wanted to mention here that as far as parallel imports are concerned, the Indian Publishing Industry came to me. They have said that they get exclusive rights for royalty. For example, I get royalty for publication in India. I am an author who is also publishing in England. So, I will have an exclusive right for royalty in England. What happens sometimes is that my books in England are not sold — it means the market is not reactive to those books positively — then those books, therefore, become redundant. So, if you allow parallel imports, those books will be sold at zero prices in India because they want to discard them and I will get no royalty.

The publishing industry came to me and saying that please do not allow parallel imports. I was not sure and the Standing Committee gave me a suggestion that I should be a little cautious in moving forward in this regard. So, I have set up a Committee. The NCAER is looking into it. I am going to get that report sometimes in August or September. As soon as I get the report, I will apply my mind and if it is necessary for parallel imports to be allowed, we will allow the parallel imports.

I just wanted to clarify that particular point. Now, the folk performances will also be protected. Somebody will have to file a copyright for those folk performances. If anybody wants to use those folk performances for commercial use will actually get royalty.

There is one last thing that I would like to mention. Most authors when they get old, they have no source of income. They have given their lives to music, to ‘kala’.

[*Translation*]

Many times we had seen that an artist when grew old had no means of earnings. Now he will get royalty in old age also. The royalty which he was not getting will now get it because those songs will be used and will be commercially used.

When the royalty is given the Indian legend artists will have a feeling that they can lead a better life in old age.

Today the House has unanimously supported this Bill for it I want to thank all.

[English]

Now, I commend this Bill for the passing by this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Copyright Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 to 39 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 39 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**14.35 hrs.**

#### ANAND MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we will take up Item No. 29B.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Anand Marriage Act, 1909, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

[Translation]

Sir, it is the pleasure of the House that today on the last day of this session a positive cooperation is being seen all the sides and with this foreseen cooperation we are moving onwards. I welcome this feeling of the House and convey my thanks to all of you and hope that this important motion is coming before you. Rajya Sabha has passed it. Some members gave their speech in brief and it was discussed elaborately because since long our friends from Sikh community were demanding this step and were waiting for it.

Sir, in 1909 the debate regarding Anand Marriage Act had been that at that time it was considered as Anand Karaj a system for marriage was made in the Sikh Community whether it has any legal support or not and to clarify it, the Anand Marriage Act 1909 was passed. Perhaps at that time it was not felt that the system of ‘Anand Karaj’ under the Anand Marriage Act will have to be got registered somewhere. So in 1955 when Hindu Marriage Act came in existence, at that time with other marriage community, the sikhs community, whose marriages are arranged through ‘Anand Karaj’ had been included with the registration system. For many days it has remained the requirement of the Sikh Community, where we had accepted the ‘Anand Karaj’ gave it identity, we may in Anand Marriage Act... (Interruptions). This cooperation is being extended further for which I am grateful. Where it has been given identity, the system of registration should be there, but even after the lapse of much time it could not become possible. Today it is a matter of pleasure that our Standing Committee has give us a unanimous proposal. They have given us advice and we should have accept it and pass it. I think it is a very positive step. It was required since long. I am to request the House that keeping in view the need of not discussing the motion at length, everyone’s support should be for this positive step. Our government is of the view that every community, every group, every regions, whatever are their aspirations should be honoured and accepted under our constitution and under the law. I hope with the same feeling the House will pass this motion.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Anand Marriage Act, 1909, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

[Translation]

Before calling the name I will request all the members to be brief as it is a small bill.

Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal.

[English]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda): Sir, this is indeed a historic day, especially for the Sikh community and I think, maybe for this House where probably, for the first time, we will all be standing on the same side of the fence.

Well as I have always fought battles for our rights, I am very happy to see that after many years and after a long and hard battle, today, for the first time, a Bill has been introduced which concerns the Sikh community. It has been a long-standing grievance of the Sikhs that where during the British period the Sikhs were given a separate identity and recognised as a separate religion, but in 1951 when the new Constitution was adopted, our identity was totally abolished and we were put as a part of the Hindu Dharma. This is a total injustice to the community that put up a brave and a strong battle for the freedom of this country. Be it kalapani, be it the hanging of the Indians by the British, or those who had been shot by the British, over 70 per cent contribution was made by this great community who could never have thought that when it comes to getting their rights — every community, be it the Hindus; be it the Muslims; be it the Christians; be it the Parsis; be it the Jews, every religion would be given this right of having their marriages registered under their own Act, except for that one strong and brave community who had put up the biggest struggle and the biggest fight to get freedom for this nation. So, with a heavy heart I have to tell that whereas the Sikh community which is a total separate religion having a total separate identity followed their own customs and ceremonies because this is a religion which has been laid down by the Great Guru Govind Singhji in 1699 AD and Guru Govind Singhji himself said [Translation] “khalsa mero rup hai khas, khalsa, mai how karo niwas.” [English] For us this was not a political issue but an extremely religious and emotional issue that we should be given our own identity and our marriages should be registered through our own Act. It is because three million Sikhs living abroad, whenever they went abroad they were asked to show their marriage certificates. The marriages were registered under the Hindu Marriage Act. So, we could not explain and there was a huge identity crisis as to why we wear a turban. Why the Sikhs

have a beard? Why do they carry a Kirpan? When we would tell them that this is a separate religion, they would say that no we were a part of the Hindu religion. So, it was not just an emotional issue but a huge crisis for my community. I am truly grateful that today, I think, after a very long time, it was, I think, in 2007 when this Bill was introduced and unanimously approved by the Standing Committee on Law and Justice. It took two Ministers and now, I think, now the third hon. Minister for Law and Justice is here and maybe he being from a Minority community himself he understood the pain and anguish of another Minority community and I, on behalf of my entire community, am truly grateful that finally we have managed to achieve what the Shiromani Akali Dal and my community had been asking for a long time and pleading to please allow our marriages to be registered under its own Act, under the Anand Karaj Act, just like every other religion is allowed to do so in our country. I am truly grateful to the hon. Prime Minister, to the hon. Minister who had brought it to the Cabinet which graciously gave their approval and now the Bill is before the House and I hope this Bill would be unanimously passed by everybody in this House.

Sir, while I compliment the hon. Minister and also very grateful to you, I would like to remind you of what Guru Govind Singhji has said [Translation] Shubh karman te kabhanu na darun, n tarun aur so tab jai ladunu, Nishay kar apni jeet karunu. [English] This is the first step. I would like to put up a strong appeal to the hon. Minister to please amend article 25 of the Constitution as has been recommended by the Constitution Review Committee where the Sikhs are not given their own separate identity and religion but are clubbed under the Hindu religion. Like, as I have said before, we have our own customs; we have our own religion which has been laid down by our Great Guru Govind Singhji in 1699 and I hope until an amendment to this effect also is brought in, this entire step would be incomplete. So, while I thank you from the bottom of my heart, I do plead and I hope that article 25 of the Constitution will also receive the blessings of the hon. Minister and we will get the change and finally this community will be able to stand up and say, we are Sikhs and we have our own marriage Act; we have our own ceremonies; we have our own religion and we belong to the Sikh community, whether we live in India or abroad. We have our own identity finally.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, first of all I want to congratulate the Law Minister

and Prime Minister. Our Hon. Members have said that we have assembled on one forum after a long gap and it may be positive that we may not assemble on one forum after it. ... (*Interruptions*) You please wait for some time. You interrupt on every point. You do not listen even your appreciation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not cross talk.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): We had never talked mutually.

I am very much thankful to Law Minister and the Prime Minister. I want to say that not only Shiromani Akali Dal but Indian National Congress and all the Ministers and MPs have tried their best. I am grateful to the Chairperson of UPA who keeping in view the Sikh identity and the sacrifices of Sikhs have made an honest and able person as Prime Minister of India. What more the Sikhs identity can be than this.

Secondly, Salmanji is our able Law Minister. He has brought this Bill keeping in view the agony, sufferings and struggles of Sikhs. I want to say something to Salmanji.

[*English*]

Since Baisakhi Day, namely, 13th April, 2012, the newspapers headlines have triggered a major debate on the Anand Marriage Act. There had been a rigorous issuance of statements from all around on the subject but most of the utterances are without proper knowledge of the law relating the crucial subject. It seems that majority of the statements are laced in political colour. The fact is that the decision of the Union Cabinet of Indian Government is a technical amendment in Anand Karaj Act but a lot more has to be done, Mr. Law Minister.

Actually, the truth is that the Union Cabinet's decision, if it is not amended, may further complicate the whole issue regarding Sikh marriages and would lead to more complications to the Sikh community. It is also true that instead of being elated, the need is to seriously evaluate and analyse the new development by the Sikh intelligentsia, and the religious leaders,

First of all, the views expressed by a majority of the political and religious leaders that the Anand Marriage Act was made redundant or inapplicable after the Indian Independence in 1947 is totally wrong and without substance. My observations are based on the fact that after Independence, in the year 1949, the Indian Government

passed an enactment namely, the Merged States (Laws) Act, 1949, which declared the continuation of all the 256 Acts passed from 1839 to 1949 and most importantly this includes the Anand Marriage Act, 1909 itself. So, the Act continues to be in force from 1909 till date.

The second argument which I would like to stress is that the Anand Marriage Act, 1909 was also amended by the Legislature of India in 1959, vide Act No. 48, which was enforced with effect from 1st February, 1960. All these developments are proof of the fact that after passing of the Anand Marriage Act, in 1909, it has never been annulled or made ineffective as claimed by most of the leaders and writers. Rather, it always remained in force in law.

If we see the historical background of Anand Marriage Act and its various sections or provisions, then it will become abundantly clear that the amendment of Union Cabinet is a technical amendment.

As we all know, the marriage ceremony in Hindu religion was solemnized by taking steps around the sacred fire and that of the marriage ceremony in Sikhism was by taking four rounds around Sri Guru Granth Sahib in the end of 19th century and it was almost established. Some of the selfish elements created doubts with the validity of such Sikh marriages. The Maharaja of Nabha Tikka Ripudaman Singh taking guidance from Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha drafted the Anand Marriage Act to declare legalised the Sikh marriages and presented it to the Imperial Legislative Council.

Later on, when Sir Sunder Singh Majithia became the Member of the Legislative Council, he took the initiative to get it passed in 1909. In the preamble of the Act itself, it is stated, "Whereas it is expedient to remove any doubts as to the validity of the marriage ceremony common among the Sikhs called Anand, the Act is enacted." The same is mentioned in the Objects and Reasons of this Act also. This Act contains in all five sections. The first section mentions the jurisdiction of the applicability of the Anand Marriage Act, 1909, according to which it was applicable to the whole of India. However, as mentioned above, the Indian Government in 1959, by passing the Act no. 48, excluded its applicability to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Section 2 declares the validity of Anand marriages which says, "All marriages which may be or may not have been duly solemnized according to the Sikh marriage ceremony called Anand shall be and shall be deemed to have been with effect from the date of the



[Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa]

solemnization of each respectively, good and valid in law. Section 3 mentions exception of the applicability of this Act to certain kinds of marriages. It says: "Nothing in this Act shall apply to (a) any marriage between persons not professing the Sikh religion, or (b) any marriage which has been judicially declared to be null and void".

From the above, it is crystal clear that the main objective of the Anand Marriage Act was only to declare the validity of the marriage ceremonies among the Sikhs called Anand. In India the laws regarding personal laws were enacted before and after Independence. The personal laws are those laws which are applicable to the people as per their religious notion or faith. ...*(Interruptions)* For the first time in India, the law relating to marriage and divorce was enacted for Christians, namely Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 and Indian Divorce Act, 1869. ...*(Interruptions)*

After the Independence in the year 1947, the laws relating to personal matters of Hindus were drafted commonly known as the "Hindu Codes Bill", which came in the form of four different enactments, i.e. the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 and Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. These Acts are applicable to Hindus by religion besides people belonging to Budh, Jain and Sikh by religion.

Now, if we look into the above-mentioned provisions of the Anand Marriage Act, it did not contain any of the required parts stated in the above paragraph. The amendment which has been recommended by the Union Cabinet is confined only to the "registration of marriage". If we see the reality from the legal perspective, the question of registration of marriages under the Anand Marriage Act will not lead to any significant development regarding the separate law of marriage and divorce for the Sikh community. Rather, the truth is that if the amendment regarding registration of marriage under the Anand Marriage Act is carried out, it will lead to complications for the Sikh brides and bridegrooms. It is strange that in the newspapers the general view is that registration under the Anand Marriage Act will benefit the Sikhs particularly the NRIs. But the reality is contrary to this. It would be too difficult to make the people of other countries understand what Anand Karaj is. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever you have written hand over it to Minister.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: If the Central or the State Governments are really concerned to accept the demands of the Sikhs for a separate personal law like that of Christians, Parsis and Muslims already have, then it would have to be serious to enact a law for the Sikh community relating to marriages and divorce, adoption, maintenance, minority, guardianship and succession. It is only when these Acts are enacted, the Sikh community can feel elated to have its own Sikh personal law.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will make my point in some words. I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on Anand Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2012. It is for seeking amendment to Anand Marriage Act, 1909. Right from the struggle for freedom till today, Sikh community has contributed significantly. Even today, Sikh Regiment is always ready for safeguarding India. There is no parallel to them so far as India's unity and integrity is concerned. It is true that when in foreign countries, Sikhs were facing great difficulties in registration of their marriages. In view of it, the hon. Minister has brought this amendment. Supporting the extant Bill strongly, I would like to render some suggestions on behalf of my party. In Aryan society all the rituals, right from birth till death are conducted in Vedic system. Registration of marriages under Aryan society's system is not recognised everywhere, at certain place it is recognised. My submission is that the marriages solemnized under Vedic system should be legally valid.

Supporting Anand Marriage (Amendment) Bill, I conclude my speech.

[English]

\*SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA (Ferozepur) : Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you that you have given me the opportunity to speak on the Anand Marriage Act

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\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

(Amendment) Bill, 2012. I thank the Hon. Law Minister Salman Khursheed ji for piloting the bill in this august House.

Sir, this is a historic day for the Sikh religion. It was a long standing demand of the Sikhs. Ever since independence, no bill pertaining exclusively to the Sikh religion was ever passed in this House. So, I thank the Government from the core of my heart. Our Sikh brothers, who migrated abroad, underwent a lot of difficulties at the time of producing their Marriage Certificates as it was registered earlier under the Hindu Marriage Act. I do not want to speak at length. I just want to thank the Hon. Prime Minister and the Law Ministry.

Just as this bill has been passed in an atmosphere of good will, similarly other pending demands of Sikhs should also be accepted. Sir, I am sorry to say that step-motherly treatment was always meted out to Sikhs in India, whether it was Operation Blue Star or anti-Sikh riots of 1984. Sir, many Sikhs had migrated to other countries during the time of Operation Blue Star in 1984. They had taken political asylum there. Their names were put in the 'Black List'. Now, they want to come back to Punjab. The Central Government should allow them to come back.

The Sikhs were always at the vanguard during the times of freedom struggle. They ushered in the Green Revolution. But, justice was not meted out to them. This bill is a step in the right direction.

I thank Sardar Tarlochan Singh ji and the standing committee. It took 5 long years for this bill to see the light of the day. But better late than never.

#### 15.00 hrs.

There is paucity of time, so I will not dwell at length. An amendment in Article 25 should also be done in a similar way. This is a golden day, a historic day for the Sikhs. Their long-pending, just and genuine demand has been accepted. The Sikh Brotherhood is happy on this occasion. I wholeheartedly support this bill. I thank Hon. Minister and the Government for this step on this historic day.

\*SHRI RAVNEET SINGH (Anandpur Sahib) : Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me permission to speak in my mother-tongue Punjabi on this important bill.

Sir, this is a historic day for Sikhs. First of all, I thank the

\*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh Ji, who is himself a Sikh. I also thank the UPA Chairperson Madam Sonia Gandhi Ji. I am especially thankful to the heartthrob of youths Shri Rahul Gandhi Ji who inspired me to sport the turban and have a beard.

Sir, Anand Marriage Act (Amendment) Bill, 2012 was the long standing demand of Sikhs. It took some time to bear fruit. But it is a momentous day today as all political parties have come together and want to pass this bill unanimously. This is also a learning lesson for other parties and states. There is a party in Punjab which only indulges in agitations and dharnas. However, bills can be passed only in the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in the records. Please maintain order in the House.

*(Interruptions)...\**

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister was himself present in the Rajya Sabha when this bill was being passed. Sir, Sikhs and others in Punjab, Haryana and throughout India are happy that this bill is being passed in the Parliament.

In the end, let me thank the Hon. Law Minister Salman Khursheed Ji for all his good work. He had assured us that this bill will soon see the light of the day. He has fulfilled his promise. I am also thankful to Ambika Soni Ji and Maharani Preet Kaur — both Ministers from Punjab. Their contribution was commendable.

The suggestions made by Bajwa Sahib are very relevant. They should be accepted. I thank the UPA Government on my behalf and on behalf of all Sikhs of India for accepting a just, genuine and long-pending demand of the Sikhs.

\*\*SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KUAR GULSHAN (Faridkot): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD) had been demanding since long, both in and outside the Parliament, that Anand Marriage Act for Sikhs should be passed in the Parliament. Today is a historic day for the Sikhs throughout India and the world that their long-standing demand has been accepted. This is a matter of happiness and pride for the Sikhs that this bill was passed unanimously in the Rajya Sabha yesterday and today, this bill is being passed in the Lok Sabha. Sikhs as a nation are elated at this positive development.

\*Not recorded.

\*\*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

[Shrimati Paramjit Kuar Gulshan]

Sir, Sikhs who went and settled abroad were facing a lot of difficulties as their marriages were earlier registered under the Hindu Marriage Act. Chairman Sir, people belonging to various religions and faiths are members of this House. They are free to practice their customs, traditions and rituals as per their religion. This is why India is a great country. It is a melting pot of different religions. Still, there is unity in diversity.

Sir, Sikh religion has great regard for all religions. Guru Nanak Dev ji had said — “We all are children of one Lord. All are inherently good”. Sikhs believe in communal brotherhood and oneness of humanity. However, I am sorry to say that India has always meted out step-motherly treatment to Sikhs. At the time of framing of India’s constitution, Sikhs were not given the status of a separate religion. All other religions had their separate marriage acts. However, Sikhs were not granted their due. Why are we being discriminated against?

Sir, Sikhs have settled in every nook and corner of the world. Sikhs have a separate identity. Guru Gobind Singh Ji had given them a unique identity. They are a distinct religion.

Sir, today is a momentous day for Sikhs. Their long-standing demand has been accepted. This bill was unanimously passed in the Rajya Sabha yesterday. I urge upon all parties to unanimously pass this bill in Lok Sabha too.

I am thankful to the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Law Minister for acceding to the demands of the Sikhs. Today is a historic day. I also thank Pawan Kumar Bansal Ji. At such a short notice, he introduced this bill in the Rajya Sabha yesterday and in the Lok Sabha today.

I would urge upon the Hon. Law Minister to make certain other additions in the bill after duly consulting all sections of Sikhs.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): I stand here to support the Anand Marriage (Amendment) Bill. At the outset, I should also say that when the Hindu Marriage Act was enforced in 1955, at that time, this was also discussed in this House and the whole country had to wait for so many years to enact a Special Marriage Act for the Sikh community. One would always remember in different religions in different countries, there are Registrars to register the marriage but in Hindu community, registration of marriage in writing was never a forte. We, in our culture, in our tradition and civilization

have recognized different types of marriages but never we had at any point of time, till 1955, had registration of marriages. But when people are going abroad, the registration of marriage has become very necessary and especially the Sikh community needed that type of registration. Belatedly though this Government has brought this Bill, I support this Bill.

And I also like to mention that now after this Bill becoming an Act, respective State Governments have to put forth according to the rules respective Marriage Register Offices where register has to be maintained. Invariably in every State, there are Gurudwaras, and I would also request the Government that respective State Governments should also be alerted to maintain this type of registers.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): First of all, thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important Bill. Definitely, I support the amendment. It is a step in the right direction and like all my colleagues have earlier spoken is a small step in the long journey. From where I come from, my parliamentary constituency, Jamshedpur, the Sikh community has always asked for the separate Marriage Act and the Sikh Personal Law. I hope that this will go in that direction and I would request the Minister to kindly consider this in the next Session of Parliament.

**15.10 hrs.**

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMITA BAURI (Vishnupur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is so nice today that Sikh M.P. are in very happy mood. Amendment is Anand Marriage Act was their long pending demand and the House in debating today an Amendment Bill on it. The Bill has been passed in Rajya Sabha and is stated to be passed in Lok Sabha also. I strongly support this Bill are behalf of CPI (M) and want the Sikh brethren to be very happy. I conclude with these words.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kotrajhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on this Bill. I would heartily support this Bill. I heartily congratulate all the people of Sikh Community all over India.

Apart from it, I have a demand. It has been clarified in Explanation 2 to Article 25 of Constitution of India that the people are which religion are called Hindus.

[English]

“In sub-clause (b) of clause (2), the reference to Hindus shall be construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion, and the reference to Hindu religious institutions shall be construed accordingly.”

But today I would like to say over here that I belong to the very ancient, very indigenous tribe called the Bodo Tribe. We, the Bodo tribal people, have been practising a very indigenous faith and belief or religion called the Bathouism. In this context, the Bodo people of this great country India should be provided with a separate Bodo Personal Law and a separate Bodo Marriage Act. If the Government of India and this august House can concede a separate marriage law to the Sikh people, why can it not give the same to the indigenous tribal Bodo people of this great country?

[Translation]

Therefore I request the Government of India that a Bodo Personnel Law Board be constituted for Bodo Tribals separately and a Bodo Marriage Act be enacted. At the same time, our Bodo Tribal people should be included under Article 29.

[English]

We, the Bodo tribal people of India, are also minority in terms of language and culture. So, why are the Bodo tribal people not included in the provisions of article 29 of the Constitution?

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Anand Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2012 as it fulfils the long-felt desire of the Sikh Community. This is concerning the sentiments of the Sikh Community. Under the circumstances, I would like to request the hon. Minister to ensure that this arrangement is brought out permanently. So, I, once again, welcome and support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, many many thanks for allowing me to speak on long demanded and awaited Bill. We all are aware that Sikh Community is brave, pleasant and in high spirits. They have constituted in very field, i.e. India's prosperity and freedom struggle. This Bill was demanded for long. I support this Bill. I want this Bill to be passed in Lok Sabha by voice vote.

[English]

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I am very grateful to all the hon. Members. Around 12 Members have extended, on behalf of the entire House, their wholesome consensual support in a very significant step. It may appear a very small step but as the first speaker from the other side, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal, said this is a very significant step. A small step for us maybe but a leap for mankind is the thought that comes to mind.

[Translation]

I am aware that it took too much time. Sometimes it takes time in doing a good work. Today, Sushma ji has made the atmosphere in the House such that I too want to read out a couplet—

“Hazon sal Nargis apni benoori pe roti hai,  
Badi mushkil se hota hai chaman main deedar paida”

But it is a matter of happiness that the good time has come. On the request of you all, the hon. Prime Minister and Shrimati Sonia ji and all the Cabinet colleagues have said that better late than never and this job is necessary and we ought to do it. We are doing it on people's expectations. I think it is a signal to every citizen in the country that he, be it from any region, any community, any caste, rich or poor, from ruling party or from opposition has equal right in this country. We acknowledge everybody's rights and respect it. I know that, today, by doing it, we have held the respect of this House and all our colleagues in high esteem. I hope that, my colleagues would keep rendering proactive cooperation on all the issues, be it for Bodoland's people or someone else. We would keep empowering every Indian. We would keep working with kindness in our mind and clean-hearted so that our country can prosper, progress and move ahead.

Sir, today, the House has set a nice example of unity is diversity. We have shown in the House as to how we can work in unison wholeheartedly.

Sir, I again convey my thanks to all the hon. Members, the Standing Committee and to you and request that the Bill be passed unanimously.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Anand Marriage Act, 1909, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**15.20 hrs.**

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL  
OFFENCES BILL, 2012

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Thanks, Mr. Chairman. After long wait, I got an opportunity to bring a Bill for children. Sir, with your leave, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography and provide for establishment of special courts for trial of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, I want to say that I had to go through a very long process in bringing this Bill. With the help from all the Ministries, State Governments, civil society and experts, this Bill has been prepared and designed to work as effective tool for security of children.

Why the need for such a Bill arose? Daily various types of complaints reach the public representatives through newspapers about pitiable condition of children. This Bill is gender neutral. No discriminations has done with girls or boys. Small children are often mishandled. Frightening atmosphere is creating and children stay in horrific conditions since childhood and they are not properly parental.

Prior to this, there was no law concerning security of children. IPC contains provisions, such as Sec-375, 376 and 377 which deal respectively with rape, be it with a child or an adolescent, treat equally, 377 — unnatural sexual offences. When a child is interrogated repeatedly about it, taken to court, it leaves an indelible mark in his memory and shatters him/her mentally and he never forgets such tormenting things. The necessity arose to bring this Bill as it is a gender neutral Bill and secondary the onus of proof lies on the accused and not on the child who has suffered.

Apart from it, there are many sexual offences which have not been defined under IPC nor any punitive provisions have been made with regard thereto. Often there are complaints that the child has been mishandled, taken to a secluded place and raped and then murdered. In view of such conditions, the extant Bill has been brought.

Sir, I would like to say it before the House that when a woman is raped, her condition is pitiable, she finds it different to go to the court. There are instances when some of the women do not even report the matter to the police. In view of it, the House will appreciate that we have incorporated some provisions in the Bill, now the complainant do not need to prove that rape has been committed, the onus is on the accused.

It is a child friendly Bill, the child won't have to go anywhere. He will be heard at a place desired by his/her parents. The police personnel investigating it shall not be in uniform and he can also depose through video conferencing. An interpreter can also be provided if investigators are unable to understand his language.

Sir, in 2007, the Ministry got a study conducted on child abuse. The study covered the children from as many as 13 States and 13 thousand children. 53 per cent, out of it, admitted that they were sexually assaulted and harassed. At least, they admitted, some are such who do not even admit. And children of 2, 3 or 5 years are not able to divulge anything. But the child who fall prey to such offences, is so terrified that he can't forget it throughout his life and he can't develop mentally. Such child is also physically demoralised. In 50 per cent of the cases, such offences are committed by either relatives, close friends of parents of the children or people living nearby. It is the finding of the study report. The Bill provides for setting up fast track special courts in each district in each State so that the culprits are punished at the earliest. There is also a provision for designating and court

as special court. It also provides that the victimised child do not need to come to the court every now and then. The Bill provides that if a child is unable to disclose the facts or is unable to express because of language problem, an interpreter will be provided. Every possible help will be rendered to such child. It has been clearly defined that the children below the age of 18 years are covered under this Bill.

I would want to draw your attention to Sec-24, 25, 26, 27 and 33 of the Bill, wherein, we have made each step of legal process child friendly. On the one hand, the Bill provides for very tough punishment for sexual offenders, on the second hand, we have endeavored for creating protective atmosphere for children. In this regard, our Government has introduced Integrated Child Protection Scheme. It is under implementation in all the States. Under this scheme, the States are provided financial assistance for security, care of children and for creating the required machinery. Under this scheme, Rs. 170 crore were given in 2010-11 and a provision of Rs. 400 crore has been made for the year 2012-13. Post implementation of this scheme, the units of SLPUs in police stations has reached 660. Simultaneously, 548 Child Welfare Committees have been constituted. Emergency child helpline (1098) has been introduced that in case of any incident, the child, parents or any person in the know of such incidents say passersby can dial the number and he will get immediate help.

In 2010-11, more than 22.64 lakh calls were received on 1098. In original draft of this Bill, in Sec-3, 7 we have added word 'consent' for sexual activity by children involving of the age group of 16-18 years. On the complaint, the complainant will be asked if there was any kind of consent. It will put mental pressure on the child, creating fear of social boycott. In view of it, the Parliamentary Standing Committee agreed that there should not be a question of consent for children below the age of 18 years and accordingly, it has incorporated the provision to the Bill. I think no child below the age of 18 years can give consent for such an act. If we lower this age, then the child marriage which we have abolished may resurface. The Parliamentary Standing Committee, in its original draft has recommended removal of provision to Sec-3 and 7. With due consideration, we realised that removal of provision would help in checking trafficking of children of the age group of 16-18 years. If we had lowered this age for consent criteria, then it would have made trafficking somewhat easy. If a child was trafficked, sometime, she/he

would under pressured say that, you, I have consented, Sec-34(1) of this Bill quite categorically defined that if a child commits sexual offence against another child of the same age group then Juvenile Justice Act would deal with such a case. Under this Act, the parents or anybody else can lodge a complaint. There is no provision of imprisonment in JJ Act. Under such circumstances the Judge can acquit the offender child by convincing him of the consequences and that he has to undertake such and such social activities. As per the recommendations of the Committee, new Sections 43,44 have been added. Under Sec-43 the Central/State Governments, are to ensure that the public, children and guardians are made aware of the provisions of this Act. There is a need to create awareness amongst children and their parents through schools, committees, aanganwadi kendras and notices should be displayed in this regard near temples, mosques, gurdwaras that the children should be provided full security. On the one hand, we say that the children are future of India, whereas, on the other hand 90-95 per cents children face such tormenting activities. We have brought very strong law to check such activities.

Under Section 44 the National Commission for Protection of Child Right, NCPCR has been entrusted the responsibility of monitoring of this law. Similarly, SCPCR, which is CPCR in the state have been given this monitoring responsibility. According to the recommendations of the committee under Section 16 of the proposed law, this has been added in explanation three, under this Act, the person who do child trafficking for sexual purposes, shall also get the punishment. This means that who take away the child but is not doing sexual assault, he shall also be equally punished as the person who does the assault. This means that someone has provided room in his house to a child, the child came over there for doing such activities, someone did sexual assault or those six things with him which have been mentioned in it, then the room provider will also get the same punishment as the person who commits the offence.

I would also like to mention that mainly six types of offences have been covered in this Bill.

*[English]*

Clause 3 — Penetrative sexual assault; Clause 5 — Aggravated penetrative sexual assault; Clause 7 — Sexual assault; Clause 9 — Aggravated sexual assault; Clause 11 — Sexual harassment of child; and Clause 13- Use of child for pornographic purposes.

[Shrimati Krishna Tirath]

[Translation]

It has been done for the first time that whosoever commits crime under these sections will get severe punishment. Somewhere the sentence is not less than seven years, somewhere it is thirteen years, ten years sentence is minimum, thereafter if the court so decide it can give life imprisonment also. In case someone does such type of act with a child, there is a provision of whole life imprisonment for him. With this there is fine also. This has been explained in different sections of this Bill.

As I have said that he shall also be given same punishment who provide place for the child. The main feature of this Bill, which is covered under section 3,5,7 and 9 of main sub-section, is that the burden of proof has been placed on the accused. It means that the accuse will have to prove before the court that he has not committed the crime.

Besides, for preventing misuse of law, it has been provided that the person who lodge wrong complaint will also get the punishment. For instance, if a person has rivalry with someone and lodge complaint against him that he has abused a child and if that complaint is found wrong, then there is also a provision of punishment. This provision has been provided because everyday people think that under this provision anyone can lodge complaint against anyone, as the burden of proof will be placed on the accuse. It is not so that you make everyone accuse. If it is proved that a complaint has been lodged with a mala fide intention and nothing has happened to the child, then, there is provision in this Bill that the person who lodged the wrong complaint, will also be punished.

Similarly, there is also a proposal to have some control on media also, so that the child cannot be defamed. Unless it is proved that something has happened, media will not disclose his identity. As per the recommendations of the committee, the identity of child will only be then disclosed when the special court permits the media to do so and doing so is in the favour of the child.

Mr. Chairman Sir, our Parliamentary Standing Committee PAC have made several other recommendations also. After accepting most of its recommendations we had submitted a proposal to Rajya Sabha for amendment in this Bill which the Rajya Sabha passed on 10th May.

To fight with the sexual exploitation of children, this is a very important proposed legislation. I hope that I will get full support of every member of this House on this Bill. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography and provide for establishment of Special Courts for trial of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Mr. Chairman, I have stood to speak on Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. Hon'ble Chairman, Children are future of our country. They are going to build our coming tomorrow. Seeing the incidents occurring with children in the society, there is a big question mark before us. When some Nithari like incident comes before us, the whole humanity is shakened. On the other hand incident took place at Delhi in Shakti Nagar sometime back in which a 13 years old girl was found hanging with a fan. It appeared as if she had committed suicide. The employer and his brother came crying that the girl has committed suicide. Her father was searched and send for. Her father has come from Bengal and ply rickshaw here to earn his livelihood. When her father came, he was given money to do her last rites. The younger sister of that girl started saying loudly that her sister used to say that her employer was exploiting her sexually. The daughter whose mother was not alive, could not even tell that what her employer was doing with her. She left this world. It is not simply an incident.

A similar other incident has also taken place in this very Delhi with a seven year old boy. He was beaten with a hot tongs until he become unconscious. This was done by a serving officer in central service and his wife. What was his offence? His offence was only this that he had sipped the leftover milk of the son of the employer. For this much offence, the husband and wife gave him such a punishment. Recently on 6th I read in Bhaskar newspaper. Three small girls were exploited. In Panipat, a hostel warden sodomised a student of 5th class for 6 months. One day that boy rang up his mother

weepingly. His parents came and there was lot of hue and cry took place. Four children of 8-10 years of age were brought from Lahariagaj village of Madhubani to work in a factory. Yadav ji these children are from Bihar. They were given work in the factory. They were not accustomed to work. It is natural that how can children of 8-10 years could work. When they could not do work, their employer used to beat them severely. One child died. When they were going to bury him silently, some people saw them and cried that what were they doing. They were threatened. Later on, when many people assembled there, they ran away and left the dead body there. These incidents are taking place not only with ordinary children, but also with blind, dumb and deaf children also who are in residential schools. Such an act is done with the mentally retarded children of 11-12 years, which we cannot imagine. The persons who do this work are not strangers but are family members, relatives. The parents cannot think that in their house some member of their own family was doing such an act with their sons and daughters. In incidents which I have told, the sons and daughters may not be ours, but after all they are sons and daughters of someone. I want to give thanks to Madam Minister who have brought this Bill. By this a good message will go in the entire society. I think there was a need to take this initiative much early. But its even too late.

In the crime related to children mainly four kinds of incidents take place—rape, kidnapping, trafficking of small children and female foeticide. In the year 2004, a WHO report—child sexual abuse was published. That study had revealed that the percentage of the children victim of sexual abuse is 2% to 62%. The data of India and Vietnam tell that the more incidents of sexual abuse take place with boys in comparison to girls. These incidents are increasing in our country also. Largest population of the children in the world is in our country. The number of children below 18 years of age was 42 crore 80 lakh in the year 2001 which increased to 43 crore in the year 2006. In coming decade it will also be remained more than 40 crore. Just now hon'ble Minister stated that in the year 2007, the Ministry had conducted a survey regarding harassment of children wherein 12,447 children belonging to 13 States were interviewed. Out of those 53.22 per cent children had stated that they had been sexually exploited more than once. They were abused. The largest number is from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Delhi Boys and girls both were sexually abused. 21 per cent children stated that they had been met with serious kind of sexual abuse. 50.76 per cent children stated that they had been met with

other kind of abuse. You have just mentioned seven categories. I say that this Bill should be included all kind of sexual exploitation. 5.69 per cent children stated that they had been sexually attacked, it means they had been sexually attacked alongwith physical exploitation, they had been physically injured and were left to die. Most of the incidents of sexual exploitation take place with children who are

homeless, working and living in the institutions. These children belong to poor families, families of labourers. The incidents of sexual exploitation take place not with the children of big families but with the children working as cycle riders, utensil cleaners, tea sellers and children of poor labourer family. Most of the persons who are involved in these incidents are domestic servant and relatives of the family. In most of the cases, the children do not understand as to what has happened with them, and they don't tell to anybody about it. In this regard 48.4 per cent girls had said that it would be better if they were boys.

The report of National Crime Bureau regarding incidents of rape with children which came in the year 2005, had mentioned 4026 cases. These cases increased to 5368 in the year 2009. 16.3 per cent increase was registered in the incidents of trafficking of boys for prostitution in the year 2009 in comparison to 2008. These are the figures which have been registered. But in the reality this number would be many fold. If we see the cases regarding incidents of rape with children, which have been registered and conviction has been made therein, we find that the figures of conviction are very alarming. In the year 2001, figures of conviction was 38.7 per cent, which reduced to 30.7 per cent, i.e. reduced by 8 per cent, in the year 2009. In this period the trafficking of minor girls and conviction reduced from 39.1 per cent to 18.9 per cent whereas crimes had increased much in this period. There is huge disparity in this regard, so many reasons are there.

Hon'ble Minister you have added one good thing in this Bill, when such kind of sexual exploitation would take place, then criminal would have to prove it. Generally, when rape or sexual exploitation is committed, it has no evidence. I am thankful to you for adding a good point. One more difficulty is that police investigation procedure is very lengthy and boring in our country. There is no effective protection programme for victim child. Justice procedure is very lengthy and victim thinks, it this incident is reported people will know about it and he/she have to face social stigma. Similarly, the police stations



[Shri Virendra Kumar]

show the crime graph as reduced because they would like to tell that no crimes have been committed in their area. To show the crime graph lower in the police station, they do not register a number of cases and make the people run by snubbing that no crime is being committed in this area.

National Commission for Child Rights Protection has laid stress on child favouring judicial process in the case of children victim of sexual crimes that in the case of victim children decisive judicial process should be sympathetic and not torturous for the child again. The Commission has asked that Judges, retired judges, advocates, police officers, social workers and students from various parts of the country should be made parts of this procedure. This suggestion of the committee should also be included that to cater the needs of the victim child and his family care should be taken to include various professional persons including doctors, consultants, social workers and NGOs.

I think when we are including so many things in it, talking of interest of the children, then this is a good suggestion of the committee and it should also be included in it. Thereafter, fund should be provided for financial assistance to rehabilitate and care of victim children. Penalty would be provided from the court. The nature of punishment would be that money should be provided by the Government also and the money to be recovered from the accused should be transferred in this fund and provided to victim boy or girl. Till the confirmation of sexual offence against child and pronouncement of punishment by the special court, no action should be taken and but efforts should be made to make the life of child prosperous. For that, there is a need to make efforts at personal and social, both levels. To strengthen Juvenile Justice Law, role of District Child Protection Societies, special juvenile police units, child welfare societies, welfare officers and examination officers is important. These institutional mechanisms have not been established in many States so far. These institutional mechanisms will have to make fully dynamic and establish in all the States. For this, guidelines should be issued from here. There is no fixed role for National Commission for Child Rights Protection and State Commission for Child Rights Protection. Their role is confined to advice whereas National Commission for Child Rights Protection is already working to bring awareness in this field. Therefore, role of evaluation from time to time and remove the shortcomings in implementation, make recommendation

of remedial measures can be conceptualised. This suggestion of the committee is also appropriate that in case of gang based sexual attack, attack by one person or more than one person should be treated as gang attack. Regarding scheduled castes and scheduled tribes also facilities have been provided in prevention of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act, therefore, children should not be deprived of protective rights.

Regarding mandatory reporting in the cases of child abuse, the people raised objection before the committee that the criminal with social stigma, community pressure, emotionally and economically depends on family viz he might be chacha, mama, phupha or tau, he depends on them because parents not existed, that's why many people have suggested to remove this clause. But in this regard I would like to say that if the incident is not reported then victim child will not be able to get the benefit of medical care and he/she might be victim of harassment again. Therefore, it should be given serious consideration. Clause 22 provides that on giving false information one might be punished by six months imprisonment or penalty or both. At times offence is not proved in the absence of witnesses. On receiving intimation, it should be proved. But many times it happens that despite of offence is committed in real sense, the accused will try to escape taking resort of legal procedures and tactics such as he was not there at that time, he was admitted in hospital in another city. Therefore, efforts should be made to this effect that after intensive examination of the case criminal should not be escaped at any cost and the child should get full protection. Full secrecy should be observed while carrying victim child to the court or for medical examination and if the criminal is family member then after legal process is over the child should be asked as to whether he/she wants to go to home or not or he/she wants to go in protection home. Arrangement for child should be made accordingly. There are about 700 districts and 16000 police stations in our country. There is a need to appoint child development officer in each police station. The life of sexual victim child is ruined and he/she becomes depressed. Hence, it is necessary that we ourselves as well as our children should learn to remain alert. In schools also a period should be fixed to bring awareness amongst children in this direction alongwith study. There is a need to launch big campaign for creating awareness in the context of the above Bill. Crime will not be checked mere bringing legislation, those legislations will have to be implemented properly. For this. Department of Home, Department of Law and Justice, Ministry

of Women and Child Development all the three should be required to take steps in this direction keeping coordination with each other.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I will conclude after saying last one line. The silence of a child reveals that he/she is not able to say anything. He/she becomes nervous with the offence committed against him/her. Where he/she becomes nervous, this Bill becoming his/her strength from that point will encourage and inspire to live a prosperous life providing him/her honour, security, self-respect.

I am thankful to you for giving me opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): Mr. Chairman, I express my sincere thanks to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important Bill. I stand to support the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2012.

First of all, I would like to congratulate and thank the hon. Minister for Woman and Child Development for taking up this important legislation for the larger interest of society. By this measure our country will soon have a comprehensive law to deal with sexual offences against children. It will provide for stringent punishment up to ten years of jail term, which may even be extended to life imprisonment, if warranted. Sexual offences against children are not adequately addressed by the extant laws. A large number of such offences are neither specifically provided for, nor are they adequately penalized, says the Statement of Objects of the Bill.

The Bill seeks to protect children from offences such as sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography and also provide for establishment of special courts for speedy trial.

India is signatory to the UN Convention on the Rights of Children since 1992. It should take measures to prevent children from being forced into any unlawful sexual activity.

Any person below the age of 18 years is defined as a child. The Bill seeks to penalise any person who commits offences such as sexual harassment and sexual assault against the children. The Bill says that sex with a person under the age of 18, even if consensual, would be deemed as statutory rape and an offence that would be tried under the Juvenile Justice Act, carrying a maximum punishment of three years imprisonment.

An offence committed under this Act shall be reported to either the local police or to the Special Juvenile Police Unit who has to report the matter to the Special Court within 24 hours. The police also have to make special arrangement for the care of the child. In case a person fails to report a case, he shall be penalised. The Bill also includes penalties for making false complaints.

Each district shall designate a Sessions Court to be the Special Court. It shall be established by the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court. The State Government shall appoint a Special Public Prosecutor for every Special Court. The court shall, as far as possible, complete the trial within one year. The trial shall be held in camera and in the presence of the child's parents or any person trusted by the child.

The guardian of the child has the right to take assistance from a legal counsel of his choice, subject to the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.

If an offence has been committed by a child, it shall be dealt with under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

As per report, more than 53 per cent of children interviewed reported having faced one or more forms of sexual abuse. Fifty per cent abusers were persons known to the child or in a position of trust and responsibility.

Penetrative sexual assault has been defined as any sexual crime with a jail term of minimum seven years which can be extended up to life imprisonment. Secondly, this provision also applies where the aggravated penetrative sexual assault has been committed by a person who should have protected the child, such as a police officer, hospital staff, school functionary and a family member or a relative. This provision is also applicable where a child loses his or her mental balance because of the sexual assault or his inflicted with HIV or any other life threatening disease.

The National Crime Records Bureau data shows that there has been a significant increase in cases of sexual offences against children from 2,265 in the year 2001 to 5,749 in the year 2008.

It is quite good that the Bill envisages guidelines for media on reporting that would bar giving details of the victim and accused children's family or personal details or any other form of reporting that can lead to their identification.

[Shrimati J. Helen Davidson]

Besides, it proposes Special Courts and more sensitive ways of dealing with crime against children.

I urge upon the Government that there is an urgent need for this kind of legislation which will address this social evil and punish harshly the accused who are allegedly involved in all forms of sexual abuse, including child prostitution, child pornography, physical abuse, corporal punishment, bullying and trafficking of children. There is an urgent need to have a functioning administrative system to record and register child abuse cases.

I would also like to raise some other important points for the betterment of our children in the society. I would like to call upon all the learned school teachers that they should adhere to the moral education class. Every school must make it compulsory to have at least one moral class within a week. Students, particularly in the teenage group, would get inspirations from their teachers through moral education.

I would also like to mention here that good parenting plays a vital role in character building. I would refer to a famous proverb 'Charity begins at home.' Parents play a vital role in the life of every child. Hence, their inspiration is a must for the bright future of every child. Everything cannot be controlled by enacting law or by bringing a legislation by the Government.

I would also make a mention of television and internet. Due to too much viewing of television and misuse of internet surfing, children are being diverted from the right path towards the wrong path. Too much of violence, sex and fast activity viewing makes the brain of the child very violent and imbalanced.

During the schooling period, when the age of a child is below 18 years, he mostly opts to do the wrong things. Hence, there should be a control of the Censor Board over television programmes, particularly the reality shows, where children are also involved.

**16.00 hrs.**

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI (Jodhpur): Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important Bill. I congratulate the Prime Minister; the Government; and our Minister for bringing this Bill.

**16.01 hrs.**

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*]

The children of our nation are our responsibility. They are the future of our nation. I find a lot of children begging on the streets and on the roads, and wanting help from all quarters. The United Nations General Assembly realized this in December 1992 and adopted a Resolution to protect the rights of children in which they ensured physical health, emotional, intellectual and social development of children. If you look at the Reports from the Ministry of Women and Child Development, it says that 53 per cent of children are being sexually abused. I would like to bring to your notice that sexual abuse is not the only abuse that the children are going through. There are many other forms of abuses like physical abuse; sexual abuse; mental abuse; child labour is also an abuse; children begging on the streets and forced to beg; trafficking; and child marriage are all abuses.

These are all abuses, which have to be looked into, and we have to address it to protect our children from being harassed. All these type of harassments, which the children face, are giving them mental trauma. They get mentally derailed, and this is causing a lot of children to get into crime; to become drug addicts; and to become terrorists. We have to protect them for the better of our nation and for the better of our children.

So far, these heinous crimes have been clubbed together. There is no differentiation between the crime against children and crime against adults. All these crimes are treated together. I would like to point out one thing here, which has come to my notice. In the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Section 376 says that : "... unless the woman raped is his own wife and is not under twelve years of age will not be treated as a crime...". Are we justifying child marriage? Child marriage is one of the main things, which is causing a lot of problems for rape of young girls. Even the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act protects the children below the age of 16 whereas in our Marriage Act it says that the girl child becomes mature only at the age of 18 years. How are we having these different ages at different places?

If we allow a child to be raped by her husband at the age of 12 and is not being considered as rape, then it is wrong. If we are allowing children under 16 only to be considered under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, then it is wrong. It should all be 18 years. It should be a uniform age for all girls, namely, the age should be 18 years.

Besides this, very often, we do not realise how many young street boys are being used for sexual abuse. CRY has

given the figures for it, and they are really very revealing figures. Every year, 8,950 children are missing. That means either they are picked up and used for begging or used for sexual abuse or used for illegal means of labour. Every year, five lakh children are estimated to be forced into sexual trade. And approximately, 2 million children are used for commercial sex between the age of 5 and 15 years. Approximately, 3.5 million children are entering into commercial sex between the age of 15 and 18 years. Around 40 per cent of the child population are forced into commercial sexual works. These are the figures. There are very astonishing figures. We have to take into consideration these figures. And we have to see how we can help our children.

I would like to bring to your notice here, Madam, that we have taken into consideration the homes which are going to be watched:—remand homes, protection homes, observation homes. What about orphanages? In orphanages, we very often find that the children are being ill-treated. And what about schools where we find that many of the children are being ill-treated? We have seen examples of little children being sexually abused by their teachers and they are not being able to say anything. Children are very often not being able to say anything because they do not know the depth of what they have gone through or the dimensions of the effect which is going to have on their lives. Therefore, it is very necessary that we have to monitor all these areas and keep a watch on our children.

Besides that, Madam, I would like to point out here that child marriages are still taking place and no action is being taken. What are we doing about the witnesses who are witnessing these child marriages? They are not being punished; they are not being taken to task. This also has to be looked into in this Bill which is very important.

I would also like to mention about how young girls or young boys do not have the courage to speak up. For example, there was a case in Rajasthan where a young girl, because of rivalry between the families, was picked up and taken away by the other family and then, she was gang raped. But she did not have the courage to speak up. She did not have the courage to go to the school; she did not have the courage to do her further studies and to stand on her own feet. With great difficulty, we got her back. The police were involved in protecting the culprits. So, what sort of action will be taken on those people? These are the things on which we have to look at. But the main thing is, Madam, that I would like to request

you here that we should not only look at sexual abuse, we should also look at the other abuses especially the abuses where the children are being forced into drugs; where the children are being forced into labour; where the children are being forced into begging. As you know, recently, in Harayana, it came out on the TV where children were being taken and their limbs were being cut so that they could be used for beggary. These are the things which we also have to look to and address all these difficulties that the children of this country are facing.

Besides that, Madam, there is another quarter where we have to look for the children in the orphans. The orphan in India has no identity. They have no possibility to get admission in schools because they do not have an identity. They have no possibility to get bank accounts because they have no identity. They have no possibility to get jobs because they cannot identify their mothers and fathers.

That is why, it is very necessary that in the new identity card system, these orphanages should be given preference and these children should be made proper citizens of India so they can also get all the benefits that we are giving them in this country.

With these words, once again Madam, I thank you very much for bringing this very important Bill and to cover all the aspects which have to be covered as far as sexual abuse is concerned. But I would request the Minister to consider by taking up the other abuses that the children are going through because it is a mental trauma for them and they are becoming social drop-outs and when they become social drop-outs, they become a responsibility and liability to the nation. With these words, Madam, once again I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak.

*[Translation]*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar.

We want that this important Bill should be passed at five o'clock. We want that hon'ble Members should raise important points in very brief.

SHRI SHAIENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Madam Chairperson, I will put forth very important points only. I am very grateful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Bill, 2012. Before this a number of Bills making provision for protection of child rights in the Constitution of India have

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

been passed. Article 39, 40, 15, 17, 19 and 21 provide protection of child rights in detail. Emotional right is important and bringing up is an important point in it. Provision of compulsory and free education has been made for the children from the age six years upto 14 years. It has been provided in sections and articles. Particularly provision has been made for protection of rights of the children of 18 years of age.

Madam, on seeing data we find that in India in the year 2010 only five lakh infants could be saved out of 35 lakh infants. Discrimination is so high that abortions are made on the basis of sex. Sex determination is a big evil. I had raised this issue during 14th Lok Sabha in this very House that some such instances from Punjab have come into light where it is known from the blood samples of pregnant women as to whether their child is male or female. Such kind of equipments should be banned. There is a need to have serious look on the private medical practitioners functioning at large scale. The biggest problem is of under-age marriages. The data shows that 66 per cent children are victim of poverty, who don't get nutrient food and who are victim of malnutrition. Media has the biggest responsibility. Print and electronic media highlight the different cases from time to time and we know about them after such delay. The same provision should be implemented in the field of education so that the children are not exploited. Mid-day-meal scheme has been chalked out so that children can get better education and make progress in their lives.

Madam, handicapped children are being exploited a lot. It is revealed from the data that children in Delhi are missing in thousands and lakhs. There are some gangs who kidnap the children in early age and make them handicapped for begging. You might have seen the children begging at railway stations and crossings. They are being exploited like this. We have to see as to how we can check it. Foreign tourists come in our country, when the people coming from other country see this kind of situation here, we get ashamed. We have to think over it seriously. Still today 81.5 lakh children are deprived of education. Bill for compulsory and free education has been brought, if we inspire them for education and make the education compulsory then awareness will come. It is the responsibility of public representatives to bring such children towards education, then, I think, we can check the exploitation, injustice and atrocities. As per data four crore children leave

education in the midway. Provision should be made for them also. Children reform houses are everywhere. Particularly they are conducted by Ministry of Social Welfare. Where arrangement and situation are very bad. A number of complaints of sexual exploitation have been received from there also. They are kept there so that the children involved in the crimes could be reformed and educated but this is not happening. If we see the arrangement there, they are neither getting good food nor good boarding. All these difficulties are there.

Madam, since you have rung the bell and I have been requested too, I would like to conclude after saying only one thing that whatever cases related to children come there should be referred to women police. Women are full of motherly love, they can make better investigation of the children or male police should be given special training to investigate the cases related to children, only fhs^ they can investigate properly and children can get justice, with these suggestions, I conclude and support this Bill strongly.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is the turn of Shri Gorakh Nath ji. Laluji you speak later on. I tell you all it is specific Bill Protection of children from sexual offence bill.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam, I express my thanks to you. When today the session is going to end, then hon'ble Minister and the government have brought this Bill. This is very sensitive Bill. This Bill is related to sexual harassment committed and are being committed with the children below the age of 18 years. This Bill has come, nobody opposes this Bill. But during British Rule in this country great study was made about Rishies, Mahrishies, culture and conduct of India. Being Englishmen they had made study, India is country of so high character. All the offences included in IPC are from men side. You should not see from women side. Advocates are sitting near me. Offence does not commit by women. It was accepted by the Britishers that daughters, women and sisters of India are of so high character that no offence is committed by them. All the offences in India are committed by men. If advocates prove me wrong, I will accept my mistake. This Bill is being brought. There are so many things in this Bill which I do not like. The people who do not realise will laugh at, get ashamed and say that such thing should not be told. I will like to know from Hon'ble Minister that the Bill you have brought, whether you have noticed that the Delhi High Court had reviewed a case awarding seven years rigorous punishment for unnatural offence, which has

been treated as cognisable offence in IPC by the British Government. It is the matter of putting in jail. I have also done law, I am also LLB. There is a provision of seven years jail term. Delhi High Court had declined it. Where you were sitting? Whether you have amended it in this Bill? You did not go upto Supreme Court. People from all this religions of this country, whether they are Hindus or Muslims, Sikh or Christians had totally declined these things and they had told this thing to you also.

Unnatural offence, whether he is child or a male, is not allowed anywhere in our culture and in the character of our India. We are not animal, we are human being. Whether you have taken note of it or not, whether you have gone Supreme Court against it or not. The Bill which you are bringing, where you know that which you are bringing, where you know that children of 14 years of age in this country are got married? Your qualifying age is another thing but child marriages particularly in poor families and in tribal areas are still taking place. It was the good custom in the old era when marriage was solemnized in early age and "Gauna" used to be solemnized when girl would be matured, then she used to go with her husband. We had made provision, Madam was speaking, I am forgetting name, she said that such per cent crimes have increased in the country due to it. It is an unnatural offence, those who rape our children, girls, you are bringing all these things, one who has been alleged, I will have to prove it, whether it will be misused or not? If someone alleges someone, he will have to produce concrete proof for it and after submitting the proof there must be a provision of severe punishment.

This is the country of sages and saints. There was a time. Today sex is being propagated all around. No family can see a film by sitting together. All these things are being screened. Dirty films are in the making. An atmosphere is being created. Colleges and universities are the greatest factories of character buildings, wherefrom the boys and girls should be imparted education.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Many many thanks to you.

SHRI LALU PRASAD YADAV: Madam, this is the problem.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Speak later on this subject.

SHRI LALU PRASAD YADAV: A professor of BN College of Bihar was turned as love Guru. You might be aware of it. The sermons were delivered everywhere. The Love Guru

has kept his pupil and fought election by making a party. What is happening in the country?

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Today the subject is another. I am, therefore, calling other name. You please sit down.

SHRI LALU PRASAD YADAV: Madam listen me. This is the same matter. If our individual character is not good, our public character will also not be good. Chaudhary Charan Singh used to say this. What is happening in this country? We used to wear 'Bhagahi' but what an exhibitions are going on today. What rewards they are getting, the photographs are being clicked with great dignitaries. Modernisation is being adopted. What a modernization, naked exhibitions are going on. What is our conduct, what are our dresses. Our dresses, our clothes, our living, our foods, all are being destroyed. To ruin the character of our country, see these sages and saints, many of the saints and sages are good but many of the sages and saints had been arrested. You might be knowing how many have been arrested. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Luluji, we have to get the Bill pass at 5'o clock. You please sit down. You are a very good orator.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Listen the actual matter. What is five o'clock. Do it at seven or eight o'clock. Debate continuously. It is an ordinary thing.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Let Gorakhnath speak right now.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: He will speak. All will speak. Give time to all. Many will not speak due to shame and I am speaking in a guarded language, it is another thing. I had been to Sun temple for the first time.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is enough. Gorakhnath ji you speak. Lulu ji you please stop.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Now should I stop?

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Yes, you have spoken very decent. Everyone has listened you carefully.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, you kindly listen my talk. If you feel it proper, keep it, otherwise it is another thing I had been to Sun some temple. I thought there might be God Sun. What I have seen on the walls. One time when people had aversion about sex, the generation was about to end, so it has been depicted from Khujraho and other places. ...*(Interruption)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Gorakhnath ji, you may start.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The Bill which has been brought by Hon'ble Krishna Tirath and want to make it an Act, you should have convened an All Party meeting and should have taken the views of the leaders, then should have brought the Bill. Will it not be misused. In the case of kidnap, the punishment is of ten years. Produce the proofs, evidence all are required, this should be done only then the matter should have brought. The child between the age group of 1 to 14 years has been considered as child. In it you have mentioned below 18 years. The guards in the Child - Reform Homes are the devourer. As many as complaints received, the girls absconding from one place are traced at another place and they are lodged here. The guards there indulges in nasty business. ...*(Interruptions)* You are not giving me time. I had many things in my mind which I was to say, but sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: On a different subject, all will speak. It is an elaborate issue.

SHRI LALU PRASAD YADAV: But as you have stopped me I want to conclude my speech, because I get chance when you come. So I obey your order. I support the Bill but it should be strong in all respect. It is not perfect. What happened in this Delhi? The people here wander with writing, on the face Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Gorakhnath ji you start.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, you are not allowing me to speak. I am sorry. Pandey is standing. Pandey may speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Pandey ji, you speak.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: It is our country. A country of sages and saints and these RSS people, BJP people, people pleading for the character building. ...*(Interruptions)*. These bramhachari people are silent. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please keep silence. A very serious matter is being discussed.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: There are number of things which can be said for character building. It is not proper to speak further otherwise they will throw me in controversy. So I have said, we have to see our character. ...*(Interruptions)* You have brought this Bill as the boys and girls of our country. ...*(Interruptions)* I conclude my speech. But in future you give adequate time on this. Debate in sometime future will be held on it.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadoi): Madam, Chairman, I stand up to support the protection of child Sex Crime Bill 2012. I am grateful to you that you gave me permission to speak.

Madam, sexual exploitation and sex crimes that are taking place with the children in the country, such type of incidents are frequently seen. The incident of Nithari and such other incidents in addition to it had bowed the head of the country with shame. The incidents that are taking place daily are shown on TV, news papers and other means of media are making the society ashamed.

Madam, I have been hearing the Hon'ble Minister attentively and I was feeling good, but I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister of same points. I had been a teacher by profession. I had close relations with the children. The mind of the child from infant to teenage is very tender and they are like earthen jar. Sobriety is required for reforming the children, for making and building their character. They are exploited or sexually exploited in many ways.

**16.31 hrs.**

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

You are sitting on the Speaker Chair. It is good opportunity for us. Today teen age crimes are being committed in this country. As the Minister had said the system which is being given to the children of 16 to 18 age group, as their mind at this stage is not mature. For teen age children to define the crime on the basis of consent is not correct from any side.

Madam, the Minister has said that if under Section 3,5,7,8 and 9 any complaint is found false, the action will be taken on it. Often the truth under certain influence, efforts are made to turn it false. The sufferer child due to shyness or frighten cannot tell their feelings. The child even cannot reveal the incident to their family members. It is unfortunate that 50 per cent of such crimes are committed by the members having family relations, relatives or the close persons.

The incidents are far more than the figures recorded. Because all the people do not register their complaints. Certainly the poor, helpless and lower class people are the most suffers of sexual exploitation. It has been seen that they are exploited in such a manner either they turn as a criminal or mentally handicapped or by injury to the limb are compelled for begging. The children studying in schools are needed protection, we have noticed such incidents there

which made us ashamed. Besides, schools when we house those Children in the child Reform Homes for reforming them, such types of incidents take place there too. In orphan Homes also the boys and girls are subjected to misbehavior. The complaints of such types which we receive or the evil practices in the society, the nastiness in the society to eradicate the same such types of rules are necessary. But there are persons who due to the same fear or social status do not go to police station. If anyhow they go, the investigations are made in such a manner that they feel ashamed. So, I want to say the Minister through you that the girls who fall prey of exploitation or sexual assault, the cases should be examined by the lady police and arrangements for it may be made. The boys who fall prey of exploitation or sexual assaults there cases should be examined by male police and arrangements for it may be made, so that the correct investigation is done and the law is utilised in a correct manner.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI (Samastipur): Madam Speaker, you have given me time to speak on Protection of Child from Sex Crime Bill, 2012, for which I am grateful to you.

Madam, the 15th census completed in 2011 revealed many information. If we collect all those information and by coordinating all the problems if we taken action to resolve them, then we can get success. The various incidents that are confronted by the children are not evaluated in the correct manner. We will have to know them. It will have to be considered in depth. If these are done rightly then the graph of success of resolving the problems and checking the crimes will go up. The success cannot be achieved only by framing the law.

Madam Speaker, I would like to request the Minister through you that the children who are brought here from the villages are subjected to sexual crime. They are brought to the cities for jobs. They work in klins and hotels, those are the sufferers. It needs serious consideration. The children who come to cities due to poor conditions are much prone to sexual crimes.

In this Bill awareness amongst the children about sexual exploitation vis-a-vis — obscene literature has also been mentioned. Madam, the sexual advertisement in plenty are being exhibited before the children in the country. Today through internet, the absolute obscene literature or other

materials are easily available. In metropolitan cities, the big hoardings on sex advertisements are openly displayed. When these hoardings catches eyes, will the sexual desire in the children of 13-14 age group will not arise, because sexual hormones are natural and due to it the sexual crimes are on the increase. To my mind no provision has been made in this Bill to ban such types of advertisements. Only punishment through law has been mentioned. You have only made mention of awareness to curb sexual crimes. It is a good thing but you have not mentioned about the funds for it. How much fund will be needed for it, and the agencies who will carry out the awareness programme, all such points are need to be addressed and these doubts should be cleared.

Both electronic media and print media are full with the news of increasing crimes and sexual exploitation towards children in the country. According to the figures of National Crime Bureau in the year 2010 about five thousand children were the victim of sexual exploitation. It is Government data. Those who does not come forward due to social shame and fear of the society are not available. If we have information of them, the figures can be many times more.

Our country is dreaming of becoming a major power in the world but the crime against children has crossed all the boundaries, it can be seen imagines from the figures of National Crime Bureau. In Delhi over the population of one lakh different types of crimes had taken place with sixteen children. The figures reveal that 75 per cent crimes are committed by the acquainted people, living near by the children.

The socio-economic condition in India is such that the children can be very easily targeted. It is the reason that the touts connected with the sex racket have linked the child sex with tourism. In the country about four lakh children every year are made part of professional sex worker who are exploited by the foreign tourists.

The orphanage run after the name of social service, there too the cases of sexual assaults are well known. Recently in the Arya orphanage, Daryanganj, Delhi cases of sexual harassment with children have come to light. Many cases of this type are heard and seen through news papers every day.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you conclude your speech. Thank you.



SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Madam, when the NDA Government was in the Centre, it brought Juvenile Justice Act or care and protection of children law. But even after the lapse of one decade, it has not been implemented in most of the States, which is a matter of concern. If the provision of this law would have been implemented, it would have helped in curbing the sex crimes. Not only this, it has been felt since long to establish a special police force to save the children from such a dreadful net of touts of sex tourism, but no meaningful system has been evolved coming to implement in this direction.

MADAM SPEAKER: Many thanks. Now conclude your speech.

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Madam Speaker, I urge through you that Hon'ble Minister may look into it.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak on this subject.

I appreciate the Bill as it seems to protect the children from sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography sense. This Bill is very timely. Penalty against those indulge in sexual offences involving children should be severely dealt with. The penalty at present against those sexual assaults is three to five years and a fine. It should be enhanced so that the same would serve as a deterrent. Using children for pornographic purposes is a heinous crime. This has been a global phenomenon. It should be dealt with iron hand. It is an accepted fact that sexual abuses involving children are not efficiently dealt with. In that sense, this Bill would go a long way in making an earnest attempt to protect the children from all sorts of sexual offences in the country.

According to the statement of the hon. Minister for Women and Child Development, 53 per cent of the children were sexually abused. As per the news items, 5,484 children are sexually assaulted and 1,408 were killed in 2010. These news items are very disturbing. Kidnapping of children is the highest in Delhi. This too is a matter of shame to all of us. As per the National Crime Records data, 10,670 children were kidnapped during 2011. It is certainly an astonishing figure. I hope the Ministry must show extra vigil in this regard to bring down the kidnappings of children. So, it is a high time for such a law to come into effect.

There is a mention that each district shall designate a

Sessions Court to be a Special Court. This has to be done by the State Government. In fact, this is a gigantic task of designating Sessions Court to be a Special Court as the Sessions Court are already having heavy number of cases pending. It would be an additional burden on the Sessions Court. So, there is a need to establish Special Courts with extra infrastructure.

The Standing Committee, which studied this Bill, has recommended that compensation should be awarded in each case and a part of the amount should be paid by the perpetrator. I do not think this would be a feasible proposition. The Committee also suggested that a fund may be set up under the State Government or the Court for the purpose of paying compensation. This again would consume a lot of time.

Under such circumstances, I would like to ask specifically as to who would give compensation to the child who had undergone the trauma of abuse, both physically and mentally. When the law is strict, the court takes it very strongly, and delivers its verdict swiftly. Only then and then, the offenders would not dare to indulge in these despicable activities. The civil society organisations, NGOs and experts should assist the Government in erasing all sorts of sexual offences in the country so that children bloom into beautiful citizens to enjoy life, learn and contribute to the society.

I hope such a dream would come true.

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI (Vishnupur): Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Firstly, while supporting the Bill, I would like to appreciate the hon. Minister for Women and Child Development for bringing this important Bill in this House. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill is perhaps the most important piece of legislation in the interest of children that we have seen so far. It addresses an important aspect of child care, that is to give protection to a child to live with dignity. Our nation which proclaims high human values, peace and non-violence also has a bad record in the matter of treatment of children and women for that matter. The data from the National Crimes Record Bureau show an alarming increase in cases of sexual offences against children. If we see the record of many years, each year we would find that 25 per cent of the reported cases are against children. Such offences are mostly committed by persons known to the child or are close to them or they are relatives to them. Hence these cases are either

not comprehended by the children or by their parents. They do not even report it out of fear. Our existing laws are not effective in curbing the crimes and in giving justice to the victims. In this context, the proposed Bill is highly timely and welcomed by all.

Madam, although the Bill is fairly comprehensive in its approach and its provisions, there are a few areas in which changes are required. *[Translation]* The recommendations already made by the standing committee, you have to accept it. You have accepted some of it. *[English]* It is written in the Bill healthy physical, emotional, intellectual and social development of the child. *[Translation]* You should have added psychological in it. You have mentioned about fine, but how much it will be, you have not given any specific in it. The punishment is less, it also need enhancement. The crimes are committed in the entire country, whether it is child homes, juvenile homes, many a crimes are committed therein. You should have made some provisions for it, because in the country we are facing great problems and we will have to consider seriously to it. We have seen in I.P.C *[English]* about the provisions regarding sexual acts, there are identical provisions which States that if a sexual assault is committed against a child between 16 and 18 years of age, it should be considered whether the consent had been obtained or not.

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Susmitaji, now you conclude.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI: I understand that the Government has already decided to amend the similar provisions of Sections 375 and 377 of the Indian Penal Code in the matter of rape of women between the age group of 16 and 18 years of age. While supporting the provisions of consent of girls between 16 years and 18 years, I would like to express my concern on the issue regarding the marriage of teenagers who are getting married without the permission of their parents. We know there are many instances of honour killings reported from many States and it is also happening everyday in many States. Young men and women are getting married without the consent of their parents. I am apprehensive about the penal provisions against the offenders who are involved as victims in the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: You may conclude now.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMITA BAURI: Madam give me some more time. Madam it is most important. Today the problem is in the entire country.

MADAM SPEAKER: I am understanding.

SHRIMATI SUSHMITA BAURI: Particularly, in my constituency in district Bankura an incident took place. Shri Virender Kumar ji, just now has been telling about the prevailing incidents in whole the country. I too want to speak on it. The doctor took a deaf and dumb girl for examination in a separate room and he raped her there. He made sexual assault. We people told of it. Her mother also told about it. had any action taken thereon? The government of that place transferred the S.P. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now conclude *[English]* There is not much time.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMITRA BAURI: It is going on in States at many places. We should do something in it. I will request the Women and Child Development Minister to take more stringent action and move an amendment so that child remain safe. With these words. through I have not completed my points, I conclude my speech.

*[English]*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. Article 15 of the Constitution confers upon the State to make special provisions for children. The United Nations Conventions on the Rights of Children ratified by India on 11th December, 1992 requires the State to take appropriate national level measures. The data that has been collected by National Crime Records Bureau and the study on Child abuse in India, 2007 also corroborate the issue that is prevalent today in this country. I would, at the outset, say that this is a watershed Bill to protect children below the age of 18 against sexual offences. It is aimed at speedy trials through special courts. This is at par with the best international practices. This Bill describes sexual assault against children in five categories and the hon. Minister also has narrated as to which are the punishments to be meted out. I would like to mention here that this Bill seeks to provide protection to children against pornography abuse. It shifts the onus of proving

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]

oneself innocent from the prosecution to the accused as applicable in many women related laws. As it is prevalent in this world, we are more adjusted to British Jurisprudence but there are certain laws which we have made specially relating to protection of women relating to French Jurisprudence where the accused has to prove that he is innocent. In that respect this is a very welcome step. I welcome it.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, Madam, and the House to the number of children being kidnapped in this country. The law is skewed in this aspect. Loss of a child is dealt very casually by the police. The latest National Crime Records Bureau data says that 10,670 children were kidnapped or abducted during the year in various States and UTs. This relates to 2011. The national capital has reported the highest number of kidnapping of children in the country, that is, 2982. This leads to sexual abuse of children. The Home Minister is present here. I hope he takes cognizance of this issue. About 152 years have been completed since Lord Macaulay has promulgated Indian Penal Code. ...*(Interruptions)*

There is a need to go into this aspect as this type of crime has never happened earlier. The Indian Penal Code does not spell out the definition of child abuse as a specific offence. Even the Juvenile Justice Act does not specifically address the issue of child sexual abuse.

This Bill was tabled last year in March. The Parliamentary Standing Committee went into it and also suggested certain amendments and it has included consensual sexual relationship with a girl under 18 years as a serious criminal offence and is punishable with life imprisonment. This will go a long way to protect girl child from trafficking.

Madam, I would like to draw the attention of a court judgment of Madurai Bench of Madras High Court. It says:

“Child sexual abuse happens because the system of silence around the act perpetuates it. It represses children; the repression of children is unlikely to create a flourishing society, economically, emotionally, equally or spiritually” began a judgment passed by the Madras High Court Bench there. ”

Justice K. Chandru delivered the judgement in a couple of writ petitions by the father of a seventh standard girl who was one among many reportedly subjected to various forms

of sexual abuse by S. Arockiasamy, Headmaster of a Government High School at Podhumbu, a non-descript village in Madurai West Taluk there. The petitioner was provided with compensation.

In this Bill, I would hope that the Minister, while asking the House to adopt it, will spell out the type of compensation. Should we leave it to the special court or should it be spelt out in the rules?

Many Members have said that all investigations should be done by the women police. But my request here would be that women police should be of DSP rank and not of a lower level.

With these words, I would say that it is a good piece of legislation but lacks provision for proper rehabilitation of the victims. We urgently need legislation that specifically addresses child abuse but merely enacting legislation will not be enough unless this is followed by strict enforcement of the law with accountability defined.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Thank you Madam Speaker. Today this historical Bill which has been introduced in this House I am happy that ten hon'ble Members who are present in this House have placed their views. I enjoyed their speech. The suggestion which they gave, we have already incorporated them. I have mentioned it earlier that the Child Protection Bill, the amenities for the children, all the children of below eighteen years, whether they are less by six months or even two months are covered in the offences. I have mentioned of the six offences.

*[English]*

Penetrative assault *[Translation]* Section 3, Its punishment is already laid down in Sect. 4. Secondly, we have taken *[English]* aggravated. penetrative sexual assault, Section 5 *[Translation]* its punishment is written in Section 6. *[English]* Sexual Assault Section 7, *[Translation]* punishment is in Section 8. *[English]* Aggravated Sexual Assault Section 9 *[Translation]* Its punishment is in Section 10. *[English]* Sexual harassment of child, Section 11 *[Translation]* Its punishment is in Section 12 and *[English]* Use of Child for pornographic purposes, Section 13, it has been taken in 14.

Shri Virender Kumar ji has made a start. He has expertise in child labour. He said that the cases related to children

should be solved as early as possible. I want to tell him that the statement of the child will have to be got recorded within 30 days and within a year after completion of trial the case will have to be finalised. The trial will be at child's choice. It will not be outside. If the trial is within the House or closed at certain place, where nobody knows about him, if he wants trial at that place, the trial will be there, so that it may not have bad impact on the mind of the child. He said that police officer will not register the case. If the Police Officer do not register the case, action against him will be taken under Section 21. If you go through the entire bill you will find all these provisions are there.

A child welfare committee has been set up. 548 child welfare committees are already in existence and 660 special Juvenile Police Units have been set up. About the women officer, we have made provision of it that there will be a women officer. The provision of its monitoring by NCPCR and ACPCR has been given in Section 44. They discharge their duties with utmost responsibilities. The programme for awareness has also been given in the Bill. Shri Virender Kumar ji mentioned many incidents and asked for strict action on all the? situations. He mentioned about the incidents of Gurgaon, Allahabad, New Delhi etc. actions have been taken thereon but we have made more strict provisions in this Bill than those provisions of the IPC, so that any person thinking of a crime will consider, as what was his intention of touching the child. On what ground I am taking the child. If he has taken the child in his lap and playing with him and if his intention is to take him somewhere and do something wrong, he will be afraid of thinking the strict provisions. He will be terrified. Many a times it has been observed that there was no sexual assault, neither it was eve teasing, but a girl is walking and one man is chasing her, the same action will be taken against him as I have mentioned about the six acts. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It can be misused. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: A case took place in Naraina. When the girl informed her parents. Her parents beat the boy. After one month he shot down that girl. Where was the misuse? No girl ever commits any wrong against anybody. We have made provisions of wrong complaints also. Misuse has been done away with. If these type of crimes are committed by Superintendents, teacher, warden, doctor in his clinic then it will be treated as aggravated offence and

punishment will be given under it. We have placed the burden of proof on accuse.

Shrimati Helen said about a special court for children. The provision of special court is already there. She said how the child can know. For it there is Helpline 1098. If anybody may talk on this number the child will get full protection. She told about T.V. and internet. All these are covered in the use of child for pornographic purposes, which I said the last crime. Punishment is there for it.

The Hon'ble Members may know that I have brought this bill foolproof, taking all the aspects in mind with due consideration and undergone a long process, consulting many persons including activists, Parliamentary standing committee etc.

Shrimati Chandresh Kumari referred about the difference in different ages in 375 IPC. It is in 375 IPC.

**17.00 hrs.**

We are saying more than that. Section 375, 376 and 377, Lalu ji has said about unnatural sex. We are talking of providing security to children. There are incidents of committing sexual abuse by school authorities in school. According to our Act, there is high punishment in such offences. There is provision of at least 10 years sentence in these cases. Above ten years, there is life imprisonment plus fine also. As I have said that a person will think, understand, afraid, before doing something and this vice will lessen in our country child will live in a good and happy environment and will be mentally more developed. This is our thinking that the children of this country, who will be the future of tomorrow's India, should be standing on such a strong base that they are not afraid of anything. Their physical and mental development should be so good that they feel that they are Indians in real sense and they have been given complete security in India.

Now we have talked about child marriage. Child Marriage Act is separate. We have to see and keep in mind Child Marriage Prohibition Act. We have kept the age 18 years. One thing more he has said that there should be awareness about these Bills. I want to tell him that we have started Rajiv Gandhi Empowerment Adolescent Scheme, SABLA. Girls of 11 years to 18 years of age come there, we are creating awareness through them. In a way, we are making them messengers of non-violence. They themselves will also be aware and from there they will go to houses, mohallas and

[Shrimati Krishna Tirath]

will aware that these are the things for the security of children. How they should be given nutrition, their skill development, bridge education, all these things help this Bill. I want to tell that Rajiv Gandhi Empowerment Adolescent Girl's Scheme is going on already in 200 districts, on pilot basis. If it is thought good scheme, then we will start it in all the districts of the country.

Chadresh ji has said one thing more that in IPC there is a mention of making relations with a wife of less than 18 years of age. We have already said that we are treating a girl who is below the age of 18 years, a child. We are not talking of sexual offence or making physical relations with her. Shailender Kumar ji has said so many things which are covered in our section 39, 40, 15, 17, 19, 21 which mention about children's rights. He spoke about free education. Now Kapil Sibal ji has said about it. There is free education for the children of the age of 6 years to 14 years, but now we have started Sarva Siksha Abhiyan also. He said about malnutrition of children of the age upto 18 years. I have said about SABLA Scheme and our other schemes. Removal of malnutrition has also been mentioned in these schemes. About lady police officer I have already said that there will be lady police officers.

In reply to the questions of Shailender Kumar ji I would like to tell that Section 24 (1) of our Bill provides that in the cases related to the child abuse, there will be women police officers, as far as it is possible. There will be no person below the level of inspector. Now Mehtab ji has said about DCP level or some other level. I have said that there will be no person below the level of inspector. The complaint of such cases will be in SJPUS. The arrangement of special training to SJPUS staff has been kept in IPC under our Integrated Child Protection Scheme. Lalu ji has said very well. He wanted to say something else, but all were taking it in lighter vein. But I know that you said about unnatural law of IPC. But we are not saying about Section 377. I have said that it is about child protection. What you have said, unnatural sexual offence was previously in IPC. I have said that apart from all these things we are talking of protecting the child. That child may be boy or a girl. This is gender neutral. It is not there that we talk only of girls. If offence is committed with a boy, we have provided the same punishment for that also, i.e. 10 years or life imprisonment with fine. This we have left on court. There is a separate law about child marriage. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, do not go in short cut. Delhi High Court has given the decision that this is not a offence — Section 377 of IPC.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: It is completely a separate issue. Here we are talking about child protection.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Such incidents take place with children also.

MADAM SPEAKER: She is telling. You listen to her.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Gorakhnath Pandey ji has said about Nithari case. I know there are so many cases, every day we listen about preventing these cases. But we had no law so far to prevent these incidents, there was no stringent provision. Apart from Section 375 and 376 of IPC, we had no provision. But now we have brought this law, after it people will be very much afraid of doing such offences. If someone takes away any child somewhere and his intention was to do sexual abuse with him but in the meantime some person comes their and he could not do such act, even then there is a provision in the Bill that he will be punished because of his bad intention. The man's character will be seen and if he is found of such character, he will be punished. He has said about the children of 16 to 18 years of age. He has said about begging, which is a separate issue. He has said about child labour for which there is a separate law. Shri Maheshwar Hazari ji has said that there is no provision to increase awareness about this law. I would like to state that there is a separate provision for it, there is separate funds for it. We are giving money for it through ICPS. Whether sexual abuse is done at work place, in a street, on a road, in the house or outside the house, in a hotel or at any place, there is provision of punishment in all cases. If this act is being done at some hotel and the hotel wala knows about it but does not lodge complaint, then he will also be punished. If anyone knows that such type of act is being done there and he does not complaint, he will also be punished. Secure environment is to be given to children in India because after becoming adult they will bear the burden of the country. If they are physically and mentally healthy, only then India will be great and India will progress. We will fulfil the responsibility which we have taken, our Government has taken, of keeping the children secure. Dr. Ratna De ji has said that there has been 5400 child accused. I also accept that there may be even more cases, but how to prevent these cases.

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not talk to each other, listen to hon. Minister.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: We have bought this Bill to prevent these cases. Five-six thousand cases have come before us, there may be more cases, but how to stop these? These cases could not be stopped under IPC, therefore, this Bill is brought. Hon'ble Member has said that there should be special courts for speedy justice. We have told the States about special courts. There will be special courts in every district of a State and also at Taluka and Block level in the States. Sushmita Bauri ji has said that protection will be given, datas have also been mentioned. She has said that we have not mentioned about fine in it. I want to tell that fine we have left on court's decision. We have done so because sometime it happens that if we impose more fine and the person is unable to pay, then there is a difficulty, but if we keep less fine then a rich man, a millionaire will give the fine and get acquitted. That is why we have left it on court. First we had provided it in the Bill under Section 4, 6, 8, 12, 14 and 15. We have given its discretionary power to court, court will decide the fine. Mehtab ji has said that we have talked in UN Convention, we have talked about pornography, alongwith this he has quoted the decision in K. Ramchandran ji's case. If overall you see this Bill, read it well, you will find that all provisions have been made in this Bill to protect children from all these things. Therefore, I want that the Bill be passed by the House.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, I want to say something about this Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: I am getting this Bill passed now.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, what will be its outcome, what is done, how is done, how can we tell. Knowing this we are saying, but we cannot speak anything. Therefore, what was the need of bringing it. There is already a law about sex and all these things. I want to tell that it will be so misused that good people may also be in difficulty at any time.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I am in the middle of getting it passed.

[Translation] Now I am getting it passed. You take your seat.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We oppose this Bill.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: What happened to zero hour?  
...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not going in the record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography and provide for establishment of Special Courts for trial of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 46 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 46 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, Preamble and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

**17.13 hrs.**

## VALEDICTORY REFERENCE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Tenth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha is coming to a close today.

The first part of this Budget Session commenced on

\*Not recorded.

12 March, 2012 with the Address by the hon. President to the Members of both the Houses assembled together in Central Hall. The House adjourned on 30 March, 2012 to enable the Standing Committees to examine the Demands for Grants of various Ministries/Departments and submit their Reports thereon. The second part of the Budget Session commenced on 24 April, 2012, after the recess.

During the Session, we had 34 sittings spread over 182 hours 01 minutes. Of these, 14 sittings were held in the first part and 20 sittings were held in the second part of the Session.

The House discussed the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 12 March, 2012. It was adopted on 19 March, 2012 after a debate lasting for more than 14 hours and 37 minutes.

The Budget (Railways) and Budget (General) for the year 2012-13, were presented on 14th and 16th March, 2012 respectively. After a combined discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 2012-13, Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 2012-13, Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2011-12 and Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 2009-10 lasting over 16 hours and 11 minutes, the Demands were voted and the related

Appropriation Bills were passed. The Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2012-13 were discussed in the Second half of the Session on 25th and 26th April, 2012. The discussion lasted for 4 hours and 36 minutes. The Demands were voted in full and the related Appropriation Bill was passed.

The House also held a combined discussion on the Budget (General) for 2012-13, Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2012-13, the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2011-12 and Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2009-10 lasting over 9 hours and 10 minutes. The Demands were voted and the related Appropriation Bills were passed.

During the Second part of the Session, the Demands for Grants for 2012-13, in respect of the Ministries of Health and Family Welfare, Urban Development, Home Affairs and Commerce and Industry were discussed for 20 hours and 52 minutes before being voted in full. All the other outstanding Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2012-13 of the remaining Ministries were submitted to the vote of the House on 3rd May, 2012 and voted in full and the related Appropriation Bill was passed.

The House also discussed the Finance Bill, 2012 on 7th and 8th May, 2012. The discussion lasted for about 8 hours and 43 minutes before it was passed.

During the current Session, 21 Government Bills were introduced. In all, 21 Bills were passed, which included one Ordinance replacing Bill. Some of the important Bills passed were the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2012, the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2012, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2012, the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012, the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2012, the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2012, the Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2012, the Anand Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2012, and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2012.

The House had debates lasting over 14 hours and 50 minutes on matters of public importance under Rule 193 on (i) the situation arising out of widespread discontentment among the working class due to faulty Government policies, (ii) need to bring comprehensive policy changes in the Civil Aviation sector due to large scale mismanagement in the affairs of national carrier, that is, Air India and also some other private carriers and need to look into the problems being faced by the workforce engaged in the Civil Aviation sector, (iii) steps taken by the Government to protect the river Ganga from pollution and the Himalayas from ruthless exploitation. The Ministers concerned replied to the debates. Two discussions on situation arising out of faulty policy for procurement of food grains and inadequate facilities for their storage and Centre-State relations remained part-discussed.

During the Session, five important matters were raised by way of Calling Attention, namely (i) situation arising out of incident of child separation of an Indian couple by the Norway authorities, (ii) need to include Bhojpuri language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, (iii) situation arising out of non-implementation of wage revision of Industrial Development Bank of India employees, (iv) situation arising out of severe drought in Karnataka, and (v) situation arising out of shortage of drinking water in the country, particularly in Jhunjunu and Churu Districts of Rajasthan. In response to the Calling Attention, the Ministers concerned made a statement each and also replied to the clarifications sought by the Members.

As many as 56 statements were made by the Ministers on various other important subjects, including 3 statements by the Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs on Government Business.

Coming to the Private Members' Business, 53 Private Members' Bills were introduced during the Session. Motion for consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Amendment of the Eighth Schedule) by Shri Satpal Maharaj, which sought to amend the Eighth Schedule with a view to include 'Garhwali' and 'Kumaoni' languages in that Schedule, moved during the Eighth Session was taken up for further discussion on 27 April, 2012. The Bill was withdrawn by leave of House by the member-in-charge after conclusion of discussion. The Motion for consideration of another Bill seeking to provide for ban on the practice of witchcraft was moved by Shri Om Prakash Yadav on 27 April, 2012 and remained part-discussed on that day.

A Private Member's Resolution regarding special economic development package for the desert regions of the country moved by Shri Harish Chaudhary during the eighth session on 26 August, 2011, was further discussed on 4 and 18 May, 2012. After conclusion of debate, the Resolution was put to vote and negatived by the House. Another resolution regarding setting up of a Central University in Motihari District of Bihar was moved by Shri Om Prakash Yadav on 18 May, 2012 and remained part-discussed.

During the session, 660 Starred Questions were listed, out of which 82 Questions could be answered orally. Thus, on an average, only about 2.41 Starred Questions could be answered per day. Written replies to the remaining Starred Questions along with 7590 Unstarred questions were laid on the Table,

One half-an-hour discussion on the points arising out of the answer given by the Minister of Agriculture on 13.03.2012 to Starred Question No. 1 regarding "Agricultural Profession" was raised in the House and the Minister replied thereto.

During this Session, 92 reports of the Departmentally Related Standing Committees were presented.

About 634 matters of urgent public importance were raised by the Members after the Question Hour and after completion of formal business of the House by sitting late in the evening. Hon. Members also raised 434 matters under Rule 377.

In this session, while we lost over 48 hours 21 minutes of

time due to interruptions and forced adjournments, the House sat late for 41 hours and 04 minutes to compensate the time lost.

Hon. Members, Lok Sabha had a Special Sitting on Sunday, the 13 May, 2012 to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the First Sitting of Parliament of India. I addressed the House from the Chair under Rule 360 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. This was only the second such occasion in the history of Lok Sabha. The House discussed the topic "Sixty years Journey of the Indian Parliament". The discussion lasted for about 5 hours and 35 minutes in which 41 members participated and 132 Members laid their written speeches. A Resolution was unanimously passed by the House at the conclusion of the discussion solemnly reaffirming total and binding commitment of the House to the ideals cherished by the founding fathers of the Constitution.

Finally, I would like to thank the hon. Deputy Speaker and my colleagues in the Panel of Chairmen for their cooperation in the smooth conduct of the House. I am extremely grateful to the hon. Prime Minister, the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, Chairperson of UPA, Shri Advani ji, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Leaders and Chief Whips of various Parties and Groups and the hon. Members for their cooperation. I would also like to thank, on behalf of all of you, our friends in the Press and the Media. I take this opportunity to thank the Secretary-General and the officers and staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat for their dedicated and prompt service to the House. I also thank the allied agencies for their able assistance in the conduct of the proceedings of the House.

**17.25 hrs.**

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### NATIONAL SONG

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members may now stand up as Vande Mataram would be played.

*The National Song was played*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

**17.26 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.*

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## ANNEXURE-I

*Member-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Adhalrao, Patil Shivaji	660
2.	Shri Adhikari, Suwendu	656
3.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao	654
4.	Dr. Ajnala, Rattan Singh	659
5.	Shri Anandan, M.	644
6.	Shri Babar, Gajanan D.	659
7.	Shri Bhoi, Sanjay	655
8.	Shri Biju, P.K.	658
9.	Shri C., Sivasami	643
10.	Shri R. Dhruvanarayana	651
11.	Shri Hussain, Syed Shahnawaz	648
12.	Shri Karwaria, Kapii Muni	644
13.	Shri Majhi, Pradeep	653
14.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	652
15.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	649
16.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	647
17.	Kumari Pandey, Saroj	646
18.	Dr. Patasani, Prasanna Kumar	650
19.	Shri Khatgaonkar, Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil	655
20.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	647
21.	Shri Roy, Arjun	658
22.	Shri S. Alagiri	641
23.	Shri S. Semmalai	645
24.	Dr. Singh, Bhola	654
25.	Dr. Singh, Raghuvansh Prasad	657

1	2	3
26.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	643
27.	Shrimati Sule, Supriya	649
28.	Shri Suresh, Kodikkunnil	653
29.	Shri Tewari, Manish	652
30.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	651
31.	Dr. Tharoor, Shashi	641
32.	Shri Toppo, Joseph	642
33.	Shri Yadav, Dharmendra	660
34.	Prof. Yadav, Ranjan Prasad	656
35.	Shri Yadav, Hukmadeo Narayan	650

*Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions*

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Prathap, A. Sai	7948, 7515
2.	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	7384
3.	Shri Adhalrao, Patil Shivaji	7373
4.	Shri Agarwal, Jai Prakash	7362, 7468, 7582
5.	Shri Agrawal, Rajendra	7403
6.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	7500
7.	Shri Amlabe, Narayan Singh	7473, 7495
8.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	7393, 7469
9.	Shri Argal, Ashok	7452
10.	Shri Azad, Kirti	7413
11.	Shrimati Badal, Harsimrat Kaur	7484
12.	Shri Bairwa, Khiladi Lal	7467
13.	Shri Bajwa, Pratap Singh	7382, 7550
14.	Shri Banerjee, Ambica	7492
15.	Shri Bhagora, Tarachand	7428, 7550

1	2	3	1	2	3
16.	Shri Bhoi Sanjay	7504, 7509, 7510, 7560	41.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	7477
17.	Shri Bishnoi, Kuldeep	7419	42.	Shri Gavit Manikrao Hodlya	7421
18.	Shri Bwiswmuthiary, Sansuma Khunggur	7392	43.	Shri Rajagopal, L.	7432
19.	Shri Sivasami C.	7463	44.	Shri Gouda, Shivarama	74363, 7523
20.	Shri Choudhary Harish	7470, 7472	45.	Shri Gowda Chandre D.B.	7483, 7496
21.	Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	7475, 7584	46.	Sk. Haque, Saidul	7520
22.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	7407, 7482, 7505, 7576, 7585	47.	Shri Hazari Maheshwar	7361
23.	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	7458, 7461, 7575	48.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	7557
24.	Shrimati Choudhry Shruti	7398	49.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	7463, 7507, 7552
25.	Shri Chowdhury Adhir	7458	50.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	7506
26.	Shri Das, Khagen	7369, 7590	51.	Shri Jakhar Badri Ram	7365, 7410, 7543
27.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	7503	52.	Shrimati Jardosh Darshana	7395
28.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	7456	53.	Shri Jawale Haribhau	7424, 7457
29.	Shrimati Davidson J. Helen	7498	54.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	7368, 7534
30.	Shri Deka Ramen	7463	55.	Dr. Joshi, Murl Manohar	7460, 7518
31.	Shri Deo, Kalikesh Narayan Singh	7441, 7505, 7589	56.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	7418
32.	Shrimato Devi Ashwamedh	7429	57.	Shri Kalmadi Suresh	7490
33.	Shrimati Devi Rama	7364, 7377, 7506, 7535	58.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	7478, 7587
34.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	7427, 7544	59.	Shri Karwaria, Kapil Muni	7503, 7538
35.	Shri Dhruvanarayana R.	7526, 7588	60.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	7474
36.	Shrimati Dhurve, Jyoti	7512	61.	Shri Kataria Lal Chand	7449
37.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	7446, 7562	62.	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	7471
38.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	7436, 7517, 7567	63.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	7435, 7449, 7510, 7580
39.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	7504, 7509, 7510, 7560	64.	Dr. Killi Kruparani	7442, 7586, 7589
40.	Shrimati Gandhi, Maneka	7444	65.	Dr. Kirodi, Lal Meena	7412, 7540
			66.	Shri Kowase, Marotrao Sainuji	7424
			67.	Shri Kumar, Vishwa Mohan	7453
			68.	Shri Kumar, P.	7469, 7505
			69.	Shri Kurup, Peethambara	7469, 7583

1	2	3
70.	Shri Laguri, Yashbant	7362, 7397, 7565
71.	Shri Madam, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	7367, 7521, 7539
72.	Shrimati Mahajan, Sumitra	7447, 7563
73.	Shri Mahato, Baidyanath Prasad	7406, 7570
74.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	7445
75.	Shri Majhi, Pradeep	7494, 7559
76.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	7513, 7519
77.	Shri Malik, Jitender Singh	7438
78.	Shri Mani, Jose K.	7372, 7449
78.	Shri Meghe, Datta	7430
80.	Shri Meghwal, Arjun Ram	7389, 7449, 7549, 7574
81.	Shri Meghwal, Bharat Ram	7518
82.	Shri Mishra, Prasad Govind	7486, 7522
83.	Shri Mohan, P.C.	7522
84.	Shri Munde, Gopinath	7396
85.	Shri Muttemwar, Vilas	7434
86.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	7452, 7495
87.	Dr. Naik, Sandeep Ganesh	7508
88.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	7462, 7577
89.	Shri Naqvi, Zafar Ali	7454, 7514, 7569
90.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	7391, 7482
91.	Shri O.S. Manian	7480
92.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	7420
93.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	7426
94.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	7437
95.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	7431, 7547
96.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	7556
97.	Shri Paranjpe, Anand Prakash	7504, 7509, 7510, 7560
98.	Shri Patel, Devji M.	7514

1	2	3
99.	Shrimati Patel, Jayshreeben	7545
100.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	7507, 7512, 7566
101.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	7494, 7559
102.	Shri Patil, Sanjay Dina	7508
103.	Shri Patil, A.T. Nana	7402
104.	Shrimati Patil, Bhavana Gawali	7436, 7517
105.	Shri Khatgaonkar, Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil	7504, 7509, 7510, 7560
106.	Shrimati Patle, Kamla Devi	7374, 7505, 7524
107.	Shri Pradhan, Nityananda	7454, 7579
108.	Dr. Prasad, N. Siva	7499
109.	Shri Premchand Guddu	7440
110.	Shri Premdas	7501
111.	Shri Punia, P.L.	7497
112.	Shri Raghavan, M.K.	7479, 7588
113.	Shri Rahman, Abdul	7483
114.	Shri Ram, Purnmasi	7448, 7564
115.	Shri Ramkishun	7416, 7574
116.	Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan	7379
117.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	7385
118.	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	7489
119.	Shri Rathwa, Ramsinh	7388, 7491, 7533
120.	Dr. Ratna, De	7375
121.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	7443, 7590
122.	Shri Ray, Bishnu Pada	7423, 7530
123.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	7485
124.	Shri Reddy, M. Sreenivasulu	7404, 7464, 7490, 7521
125.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	7370, 7409
126.	Shri Reddy, M. Venugopala	7476
127.	Shri Roy, Nripendra Nath	7445
128.	Shri S. Alagiri	7553

1	2	3	1	2	3
129.	Shri S., Semmalai	7555	159.	Shri Singla, Vijay Inder	7414, 7541
130.	Shri S. Pakkhirappa	7400, 7536, 7561	160.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	7472
131.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	7371, 7542	161.	Shri Siricilla, Rajaiah	7376, 7531
132.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	7401, 7537, 7531	162.	Shri Solanki, Makan Singh	7450
133.	Shri Sampath, A.	7516	163.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	7387, 7449, 7498, 7532
134.	Shrimati Saroj, Sushila	7361	164.	Shri Sugumar, K.	7366, 7405, 7498, 7532
135.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	7433, 7515	165.	Shrimati Sule, Supriya	7508
136.	Shri Shanavas, M.I.	7502	166.	Shri Suresh, Kodikkunnil	7578
137.	Shrimati Shantha, J.	7390, 7449	167.	Shri Swamy, N. Cheluvarayya	7378, 7525
138.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	7489, 7493, 7572	168.	Shri Thakor, Jagdish	7417, 7551
139.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	7380, 7527	169.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	7381, 7528
140.	Shri Anto Antony	7439	170.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	7558
141.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	7415	171.	Dr. Tharoor, Shashi	7458, 7505, 7548
142.	Dr. Singh, Bhola	7508, 7561	172.	Shri Thomas, P.T.	7455, 7515, 7516, 7571
143.	Shri Singh, Bhoopendra	7383, 7462, 7529, 7576	173.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	7513
144.	Shri Singh, Dushyant	7365	174.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shankar Alias Kushal	7386, 7562, 7573
145.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	7399	175.	Shri Tomar, Narendra Singh	7455, 7515, 7516, 7571
146.	Shrimati Singh, Meena	7445, 7554	176.	Shri Tudu, Laxman	7397, 7487, 7565
147.	Shri Singh, Murari Lal	7408	177.	Shrimati Upadhyay, Seema	7361, 7394
148.	Shri Singh, Radha Mohan	7458	178.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	7377, 7552
149.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	7510	179.	Dr. Venugopal, P.	7521
150.	Shri Singh, Sushil Kumar	7482, 7505, 7511	180.	Shri Verma, Sajjan	7425
151.	Shri Singh, Uday	7480, 7514	181.	Shrimati Verma, Usa	7361
152.	Shri Singh, Yashvir	7459, 7572	182.	Shri Virendra, Kumar	7488
153.	Shri Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan	7422	183.	Shri Vishwanath, Adagooru H.	7466, 7581
154.	Shri Singh, Radhe Mohan	7451, 7512, 7568	184.	Shri Yadav, Anjan Kumar M.	7362, 7364, 7463, 7507, 7585
155.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan	7460, 7518	185.	Prof. Yadav, Ranjan Prasad	7520
156.	Rajkumari Singh, Ratna	7470			
157.	Shri Singh, Uday Pratap	7449			
158.	Shri Singh, Umashankar	7481			

## ANNEXURE-II

*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Agriculture	:	653, 654, 660
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	:	641, 647, 651, 652, 659
Culture	:	646, 657
Development of North-Eastern Region	:	
Food Processing Industries :		
Home Affairs	:	642, 643, 648, 650
Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	:	645
Information and Broadcasting	:	644, 658
Urban Development	:	649, 656
Youth Affairs and Sports	:	655.

*Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions*

Agriculture	:	7371, 7377, 7383, 7390, 7399, 7404, 7406, 7407, 7408, 7410, 7414, 7417, 7419, 7420, 7428, 7439, 7440, 7444, 7453, 7473, 7474, 7475, 7476, 7477, 7478, 7480, 7488, 7495, 7506, 7522, 7523, 7526, 7532, 7540, 7543, 7553, 7554, 7558, 7567, 7570, 7576, 7578, 7590
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	:	7376, 7379, 7386, 7396, 7398, 7415, 7448, 7471, 7481, 7484, 7501, 7520, 7521, 7539, 7551, 7552, 7556, 7557, 7566, 7568, 7573
Culture	:	7370, 7385, 7403, 7405, 7416, 7427, 7436, 7446, 7459, 7461, 7464, 7487, 7596, 7515, 7528, 7559, 7572, 7581, 7584, 7587, 7588
Development of North Eastern Region	:	
Food Processing Industries	:	7409, 7514, 7577, 7586, 7589
Home Affairs	:	7361, 7362, 7366, 7368, 7373, 7374, 7375, 7381, 7387, 7389, 7393, 7394, 7395, 7400, 7421, 7422, 7423, 7424, 7425, 7426, 7429, 7434, 7435, 7437, 7438, 7441, 7442, 7443, 7445, 7447, 7450, 7451, 7455, 7456, 7458, 7466, 7467, 7483, 7489, 7491, 7493, 7494, 7497, 7499, 7500, 7502, 7503, 7508, 7511, 7516, 7519, 7524, 7525, 7527, 7529, 7530, 7531, 7536, 7538, 7542, 7544, 7545, 7546, 7550, 7560, 7563, 7564, 7574, 7575, 7579
Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	:	7388, 7392, 7397, 7402, 7432, 7457, 7482, 7507, 7512

Information and Broadcasting	:	7372, 7378, 7391, 7430, 7433, 7449, 7452, 7460, 7469, 7470, 7479, 7498, 7509, 7510, 7518, 7537, 7549, 7555, 7561, 7562, 7569, 7571, 7583, 7585
Urban Development	:	7363, 7364, 7365, 7369, 7380, 7384, 7401, 7418, 7431, 7463, 7465, 7486, 7492, 7504, 7505, 7517, 7535, 7547, 7548
Youth Affairs and Sports	:	7367, 7382, 7411, 7412, 7413, 7454, 7462, 7468, 7472, 7485, 7490, 7513, 7533, 7534, 7541, 7565, 7580.

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