

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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(Thirteenth Session)
Fifteenth Lok Sabha



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 12, 2013/Phalguna 21, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of our former colleague, Shri Viren Shah.

Shri Viren Shah was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha from 1967 to 1970 representing the Junagadh Parliamentary constituency of Gujarat.

Shri Shah was also a Member of Rajya Sabha for two terms from 1975 to 1981 and from 1990 to 1996. He was the Governor of West Bengal from 1999 to 2004.

An active social and political worker, Shri Shah participated in the Quit India Movement in 1942.

Shri Viren Shah passed away on 9th March, 2013 in Amman, Jordan at the age of 86.

We deeply mourn the loss of Shri Viren Shah and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 201, Shri A.K. Antony.

Achievements Under NICRA

*201. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) on climate change and global warming has indicated low production of maize, rice and wheat in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has launched the National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) to address the impact of climate change on the agriculture sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made thereunder; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to extend its coverage across 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) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) ICAR has conducted the climate change impact assessment studies using the crop simulation models. The reduction in crop yields has been projected for irrigated maize, wheat, irrigated and rainfed rice to the extent of 18, 6, 4 and 6 percent respectively in 2020.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) A network project on 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture' (NICRA) in February 2011 aiming at enhancing resilience of Indian agriculture through Strategic Research, Technology Demonstration, Capacity Building and Sponsored/Competitive Grant Projects was initiated. The research on adaptation and mitigation covers crops, livestock, fisheries and natural resource management.

Till date, 100 promising lines of rice, maize, pigeonpea and tomato have been identified for heat and drought tolerance. Over 20,000 accessions of wheat are being multiplied and screened for climate stress related traits. About 3000 accessions have been found tolerant to heat stress and another 5000 accessions found tolerant against rust, and these are being further evaluated. Improved practices like water harvesting, direct seeded rice, alternate wetting and drying, green manuring, deep placement of fertilizers and feed supplements for livestock have been demonstrated on farmers' fields in 130 districts to cope up with various climatic aberrations. Contingent plans for 400 districts have been completed out of targeted 572 districts in the country. Automatic weather stations have been established in 100 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) located in vulnerable districts to improve the agro-advisory services to the farmers. Besides, 100 Village Climate Risk Management Committees (VCRMCs) and Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs) are being established. A total of 34 training programmes were conducted to train 1443 scientific personnel on climate resilient agriculture and more than 27,000 farmers were trained through 370 farmers' awareness programmes.

(e) Currently, 62 centres across the country are undertaking projects under strategic research and sponsored/competitive grants component of NICRA in network mode. During XII Plan, 10 additional centres have been proposed. Similarly, technology demonstration for climate resilient agriculture is being implemented in 130 locations and 32 additional centres have been proposed in XII Plan.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, all of you sit down. What are you doing?

...(Interruptions)

11.02½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri E.G. Sugavanam, Shri O.S. Manian and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing can be heard. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Post Harvest Losses

*202. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large percentage of foodgrains gets damaged during post harvest operations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to adopt the latest scientific methods in preservation of foodgrains during post harvest operations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to transfer these scientific techniques to the farmers through its Krishi Vigyan Kendras?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) According to the survey conducted in 106 districts of India with respect to 46 crops and commodities during the period 2005-2007, the overall post-harvest losses in selected cereals, pulses and oilseeds were observed to be in the range of 3.9-6%, 4.3-6.1% and 2.8-10.1%, respectively.

(c) and (d) The Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation stores food grains in its warehouses, bulk storage facilities and CAP (cover and plinth) by following laid down methods of preservation. Periodical quality control operations (aeration, fumigation with approved chemicals malathion, dichlorovos, delta methrine, aluminium phosphide) are carried out in which fortnightly inspections of the stocks are undertaken to keep a close watch on the quality of the food grains.

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has implemented a central sector scheme named 'Rural Godown Scheme'. Since inception of the scheme from 1/4/2001 a total number of 30574 godowns having a total capacity of 383.62 Lakh MT with a subsidy release of Rs.937.30 crore have been sanctioned.

(e) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has created a network of 632 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) which regularly conduct training programmes, on-farm trials

and frontline demonstrations of new scientific techniques to the farmers on reduction of post-harvest losses of food grains.

Price Control

*203. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government had constituted a Committee of Ministers/Chief Ministers to make an assessment/ study on price rise of essential commodities and suggest measures to control the same;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the action taken on the suggestions made by the said Committee;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the impact of hike in price of petroleum products on the prices of essential commodities and if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the remedial steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether the study by the Credit Rating and Information Services of India Limited has indicated that the worst impact of this price rise has been on the poorer section of the society; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the steps taken/being taken to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As a follow up to the Conference of Chief Ministers (CMs) held on 06.02.2010 to consider measures to insulate the poor and vulnerable from adverse price movement, a Core Group of some CMs and concerned Central Ministers was constituted. The Core Group held a meeting on 08.04.2010 presided by the Prime Minister and recommended, *inter-alia*, setting up of a Working Group on Consumer Affairs under the Chairmanship of CM, Gujarat with CMs of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra as its Members. The Working Group was to suggest strategies/plan of action for reducing the gap between farm-gate and retail prices and commensurate

measures which include the improvement of distributional efficiency, reducing intermediation cost.

Two other Working Groups on Agriculture Production and Food & Public Distribution headed by CM, Haryana and Deputy Chairman. Planning Commission respectively had also been constituted to look into the connected issues holistically.

The Working Group on Consumer Affairs had submitted its Report on 02.03.2011 to the Prime Minister. The main recommendations of the Working Group on Consumer Affairs include, *inter-alia*, increasing competition in Agriculture Produce Markets; improving Agri-Infrastructure; integrate warehousing/cold chain infrastructure with spot and future market; establishment of dedicated central body for collecting, analyzing and dissemination of information on market, and better implementation of an amendments to Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The aforementioned Recommendations pertain to a number of Departments/ Ministries. As a follow up action, the concerned Departments/Ministries have been requested to initiate necessary action within the ambit of existing policy framework/plans/schemes pending final deliberations on the Reports.

(c) In so far as specific assessment regarding impact of hike of prices of petroleum products on the prices of essential commodities is concerned, as diesel and petroleum products are used in several sectors such as Agriculture, Transport, Power Generation and Industries, any increase in diesel prices is likely to have impact on prices.

(d) As per the information furnished by the CRISIL, there is no such study/report published by the CRISIL which indicated the worst impact of this price rise on the poorer section.

(e) Does not arise.

Productivity of BT. Cotton

*204. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Advisory Board under the Ministry of Textiles has conducted any study to assess the production and productivity of Bt. cotton in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the findings thereof along with the reaction of the Ministry thereto;

(c) whether there are reports of failure of Bt. cotton in the cotton growing States during the last three years and the current year;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage research and development for improving the production and productivity of the genetically modified Bt. cotton and to prevent crop failure?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The production of cotton increased from 240.22 lakh bales in 2009-10 to 352 lakh bales in 2011-12. As per the 2nd advance estimates, the production of cotton during 2012-13 is estimated at 338 lakh bales despite rainfall deficiency in several cotton growing regions.

(e) Research and Development for improving the production and productivity of cotton, including Bt. Cotton is being encouraged under Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) by Department of Agricultural Research & Education (DARE) through Central Institute of Cotton Research, (CICR) Nagpur. Further, DARE is also implementing All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project (AICCIP) to develop new varieties & production technologies in cotton.

[English]

Disappearance of Historical Monuments

*205. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several historical monuments and sites in the country have disappeared due to changing weather conditions and urbanization/commercialisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is shortage of funds with the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to revive and maintain these monuments/sites;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the funds earmarked/released and utilised for the purpose during each of last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government for the revival and protection of these monuments?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Some monuments have been reported to be untraceable due to urbanization, commercialization and changing climatic and geographical conditions. Details of such monuments are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Adequate funds are allotted to the ASI for conservation and preservation of monuments under its protection. Efforts are made to locate/identify untraceable monuments, through old records, revenue maps, published material etc. and this is an ongoing process.

Statement

Monuments/sites reported to be untraceable

Sl. No.	Name of monument	Locality	District	State
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Guns of Emperor Sher Shah	Na-sadia	Tinsukia	Assam
2.	Ruins of Copper Temple	Paya	Lohit	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	The Moti Gate of Shershah's Delhi	Mauza Badarpur	New Delhi	NCT of Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Pool Chadar Mughal aqueduct near Najafgarh Jheel	Chaukri Mubarakabad	North Delhi	NCT of Delhi
5.	Alipur Cemetery	Alipur Camping Ground	North Delhi	NCT of Delhi
6.	Bara Khamba Cemetery	Imperial City	Delhi	NCT of Delhi
7.	Tomb of Capt. Mc. Barnett & others	Kishanganj	North Delhi	NCT of Delhi
8.	Tomb with three domes near Railway Station	Nizamuddin	South Delhi	NCT of Delhi
9.	Site of Siege Battery bearing the inscription	East of the Hospital in Police line	North Delhi	NCT of Delhi
10.	Site of Siege Battery Right, Major Edward Kaye, R.A.	Compound of Curzon House	North Delhi	NCT of Delhi
11.	Inchla Wali Gumti	Mubarakpur Kotla	South Delhi	NCT of Delhi
12.	Mound known as Jogabai	Jamia Nagar	South Delhi	NCT of Delhi
13.	Shamsi Tallab together with both the platform, entrance gates	Delhi	Delhi	NCT of Delhi
14.	Nicholson Statue and its platform	Out side of Kashmiri Gate	North Delhi	NCT of Delhi
15.	Ancient Site	Sejakpur	Surendranag	Gujarat
16.	Historic Site No. 431 to 435	Vadodara	Vadodara	Gujarat
17.	Kos Minar	Shahbad	Kurukshetra	Haryana
18.	Kos Minar	Mujjesar	Faridabad	Haryana
19.	Rock Carving of Sitala, Narda, Brahma and Radha Krishna	Basohli	Kathua	Jammu & Kashmir
20.	Rock Carving of Devi riding a lion	Basohli	Kathua	Jammu & Kashmir
21.	Visveswara and other caves temple	Basohli	Kathua	Jammu & Kashmir
22.	Pre-historic Site	Kittur	Mysore	Karnataka
23.	Inscription in Fort	Nagar	Tonk	Rajasthan
24.	12th Century Temple	Baran	Baran	Rajasthan
25.	Kutumbari Temple	Ranikhet	Almora	Uttarakhand
26.	Khera Ke Bandi, Old Cemetery	Roorki	Haridwar	Uttarakhand
27.	Remains of ancient buildings locally identified with Vairatapattana,	Dhikuli	Nainital	Uttarakhand
28.	Closed Cemetery	Katra Naka	Banda	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Large ruined site called Sandi-Khera	Pali	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh
30.	Cemetery	Jalaun (Bus Stand)	Jalaun	Uttar Pradesh
31.	Gunner Burkill's Tomb	Rangaon	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh
32.	Imambara Amin-ud Daula	Luknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
33.	Three Tomb, Lucknow-Faizabad Road	At miles, 3,4 and 5 Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
34.	Cemeteries	At miles 6 and 7 Jahraila Road, Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
35.	Cemetery at Gaughat	Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh

Achievements under NPOF

*206. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) is under implementation for the promotion of ecological/organic farming practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the activities undertaken and the funds allocated and utilised thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the major achievements made under the NPOF in the country during the said period; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to evolve sustainable ecological farming practices/ standards in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) is being implemented for the promotion of organic farming. The activities under NPOF include technical capacity building, awareness creation and publicity, quality control, including revision of standards and testing protocols of biofertilizers and organic fertilisers, promotion of production of organic and biological sources of nutrients like bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides, bio-control agents, organic manure, compost, etc.

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

Details of funds allocated and released for promotion of organic farming during past three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

During the years 2009-10 to 2012-13 (upto Feb. 13) major achievements made under the NPOF scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

In addition, Government is promoting organic farming through National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY), National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSHF), Network Project on Organic Farming under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and various schemes of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

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

beneficiary, and for organic farming certification @ Rs.5.00 lakh for a group of farmers covering an area of 50 hectares.

Assistance for decentralized production and marketing of organic fertilizers is also available under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) for projects formulated and approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee.

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

ICAR is implementing a Network Project on Organic Farming to develop package of practices of different crops

under organic farming in different agro-climatic regions of the country. ICAR also imparts training and organizes front line demonstrations to educate farmers on various aspects of organic farming.

Sustainable ecological farming practices are promoted through a system of certification of organic produce based on standards prescribed under National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP) being implemented by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and Agricultural Grading and Marking Rules, 2009 being implemented by Directorate of Marketing & Inspection.

Statement-I

State wise details of expenditure incurred under NPOF Scheme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year wise expenditure			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	19.90	40.00	20.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
3.	Assam	3.91	0.37	30.19	0
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	1.50	0
6.	Goa	3.00	0.00	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
8.	Haryana	0.00	50.81	0.00	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
12.	Karnataka	15.58	119.07	0.00	0
13.	Kerala	34.65	0.00	0.00	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.59	0.00	0.00	2.25
15.	Maharashtra	27.31	24.50	51.74	11.53
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
17. Meghalaya		0.00	0.00	0.00	0
18. Mizoram		0.00	0.00	0.00	0
19. Nagaland		0.00	0.00	0.00	0
20. Orissa		0.00	0.00	0.00	0
21. Punjab		99.22	37.71	26.57	0
22. Rajasthan		139.30	22.50	0.00	0
23. Sikkim		0.00	0.00	0.00	0
24. Tamil Nadu		14.00	10.59	0.00	0
25. Tripura		0.00	0.00	20.00	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		12.00	2.04	1.15	0
27. Uttrakhand		0.00	17.50	0.00	0
28. West Bengal		0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total		351.56	304.99	171.15	109.74*
Other Expenditure**		757.27	1068.15	1454.38	1095.84
Grand Total		1108.83	1373.14	1625.53	1205.58

* Details of subsidy amount of Rs. 75.96 lakh is awaited from NABARD.

** Amount spent on training, awareness, publication and other operational expenses of NCOF which are not segregated State-wise

Statement-II

Major achievement made under NPOF during 2009-10 to 2012-13 (upto Feb. 13)

Sl. No.	Component (Unit)	Total
1	2	3
1.	Training Programmes (Numbers)	436
2.	Field Demonstrations (Numbers)*	360
3.	Setting up of Model Organic Farms (Numbers)*	05
4.	Seminars / Workshops / Exhibitions (Numbers)	18
5.	Publication of Newsletters (Number of issues)	21
6.	Quality Control of Biofertilisers	8117

1	2	3
	& Organic Fertilisers (Number of samples tested)	
7.	Microbial Strain Supply (Number of slants / tubes)	4537
8.	Organic Inputs Production Units (Numbers)	292
9.	Literature Distributed (Numbers)	380715
10.	Radio Talks (Numbers)	247
11.	TV Programmes (Numbers)	183

*Components discontinued from 2010-11

Loss of Rabi Crops

*207. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rabi crops in the Northern and Eastern parts of the country have been damaged by cold waves;

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

(c) whether the Government has made any contingency plan to compensate the affected farmers for the losses suffered by them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) As per information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, cold wave/frost conditions during January, 2013 have affected rabi crops in about 1,77,582 ha area in 20 districts of the State. List of the affected districts/crops is enclosed as Statement.

State Government can initiate appropriate relief measures in the wake of loss/damage to crops due to natural calamities including cold wave from funds readily available under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, can be provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), upon receipt of detailed memorandum from the State Government following which Inter Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) is deputed for assessing the situation and recommending central assistance as per established procedure and extant norms.

Statement

Sl. No.	Items	Figures
1.	No. of districts affected	20 (Bhind, Sheopur, Morena, Dewas, Raisen, Rajgarh, Sagar, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Katni, Narsinghpur, Rewa, Sidhi, Satna, Singroli, Shahdol, Umariya, Anuppur, Gwalior)
2.	Estimated Rabi area affected	1,77,582 ha
3.	Type of Crops affected	Gram, Wheat, Mustard, Pulses, Tur, Pea, Vegetables, Betel

Consumer Cases

*208. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:

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

(a) whether a large number of cases are pending in various consumer fora despite the stipulation of time-frame for disposal of the cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of cases registered, disposed of and pending in different consumer fora during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated and utilised under the Consumer Awareness Programmes including the "Jago Grahak Jago" campaign; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure strict compliance of the stipulated time-frame for disposal and clearance of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The State-wise number of cases registered, disposed of and pending in National Commission and State Commissions during 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 is at enclosed Statement-I.

The State-wise number of cases registered, disposed of and pending in District Fora during 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 is at enclosed Statement-II.

The reasons for pendency include delay by State Government/UTs in timely filling up vacant posts, the tendency of private companies to drag on litigation and the normal judicial process of decision making.

(c) The funds allocated and utilized under the Consumer Awareness Programmes including the "Jago Grahak Jago" campaign in the last three years and 2012-2013 till 31/01/2013 is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	B.E	Expenditure
1.	2009-10	84.00	70.83
2.	2010-11	80.67	80.58
3.	2011-12	87.43	85.65
4.	2012-13	80.00	58.00

(d) The steps taken to ensure strict compliance of stipulated time-frame for disposal of cases and clearance of pending cases are as under:

- (1) The State Governments have been requested from time to time to take action well in advance for filling up of vacancies of President and Members and to maintain a panel of candidates for filling up of future vacancies also to avoid delay in appointments.
- (2) Circuit Benches from National Commission have been frequently visiting States.
- (3) Some State Commissions have constituted Additional Benches mainly to dispose off backlog of pending cases.
- (4) The National Commission and some of the State Commissions as well as District Fora are adopting the process of holding Lok Adalats for speedy disposal of the cases.
- (5) Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government to the States/UTs for strengthening of infrastructure of Consumer Fora including computerization and networking.

Statement-I

Year-wise Filing & Disposal in National Commission & State Commissions

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Filed	Dis-posed	Filed	Dis-posed	Filed	Dis-posed	Filed	Dis-posed	Filed	Dis-posed
National Commission	5873	5456	5399	7350	5444	4497	5099	4219	5116	4452
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Filed	Dis-posed	Filed	Dis-posed	Filed	Dis-posed	Filed	Dis-posed	Filed	Dis-posed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	2014	1595	1485	1446	1579	1024	1240	1002	1138	175
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
Arunachal Pradesh	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Assam	148	21	77	139	74	123	73	53	68	354
Bihar	616	755	720	717	700	389				
Chandigarh	2376	1448	783	1127	575	1061	537	737	576	598
Chhattisgarh	962	451	891	1232	843	1109	815	758	878	717
Dadra and Nagar Haveli/Daman and Diu	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0		
Delhi	1464	1859	1359	1129						
Goa	90	177	75	121	78	65	54	25	79	139

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujarat	2428	1739	2248	2516						
Haryana	2274	2134	1923	3906	2013	4201	1826	7202	1476	5983
Himachal Pradesh	1508	1521	1694	1789	1722	1689	1357	1183	1452	2021
Janmu and Kashmir	182	236	211	236	259	286	260	280	327	411
Jharkhand	583	515	448	418	380	438	294	462	190	453
Karnataka	3149	3105	4610	4500	5569	3056	4405	4238	2446	2252
Kerala	463	1632	834	1684	792	1545				
Lakshadweep	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Madhya Pradesh	3250	3201	2764	1962	2880	2228	1986	1709	2557	2241
Maharashtra	4673	3935	3839	3783	3532	3645	1475	169	1593	125
Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.						
Meghalaya	22	4	11	6	6	16	9	0	4	0
Mizoram	21	25	9	9	12	12				
Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0					
Orissa	1122	573	1216	1136	840	1725	871	1192	1026	844
Pondicherry	38	33	12	10	3	1	20	19	41	36
Punjab	1742	1926	2020	1791	2339	1681	2056	1627	1912	2387
Rajasthan	3196	4604	2887	3902	3535	3201	3200	3155	2963	2247
Sikkim	0	2	4	0	3	6	2	3	2	1
Tamilnadu	1039	933	566	309	1056	1180	1371	2014		
Tripura	68	121	71	63	53	57	109	86	66	82
Uttar Pradesh	2832	3569	2733	2161	2760	6998	3497	4523	3698	3117
Uttarakhand	290	289	242	391	482	330	281	310	216	232
West Bengal	502	694	769	825	967	743	969	821	1827	1170
Total	37055	37101*	34507	37310*	33052	36809*	26707	31568*	24535	25585*

Note: 'N.A.' means 'Not Available'.

*Disposal is higher than cases filed during the year, since pending cases of previous years were taken up.

Statement-II*Year-wise Filing & Disposal in District Forums*

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Filed	Dis- posed	Filed	Dis- posed	Filed	Dis- posed	Filed	Dis- posed	Filed	Dis- posed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	5579	5500	5033	4817	5237	4474	5455	2822	2407	548
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.						
Arunachal Pradesh	16	13								
Assam	743	802	154	60						
Bihar	2873	2326	3952	4046	3044	4002				
Chandigarh	2908	2791	2600	2477	2509	2123	2261	2420	3485	3537
Chhattisgarh	1976	2105	2064	2271	2123	2018	2664	2047	2384	2382
Dadra and Nagar Haveli/Daman and Diu	6	0	0							
Delhi	11378	10358	11288	9411						
Goa	214	278	190	169	177	188	141	125	173	220
Gujrat	9418	7895	9970	9636						
Haryana	10986	8751	12050	11732	12165	12649	10985	11638	8899	9038
Himachal Pradesh	2153	2290	2387	2253	2229	1956	2298	1943	2060	2104
Jammu and Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.						
Jharkhand	892	640	1425	1802	918	843	1273	1070	1565	1037
Karnataka	10073	10189	10041	9672	11799	10817	8272	9796	7917	7344
Kerala	5119	5802	5608	6177	5115	5991				
Lakshadweep	2	3	5	0	8	4				
Madhya Pradesh	12267	11006	13889	11644	13125	12166	12394	10482	11106	11265
Maharashtra	16956	16375	17933	14578	13708	13614				
Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.						
Meghalaya	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.						
Mizoram	253	214	869	248	72	462				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.						
Orissa	4099	4108	4420	4250	4271	3376	4393	4129	4162	2980
Pondicherry	98	75	101	85	122	81	64	27	50	4
Punjab	8684	8917	10559	10247	10745	10961	10063	8962	8645	8714
Rajasthan	17690	15558	15543	10518	18943	16360	18050	15056	24016	21301
Sikkim	19	6	7	13	12	13	23	17	13	18
Tamilnadu	3363	3354	3985	2520	3904	6672	3496	4523		
Tripura	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.						
Uttar Pradesh	24895	19671	24868	18829	25804	25315	25662	29654	23854	26708
Uttarakhand	1073	939	1037	890	1218	1626	1206	1083	1224	803
West Bengal	3907	3325	5207	4911	3849	4467	3283	3105	4386	4466
Total	157640	143291*	165185	143256*	141097	140178*	111983	108899*	106346	102469*

Note: 'N.A.' means 'Not Available'.

*Disposal is higher than cases filed during the year, since pending cases of previous years were taken up.

Procurement of Foodgrains

*209. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) the total quantum of foodgrains procured by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other Central and State agencies during each of the last three years and the current year along with the manner in which co-ordination is being maintained between the different agencies involved in the process, State and agency-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to create awareness about the procurement process amongst the farmers to provide them the benefits of Minimum Support Price (MSP); and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the success achieved therein?

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

quantum of wheat, rice and coarse grains procured by Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other Central and State Agencies for the Central Pool during each of the last three years and the current year are at enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively.

In order to maintain coordination between different agencies in each of the States and to maximize the outreach of Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations, before the beginning of every procurement season, meetings are conducted at various levels between FCI, State Agencies and the State Administration. During these meetings macro-level issues like locations for purchase centres, sharing of purchase centres amongst the Agencies, infrastructure provisioning in the purchase centres, storage arrangements etc. are reviewed and decided. Similar meetings are held at the level of State heads of the Agencies also to arrive at a micro-level picture. Detailed planning is done with regard to each & every aspect of procurement and adequate care is taken to ensure that necessary arrangements are in place well before the on-set of the season.

During the procurement season, constant monitoring is done at the level of District Heads, as well as State

Heads of the respective Agencies in association with concerned officers of State Administration to ensure that the procurement season progresses smoothly. All issues emanated during the process of procurement are addressed with an objective to ensure that no farmer is put to distress.

Similar pattern is adopted in every State which follow Decentralised Procurement (DCP) mode where the role of FCI is limited to taking over of surplus stocks, if any, from the State Agencies. Statement-IV indicating details of the Agencies involved in procurement (State-wise) is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Steps taken by Government to create awareness about the procurement process amongst the farmers to provide them the benefits of Minimum Support Price (MSP) are as under:

1. Minimum Support Price (MSP) is announced well ahead of the start of the crop year; and
2. To spread the awareness, MSP operations are given wide publicity through pamphlets, sign boards and print & electronic media every year.
3. In order to maximise the outreach of MSP operations, State Government operates sufficient number of purchase centres;
4. To ensure that the benefit of MSP reaches the farmers, the field units have been directed to make payments through account payee cheque/ electronic mode, wherever possible.

As a result of these measures, there has been a substantial increase in the procurement of wheat and rice in the successive years.

Statement-I

Wheat Procurement for Central Pool for the last three years and current year (Marketing Season Wise)

[Figures in lakh tons]

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Punjab	107.25	102.05	109.58	128.34
2.	Haryana	69.24	63.35	69.28	86.65
3.	Uttar Pradesh	38.82	16.73	34.61	50.63
4.	Madhya Pradesh	19.68	35.38	49.65	84.93
5.	Bihar	4.97	1.83	5.56	7.72
6.	Rajasthan	11.52	4.76	13.03	19.64
7.	Uttarakhand	1.45	0.86	0.42	1.39
8.	Chandigarh	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.17
9.	Delhi	-	0.10	0.08	0.31
10.	Gujarat	0.75	0.01	1.05	1.56
11.	Jharkhand	Neg.	0.00	-	-
12.	Maharashtra	-	0.02	-	0.02
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.01	0.09	-	0.09
15.	West Bengal	0.09	0.01	-	0.01
Total		253.82	225.25	283.35	381.48

Neg. - Less than 500 tonnes

Statement-II*Rice Procurement for Central Pool for the last three years and current year (Marketing Season Wise)*

(Fig. in lakh tons)

Sl. No	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.55	96.09	75.42	36.41
2.	Assam	0.08	0.16	0.23	0.06
3.	Bihar	8.90	8.83	15.34	8.08
4.	Chandigarh	0.14	0.10	0.13	0.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	33.57	37.46	41.15	47.97
6.	Delhi	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	-	0.00	0.04	0.00
8.	Haryana	18.19	16.87	20.07	25.98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
10.	Jharkhand	0.23	0.00	2.75	1.07
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	0.11	0.09	0.02
12.	Karnataka	0.86	1.80	3.56	0.45
13.	Kerala	2.61	2.63	3.72	0.92
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.55	5.16	6.35	9.01
15.	Maharashtra	2.29	3.08	1.78	1.70
16.	Nagaland	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Odisha	24.96	24.65	28.66	25.21
18.	Pondicherry	0.08	0.40	0.05	0.00
19.	Punjab	92.75	86.35	77.31	85.57
20.	Rajasthan	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Tamilnadu	12.41	15.43	15.96	3.20
22.	Uttar Pradesh	29.01	25.54	33.57	19.11
23.	Uttarakhand	3.75	4.22	3.78	3.52
24.	West Bengal	12.40	13.10	20.41	9.36
Total		320.34	341.98	350.36	277.77

Neg. - Less than 500 tonnes

* as on 06.03.2013

Statement-III*Commodity-wise State-wise procurement of coarse grain from last three years and current year*

(Fig. in tons)

State	Commodity	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Jowar				
	Bajra				
	Maize	6869			
	Ragi				
Chhatishgarh	Jowar				
	Bajra				
	Maize	1042	2610	450	
	Ragi				
Haryana	Jowar				
	Bajra	76996	73653	17385	
	Maize				
	Ragi				
Karnataka	Jowar				
	Bajra				
	Maize	315250	37657		
	Ragi	306	2284	1157	
Madhya Pradesh	Jowar		38		5714
	Bajra	26			
	Maize	266	8875	16803	2251
	Ragi				
Maharashtra	Jowar	638	366		52377
	Bajra	4	0	0	
	Maize	5431	2331	139	9
	Ragi				
Rajasthan	Jowar				

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Bajra		11		
	Maize				
	Ragi				
Total	Jowar	638	404	0	58091
	Bajra	77026	73664	17385	0
	Maize	328858	51473	17392	2260
	Ragi	306	2284	1157	0
Total		406828	127825	35934	60351

* As on 06.03.2013 and procurement is still going on

Statement-IV

Details of State Agencies Involved in Procurement

Sl. No.	Name of State	DCP/Non DCP	Total No. of Agencies	Name of State Agencies for Procurement
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	DCP	2	AP MARKFED, AP State Civil Supplies Corp.
2.	Assam	Non DCP	1	Civil Supplies Dept.
3.	Bihar	Non DCP	3	BSFC BISCOAUN PACS
4.	Chhattisgarh	DCP	2	MARKFED, Chhattisgarh State Civil Supplies Corp.
5.	Delhi	Non DCP		
6.	Gujrat		2	GUJCOMASOL, Civil Supplies Dept.
7.	Haryana	Non DCP	5	Deptt. of Food HAFED HAIC HWC CONFED & Civil Supplies
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Non DCP	0	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Non DCP	0	
10.	Jharkhand	Non DCP	3	Civil Supplies Dept, LAMPS, PACS
11.	Karnataka	DCP	1	Civil Supplies Dept
12.	Kerala	DCP	1	SUPPLYCO
13.	Madhya Pradesh	DCP	2	MPSCSC MARKFED

1	2	3	4	5
14. Maharashtra	Non DCP	2	MARKFED TRIBAL DEV. CORP. (TDP)	
15. Odisha	Non DCP	4	OSCSC, Ltd. MARKFED NAFED TDCC	
16. Punjab	Non DCP	5	PUNGRAIN PUNSUP MARKFED PUNJAB PSWCAGRO	
17. Rajasthan	Non DCP	3	RAJFED TILHAN SANGH NAFED	
18. Tamilnadu	DCP	1	TNCSC	
19. Uttar Pradesh	Non DCP	8	Deptt. of Food & Civil Supplies, UP Co-Operation Fed. Ltd., UP Agro Corp. Ltd, UP Upphokta Sahkari Sangh, UP State Food & Essential Corp., UP Rajya Karmachari Kalyan Nigam, NAFED, NCCF	
20. Uttrakhand	DCP	2	Deptt. of Food & Civil Supplies, Uttarakhand MARKFED	
21. West Bengal	DCP	5	West Bengal Essential Commodities Supply Corp., West Bengal State Co-operative Marketing Fed. Ltd., West Bengal State Consumer Co-operative Fed. Ltd., NAFED, NCCF	

[Translation]

Database for Emergency Management

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to create a National Database for Emergency Management for better disaster management;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated expenditure and funds allocated for the purpose;

(c) the time by which the database is likely to be created; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. The project National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM) has been conceived by the Government of India as a Geographical Information System (GIS) based repository of data to support disaster management in the country in real/near real time. Its implementation has been entrusted to Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). Department of Space has made necessary arrangements and allocated resources for the implementation of NDEM under the umbrella of Disaster Management Support (DMS)

Programme. The DMS programme has been allocated a sum of Rs. 200 crore in the 12th Plan. So far, ISRO has incurred an expenditure of Rs.6.45 crore on the database organization and computer infrastructure and Rs. 9.60 crore for civil work for constructing facility for housing NDEM at the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad.

A portal which enables search, browse and visualization of the geospatial database and online data submission is operational at NRSC, Hyderabad. The databases available/generated under different national projects in ISRO have been made available to NDEM and essential computer infrastructure is being set up at NRSC, Hyderabad.

[English]

Relief to Coconut Farmers

*211. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the major challenges faced by the coconut farmers in the country during the last three years;

(b) the mechanism put in place by the Coconut Development Board (CDB) to mitigate the hardships faced by the coconut farmers;

(c) whether various schemes mooted by the CDB have yielded the desired results;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the conditions of coconut farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The major challenges faced by coconut farmers during the last three years include low price realization, lack of availability of good quality seedlings, increased incidence of pests and diseases leading to lower productivity and shortage of palm tree climbers.

(b) In addition to various schemes aimed at improving the economic viability of coconut farming such as production and distribution of quality planting material, technology demonstrations, market promotion, replanting and rejuvenation of coconut gardens, etc., Coconut Development Board (CDB) is encouraging formation of coconut farmers producers organizations to facilitate aggregation of their produce and link them to the markets, organizing value addition at farm level and establishing units for production and marketing of value added products.

(c) and (d) Some of the major results of the interventions are increase in production and productivity of coconut from 15,730 million nuts (in 2008-09) to 16,943 million nuts (in 2010-11) and 7,747 nuts/ha (2008-09) to 8,965 nuts/ha (2010-11) respectively; distribution of eleven lakh seedlings through Demonstration cum Seed Production (DSP) farms during 2012-13; setting up two hundred and fifteen coconut based industrial units, establishment of 2,122 Coconut Producers Society (CPS) and 73 Coconut Producers Federations (CPF) in the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh established; and training of 10,733 persons under 'Friends of Coconut Tree' scheme.

(e) Other measures taken by the Government to improve the conditions of coconut farmers include increase in Minimum Support Price (MSP) from Rs. 3,660 per quintal in 2008-09 to Rs. 5,250 per quintal in 2013 for milling copra and from Rs. 3,910 per quintal in 2008-09 to Rs. 5,500 per quintal in 2013 for ball copra, insuring palms against natural perils and introducing insurance for palm tree climbers. During 2011-12, a total of 4.88 lakh palm trees and 5,601 climbers were insured.

Promotion of Culture/Arts

*212. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/programmes implemented by the Government for protection/promotion and development of historical/religious culture and arts along with the funds allocated/utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT and scheme/programme-wise;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide new identity to the rich Indian art and culture at global level;

(c) if so, whether the Government has submitted its report to the Planning Commission in this regard and if so, the response of the Planning Commission thereon;

(d) whether due to improper upkeep, historical arts and culture of various States are on the verge of extinction; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to protect/promote/preserve and develop the historical culture and arts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) The list of ongoing schemes/programmes implemented by the Ministry for promotion of all forms of art and culture, along with the funds allocated/utilized scheme-wise during the last three years and the current year (up to 28.2.2013) is enclosed as Statement. No State-wise allocation is made under these schemes.

(b) and (c) Government has various ongoing schemes to promote Indian culture at global level. Grant-in-aid is given by the Ministry of Culture through Indian Missions to Indo-Foreign Friendship Cultural Societies engaged in cultural activities. In addition, the pilot scheme of Indian Literature Abroad (ILA) has been introduced to popularize contemporary writing in foreign languages especially in UNESCO languages.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) is engaged in cultural diplomacy which is a significant tool in the pursuance of India's overall foreign policy. As part of this process, the ICCR takes the rich and diverse cultural forms of India abroad in its varied repertoire of events like Festivals of India, performances abroad, developing new

choreographies with other cultures through a process of collaboration and cultural dialogue.

(d) and (e) It is the continuous endeavour of the Ministry of Culture to protect and promote the rich art, culture and heritage of the country. The Ministry achieves these objectives through its attached, subordinate and autonomous Organizations as well as by implementing various Schemes directly administered by the Ministry.

Conservation, preservation and environmental development work of protected monuments is a continuous process. It is attended to regularly by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) depending upon the need of repairs at particular site and availability of resources.

Central Government declares monuments/sites as of national importance under Ancient Monuments and

Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. In addition, various State Governments declare monuments protected within their jurisdiction under respective State Acts. Besides, recognizing that States have specific issues and local needs, the XIIIth Finance Commission has recommended grants of Rs.1454 crore to 21 state governments for the development of heritage and culture for the Award Period 2011-15. These recommendations have been accepted by the Ministry of Finance.

In the field of manuscripts preservation, the National Manuscript Mission and National Archives of India are making constant efforts to preserve and document manuscripts. Documentation of various folk and tribal art forms, especially those which are seen to be vanishing, is undertaken by Zonal Cultural Centres under the Scheme of Documentation of Vanishing Art Forms.

Statement

Allocation and Utilization of funds under ongoing schemes/programmes from 2009-10 to 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upto 28.02.2013)	
		Budget Allocation	Utilized	Budget Allocation	Utilized	Budget Allocation	Utilized	Budget Allocation	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Financial Assistance for Professional Group & Individuals for Specified Performing Art Projects	16.00	26.90	25.00	30.16	28.00	35.63	37.63	39.05
2.	Financial Assistance for Research Support to Voluntary Organisations engaged in Cultural Development (Cultural Function Grant Scheme)	1.60	2.22	3.00	9.05	5.40	11.26	8.80	7.68
3.	Financial Assistance for Preservation & Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas	1.00	0.43	0.75	0.41	1.50	0.19	1.00	0.61
4.	Building Grant to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	8.10	1.30	5.00	1.27	6.00	1.64	4.00	0.93
5.	Setting up of Multi-purpose Cultural Complexes	2.00	1.72	3.00	2.52	5.50	0.44	1.00	0.72
6.	Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and Such other walks of Life who may be in indigent circumstances	3.25	6.80	4.50	10.73	6.50	9.80	7.50	12.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Award of Scholarships to Artists in the Field of Performing, Literary and Visual Arts	7.00	4.49	7.00	7.16	7.50	6.20	7.90	8.63
8.	Flexible Engagements of Scholars in Knowledge Institutions of the Ministry	1.00	0.00	1.50	0.39	1.50	0.08	1.00	0.54
9.	Assistance for Development of Buddhist and Tibetan Institutions	4.50	2.48	3.50	3.60	1.00	1.03	1.50	1.53
10.	Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and local Museums	14.84	11.67	14.50	14.82	15.00	15.79	15.50	13.42
11.	Science Cities	19.28	8.50	12.00	12.80	11.00	11.18	11.00	8.62
12.	Scheme for Modernisation of Museums in Metro Cities	10.00	9.10	6.00	7.20	8.00	0.00	9.00	9.00
13.	Celebration/Commemoration of Anniversaries	11.50	5.29	50.00	40.80	80.00	76.02	60.00	56.04
14.	Indian Literature Abroad	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.45	0.02	1.00	0.13

Reforms in PDS

*213. SHRI CHARLES DIAS:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether the Government has received some recommendations to be adopted as short term and long term measures for improving the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the action plan formulated for its implementation;

(c) whether the Government has issued any directives/advisories to the States to strengthen PDS and ensure supply of foodgrains to the poor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response received thereon, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) A Central Vigilance Committee (CVC) with Justice (Retd.) D.P. Wadhwa as Chairman was set up by Hon'ble Supreme Court to look into maladies affecting functioning of Public Distribution System (PDS) and to suggest remedial

measures. In pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 17.09.2012, the CVC has submitted a final report to the Hon'ble Supreme Court summarizing its recommendations on the functioning of PDS. The Committee has bifurcated its recommendations into long term and short term. The long term recommendations include (i) constitution of Civil Supply Corporation in every State/Union Territory (UT) and (ii) Computerization of whole PDS operations. The short term measures were mainly on issues namely (i) Identification of beneficiaries/Inclusion and Exclusion errors (ii) Storage capacity (iii) Transportation of PDS foodgrains (iv) Viability of Fair Price Shop (FPS) (v) Accountability and monitoring (vi) Allocation of foodgrain on per unit basis (vii) Vigilance Committee (viii) Complaint Mechanism (ix) Allotment of FPS (x) Awareness of beneficiaries (xi) Vigilance and Enforcement (xii) Functioning of FPS (xiii) Supply of Fortified atta (xiv) Elimination of Bogus and Fake ration cards (xv) Electronic Weighment (xvi) Issuance of ration cards (xvii) Implementation of Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 08.05.2002 and 02.05.2003 (xviii) Allocation of PDS foodgrain from Centre to States/UTs on the basis of projected population, 2012 (xix) Joint Sampling (xx) Abolition of APL category and (xxi) Special measures for poorest districts in the Country. Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 07.01.2013 has directed the Central and State/UT Governments to file their response on the report of CVC. Central Government has filed affidavits including

last affidavit dated 28.02.2013 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court inter-alia submitting a roadmap for implementation of administrative reforms in the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in response to the recommendations of the CVC. States/UTs are to submit their response in the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) and (d) Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly issuing advisories and holding conferences wherein State/UT Governments are requested for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, improving the offtake of allocated foodgrains,

ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at FPSs, greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools, improving the viability of FPS operations, etc.

A Nine Point Action Plan for curbing the leakages/diversion of foodgrains under TPDS was evolved in July, 2006 in consultation with the State/UT Governments. Point-wise and State/UT-wise details of the action taken under the Nine Point Action Plan as reported upto 31.12.2012 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Details of the action taken by States/UTs as reported upto 31.12.2012 under the Nine Point Action Plan

1	2	3
1.	States should undertake a campaign to review BPL/AAY list to eliminate ghost ration cards	As per the reports received from the State & UT Governments by 31st December, 2012, implementation of the action plan has resulted in elimination of a total of 362.26 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards in 28 States.
2.	Strict action should be taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of food grains	33 States have reported that action is being taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains.
3.	For sake of transparency, involvement of elected PRI members in distribution of food grains be ensured. FPS licenses be given to SHGs, gram panchayats, cooperatives etc.	There is involvement of PRIs in Vigilance Committees to monitor FPS in 29 States/UTs. 30 States/UTs have reported FPS being run by Gram Panchayats, SHGs, Cooperatives etc. Out of more than 5.15 lakh FPS in operation, about 1.21 lakh FPS are being run by such organisations.
4.	Display of BPL and AAY lists by fair price shops	BPL lists at FPS are displayed in 32 States/UTs.
5.	Display of fair price shop-wise and district-wise allocations of PDS commodities on web-sites for public scrutiny	Action regarding putting up district-wise and FPS-wise allocation of foodgrains on websites and other prominent places has been initiated in 21 States/UTs.
6.	Door-step delivery of PDS commodities to fair price shops	Door-step delivery of foodgrains to FPS by State Governments instead of letting private transporters to transport goods is being done in 20 States/UTs. This reduces leakages during the transportation of foodgrains and ensures viability of FPS owners.
7.	Ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at FPS and	Action is being taken by 32 States in this

1	2	3
	distribution of foodgrains by FPS	regard.
8.	Training of Vigilance Committee members	27 State/UT Governments have taken up training programmes for FPS level vigilance committees. Funds are also being provided by Government of India under a Plan Scheme for training of TPDS officers/officials.
9.	Computerization of TPDS operations, use of IT etc.	Computerisation of PDS is the top-most priority of the Department. End-to-end computerisation including Digitisation of ration card and other databases, Supply chain management, creation of transparency portal, grievance redressal mechanism and FPS automation has been taken up. States/UTs have prepared their action plans regarding computerisation. Detailed guidelines and timelines for achieving specific milestones have been sent to States/UTs. A Plan Scheme for providing infrastructural and financial support has been approved.

Statement-II

Implementation of Nine-Point Action Plan - results thereof from July, 2006 to onwards State-wise and All India

(as on 31.12.2012)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Review of BPL / AAY list	Ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains by taking action against guilty	Involve- ment of PRI members	Display of BPL/ AAY list on the FPS	Distt. & FPS wise allocation of food grains put on website as public scrutiny	Door step delivery of food grains at FPS	Timely availability of food grains at FPS	Training of mem- bers of FPS level Vigil- ance Com- mittee	Steps taken towards Comput- ization of TPDS oper- ations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No*	-	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Assam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	Delhi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	Goa	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Haryana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12.	Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes
13.	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14.	Kerala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
16.	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
17.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
18.	Meghalaya	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
19.	Mizoram	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	No*	Yes	Yes	Yes
20.	Nagaland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	No*	Yes	-	Yes
21.	Orissa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22.	Punjab	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
24.	Sikkim	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
26.	Tripura	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
28.	Uttarakhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No*	Yes	-	Yes
29.	West Bengal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	No*	Yes	-	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Chandigarh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
34.	Lakshadweep	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No*	Yes	Yes	Yes
35.	Puducherry	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
Total		33	33	29	32	21	20	32	27	35

Legend: Yes - Under implementation.

(-) - No action reported.

* - Not practical

Monopoly by Cable Operators/MSOs

*214. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI AJAY KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has sought the opinion of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to check/control the monopolistic practices by the Cable and the Multi System Operators (MSOs);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the TRAI in this regard;

(c) whether MSOs and the cable operators are free to operate in any area of their choice; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check such monopoly in the broadcasting sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (d) Ministry has made a reference to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on 16th May 2012 on media ownership issues in the broadcasting sector. TRAI has been requested to examine the entire gamut of media ownership issues, and to provide recommendations on vertical as well as horizontal integration within the various segments in the Broadcasting Sector. Another reference has been made to TRAI on 12th December 2012 on the monopolistic practices by Cable and Multi System Operators. TRAI has been asked to recommend on the need for placing restrictions and amendments in the

Cable Television Networks (Regulation) 1995 Act and Rules to ensure fair competition, quality of service and equity in cable services. The gist of the issues on which recommendations of TRAI are being sought in these references is given in the enclosed Statement. TRAI recommendations are awaited.

The Cable Television Networks Regulation Act 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder specify the registering authority for cable operator which is the head post master of the Head Post Office of the area within whose territorial jurisdiction the office of the Cable Operator is situated. It is mandatory to obtain prior registration from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to operate as MSO in areas notified under section 4A of the Cable Act. The MSO shall be restricted to operate in such permitted areas for which registration has been granted by the Ministry.

Statement

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in its letter dated 16.05.2012 to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has requested the authority to re-look at the following issues and make appropriate recommendations:

- In the present emerging scenario more and more broadcasting companies owning television channels are venturing into various distribution platforms, namely Cable TV distribution, DTH and IPTV etc. Similarly many companies owning distribution platforms are also entering into television broadcasting. This type of vertical integration can seriously affect competition and promote monopolistic practices. Therefore, there is a need to address such vertical integration. TRAI may suggest

measures that can be put in place to address vertical integration in order to ensure fair growth of the broadcasting sector.

- In another scenario companies have controls / ownerships across Print, TV and Radio leading to horizontal integration. At present there is no restriction for a company to have ownership across Radio, Television and Print mediums. Such a situation may prevent plurality of news and views and, in turn, may have several implications including ensuring quality services at reasonable prices. TRAI may also look at this issue and suggest appropriate measures in this regard.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in its letter dated 12.12.2012 to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has requested the authority to provide its recommendations on the following:

- In order to ensure fair competition, improved quality of service, and equity, should any restriction be imposed on MSOs / LCOs to prevent monopolies / accumulation of interest? If yes, what restrictions should be imposed and what should be the form, nature and scope of such restrictions? Accordingly, amendments required in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder may also be suggested.

Private Participation in Coal Sector

*215. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited alone is not able to meet the total demand of coal from the consumers and the country is facing an annual shortage of about 140 million tones;

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

(c) whether privatisation of the coal sector has been advocated to meet the growing coal demand from the industry and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government and the Planning Commission thereto;

(d) whether the 12th Five Year Plan document has strongly advocated amendment to the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 which restricts private companies to mine coal for sale to the third parties; and

(e) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) In the Annual Plan of Ministry of Coal (MOC) for 2012-13, the All India Coal Demand has been assessed to be 772.84 Million Tonnes for 2012-13 (first year of XII Plan) and 980.50 Million Tonnes for 2016-17 (terminal year of XII Plan). Against this demand, supply from indigenous sources have been planned to be 580.30 MT in 2012-13. Assuming timely clearances for pending projects as well as timely land acquisition and availability of matching evacuation facilities, the supply projection from indigenous sources is envisaged to be at 795 MT (CIL615 MT; SCCL57 MT; Others: 123 MT) in 2016-17. The gap between All India Coal Demand and indigenous supply is envisaged to be met through coal imports by consuming sectors due to constraints in availability of indigenous coal and has been assessed to be 192.54 Million Tonnes in 2012-13. In 2016-17, demand-supply gap has been projected in the range of 185.50 MT.

(c) to (e) The 12th plan document has stated that the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, does not allow private companies to mine coal for sale to third parties though captive mining is allowed for specified end use sectors.

Further, the document notes that this is a limited opening which is helpful but unlikely to attract big investment. Unless large investment and technology in the sector comes in, mining coal by a host of small players would not increase production to desired levels.

The Plan document states that the development of large coal blocks holds the key to rapid increase in production and has suggested that an amendment to the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act is needed to allow private sector mining. A bill to permit participation of private sector in commercial coal mining was introduced by Ministry of Coal in the Parliament in April, 2000.

In addition, the 12th Plan document has outlined various other steps for expediting coal availability that include stepping up coal exploration, expediting clearances, enactment of a central legislation to ensure uniform R&R policy, speedy land acquisition, incentivizing coal production from captive coal block and completion of rail projects to facilitate movement of coal.

Further in the Finance Minister's Budget speech of 2013 it has been mentioned that a PPP policy framework, with Coal India Ltd. as one of the partners, will be devised

in order to increase the production of coal for supply to power producers and other consumers.

Regulating Paid News

*216. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a monitoring mechanism to check/control paid news;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same is likely to be set up;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement the recommendations of the Election Commission of India (ECI) as well as to amend the Press and Registration of Books (PRB) Act to check/control paid news;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the major recommendations of ECI and the proposed amendments in PRB Act; and

(e) the time by which the said decisions are likely to be taken to curb/regulate the paid news menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (e) The Government, in pursuance of the objective to preserve the freedom of press, does not interfere in functioning of the press. However, Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and also to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. In furtherance of its objectives, the PCI has formulated 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' and guidelines for adherence by the media. The PCI, in view of the wide ramifications of the issue of paid news, has also deliberated upon the issue and has released a Report on Paid News. The major recommendations contained in the Report are given in the enclosed Statement. The PCI takes cognizance, suo moto or on complaints of contents in print media which are in violation of the norms and which also includes cases of paid news. The PCI adjudicates upon such cases under section 14 of the Press Council Act, 1978.

As regards the electronic media, all TV channels are required to comply with the Programme & Advertisement Codes failing which action can be taken as per the terms

and conditions of permission/registration. The Programme Code prohibits carriage of programmes containing anything deliberate, false, suggestive, innuendos and half-truths and if a violation is established, the Ministry may take action which may include taking the channel off-air either permanently or for a limited period. The Government has set up a state-of-art Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor and record channels on a 24x7 basis. The EMMC can monitor 300 Channels at a time on a random basis.

The Election Commission also has taken cognizance of the PCI's Report on Paid news and has initiated measures to check incidents of election time paid news. The Commission has issued instructions to Chief Electoral Officers of all the States to constitute 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 advertisements 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 Election Commission of India has forwarded a proposal for amendment in the Representation of People Act, 1951 and Conduct of Election Rules, 1961 to include publishing and abetting of publishing paid news for furthering the prospects of election of any candidate or prejudicially affecting the prospects of election of any candidate as an electoral offence with exemplary punishment. The issue of paid news has been included in the agenda for all party meeting on issues relating to electoral reforms. Besides, the issue of electoral reforms in its entirety has been referred to the Law Commission of India for consideration and to suggest comprehensive measures for changes in the law. Before initiating any legislative measures, the issue requires to be examined on the basis of recommendations to be made by the Law Commission and also in consultation with the stakeholders.

In addition, based on the recommendations of the Standing Committee, inclusion of provisions in the Press and Registration of Books and Publications Bill to check the incidents of paid news, is being considered.

Statement

Major recommendations made by the Press Council of India, in its 'Report on Paid News' are as follows:

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

Migration of Farm Labourers

*217. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has succeeded in arresting the distress migration of farm labourers to the urban areas during each of the last two years and the current year;

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

(c) the number of such farm labourers migrated to the urban areas during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of such migration on the agricultural production during the said period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) Several studies have reported reduction in distress migration of farm labour from rural areas to urban areas in recent years. Main reasons reported for reduction in distress migration are widespread

implementation of various safety-net and development programmes, including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), etc. aimed at enhancing livelihood security by guaranteeing wage employment and improving alternative employment and livelihood opportunities in rural areas thus reducing the pressure on distress migration to urban areas. Any migration to the urban areas has not had any adverse impact on agricultural production.

Total foodgrains production in India increased from 244.49 million tonnes in 2010-11 to 259.32 million tonnes in 2011-12.

[Translation]

Mining Lease for Coal and Lignite Blocks

*218. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various States for sanctioning Prospecting Licenses (PLV Mining Leases (ML) of the sanctioned coal and lignite blocks;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals received, sanctioned and still pending with the Government along with the reasons for their pendency during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to constitute any forum/mechanism for better coordination between the Centre and the States to resolve the issue relating to coal and lignite resources;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the alternative measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The details of Mining Lease applications received from the various State Governments for prior approval of the Central Government of the allocated coal/lignite blocks during the last three years and the current year and the status thereon are given below:

Year	No. of Mining Lease applications received from Various State Govts.	No. of applications approved	No. of applications pending	Reasons/Remarks
2010	07	06	--	One proposal was not considered as the block was de-allocated.
2011	06	03	Nil	03 applications were incomplete and returned.
2012	20	15	04	Three proposals are under consideration. One proposal is pending for want of clarification of block boundary. One Proposal was not considered as the block was de-allocated.
2013 (Upto 06 8th March, 2013)	06	Nil	05	01 Proposal under examination. 01 proposal could not be examined as the file is in the custody of CBI. 01 proposal was incomplete and returned. 03 proposals are received in the month of March.

As regards applications for prospecting licences (PL), the prior approval of the Central Government under the relevant provision of the Mines and Mineral (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 is accorded. Since 2010 onwards prior approval is given in the allocation letter itself with the direction to the allocatee company to approach the concerned State Government. As regards PL prior to 2010, Ministry of Coal has issued prior approval for prospecting of all unexplored coal blocks.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. However, the State Governments have been advised from time to time to expedite the required clearances for development of coal blocks and associated end use projects.

[English]

Safety of Coal Workers

*219. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries have taken adequate measures to ensure

safety of coal workers and compensation to the families in case of accidents;

(b) if so, the fund allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years, subsidiary-wise;

(c) whether the CIL and its subsidiaries have engaged a large number of contract workers who are not adequately paid as per the applicable laws; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Madam. Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries have taken adequate measures to ensure safety of coal workers and compensation to the families in case of accidents as per the Work Man's Compensation Act, 1923. In addition to it a lump sum amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is also given to the family of the victim who dies in mine accident apart from one employment to the dependent of the deceased.

(b) The Company/Subsidiary-wise funds allocated for safety during each of the last three years are given below:

(Figures in Rs. Lakh)

Company	Year		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
ECL	3023.00	8884.00	6213.00
BCCL	722.58	2174.00	2820.00
CCL	145.00	1024.70	1091.04
NCL	465.00	534.00	569.00
WCL	500.00	728.00	2565.00
SECL	3590.00	2000.00	1500.00
MCL	350.00	1083.72	442.09
NEC	219.50	116.03	49.00
Total (CIL)	9015.08	16544.45	15249.13

(c) and (d) CIL and its subsidiaries have not engaged contract workers directly. However, certain jobs including hiring of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM) are done through Private Parties, who are engaging their own employees. The private parties / contractors are paying Minimum Wages as Notified by the Ministry of Labour & Employment from time to time and the Management Representatives are supervising the implementation of various provisions applicable to them. In addition, the Enforcement Authorities of Ministry of Labour & Employment ensure this aspect during their inspections.

[Translation]

Eradication of Untouchability

*220. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee had been constituted in the Ministry to review the implementation of the Acts pertaining to untouchability in various States/UTs;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the said Committee along with the work done by the Committee and the achievements made, so far;

(c) whether the Union and the State Governments have taken effective steps to eradicate the practice of untouchability in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) A Committee for effective coordination to devise ways and means to curb offences of untouchability and atrocities against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and effective implementation of the Protection of Civil rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, was constituted in March, 2006, under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment. The present composition of the Committee is as under:

1. Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment	Chairperson
2. Minister of Tribal Affairs	Co-Chairperson
3. Minister for State for Social Justice and Empowerment	Special Invitee
4. Minister for State for Tribal affairs	Special Invitee
5. Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Member
6. Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs	Member
7. Secretary, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice	Member
8. Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Member
9. Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Castes	Member
10. Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes	Member
11. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs (In charge of National Crime Records Bureau)	Member
12. Two non-official representatives from amongst Scheduled Castes	Member
13. One non-official representative from amongst Scheduled Tribes	Member
14. Joint Secretary (Scheduled Castes Development), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Member-Secretary

The Committee has so far held twenty meetings wherein detailed review of implementation of the two Acts in 24 States and 4 Union Territories has been undertaken.

(c) to (e) The two Acts are implemented by the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. With a view to ensure their effective implementation, the following steps have been taken by the Central Government:

- (i) Central assistance is provided to States/Union Territories, inter-alia for:-
 - (a) strengthening the enforcement machinery and judicial machinery,
 - (b) relief and rehabilitation of affected persons, and
 - (c) awareness generation etc.
- (ii) Central Government has, by notification dated 23.12.2011, amended the Rules under the PoA Act, effecting an increase-generally of 150% - in the minimum scale of relief for victims of various type's of atrocities.
- (iii) This Ministry has been addressing the States/Union Territories to implement the provisions of the two Acts in letter and spirit, with specific emphasis on setting up of exclusive special courts for speedy trial of cases, sensitization of investigating officers, mass awareness programmes, and review of cases ending in acquittal.
- (iv) The Ministry of Home Affairs has also been advising States/Union Territories, inter-alia, regarding steps that need to be taken to afford a greater measure of protection to SCs and STs.

Schemes for Development of NER

2301. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Government for the development of the North-Eastern Region (NER); and

(b) the progress made during the last three years, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Development

of North Eastern Region sanctions infrastructure development projects to North Eastern State Governments under Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) Scheme, as well as under Special Bodo Territorial Council (BTC) Package, Social and Infrastructure Development Fund (SIDF) and schemes of North Eastern Council. Funds released under various schemes during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given below:

(Rs. in crore)					
Sl. No.	Name of scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources Scheme	668.62	805.77	798.99	2,273.38
2.	Special BTC Package	3.15	50.00	50.00	103.15
3.	Social and Infrastructure Development Fund	17.42	0.00	106.97	124.39
4.	Schemes of North Eastern Council	621.00	678.62	693.18	1,992.80

Setting up of Memorial for Great Leaders

2302. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct a common Memorial for the tallest/prominent leaders of the country;

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

(c) the time by which the above Memorial is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in the Cost of Agriculture

2303. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of increase in the cost of agriculture due to implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), so far;

(b) whether the Government proposes to accept the recommendations pertaining to linking MNREGA with agriculture and bringing agricultural work by farmers under MNREGA, made by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices to check the adverse effect of the said increase; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) has pointed that the agricultural wage rate has recorded a perceptible increase from 2006-07 onwards with the introduction of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). The annual increase in the wage rate is varying from about 14.5% to 21.5% during 2007-08 to 2011-12 as reported by CACP.

(b) and (c) Guidelines for convergence of MGNREGA with Programmes of Ministry of Agriculture are already issued. Government has notified 30 new works under MGNREGA, majority of which are related to agriculture and allied activities.

[English]

GM Crops

2304. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no significant socio-economic benefits to farmers from the use of Genetically Modified food crops and instead huge debts have been incurred by them due to capital-intensive practice;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the views/comments of each State including Haryana in this regard?

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

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Presently Bt. cotton, is the only GM crop recommended for commercial cultivation in India. Cultivation of Bt. Cotton hybrid has resulted in significant reduction of insecticide usage in cotton cultivation with about 30-60% increase in productivity. This has resulted in increased earning and improved socio economic status of the farmers cultivating cotton in the country.

(c) Most of the states including Haryana are making efforts to popularize cultivation of cotton with adoption of IPM/INM technologies under Mini Mission-II, a sub scheme of Technology Mission on Cotton.

Konkani News Bulletin

2305. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doordarshan proposes to launch a Konkani news bulletin in the Konkani parts of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said bulletin is likely to be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that there is no proposal to launch a Konkani News Bulletin in Konkani parts of Maharashtra. However, a 15 minute regional news bulletin in Konkani language is being telecast daily by Regional News Unit, Doordarshan Kendra, Panaji, Goa w.e.f. 10.3.2012 from 19.00 hours to 19.15 hours on the terrestrial network.

Oilseed Board

2306. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted an Oilseeds Board for promotion of oilseeds cultivation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details and the composition of the Board thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Reservation in Private Sector

2307. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any efforts to extend the benefits of reservation in jobs for SCs/STs and OBCs in the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has held any consultation with corporate houses and organisations in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of these corporate houses and organisations thereto; and

(e) the time by which such provision is likely to be made and implemented in the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (e) The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP), 2004 of the UPA Government stipulated that "the UPA Government is very sensitive to the issue of affirmative action, including reservation in the private sector. It will immediately initiate a national dialogue with all political parties, industry and other organizations to see how best the private sector can fulfill the aspirations of SC and ST youth".

A high level Coordination Committee has been constituted in October 2006, to carry-forward the dialogue with the Industry on Affirmative Action in the Private Sector. It has been holding meetings with the apex Chambers from time to time. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), have developed their respective Codes of Conduct on affirmative action for adoption by their members. These Codes of conduct provide, inter alia, for inclusive policies and non-discrimination. Dialogue with the Industry is continuing.

[*English*]

Survey on Unsafe Buildings

2308. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several unsafe buildings in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

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

(c) whether the Government has directed the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to conduct a survey to find out the number of unsafe buildings in the NCT of Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the time by which this survey is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Only New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has conducted a preliminary visual survey in its area in October, 2012 for identification of private dangerous buildings, in which 14 buildings were listed as dangerous buildings.

(c) No, Madam.

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

[*Translation*]

Promotion of Manure/Organic Fertilisers

2309. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of pesticides used in the production of foodgrains, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables etc.;

(b) the quantum of pesticides/manure produced in the country during the last three years and the current year and its distribution, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to promote production and use of organic manures and organic fertilisers;

(d) if so, the various non-chemical organic fertilisers produced and marketed in different parts of the country

including Madhya Pradesh along with the present support systems in this regard;

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to bring these organic fertilisers under the proposed nutrition based subsidy system; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Consumption of pesticides in 2011-12 as per information given by States/UTs in "Zonal Conference on Inputs" is 50,583.47 MT (Technical

Grade).

(b) Quantum of pesticides produced and consumed in the country during the last three years is at enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. State wise details of organic manures produced in different States during the last three years is at enclosed Statement-III.

(c) to (f) Under the National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) scheme, financial assistance is being provided for setting up of fruit/vegetable market waste/ agro-waste compost production unit for the capacity of 100 Ton Per Day (TPD) through NABARD as credit linked back-ended subsidy to the tune of 33% of total financial outlay restricted to Rs. 60.00 lakh whichever is less.

Statement-I

Production of Pesticides during 2007-08 to 2011-12

Unit: M.T. (Tech. Grade)

Sl. No.	Pesticide	Group	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Acephate	i	10059	9652	10833	12838	14602
2.	Alphamethrin	i	211	16		305	318
3.	Metasystox	i	79				
4.	Chlorpyrifos	i	4539	3887	2897	3352	1876
5.	Cypermethrin	i	4659	4034	6225	4946	8792
6.	Dicofol	i	88	88	20	45	83
7.	DDVP	i	3292	2734	3121	3126	4076
8.	DDT	i	3441	3305	3609	3090	3616
9.	Deltamethrin	i	256	26	17	516	327
10.	Dimethoate	i	871	558	957	1127	686
11.	Endosulfan	i	3960	4263	2797	1731	159
12.	Ethion	i	771	157	425	655	
13.	Fenthion	j					
14.	Fenvalerate	i	719	488	533	805	547
15.	Lindane	i	75				
16.	Malathion	i	3968	2000	619	647	707

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Methyl Parathion		i					
18. Monocrotophos		i	5118	4570	5738	8600	8629
19. Phorate		i	3404	2029	2003	2632	2334
20. Phosalone		i	499				
21. Phosphamidon		i	710	845	1001	285	58
22. Quinalphos		i	524	888	989	1008	999
23. Triazophos		i	1841	2062	1000	1584	723
24. Temephos (ABATE)		i	78	129			
25. Captan&Captafol		f					904
26. Carbendazim		f	120	186	189	258	156
27. Copper Oxychloride		f			31488	26047	
28. Mancozeb		f	22863	35338			12380
29. Calaxin		f					
30. Ziram		f	185	67			539
31. 2,4-D		h	270	214			
32. Anilophas		h					
33. Atrazine		h	218	263	263	248	661
34. Butachlor		h	330	119	239	96	31
35. Diuron		h	52	12	126	225	
36. Fluchloralin		h					
37. Gly-phosate		h	1517	2331	1697	2276	960
38. Isoproturon		h	2962	2979	2910	3684	2528
39. Paraquat		h					
40. Aluminium Phosphide		r	1615	1722	2162	1788	1678
41. Zinc phosphide		r	462	376	327	424	398
42. Methyl Bromide		fm					
Total			79756	85338	82185	82338	68767

Source: Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers.

i - Insecticides, h - Herbicides, f - Fungicides, fm - Fumigants, pgr - Plant growth regulator.

Statement-II*Consumption of Pesticides in Various States during 2007-08 to 2011-12*

M.T. (Technical Grade)

Sl. No. States/UTs		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	6.24	14.00	-	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1541.00	1381.00	1015.00	8869.00	8529.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	17.45
4.	Assam	158.00	150.00	19.00	150.00	160.00
5.	Bihar	870.00	915.00	828.00	675.00	655.00
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	570.00	270.00	205.00	570.00	510
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	57.00	57.00	49.00	48.00	46.00
11.	Goa	2.30	8.90	10.30	8.90	8.40
12.	Gujarat	2660.00	2650.00	2750.00	2600.00	2540.00
13.	Haryana	4390.00	4288.00	4070.00	4060.00	4050.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	296.00	322.00	328.00	328.00	315.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1248.00	2679.27	1640.00	1817.75	1711.13
16.	Jharkhand	81.00	85.00	88.50	84.30	151.37
17.	Karnataka	1588.00	1675.00	1647.00	1858.00	1272.00
18.	Kerala	780.00	272.69	631.00	657.32	629.46
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	696.00	663.00	645.00	633.00	850.00
21.	Maharashtra	3050.00	2400.00	4639.00	8317.00	6723.00
22.	Manipur	26.00	30.36	30.36	29.81	29.81
23.	Meghalaya	6.00	-	6.10	10.33	9.42
24.	Mizoram	44.00	44.25	39.05	3.91	0.39
25.	Nagaland	5.00	17.83	13.58	-	15.00
26.	Orissa	-	1155.75	1588.00	870.50	491.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Pondicherry	41.00	39.00	39.29	39.29	39.78
28.	Punjab	6080.00	5760.00	5810.00	5730.00	5690.00
29.	Rajasthan	3804.00	3333.00	3527.00	3623.00	1652.00
30.	Sikkim	6.00	2.68	4.22	-	
31.	Tamil Nadu	2048.00	2317.00	2335.00	2361.00	1968.00
32.	Tripura	27.00	38.00	55.00	12.00	30.06
33.	Uttar Pradesh	7332.00	8968.00	9563.00	8460.00	8527.00
34.	Uttaranchal	270.00	221.10	222.00	198.54	233.20
35.	West Bengal	3945.00	4100.00	N/A	3515.00	3730.00
Grand Total		41637.3	43860.07	41821.4	55539.65	50583.47

Source: States/UTs (Zonal Conferences on Inputs (PP) Rabi 2011., * No cons. As Organic State

Statement-III

State-wise details of different organic manures produced (lakh MT) in different States during the last three years

(As per details provided by the States)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total organic manure Produced *		
		(Lakh MT)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93.55	118.45	106.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.12	0.12	0.01
3.	Assam	33.91	5.85	2.85
4.	Bihar	5.50	66.25	66.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	128.73	144.48	129.15
6.	Goa	1.354	3.90	4.30
7.	Gujarat	21	40.00	363.50
8.	Haryana	10.05	18.40	18.40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40.55	40.55	40.55
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	459.95	22.20	22.20
11.	Jharkhand	23.00	23.00	234.45

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	2001.27	1442.09	1108.62
13.	Kerala	131.87	131.87	84.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	97.50	136.00	136.00
15.	Maharashtra	91.32	95.47	0.82
16.	Manipur	0.50	0.50	0.50
17.	Mizoram	0.21	0.21	0.08
18.	Meghalaya	N.A.	0.95	10.57
19.	Nagaland	0.09	0.16	0.16
20.	Orissa	85.45	131.82	11.49
21.	Punjab	92.19	379.62	341.29
22.	Rajasthan	5.07	294.52	294.52
23.	Sikkim	22.50	27.60	0.0058
24.	Tamil Nadu	9.06	56.39	8.37
25.	Tripura	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
26.	Uttar Pradesh	38.76	327.78	327.78
27.	Uttarakhand	0.38	0.38	10.64
28.	West Bengal	92.19	162.84	162.84
Total		3486.07	3671.40	3486.33

Source: NCOF

* Total organic manures include Rural Compost, urban compost, Farm Yard Manure (FYM), Vermicompost, Green manuring and other manures

N.A. = Not Available

Missing Children Cases

2310. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to hand over some cases related to missing children and ascertain the racket involved in child kidnapping to the Central Bureau of Investigation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs is not aware of any such proposal.

[English]

Mentally Challenged Women

2311. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to initiate a special welfare and rehabilitation scheme for the mentally challenged women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has started consultation process with the State Governments to address the issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Issuance of MNIC

2312. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of 'social vetting' by Gram Sabha and Ward Committees is likely to be used for issuance of Multi-Purpose National Identity Cards(MNIC) and that no other document of proof would be required for the process; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure that the process of issuing MNIC is foolproof and the card is not misused as a proof of Indian Citizenship?

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

(a) No, Madam. The process of social vetting by Gram Sabha and Ward Committees is one of the steps in the creation of National Population Register (NPR) in the country. The first step involves the collection of information on specific characteristics of all usual residents by Government servants duly designated for this purpose. The second step involves the creation of a digitised database of each resident. Next, photographs, 10 finger prints and IRIS of all usual residents who are of age 5 years and above is collected with reference to the digitised database and in the presence of designated Government servants. After this, the database is sent to the UIDAI for de-duplication and generation of Aadhaar numbers. This ensures that the database does not contain any duplicates. Following this, the details are printed out in the form of Local Register of Usual Residents and displayed in the local areas for scrutiny by the public and invitation of claims and objections for a period of 21 days. All claims and objections are to be heard by the local officials designated for this purpose. There is also provision of appeal to higher level officials. Thus, the claims and objections would be looked into by revenue officials like Patwari or Talati who have been designated as the Local Registrars, Tehsildars, who are designated as Sub-district

Registrars and the Collectors/DMs who are designated as District Registrars. Simultaneously, the LRUR is also placed before the Gram Sabhas and Ward Committees for vetting. Instructions have also been issued that the lists should be scrutinized by the local police and revenue officials. The LRURs duly authenticated and de-duplicated when aggregated at the National level forms the National Population Register. This process has been evolved after extensive consultation and discussion with all stake holders including the State Governments. Thus, the process involved in creation of NPR is comprehensive and includes verification at several stages.

(b) The National Population Register (NPR) is a Register of Usual Residents. It would contain citizens as well as non-citizens. The objective of creating a NPR is to net all usual residents of the country at a given point of time. The proposed resident identity (smart) cards shall not be a proof of citizenship and would carry a disclaimer that the card does not confer any right to citizenship to the card holder. This would serve as the mother database for creating the National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) at a later stage by determining the citizenship status of each and every resident.

Human Trafficking

2313. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of human trafficking are rampant from across the borders;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to check such activities at the border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Border Security Force (BSF) and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) have been mandated to guard various borders of the country. Whereas Border Security Force has been deployed to guard Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders, Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has been deployed to guard Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders. As per input provided by the Border Security Force, the details of foreigners apprehended without valid documents on Indo-Pak borders and Indo-Bangladesh borders are given below:

Year	Indo-Pak borders	Indo-Bangladesh Borders	Total
2010	81	980	1061
2011	105	467	572
2012	183	1885	2068
2013 (upto 28.2.2013)	60	548	608
Total	429	3880	4309

As per inputs provided by Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), the details of cases reported from Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders are given below: indo-Nepal Border

Year	Cases	Traffickers arrested	Victims rescued
2010	02	02	06
2011	-	-	-
2012	04	02	51
2013	05	12	60

Indo-Bhutan Border

There are no reports suggesting human trafficking from Bhutan to India or vice-versa.

(c) Measures implemented by BSF to contain illegal crossing from across the borders *inter-alia* include effective domination/surveillance of the border by carrying out round the clock patrolling, laying nakas; identification of Border Out Posts (BOPs) vulnerable to Human Trafficking; sharing of list of touts with counterpart; maintaining record of villagers residing in border areas at BOPs; frequent meetings with village pradhans, Panchayat members and villagers; erection of fencing on the International Border; installation of floodlight along the border and introduction of force multipliers and Hi-tech Surveillance equipment.

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has established 450 Border Out Posts (BOPs) on Indo-Nepal Border (INB) and 132 BOPs on the Indo-Bhutan Border (IBB). The border is dominated by regular patrolling, nakas and random checking of persons crossing over to India besides launching operations on specific intelligence inputs in co-ordination with other agencies of the State Governments and Central Government. In addition to this, the intelligence

set-up is regularly sensitized to keep close watch on the movement of suspected human traffickers.

Import of Sugar

2314. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any exemption/concession for import of raw sugar during 2011-12;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of raw sugar imported and tax collected thereon during the said period;

(c) whether the price of the said imported sugar was higher than the price of domestic sugar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the said imports at a higher price indicating the price of imported and domestic sugar during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) During the financial year 2011-12, the Central Government continued to permit duty-free import of sugar including raw sugar under Open General License (OGL). Thereafter, a moderate import duty of 10% was imposed on import of sugar including raw sugar during current financial year 2012-13 w.e.f. 13.07.2012. As per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Kolkata, about 1 lakh tons of raw sugar was imported at zero duty during 2011-12 financial year.

(c) and (d) The Central Government did not import sugar on its account. It was the sugar mills/merchant importers who imported sugar including raw sugar under Open General License (OGL) as per their commercial prudence. Since, the prices of sugar in the international market varied from time to time, it is not possible to compare the imported and domestic price of sugar.

Construction of Hostels for SC and OBC Students

2315. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for construction of hostels

for boys and girls belonging to SCs and OBCs in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such hostels constructed for boys and girls against the number of hostels sanctioned to various States since the implementation of the Scheme, State-wise and gender/category-wise;

(c) the number of hostels and the number of students benefited therefrom State-wise and gender/category-wise;

(d) the number of proposals received from the various State Governments for construction of hostels during each of the last three years and the current year along with the status thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the funds sanctioned/released and utilised for the purpose during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P.

BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for construction of hostels for SC girls is being implemented since 3rd Five Year Plan and for Scheduled Castes (SC) boys hostel is being implemented since 1989-90. For Other Backward Classes (OBC) students the Scheme is being implemented since 1998-99.

Scheme for the SC students was revised as 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna' from 01.01.2008 and for OBC students the Scheme was revised with effect from 2010-11. A Statement-I indicating State/UT wise and gender wise number of hostels sanctioned and funds released since implementation of revised Schemes is enclosed.

(d) and (e) The proposal of States/UTs complete in all respects are processed and approved within the same financial year, subject to availability of funds. Statement-II indicating State/UT wise and year wise number of hostels sanctioned during the last three years and 2012-13 (upto 8.3.2013) is enclosed.

Statement-I

State-wise central assistance released and no. of hostels sanctioned during the last three years and during 2012-13 (upto 8.3.2013) under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas (BJRCY)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)	Hostels sanctioned for SC Girls		Hostels sanctioned for SC Boys	
			No. of hostels	Beneficiary	No. of hostels	Beneficiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1037.5	10	1000	0	0
2	Assam	123.82	0	0	7	238
3	Bihar	1994.14	6	600	12	1200
4	Chhattisgarh	213.825	3	150	9	450
5	Haryana	833.125	3	368	1	100
6	Himachal Pradesh	604.5	3	269	2	167
7	Jharkhand	567.308	7	500	8	400
8	Karnataka	887.4	5	496	4	200
9	Kerala	425.087	1	100	4	270
10	Madhya Pradesh	1507.98	13	650	15	750
11	Maharashtra	5681.1	20	1772	27	2367

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Odisha	2670.819	12	1200	11	1 100
13.	Punjab	203.25	2	150	1	100
14.	Rajasthan	3596.5	24	1525	19	775
15.	Tamil Nadu	553.576	5	250	0	0
16.	Tripura	27.52	1	20	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2382.6	11	750	7	600
18.	Uttarakhand	231.925	2	100	1	50
19.	West Bengal	4379.79	26	2465	14	1756
20.	Puducherry	200	1	100	1	100
Total		28121.765	155	12465	143	10623

State/UT wise central assistance released and no. of hostels sanctioned during the period 2010-11 to 2012-13 (up to 8.3.2013) under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of construction of hostel for OBC Boys & Girls

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Hostels sanctioned for OBC Girls		Hostels sanctioned for OBC Boys	
			No. of hostels	Beneficiary	No. of hostels	Beneficiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	126	1	100	1	100
2.	Gujarat	490	2	200	5	500
3.	Haryana	210	2	200	1	100
4.	Jharkhand	121.41	0	0	4	200
5.	Karnataka	205	4	215	2	100
6.	Kerala	119	1	60	2	110
7.	Madhya Pradesh	985	0	0	13	1300
8.	Manipur	266	2	200	2	200
9.	Odisha	211.79	1	100	2	200
10.	Rajasthan	210	0	0	6	300
11.	Tamil Nadu	668.25	13	8050	12	700
12.	Uttar Pradesh	431.79	4	200	10	500
13.	Uttarakhand	124.6	1	78	1	100
Total		4168.84	31	9403	61	4410

Statement-II

Amount released to State Govts./UTs for construction of hostels (Girls and Boys) under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna during the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) and 2012-13 (up to 8.3.2013)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upto 8.3.2013)	
		Funds released	No. of sanction- ed hostels	Funds released	No. of sanction- ed hostels	Funds released	No. of sanction- ed hostels	Funds released	No. of sanction- ed hostels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	600	3	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	0	0	75	4	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	0	0	631.4	8	688	4	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	33.75	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Haryana	190.55	arrear	455	3	0	0	0	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	604.4	5	0	0	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	0	0	45	arrear	0	0	300	9
8.	Karnataka	202.4	1	340	2	0	0	0	0
9.	Kerala	54.75	2	60	1	200	1	0	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	430.7	9	511	6	0	0	0	0
11.	Maharashtra	0	0	1284.1	18	4297	28	100	1
12.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	90	2	0	0
13.	Rajasthan	1897.75	23	968	13	111	arrear	280	2
14.	Uttar Pradesh	157.05	arrear	982.1	6	99	1	0	0
15.	Uttarakhand	89.29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	West Bengal	0	0	1154.4	4	1107	12	1447	15
17.	Delhi	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
18.	Puducherry	100	1	100	1	0	0	0	0
Total		3156.24	40	7810.4	74	6592	48	2127	27

State/UT wise central assistance released and no. of hostels sanctioned during the last three years and during period 2012-13 (up to 8.3.2013) under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of construction of hostel for OBC Boys & Girls

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upto 8.3.2013)	
		Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	No. of sanction- ed hostels	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	No. of sanction- ed hostels	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	No. of sanction- ed hostels	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	No. of sanction- ed hostels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	240	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	255	10	0	0	126	2	0	0
3.	Gujarat	120	2	490	7	0	0	0	0
4.	Haryana	65	0	210	3	0	0	0	0
5.	Jharkhand	81.33	2	121.41	4	0	0	0	0
6.	Karnataka	147.17	4	205	6	0	0	0	0
7.	Kerala	89	1	119	3	0	0	0	0
8.	Madhya Pradesh	345	6	775	10	210	3	0	0
9.	Manipur	0	0	140	2	0	0	126	2
10.	Odisha	0	0	72.79	1	69.5	2	69.5	arrear
11.	Rajasthan	17.5	1	210	6	0	0	0	0
12.	Tamil Nadu	189	12	236.25	15	225	5	207	5
13.	Uttar Pradesh	502.2	12	0	0	431.79	14	0	0
14.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	124.6	2	0	0
Total		2051.2	59	2579.45	57	1186.89	28	402.5	7

Research in Animal Husbandry

2316. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/projects undertaken to improve and promote research in animal husbandry by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and other Agricultural Institutions/Universities;

(b) whether the Government proposes to implement new schemes to promote animal husbandry amongst the farmers so as to supplement their income;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of National level institutes likely to be involved in propagation of animal husbandry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The list of institutes/schemes involved in research activities to promote research in the area of animal sciences is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) To promote research in various areas for improvement of livestock and poultry production, health management and animal products technology/value addition, the thrust areas identified for the XII Plan are indicated in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The details of National Level institutes involved in propagation of animal husbandry are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Names and location of Animal Science Institutes, Bureau, Project Directorates, National Research Centres, All India Coordinated Research/Network/Outreach/Seed Project Centres

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Location
Deemed Universities		
1.	National Dairy Research Institute	Karnal, Haryana
2.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	Izatnagar. Bareilly, UP
National Institute		
3.	Central Institute for Research on Goat	Makhdoom, Mathura, UP
4.	Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes	Hisar, Haryana
5.	National Institute for Animal Nutrition and Physiology	Bengaluru, Karnataka
6.	Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute	Avikanagar, Rajasthan
7.	Central Avian Research Institute	Izatnagar, Bareilly, UP
Bureau		
8.	National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources	Karnal, Haryana
National Research Centres		
9.	National Research centre on Pig	Rani, Guwahati
10.	National Research centre on Yak	Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh
11.	National Research centre on Mithun	Jharnapani, Nagaland
12.	National Research centre on Camel	Bikaner, Rajasthan
13.	National Research centre on Meat	Uppal, Hyderabad, AP
14.	National Research centre on Equines and Vety Type Culture	Hisar, Haryana
Project Directorates		
15.	Project Directorate on Poultry	Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, AP
16.	Project Directorate on Cattle	Meerut, UP
17.	Project Directorate on Foot and Mouth Disease	Mukteshwar, Uttarakhand
18.	Project Directorate on Animal Disease Monitoring and Surveillance	Hebbal, Bengaluru, Karnataka

1. Network Project on Animal Genetic Resources

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal
	Cooperating Centres	
	Insitu Conservation Units	
1.	Beetal goat (upto 2009-10)	KVK, Ambala, Haryana
2.	Kilkarsel sheep (upto 2010-11)	TNVASU, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
3.	Surtigoat (upto 2010-11)	NAU, Navsari, Gujarat
	Ex-situ conservation Units	
4.	Ponwar cattle (upto 2009-10)	UPLDB, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
5.	Kherigarh Cattle (upto 2009-10)	UPLDB, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
6.	Krishna Valley cattle (upto 2011-12)	BAIF, Pune, Maharashtra
7.	Jaffrabadi Buffalo (upto 2008-09)	BAIF, Pune, Maharashtra
	Core Laboratory	
8.		TNVASU, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
9.		AAU, Anand, Gujarat
10.		NBAGR, Karnal, Haryana
	New initiative in XI Plan	
11.	Core Laboratory	AAU, Guwahati, Assam
12.	Buffalo Genomics	CIRB, Hisar, Haryana
13.	Buffalo Genomics	NBAGR, Karnal, Haryana

Network Project on Buffalo Improvement

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Hisar, Haryana
	Cooperating Centres	
1.	Murrah Breed	GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab
2.	Murrah Breed	LLRUV&AS, Hisar, Haryana
3.	Murrah breed	CIRB, Hisar, Haryana (Upto 31 March, 2011)
4.	Murrah breed	NDUAT, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh (Upto 30 September, 2011)
5.	Nili-Ravi breed	CIRB Sub Campus, Nabha, Punjab

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
6.	Jaffrabadi breed	JAU, Junagadh, Gujarat
7.	Pandharpuri Breed	MPKV, Kolhapur, Maharashtra
8.	Godavari breed	SVVU, Venkataramanagudem, Andhra Pradesh
9.	Swamp breed	AAU, Khanapara, Assam
10.	Surti breed	MPUAT, LRS, Vallabhnagar, Rajasthan
11.	Bhadawari breed	IGFRI, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh
12.	Bull and Semen Certification Lab	CIRB, Hisar, Haryana
Field Units		
13.	Murrah breed	GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab
14.	Murrah breed	NDRI, Karnal, Haryana
15.	Murrah breed	ORB, Hisar, Haryana
New initiative in XI Plan		
16.	Murrah breed	KAU, Mannuthy, Kerala
17.	Murrah breed	SVVU, Anthergaon, Andhra Pradesh
18.	Murrah breed	ICAR Research Complex, Patna, Bihar

Network Project on Sheep Improvement

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar, Rajasthan
Cooperating Centres		
1.	Deccani breed Farm Unit for Mutton and Wool	MPKV, Rahuri, Maharashtra
2.	Nellore breed for Mutton	SVVU, Palamner, Andhra Pradesh
3.	Magra breed for Carpet wool	RAU, Bikaner, Rajasthan
4.	Madras Red for Mutton	TNVASU, Chennai, Tamilnadu
5.	Ganjam breed for Mutton	OUAT, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
6.	Marwari Farm based Unit	ARC of CSWRI, Bikaner, Rajasthan
7.	Chokla Farm based Unit	CSWRI, Avikanagar
New initiative in XI Plan		
1.	Deccani Field Unit	MPKV, Rahuri, Maharashtra
2.	Patanwadi	SAU, Sardarkrushinagar, Gujarat

5. Network Project on Adaptation and facilitation of livestock to impending climatic changes through shelter management ((upto 31 December, 2012)

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	NDRI, Kamal, Haryana
Cooperating Centres		
1.		NDRI, Karnal, Haryana
2.		IVRI, Izatnagar, Uttar Pradesh
3.		CSWRI, Avikanagar, Rajasthan
4.		CIRG, Makhdoom, Uttar Pradesh
5.		NRC on Pig, Guwahati, Assam
6.		TANVASU, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
7.		WBUAFS, Kolkatta, West Bengal
8.		CSKHPKV, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh
9.		MAFSU, Nagpur, Maharashtra

2. **Network Programme on Haemorrhagic septicaemia (HS)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar
Cooperating Centres		
1.		AAU, Anand, Gujrat
2.		OUAT, Bhubneswar, Odisha
3.		TANUVAS, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
4.		KAU, Thrissur
5.		AAU, Assam
6.		GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab
7.		CSKHPKU, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh

3. **Network Programme on Bluetongue (BT)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar
Cooperating Centres		
1.		COVS, SVVU, Hyderabad
2.		MPPCVVV, Jabalpur, MP
3.		TANUVAS, Chennai, Tamilnadu

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
4.		SDAU, S.K. Nagar, Gujarat
5.		CSWRI, Awikanagar, Rajasthan
6.		IVRI, Mukteswar, Nainital, Uttrakhand
7.		LLRUV&AS, Hisar, Harayana
8.		MAFSU, Parbhani, Maharastra
9.		IAH&VB, Bengaluru, Karnataka
10.		WBUAFS, Kolkata, West Bengal

4. **Network Programme on Gastrointestinal Parasitism (GIP)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	IVRI, Izatnagar, Bareilly, UP
	Cooperating Centres	
1.		GBPUA&T, Pantnagar, Bareilly, Uttarakhand
2.		WBUA&FS, Kolkata, West Bengal
3.		TANUVAS, Chennai, Tamilnadu
4.		JNKVU, Jabalpur, MP
5.		CSWRI, Avikanagar, Rajasthan
6.		ICAR Research Complex, Barapani, Meghalaya
7.		ICAR Research Complex, Gangtok, Sikkim

5. **Network Project on R&D Support for Process Up-gradation of indigenous milk products for industrial applications (upto 31 December, 2012)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	NDRI, Karnal
	Cooperating Centres	
1.		NDRI, Karnal, Haryana
2.		SRS of NDRI, Bengaluru, Kaarnataka
3.		AAU, Anand, Gujarat
4.		WBUAFS, Mohanpur, West Bengal
	New initiative in XI Plan	
1.		BHU, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

1. **All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Cattle**

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
1.	Coordinating Unit	Project Directorate on Cattle, Meerut, UP
	Cooperating Units	
2.		Project Directorate on cattle, Meerut, UP
3.	Frieswal Bull Rearing Unit	Military Dairy Farm, Meerut, UP
4.	Frieswal DRUs	Military Dairy Farm, Meerut, UP
5.	Ongole GP Unit	SVVU, Lam, Guntur, AP
6.	Ongole DRUs	SVVU, Lam, Guntur, AP
7.	Field Progeny Testing Unit	BAIF, Uruli-kanchan, Maharashtra
8.	Field Progeny Testing Unit	KAU, Mannuthy, Kerala
9.	Field Progeny Testing Unit	GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab
	New initiative in XI Plan	
1.	Sahiwal GP unit	NDRI Karnal, Haryana
2.	Sahiwal DRUs	NDRI Karnal, Haryana
3.		GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab
4.		GBPUAT, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
5.		Bhiwani Gaushala, Bhiwani (Haryana)
6.		Sahiwal Cattle Breeding Farm Chakgajria, Lucknow, UP
7.		GLF Hisar, Haryana
8.	Gir GP Unit	JAU, Junagarh, Gujarat
9.	Gir DR Unit	JAU, Junagarh, Gujarat
10.	Kankrej GP Unit	SAU, Sardarkrushinagar, Gujarat
11.	Kankrej DR Unit	SAU, Sardarkrushinagar, Gujarat
12.	FPT Unit	GBPUAT, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
13.	FPT Unit	ICAR NEH Region, Sikkim

2. **AICRP on Goat Improvement**

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
1.	Coordinating Unit	CIRG, Makhdoom, UP
	Cooperating Units	
2.	Jamunapari Farm Unit	CIRG, Makhdoom, UP
3.	Barbari Farm Unit	CIRG, Makhdoom, UP

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
4.	Sirohi Farm Unit	CSWRI, Avikanagar, Rajasthan
5.	Changthangi Field Unit	DRDO, Leh, J&K
6.	Marwari Field Unit	RAU, Bikaner, Rajasthan
7.	Black Bengal Field Unit	WBUAFS, Kolkata, West Bengal
8.	Gengam Field Unit	OUAT, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
9.	Sangmneri Field Unit	MPKV, Rahuri, Maharashtra
10.	Surti Field Unit	NAU, Navasari, Gujarat
11.	Malabari Field Unit	KAU, Trichur, Kerala
14.	Sirohi Field Unit	MPUAT, Udaipur, Rajasthan
New initiative in XI Plan		
1.	Black Bengal Field Unit	BAU, Ranchi, Jharkhand
2.	Osmanabadi Field Unit	NARI, Phaltan, Maharashtra
3.	Assam Hill Field Unit	AAU, Guwahati, Assam
4.	Gaddi Field Unit	HPKV, Palampur, HP

3. AICRP on Pigs

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	NRC on Pig, Rani, Guwahati
Cooperating Centres		
1.		IVRI, Izatnagar, Uttar Pradesh
2.		ICAR Research Complex, Goa
3.		BAU, Ranchi, Jharkhand
4.		AAU, Khanapara, Assam
5.		TNVASU, Kattupakkam, Tamil Nadu
6.		KAU, Mannuthy, Kerala -
7.		SVVU, Tirupathi, Andhra Pradesh
8.		MPPCVVV, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
New initiative in XI Plan		
1.		Central Agricultural University, Mizoram
2.		Nagaland University, Medziphema, Nagaland

4. AICRP on Poultry Breeding

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	Project Directorate on Poultry, Hyderabad
	Cooperating Centres	
1.	Poultry for Egg	SVVU, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
2.	Poultry for Egg	AAU, Anand, Gujarat
3.	Poultry for Egg	KAU, Mannuthy, Kerala
4.	Poultry for Egg	CARI, Izatnagar, UP
5.	Poultry for Meat	KAVFSU, Bidar, Karnataka
6.	Poultry for Meat	GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab
7.	Poultry for Meat	OUAT, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
8.		MPPCVVV, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
9.	Rural poultry production	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Agartala, Tripura
	New initiative in XI Plan	
1.		AAU, Guwahati, Assam
2.		HPKV, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh
3.		BAU, Ranchi, Jharkhand
4.		MPUAT, Udaipur, Rajasthan

5. AICRP on Improvement of Feed Resources and Nutrient Utilization in Raising Animal Production

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	NIANP, Bengaluru
	Cooperating Centres	
1.		TNVASU, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
2.		WBUAFS, Kolkata, West Bengal
3.		MPPCVVV, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
4.		KAU, Thrissur, Kerala
5.		MAFSU, Nagpur, Maharashtra
6.		SVVU, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
7.		AAU, Anand, Gujarat
8.		GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab
9.		GBPUAT, Pantnagar, Uttar Pradesh
10.		HPKV, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
11.		RAU, Patna, Bihar
12.		AAU, Khanapara, Assam
13.		OUAT, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
14.		NIANP, Bengaluru, Karnataka
15.		ORB, Hisar, Haryana
16.		CSWRI, Avikanagar, Rajasthan
17.		BAIF, Pune, Maharashtra
18.		NRC on Camel, Bikaner, Rajasthan
19.		IGFRI, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh
20.		CIRG, Makhdoom, Uttar Pradesh
21.		IVRI, Izatnagar, Uttar Pradesh
22.		NRC on Yak, Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh

6. AICRP on Animal Disease Monitoring and Surveillance (ADMAS)

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	PDADMAS, Bengaluru
	Cooperating Centres	
1.		Disease Investigation Section, VBRI, Hyderabad, AP
2.		Disease Investigation Section, Aundh, Pune, Maharashtra
3.		FMD Typing Scheme, Polytechnic Hospital Building, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
4.		Disease Investigation Section, Vety Hospital Campus, Bhopal, MP
5.		IAH&VB, Belgachia Road, Kolkata, WB
6.		AH Deptt, Gowkadal, Srinagar, J&K
7.		Institute of Animal Health, Kanke, Ranchi, Jharkhand
8.		DIO, Palode, Thirananthapuram, Kerala
9.		Animal Disease Research Instt, Phulnakhara, Cuttack, Odisha
10.		State Disease Diagnostic Centre, New Colony, Jaipur, Rajasthan
11.		Deptt. of Vety & AH, Imphal, Manipur
12.		IAH&VB, Hebbal, Bengaluru, Karnataka
13.		ICAR Res Complex, Barapani, Meghalaya

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
14.		College of Vety Sc, GADVSAU, Ludhiana, Punjab
15		College of Vety Sc, Khanapara, Guwahati, Assam

7. AICRP on Foot and Mouth Disease

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	PDFMD, Mukteshwar, Uttarakhand
	Cooperating Centres	
1.		Deptt.of Animal Husbandry and Vety Services, Lucknow, UP
2.		IAH&VB, Hebbal, Bengaluru, Karnataka
3.		PDDU Univ of Vety Sc & AH, Mathura, UP
4.		CCSLLRUV&AS, Haryana, Hisar
5.		AAU, Guwahati, Assam
6.		DIVB&RI, Hyderabad, AP
7.		IAH&VB, Kolkata, WB
8.		Dte of AH & Disease Investigation Section, Pune, Maharashtra
9.		IVPM, Ranipet, Tamilnadu
10.		SDDGDAH, Jaipur, Rajasthan
11.		AHI, Jalandhar, Punjab
12.		DV&AHS, Imphal, Manipur
13.		DVM, Bihar Vety College, Patna, Bihar
14.		DAH, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
15.		DAHMSV, Aizawl, Mizoram
16.		DAH, Shimla, HP
17.		DV&AH, Kohima, Nagaland
18.		Chief Disease Investigation Office, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
19.		IRDD, DIC, Agartala, Tripura
20.		State Disease Investigation Laboratory, Vety Hospital Campus, Bhopal
21.		DAH&VS, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh
22.		Deptt. of AH, Jammu, J&K
23.		ADRI, Cuttack, Odisha

1. Outreach programme on Methane Emission

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	NIANP, Bengaluru
Cooperating Centres		
1.		TNVASU, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
2.		NIANP, Bengaluru, Karnataka
3.		CIRG, Makhdoom, Uttar Pradesh
4.		GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab
5.		AAU, Anand, Gujarat
6.		CSWRI, Avikanagar, Rajasthan
7.		MAFSU, Akola, Maharashtra
8.		RVC, Ranchi, Jharkhand

2. Outreach Programme on Monitoring of Drug Residues and Environmental Pollutants

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (UP)
Cooperating Centres		
1.		College of Veterinary Science MAFSU, Mumbai, Maharashtra
2.		College of Veterinary Science TNUVAS, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
3.		College of Veterinary Science WBFAUS Kolkata, West Bengal
4.		College of Veterinary Science, S.K. Nagar, Gujarat
5.		College of Vety Sciences, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
6.		College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram, AP
7.		College of Veterinary Science, Ranchi, Jharkhand
8.		College of Veterinary Science, Assam
9.		College of Veterinary Science, Jabalpur, M.P.
10.		College of Veterinary Science, Patna, Bihar
11.		NRC Yak, Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh
12.		NDRI, Karnal, Haryana
13.		NIANP, Bengaluru, Karnataka

3. Outreach Programme on Ethno Veterinary Medicinec

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izatnagar (UP)
	Cooperating Centres	
1.		College of Veterinary Science SKUAT, J&K
2.		GBPUAT, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
3.		TANUVAS, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
4.		AAU, Anand, Gujarat
5.		AAU, Guwahati, Assam
6.		College of Veterinary Science Durg, Chattisgarh
7.		College of Veterinary Science, Palampur, HP
8.		College of Veterinary Science, Thrissur, Kerala
9.		College of Veterinary Science, Jabalpur, MP
10.		College of Veterinary Science, Mathura, UP
11.		College of Veterinary Science, Aizawal, Mizoram

4. Outreach programme on Zoonotic Diseases

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (UP)
	Cooperating Centres	
1.		College of Vety Sciences, Mumbai, Maharashtra
2.		College of Vety Sciences, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
3.		College of Vety Sciences, Chennai, TN
4.		PDADMAS, Bengaluru, Karnataka
5.		College of Vety Sciences, Mathura, UP
6.		College of Vety Sciences, Nagpur, Maharashtra
7.		CIRG, Makhdoom, UP
8.		Central JALMA Institute of Leprosy for other Mycobacterial Diseases, Agra, UP
9.		College of Vety Sciences, Thrissur, Kerala
10.		College of Vety Sciences, Kolkatta, WB

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
11.		College of Vety Sciences, Bengaluru, Karnataka
12.		HSADL, IVRI Campus, Bhopal, MP

1. Sheep Seed Project

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	CSWRI, Avikanagar
Cooperating Centres		
1.	Mandya breed	KVAFSU, Bidar, Karnataka
2.	Chottanagpuri breed	BAU, Ranchi, Jharkhand
3.	Sonadi breed	MPUAT, Udaipur, Rajasthan
4.	Mecheri Breed	TNVASU, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

2. Poultry Seed Project

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	PDP, Hyderabad
Cooperating Centres		
1.		Regional centre of ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region Imphal, Manipur
2.		Regional centre of ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Gangtok, Sikkim
3.		Regional centre of ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Jharnapani, Nagaland
4.		RAU Vety College, Patna, Bihar
5.		IGKW, Raipur, Chattisgarh
6.		WBUAFS, Kolkata, West Bengal

3. Mega Seed Project on Pig

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	NRC on Pig, Rani, Guwahati
Cooperating Centres		
1.		BAU, Ranchi, Jharkhand
2.		AAU, Khanapra, Assam
3.		Selesih Pig Farm, State Vety Deptt, Govt. of Mizoram
4.		ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Nagaland

Statement-II

The following thrust areas have been identified for the XII Plan:

Animal production, processing and value addition

- Genetic improvement and conservation of indigenous cattle and buffaloes for higher milk production
- Establishment of open nucleus herds for important indigenous milch cattle breeds in their native tracts
- Genomics and marker assisted selection in cattle and buffaloes
- Mechanization of equipments for indigenous dairy products for small scale sector
- Development of climate resilient housing and shelters for improved dairy production
- Improving buffalo productivity by assisted reproductive and biotechnology tools
- Specific dairy products (functional/nutraceutical/value added)

Meat production, processing and value addition

- Buffalo broiler rearing for meat
- Intensive fat lamb production
- Intensive goat rearing for meat
- Intensive and backyard pig production for pork
- Broiler rabbit for meat

Poultry production for eggs and meat

- Village poultry
- Emu farming
- Duck farming
- Quail farming
- Turkey farming

Diagnostics

- Recombinant antigen based pen-side diagnostics
- PCR based diagnostics for screening breeding bulls against the transmitted diseases
- Nano-biosensors for real time, accurate and rapid diagnosis

- Nanotechnology for animal production and health
- New generation diagnostics using synthetic peptides and PNA
- DIVA compatible diagnostics for PPR, brucellosis and classical swine fever
- Development and validation of diagnostics for detection of adulterants in meat and milk products

Vaccines

- Development of new adjuvants to improve the efficacy and immunity of currently available vaccines for FMD
- Development of thermostable cost effective combo vaccines containing two or more immunogens
- Marker vaccines with DIVA approach

Disease monitoring and surveillance

- Epidemiology and landscape genetics of infectious diseases.
- Disease forecasting models
- Economic impact analysis in relation to disease control strategies

New Network Programmes

- Brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis and leptospirosis
- Neonatal mortality
- Emerging infectious diseases and zoonosis
- Clinical nutrition for management of important diseases of livestock and poultry
- Nutritional interventions for control of infertility and reproductive disorders in bovines
- Veterinary Diagnostic imaging

Platform

- Buffalo Genomics
- Diagnostics & vaccines
- Value addition

Mission

- Pig

- Goat
 - Village poultry
 - Fodder
 - Camel
- New Schemes**
- Directorate on Companion Animal Research.

Statement-III

Details of National Level Institutes involved in propagation of animal husbandry

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
Deemed Universities		
1.	National Dairy Research Institute	Karnal, Haryana
2.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	Izatnagar, Bareilly, UP
National Institute		
3.	Central Institute for Research on Goat	Makhdoom, Mathura, UP
4.	Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes	Hisar, Haryana
5.	National Institute for Animal Nutrition and Physiology	Bengaluru, Karnataka
6.	Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute	Avikanagar, Rajasthan
7.	Central Avian Research Institute	Izatnagar, Bareilly, UP
Bureau		
8.	National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources	Karnal, Haryana
National Research Centres		
9.	National Research centre on Pig	Rani, Guwahati
10.	National Research centre on Yak	Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh
11.	National Research centre on Mithun	Jharnapani, Nagaland
12.	National Research centre on Camel	Bikaner, Rajasthan
13.	National Research centre on Meat	Uppal, Hyderabad, AP
14.	National Research centre on Equines and Vety Type Culture	Hisar, Haryana
Project Directorates		
15.	Project Directorate on Poultry	Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, AP
16.	Project Directorate on Cattle	Meerut, UP
17.	Project Directorate on Foot and Mouth Disease	Mukteshwar, Uttarakhand
18.	Project Directorate on Animal Disease Monitoring and Surveillance	Hebbal, Bengaluru, Karnataka

Allotment of Land

2317. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of licenses issued to the ex-situ, pre-78 forest encroachers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands along with the area of land to be allotted and the number of families who were not physically given land as it is not free from encumbrance even after 10 years;

(b) the reasons therefor and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government and the Andaman and Nicobar Administration in this regard;

(c) the time by which occupancy right is likely to be given to those families;

(d) whether the Island Development Authority has conducted any meeting to allot one acre land along with financial package; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The details of licenses issued to the ex-situ pre 78 encroachers are:

Name of District	No of persons	Area in Hectare
South Andaman	15	15.00
North & Middle Andaman	495	495.00
	510	510.00

A total of 473 (15 in respect of South Andaman & 458 in respect of North & Middle Andaman) were not physically handed over.

(b) Due to local resistance by in-situ and post 78-encroachers physical possession was not taken over.

(c) Time line has not been fixed.

(d) to (e) The Island Development Authority in its meeting held on 27-12-1986 had considered regularization of encroachment up to one hectare land per family. All encroachment in forest areas up to 31-12-1978 shall be regularized, up to one hectare per family excluding the encroachments falling in the middle of forest areas. The Forest Department has identified the ex-situ pre-78 forest encroachers for relocation.

[Translation]

Depression among CRPF Personnel

2318. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding personnel of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) suffering from depression and hypertension;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations/ suggestions made in the said study along with the major reasons identified for this tendency in CRPF jawans; and

(c) the effective steps being taken by the Government to address such problems among CRPF jawans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No specific study on depression/hypertension has been conducted in CRPF. However, "An Epidemiological Study to assess the Psychiatric Morbidity in CRPF personnel" has been conducted with effect from 2008 to 2011 by Psychiatrists of CRPF and Dr. Rajesh Sagar, Additional Professor, Department of Psychiatric, All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), New Delhi. Besides, a study/investigation was got conducted through Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) into the factors causing stress in Central Reserve Police Force and to suggest the remedial measures for the same. The team, in its report submitted in June, 2004, made recommendations which were broadly classified under three heads, viz organizational (37 recommendations), Individual (8 recommendations) and Governmental (recommendations). Government has already considered these recommendations to address the stress related problems. In addition a study on occupational stress in CRPF & BSF was also conducted by Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.

The major reasons behind the depression/stress in most of the cases were found to be generally the personal and domestic problems like marital discords, personal enmity, mental illness, etc. In few cases the same could be owing to the work related stress. Based on the reasons behind the depression/stress among the personnel identified in these study reports, the main recommendations/suggestions are as follows:

- (i) Spreading awareness about handling the psychological and psychiatric problems among the personnel.
- (ii) Mental health promotion by Yoga, Meditation, Recreational activities and Stress management sessions.
- (iii) Liberally granting leave to the personnel during the time of need, especially the family needs.
- (iv) Posting in static institutions for some years during their service career.
- (v) Transparency in transfer policy.
- (vi) Ensuring proper medical facilities for the Force personnel at sub-unit level.
- (vii) Liberal permission for withdrawing money from General Provident Fund to address financial difficulties of the force personnel.
- (viii) Regular interaction between command level and the jawans.
- (ix) An effective Grievance Redressal Mechanism.

(c) Following measures have been taken by the Government to minimize such cases, including easing of job related stress and improve the working conditions, behaviour of senior officers and mental health of the personnel of CRPF:

- (i) Implementing a transparent, rational and fair leave policy;
- (ii) Grant of leave to the Force personnel to attend to their urgent domestic problems/issues/needs;
- (iii) Regular interaction, both formal and informal, among Commanders, officers and troops to find out and address their problems;
- (iv) Revamping of grievances redressal machinery;
- (v) Regulating duty hours to ensure adequate rest and relief;
- (vi) Improving living conditions through provision of basic amenities/facilities for troops and their families;
- (vii) Motivating the Forces through increased risk, hardship and other allowances;
- (viii) Provision of STD telephone facilities to the troops to facilities being in touch with their family members and to reduce tension in the remote locations;

- (ix) Better medical facilities for troops and their families including introduction of Composite Hospitals with specialized facilities;
- (x) Organising talks by doctors and other specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns;
- (xi) Yoga and meditation classes for better stress management;
- (xii) Recreational and sports facilities and provision of team games and sports etc.;
- (xiii) Providing welfare measures like Central Police canteen facility to the troops and their families, scholarships to their wards, etc.;
- (xiv) Giving status of ex-CAPF personnel to the retired personnel of CAPF, which is expected to boost the morale of the existing CAPFs personnel and also expected to provide better identity, community recognition and thus higher esteem and pride in the society to the Ex-CAPF personnel.

Corpus Fund for Memorials

2319. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works started/carried out regarding the revival of memorials in the country since the setting up of a national corpus fund in the country; and

(b) the amount of funds sanctioned/allocated and utilised for the purpose, State/UT-wise and memorial-wise, so far?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Price of EGGs

2320. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to check the rising price of eggs to boost its sale and consumption;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to control the price of eggs?

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) There are no direct intervention of Government in controlling the price of eggs to boost its sale and consumption. However, indirectly, to bring down the cost of feed ingredient inputs in egg production. Government of India has brought the standard rates of import duty to nil in case of import of de-oiled soya extract, groundnut oil cake/oil cake meal, sunflower oil cake/oil cake meal, canola oil meal/oil cake meal, mustard oil cake/oil cake meal and maize bran. As per available information, cost of feed ingredients like soyabean and maize have come down during the last six months.

Air-connectivity to Lakshadweep

2321. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the air-connectivity to the Union Territory of Lakshadweep has been withdrawn;

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

(c) the alternative arrangements made to meet any emergent eventuality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The air services between Kochi-Agatti-Kochi sector was withdrawn by Alliance Air w.e.f. 12/01/2013. Now, they have resumed their Kochi-Agatti-Kochi sector operation from 02/03/2013.

Status of BSR Bill

2322. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Broadcasting Services Regulation (BSR) Bill being formulated to regulate broadcasting services like TV channels and FM radio and the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(b) whether the Government proposes to issue any guidelines for regulating the broadcasting content and frequency of FM radio at present;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these guidelines are likely to be issued;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the representatives of the News Broadcasting Foundation and the Broadcast Editors Association and other stakeholders have expressed their apprehension about the new uplinking and downlinking norms being framed by the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the basis for such apprehension from the broadcasters and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (d) The Ministry had formulated a draft Broadcasting Service Regulation Bill for ensuring orderly growth of Broadcasting Services in 2007. The Ministry had constituted a Task Force in the Ministry in 2009 to evolve a consensus amongst stakeholders on the issue. However, there were a spectrum of views and opinions which emerged during the consultation process. Meanwhile, the News Broadcasters Association (NBA) and Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) have set up self regulatory mechanisms for regulating News and general entertainment channels through the News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) and Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) respectively. The Broadcasters are required to comply with Programme Code and Advertising Code enshrined under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. The Ministry is exercising statutory powers conferred by the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 with regard to violation of content. As regards FM, the permission holder shall require to follow the same Programme and Advertisement Code as followed by All India Radio as amended from time to time.

(e) and (f) The Ministry has received a report from the Broadcasting Contents Complaint Council (BCCC), the self regulatory body under Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) on clauses 8.2 and 10.2 of Policy Guidelines for Uplinking of Television channels from India (Copy of relevant clauses 8.2 & 10.2 are enclosed as Statement. Among other things, BCCC has made following suggestions:

- Nature of violations should be graded from mild to severe.
- Sanctions imposed should be in the nature of fines and directions for correction.
- Sanctions under clause 8.2 and clause 10.2 that attract the consequences of these provisions should

be imposed only in cases of repeated and extremely severe violations.

- Suspension and revocation of licenses must be resorted to in exceptional circumstances.
- While passing the relevant order of sanction, the deciding authority should have effective consultation with the self regulatory bodies.
- An independent Adjudicatory Body should be formulated to adjudicate on violations.
- The decision of the Adjudicatory Body should be in consultation with the self-regulatory bodies namely, BCCC, News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) and Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) to determine the degree and extent of violation by the broadcaster.

Further it has been suggested that their recommendations in the said report should also be extended to "Policy Guidelines for Downlinking of Television channels in India".

The report is under examination in the Ministry.

Statement

Extract from Policy Guidelines for Uplinking of Television Channels from India issued on 05.12.2011.

8. Offences and Penalties

- 8.1 In the event of a channel/teleport/SNG/DSNG found to have been/being used for transmitting/uplinking any objectionable i unauthorized content, messages, or communication inconsistent with public interest or national security or failing to comply with the directions as per para 5.9 above, the permission granted shall be revoked and the company shall be disqualified to hold any such permission for a period of five years, apart from liability for punishment under other applicable laws.
- 8.2 Subject to the provisions contained in para 8.1 of these guidelines, in the event of a permission holder violating any of the terms and conditions of permission, or any other provisions of the guidelines, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting shall have the right to impose the following penalties:

8.2.1 In the event of first violation, suspension of the permission of the company and

prohibition of broadcast/ transmission up to a period of 30 days.

- 8.2.2 In the event of second violation, suspension of the permission of the company and prohibition of broadcast up to a period of 90 days.
- 8.2.3 In the event of third violation, revocation of the permission of the company and prohibition of broadcast up to the remaining period of permission.
- 8.2.4 In the event of failure of the permission holder to comply with the penalties imposed within the prescribed time, revocation of permission and prohibition of broadcast for the remaining period of the permission and disqualification to hold any fresh permission in future for a period of five years.

8.3 In the event of suspension of permission as mention in Para 5.9 or 8.2 above, the permission holder shall continue to discharge its obligations under the Grant of Permission Agreement including the payment of fee.

8.4 In the event of revocation of permission, the fees shall be forfeited.

8.5 All the penalties mentioned above shall be imposed only after giving a written notice to the permission holder.

9. Procedure for Obtaining Permission

9.1 The applicant company can apply to the Secretary, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, in triplicate, in the prescribed format "Form 1" along with all requisite documents including a demand draft for an amount equal to processing fee wherever prescribed, payable at par at New Delhi, in favour of the Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

9.2 On the basis of information furnished in the application form, if the applicant is found eligible, its application will be sent for security clearance to the Ministry of Home Affairs and for clearance of satellite use to the Department of Space (wherever required).

9.3 As soon as these clearances are received, the applicant would be asked to furnish a demand draft

for an amount equal to the permission fee and Performance Bank Guarantee as applicable, payable at New Delhi, in favour of Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi. Further, the applicant company in respect of Para 1, 2 or 3 above would be required to sign an agreement titled as "Grant of Permission Agreement", in the format "Form 2", which is being prescribed separately.

9.4 Thereafter, the Company would be issued a formal permission to enable it to obtain requisite license/clearances from the WPC Wing, Ministry of Communications & IT or approach a teleports service provider in case of TV channels/uplinking by a Indian news agency.

9.5 The applicant will pay the licence fee and royalty, as prescribed by WPC Wing from time to time, annually, for the total amount of spectrum assigned to Hub/Teleport station, as per norms & rules of the WPC Wing. Besides, the Hub/Teleport station owner will inform WPC Wing the full technical and operations details of TV channels proposed to be uplinked through his/her Hub/Teleport in prescribed format. (This clause is applicable for teleports/uplinking by a Indian News Agency.)

10. **Renewal of Existing Permissions**

10.1 The existing permission holders as on the date of issuance of the amended Guidelines on 05.12.2011 will continue to be governed by the terms and conditions of permission as they existed prior to the issuance of amendments on 05.12.2011 till the expiry of such permission.

10.2 Renewal of permission will be considered for a period of 10 years at a time, subject to the condition that the channel should not have been found guilty of violating the terms and conditions of permission including violations of the programme and advertisement code on five occasions or more. What would constitute a violation would be determined in consultation with the established self-regulating mechanisms.

10.3 The renewal will also be subject to the permission holder's acceptance of all of the terms and conditions of permission as the Government may prescribe by way of policy pronouncements from time to time.

10.4 At the time of considering the renewal of permission of the existing permission holders, the eligibility criteria of net worth of the company and experience of the top management will not apply. However, other terms and conditions would be applicable as per modified terms and conditions of the permission.

Cash Flow for FCI

2323. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

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

(a) whether there was any delay in payment of Minimum Support Price to farmers during the year 2012-13;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the cash credit facilities available to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) have been inadequate to meet the purchasing demands for the last three years;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to reduce the financial stress on the Food Corporation of India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken to ease the credit flow situation for FCI?

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

(c) Yes, Madam. Cash credit facility available to Food Corporation of India (FCI) was inadequate to meet the Working Capital requirement during the last three years. Due to inadequate Cash Credit Limit, FCI had to borrow funds from the banking sector by availing Short Term Loans from time to time.

(d) and (e) To reduce the financial stress on FCI, the Government agreed to enhance the Government Guarantee which enabled FCI to avail higher cash credit limit from the SBI. In addition to enhancement in the Government Guarantee, the FCI has been given approval for issue of Bonds of Rs. 5000 crore during the financial year 2012-13 to meet long term funds requirement. A provision of Rs. 10000 crore is also made in the Union Budget for granting Ways and Means Advance to FCI during the financial year 2013-14.

Procurement of Poor Quality Foodgrains

2324. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

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

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has allegedly been procuring poor quality foodgrains during the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of cases detected and quantum of poor quality foodgrains procured thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether any raids were conducted by CBI and other agencies against the officials of FCI during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps including action taken against the errant officials in this regard along with the current status of the cases/enquiries against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Food Corporation of India (FCI) procures foodgrains of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) which meets the laid down Uniform Specifications. However, at the time of conducting checks by Senior Officers, some of the accepted rice stocks have been detected as Beyond Rejection Limits (BRL) of Uniform Specifications. Such rice stocks have been got replaced from the concerned rice millers.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Raids were conducted by CBI and other agencies against officials of FCI in various States. The details thereof along with action taken against officials by FCI and current status of cases are given in the enclosed Statement.

Emphasis is being laid on preventive vigilance as compared to punitive so that the irregularities are discouraged at initial level. A few initiatives taken are as under:-

1. Ensuring Fairness and Transparency in food grain procurement functions by introduction of pictorial depiction of refractions and bringing them in Public Domain.
2. Preventive measures against misappropriation / pilferage of food grain stocks taken by effective implementation of periodic Physical Verification (PV) of stock.

3. Ensuring Fairness and Transparency in Sales of Food Grain in Stock etc.
4. Ensuring Scientific Management of foodgrain stocks at Depots and Book Keeping and penalizing the defaulters.
5. Emphasising on Order and Fairness in Labour Related Matters and procurement services.
6. Regular and surprise checks of field activities are undertaken by staff from Regional, Zonal, and Headquarters offices.
7. Officials in Doubtful Integrity List are not posted in sensitive seats.
8. Officials deployed in sensitive seats are rotated after a prescribed period of tenure.
9. The list of sensitive districts has been comprehensively reviewed and revised recently.
10. E-procurement has been successfully implemented in one Region and is now being extended across FCI in a phased manner.
11. E-payment has been introduced on a comprehensive scale.

Punitive Vigilance Measures

As far as punitive vigilance is concerned, following measures are being taken to check corruption/irregularities/fraud in FCI:

1. Emphasis on investigation of complaints in time bound manner.
2. Issue of charge sheets in prima facie established cases after preliminary inquiry.
3. Finalization of departmental proceedings (major/minor) within the prescribed time limits as far as possible and imposition of appropriate penalties.
4. Review of pending complaints and disciplinary proceedings at the level of lower disciplinary authorities.
5. Exemplary punishment in cases involving conspiracy or misconduct by individual officers as a strategy to sabotage the system, in appropriate cases.
6. Reference to CBI/local police of cases where besides departmental action, criminal misconduct/nexus with outside parties is suspected.

Statement

Region	Details of raids conducted by CBI/other agencies along with current status and action taken
1. Uttar Pradesh	<p>(i) During the year 2011, CBI constituted 9 team of 8 members headed by Shri Rajeev Kumar, DSP, CBI, which raided FSD Prashakhera under FCI District Bareilly on 11.02.2011 and drew 15 samples of rice stocks. The analysis report of said samples is still awaited from the CBI. Since no report from CBI has been received, FCI has taken a corrective step by constituting a team of 4 members to ascertain the quality of food grains of the rice stock from which CBI took the samples. Samples from the same stock were drawn by the committee and all the samples were found within GOI specification.</p> <p>(ii) CBI raid was also conducted in FSD Roza, Shahjahanpur, on 11.2.11, the analysis report of said samples is still awaited from the CBI.</p> <p>(iii) In KMS 2009-10, a joint surprise check team comprising of CBI Officers and FCI officers visited FCI, SWC, Ramkot on 21.4.10 and drew 16 samples of 16 lots and sent to RO Lab for analysis. Out of 16 lots only one sample was found BRL (3.2% Damage against permissible limit of 3%). Chargesheet to the delinquent was issued and penalty has been imposed.</p>
2. Punjab	<p>(i) CBI alongwith FCI jointly collected rice samples at Malerkotla centre of District Sangrur during July, 2010 from rice stocks pertaining to crop year 2009-10. A total of 30 samples were drawn at Malerkotla centre (Sangrur District), and they were found exceeding the prescribed limit in respect of Foreign Matter marginally and 27 samples out of 30 were found to be infested due to presence of insects. Thus, CBI recommended for departmental action. Disciplinary action has been taken by FCI against three delinquent officers/officials and penalties have been imposed:</p> <p>(ii) On the direction of Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana Court, CBI alongwith FCI jointly took 362 samples at Rampuraphul & Bhuchchu centres of District Bathinda. Out of which, 357 samples were found within specification and 5 samples were found very marginally BRL. Reports from CBI is awaited. However, status report has been filed by CBI in the Punjab & Haryana High Court.</p>
3. Haryana	Officers of CBI, ACB Chandigarh and officers of FCI Vigilance Division Panchkula and Medical Officer of Health Deptt. Kurukshetra obtained the samples of FCI stocks dispatched from Hired godowns of HAIC. Samples were sent to CFL Mysore for analysis and were found within specifications. No case has been registered by CBI.
4. Maharashtra	BRL stock detected during joint inspection of procured stock by CBI & FCI. As directed by CBI for initiating D.E.P., action taken under Regulation 60 against three officers & case disposed off by Competent Authority by imposing penalty.
5. Chhattisgarh	During 2011, CBI conducted a raid in FSD Mandir Hasaud of FCI District Raipur and collected 67 samples out of which 46 samples were found beyond specification limits. Case was remitted back to FCI for departmental disciplinary action and FCI has proceeded against 10 officers/officials and penalties have been imposed. Eight (8) rice millers have been blacklisted.

Exploration of Coal Blocks

2325. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has an ambitious programme for exploration of 42 coal blocks identified for offer through competitive bidding during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Environment and Forests to change its existing guidelines for exploration with enhance density of boreholes as majority of these coal blocks fall under the forest areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Ministry of Environment and Forests thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) A programme for exploration of 37 coal blocks included in the total 42 blocks has been drawn for exploration during the 12th Five Year Plan. The names of these blocks are as under:

Sl. No.	Block
1	2
1.	Mahajanbari
2.	Chandrabila
3.	Gandh- Bahera-Ujhaini
4.	Domra-Panagarh
5.	Saidu South
6.	Saidu North
7.	Jilga-Barapalli
8.	Barjora South
9.	Bishtupur
10.	Pachwara South
11.	Tamla North
12.	Kalyanpur-Badalpara
13.	Kundanali Laburi
14.	Tentuloi

1	2
15.	Sarapali Nuapara
16.	Dharma
17.	Duni
18.	Surajnagar
19.	Kabirtirtha
20.	Badam Dip Side
21.	Tambia
22.	Patasi
23.	Bicharpur East
24.	Dahegaon Dhapevada
25.	Dhau North
26.	Kalambi-Kalmeshwar
27.	Bicharpur North
28.	Shahdol
29.	Karkoma
30.	Mohan
31.	Meguli
32.	Sursa
33.	Brahamani
34.	Banai
35.	Bhalumuda
36.	Devcha- Pachami+Devanganj-Harisinha
37.	Gawa

(c) and (d) The matter was taken up with Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) who agreed to allow exploration in 3 forest covered coal blocks namely Bijul in Singrauli Coalfields (Madhya Pradesh), Chirra North in Mand-Raigarh Coalfields (Chhattisgarh) and Baitharani East in Talcher Coalfields (Orissa) on trial basis to study the impact of such exploration on the flora and fauna on account of enhanced bore hole density.

A meeting of Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) was held in MOEF on 16.8.2012 wherein the findings of joint impact assessment of all the three blocks were presented

and FAC was briefed about the necessity of revisiting the existing guidelines. However, FAC did not consider it necessary to revisit the guidelines and decided to take expeditious decision on case to case basis for all the proposals pending for forest clearance as well as future proposals.

[Translation]

FRP on Sugarcane

2326. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) whether the States are compelled to announce the support price of sugarcane in their States as the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) declared by the Union Government is not adequate and unprofitable for the farmers;

(b) if so, whether the States are compelled to pay the sugarcane farmers from their funds as the price declared/paid by them is higher than the FRP; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Central Government determines the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane having regard to the factors mentioned in Clause 3(1) of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. The FRP so determined is based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), an expert body in the matter of agricultural costs and prices. Further, the FRP is the minimum guaranteed price below which no sugar mill can purchase sugarcane from cane farmers. However, the mills are free to pay cane price above the FRP. The FRP is fixed on all India basis and linked to recovery rate. Some State Governments announce the State Advised Price (SAP), which is generally above the FRP.

(b) and (c) Prices announced by State Governments, whether a State Advised Price or an Agreed Price are paid by the sugar mills procuring sugarcane from farmers.

[English]

High Yielding Gram Variety

2327. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures to develop high yielding gram variety in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such gram variety developed so far in the country; and

(c) the plans put in place to give thrust on high yielding gram variety?

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

(b) A total of 178 gram varieties have been developed so far, out of which 56 were developed during last ten years (Statement-I). Short duration (90-100 days maturity) varieties for new niches having climate-resilient traits for different stress situations have also been developed (Statement-II).

(c) In order to give thrust for development of high yielding gram variety, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has envisaged several plans such as targeted integration of genes and Quantitative Trait Loci (QTL) of economically important traits using conventional and modern molecular approaches, exploitation of wild relatives for identifying improved genotypes with better adaptability, crop production and crop protection strategies for realization of genetic potential even under adverse situations.

Statement-I

List of varieties of Gram released during last 10 years (2003-2012)

Year	No.	Varieties
1	2	3
2003	6	Vihar Phule (G-95311), Jawahar Gram Kabuli-1 (JKG-2337), PDG-4, Gujarat Gram-2, GNG-1292, CSJD-884 (AKASH)

1	2	3
2004	3	Haryana Kabuli chana - 2 (HK 94-134) Anuradha (WBG-39/2), PBG-5
2005	8	AADHAR (RSG-963), Asha (RSG 9450), PGC-1 (Pratap Chana-1), Arpita (RSG-895), Pusa 1103, Pusa 1105, Pusa 1088, Haryana Channa - 5 (H 96-99)
2006	10	Pusa-547 (BGM-547), Himachal Channa-2, Abha (RSG-973), Abhar (RSG - 807), Digvijay, Akash (BDNG-797), JAKI -9218, Pusa Kabuli Gram-128 (Pusa Subhra) (BG-128), Rajas (Phule G 9425-9), Pusa - 1108
2007	9	Gangaur (GNG-1581), Lam Shanaga (LbeG 7), JGK-2 (JGK-19), Jawahar Gram -226 (JG-226), GNG - 1499 (Gauri), GNG-1488 (Sangam), RSG-991 (Aparna), RSG-896 (Arpan), RSG-902 (Aruna)
2008	4	Pusa 2024, Jawahar Gram- 6 (JG-6), JG-14, GNG-1581
2009	3	Shubhra (IPCK 2002-29), BGD-103, Pant Kabuli Chana-1
2010	7	Ujjawal (IPCK2004-29), Gujarat Junagadh Gram-3 (GJG 0207), Kripa, GPF 2, RSG-974 (ABHILASHA), PKV KABULI-4, MNK-1
2011	2	Raj Vijay Kabuli gram 101 (JSC 42), Raj Vijay gram 201 (JSC 40)
2012	4	HK-4 (HK 05-169), PKV Harita (AKG 9303-12), Raj Vijay Gram 203 (RVG 203), L-555 (GLK-26155)
Total	56	

Statement-II

Gram varieties with specific traits suitable for different situations

Situations/traits	Varieties
Large seeded kabuli for domestic as well as export purpose	MNK 1, PKV (K)4, Phule G 0517, KAK 2, JGK-1, Ujjawal
Tolerance to drought/ moisture stress	RSG 44, RSG 888, S26, BGD 72, Vijay, Pusa 362, Pant G 114, CO 1, ICCV 10, Vikas, Pusa 1103
Tolerance to salinity stress	ICCV6, Karnal Chana 1
Tolerance to cold injury	PDG 4, Pusa 4444
Extra early for short season of coastal plains	JG 11, JG 16, SAKI 9516, JAKI 9218, Bihar
Tolerance to terminal heat for rice fallows of central India	JG 14
Suitable for rice fallow as an alternative to wheat crop in Indo-Gangetic Plains	KPG 59, Pant G 186, JG 16, JG 11, Udai

Cotton Production

2328. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes launched for promotion of cotton cultivation and the number of villages selected thereunder along with the criterion for selection of villages;

(b) the details of cotton produced in the country including Gujarat during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of financial, institutional and technological assistance given by the Union Government to cotton producing States during the above period;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up a Centre for Cotton Excellence in Gujarat to boost cotton production; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The Government of India, launched Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) to improve the Cotton Research, Development, Marketing and Quality of Indian Cotton.

Mini Mission - II of TMC, address promotion of cotton cultivation and is under implementation in 13 States including Gujarat. The selection of project area/villages in based broadly upon low productivity biotic/abiotic stress, pest problems etc., and is done by the State Government.

(b) The details of cotton produced in the country including Gujarat during last three years and the current year is as under:

States	Production of Cotton (Lakh Bales)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Andhra Pradesh	32.27	53.00	49.00	68.00
Gujarat	79.86	104.00	120.00	87.00
Haryana	19.26	17.50	26.50	25.28
Karnataka	8.68	12.00	12.00	11.50
Madhya Pradesh	8.55	20.00	20.00	24.00
Maharashtra	58.59	85.00	72.00	78.50
Orissa	1.47	2.50	3.25	4.00
Punjab	20.06	21.00	23.00	22.00
Rajasthan	9.03	9.00	13.35	11.00
Tamil Nadu	2.25	4.50	4.50	5.00
Others	0.05	2.00	8.40	1.72
All India	240.22	330.00	352.00	338.00*

*2nd Advance Estimates

(c) The details of fund released and assistance provided under Mini Mission-I and Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton is given below:

(Rs. in Lakh)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
MM-I	512.05	650.00	365.54	302.69 (8.3.13)
MM-II	5412.13	1823.02	1100.11	1087.13

(d) and (e) To boost cotton production in Gujarat, the Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur and All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project (AICCIP), Coimbatore of the ICAR are conducting basis, strategic,

applied research through Navasari Agricultural University and Junagarh Agricultural University. Besides, State Department of Agriculture and Krishi Vigyan Kendras are disseminating the scientific cotton production technologies in the state.

Skill Development of Women Farmers

2329. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched several schemes to facilitate the women farmers in the development of the agriculture sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose during the last two years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to impart training to the women farmers to acquaint them with the latest farm techniques in agricultural operations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to increase the participation of women farmers in the agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is not implementing any specific schemes for women farmers. However, as per the directives of Planning Commission, the States have been directed since 2007-08 onwards to ensure flow of funds to the tune of 30% for the benefit of women farmers under all beneficiary oriented Schemes. The Scheme Guidelines under which at least 30% of the beneficiaries and/or 30% of the budget is utilised for the benefit of women, include Support to States Extension Programme for Extension Reforms, Macro Management of Agriculture, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training Testing and Demonstration, Post-Harvest Technology and Management, National Mission on Micro Irrigation and National Bamboo Mission.

The Department of Rural development is implementing a programme Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojna (MKSP), which was announced in the budget of 2010-11 as a sub - component of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) to meet the specific needs of women farmers and achieve socio-economic and technical empowerment of the rural women farmers, predominantly small and marginal farmers. The primary objective of the MKSP is to empower women in agriculture by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity, as also create and sustain agriculture based livelihoods of rural women. An amount of Rs. 100 crores was allocated for MKSP projects during 2010-11 out of which Rs. 90 crores were utilized. In the financial year 2011-12, a budgetary provision of Rs. 200 crores was made out of which Rs. 75.43 crores were utilized.

(c) to (e) The Schemes of the Government of India under which training is given to the women farmers to acquaint them with the latest farm techniques in agricultural operations and the steps taken to increase participation of women farmers in the agriculture sector is placed at enclosed Statement.

Statement

Schemes of the Government of India for imparting training to farmers (including women farmers) and to increase women's participation in the agriculture sector includes:

1. Support to States Extension Programme for Extension Reforms: This Scheme is being implemented in 614 districts of 28 States and 3 UTs. The latest agricultural technologies are imparted to farmers including women farmers through exposure visits, demonstration, Kisan Melas, mobilization of farmers groups and setting up of farm schools. 30% beneficiaries have to be women farmers. In order to ensure participation of women farmers as well as beneficiaries from north eastern and hilly states, the beneficiary contribution has been reduced from 10% to 5%.
2. Under the Central Sector Schemes, Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training, Testing and Demonstrations and Post Harvest Technology & Management, training is provided to the farmers including Women Farmers through State Government and Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institutes.
3. Cooperative Education & Training and Assistance to NCDC for Development of Cooperative Programme: NCUI is running four exclusive women's development projects located at Shimoga (Karnataka), Berhampur (Orissa), Imphal (Manipur) and Bhopal (MP). Under these projects, women are organized into Self-Help Groups to help them to develop thrift habits. Women are also provided training to equip them to undertake income-generating activities with the help of their own resources or by borrowing from cooperatives and also marketing the produce in local market and by organizing fair and exhibitions.
4. National Horticulture Mission: Women are being organized into Self Help Groups and farm inputs and technological & extension support are being provided to make women self-reliant.
5. National Food Security Mission (NFSM): At least 33% of allocation of funds is to be made for small, marginal and women farmers.
6. Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality

Seeds: Implementing Agencies/States have been requested to allocate sufficient funds and also ensure participation of women in Seed Village programme. For effective transfer of seed technology, training programme for the farmers including women farmers are organized on field to upgrade the quality of farmer saved seeds.

7. National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR): Women living in the watershed area are mobilized into Self Help Groups and User Groups of Women. The Guidelines have been revised in favour of women so as to ensure all the perspectives and interests of women are adequately reflected in the watershed action plan.
8. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has trained around 4.03 lakh farm women during the year.
9. The Ministry of Women & Child Development launched a Central Sector scheme named Support to Training & Employment Programme for women (STEP) in the year 1986-87 with an objective of extending training for up-gradation of skills and sustainable employment for women through a variety of action oriented projects which employ women in large numbers. The scheme was revised in the year 2009-10 and covers 10 traditional sectors of employment besides the option of supporting the locally appropriate sectors. Agriculture is also a selected sector in this scheme.

Citizen Charter

2330. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had instructed the State Governments for implementation of the revised citizen charter in order to improve the functioning of the Public Distribution System in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments have shown hesitation to implement the citizen charter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the follow up action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The Revised Model Citizens' Charter for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was issued in July, 2007 by the Government for adoption and implementation by State/UT Governments.

All State/UT Governments except State Government of Jharkhand have reported the adoption and implementation of the Revised Model Citizens' Charter. State Government of Jharkhand has been requested to look into the matter and ensure its early adoption/implementation.

Setting up of Vegetable Clusters

2331. SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for setting up of vegetable clusters in various States of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to involve private players in setting up of vegetable clusters in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the other comprehensive measures adopted by the Government to maintain balance between the demand and supply of vegetables?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government is implementing a scheme on Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC) as a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for addressing all concerns related to demand and supply side of the vegetable sector, enhancing vegetable production & productivity and encouraging establishment of an efficient supply chain. The scheme covers one major urban centre in each State, which is either the State capital or any other city having a population of one million or above. In case, if there is no such city which satisfies this criteria, then other urban cluster closer to one million population is selected for the purpose.

Presently, all capital cities of the States are covered under the scheme except Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir where Gurgaon, Jammu & Srinagar have been taken up under the scheme respectively.

(c) and (d) The scheme encourages mobilization of farmers into groups/associations and their tie-up with financial institutions and aggregators.

Besides VIUC, Government is implementing schemes on (i) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and (ii) Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) for the development of horticulture including vegetable in the country. Assistance is being extended for vegetable development activities such as seed production, protected cultivation, organic farming Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)/Integrated Pest Management (IPM) measures as well as creation of infrastructure for post harvest management and Marketing of fruits and vegetables.

National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) is also being implemented to increase the productivity of crops including vegetables through drip and sprinkler system of irrigation.

Hybrid Cotton Seeds

2332. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the prices of hybrid seeds of cotton and ordinary cotton seeds separately during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the use of hybrid cotton seeds is not remunerative to the farmers inspite of the rising prices of cotton;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide hybrid cotton seeds at reasonable prices and to ensure remunerative price of cotton to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Hybrid cotton grown in the country are essentially Bt. Hybrid cotton and covers around 90% of the total area under cotton cultivation. The remaining 10% area is under non Bt. varieties including desi cotton, for which farmers largely use farm saved seeds. The cost of Bt. hybrid cotton seed during the last 3 years & current year is as under:

(Rs. per Pkt)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
BG-I*	650-750	650-750	825-830	825-830
BG-II*	750-925	750-925	930-1000	930-1000

*Bt. cotton packet of 450 gm + 120gms refugia

Price of non Bt. varieties seed varies between Rs. 120-150/kg.

(b) and (c) Bt. hybrid cotton is giving higher yield and more income to the farmers compared to non-Bt. cotton. The per ha income of farmers, which was Rs. 7058/- in 2001 increased to Rs. 16125/- in 2010 under rainfed and Rs. 25000/- under irrigated conditions, respectively.

(d) Before the start of the season the respective State Governments fix price of Bt. cotton hybrid under their cotton seed regulation, supply & price Act in consultation with the seed companies. In order to ensure remunerative price to the cotton growing farmers, Commission for Agriculture Cost and Price (CACP) fixes the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of cotton every year.

Policy for Handicapped Persons

2333. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is lagging behind in formulating policies for the physically/mentally handicapped population;

(b) if so, whether there is a need for such a policy as the interests of the handicapped population cannot be protected in the absence of any specific institutional mechanism;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) The Central Government developed and adopted the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities in 2006 which recognizes that Persons with Disabilities are a valuable human resource for the country and seeks to create an environment that provides them equal opportunities, protection of their rights and full participation in society. The National Policy recognizes the

fact that a majority of persons with disabilities can lead a better quality of life if they have equal opportunities and effective access to rehabilitation measures.

The National Policy lays stress on Physical Rehabilitation, Educational Rehabilitation and Economic Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities for a dignified life in society.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is the nodal Ministry to coordinate all matters relating to implementation of the Policy. The Central Coordination Committee, with stakeholder representation, coordinates matters relating to implementation of the National Policy. The Policy document also identifies other Ministries such as Ministries of Home Affairs, Health & Family Welfare, Rural Development, Urban Development etc. for implementation of the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities.

The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities at Central level and State Commissioners at the State level are the agencies responsible for monitoring implementation of provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 and National Policy for Persons with Disabilities.

[*Translation*]

**Scholarship by CCRT for Maintaining
Indian Culture**

2334. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given as scholarship to students to maintain Indian culture Boraut, music, dance, etc. by the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT);

(b) the number of students/recipient under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the amount of scholarships and the number of scholarships granted;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether a Committee constituted by CCRT to review the Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme on the recommendations of the Executive Committee has submitted its report, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) The amount of scholarship is Rs.3600/- per year per student. In addition to this, actual tuition fee paid for the specialized training to the institution or to the Guru/Teacher is also reimbursed up to ceiling of Rs.9000/- per year.

(b) A Statement indicating the number of students/recipient under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise is enclosed.

(c) to (e) On the recommendation of the Executive Committee, a sub-Committee was constituted by CCRT to review Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme. The said Committee in its report recommended for increase of the amount of scholarships to Rs. 12000/- per year per child and the tuition fee for the specialized training to the institution or to the Guru/Teacher to Rs. 18000/- per year. However, no recommendation was made by the Committee towards increase in the number of scholarship to be awarded each year. The Executive Committee in its deliberations held in its 49th meeting approved the proposal made by the Sub-Committee.

Statement

State wise break-up of the Scholarship awarded under Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme for the year 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and Current Year (2012-13)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Current Year (2012-13)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	20	29	42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	5	5	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	58	59	55	49
4.	Bihar	5	7	4	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	6	7	5
6.	Goa	3	4	4	3
7.	Gujarat	10	7	9	4
8.	Haryana	7	4	5	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	9	15	8
11.	Jharkhand	7	6	8	4
12.	Karnataka	26	28	34	
13.	Kerala	30	28	25	33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13	21	19	22
15.	Maharashtra	35	37	41	36
16.	Manipur	12	16	7	13
17.	Meghalaya	9	10	5	6
18.	Mizoram	0	3	3	0
19.	Nagaland	6	6	6	0
20.	Odisha	39	51	39	33
21.	Punjab	5	5	2	12
22.	Rajasthan	8	9	11	8
23.	Sikkim	0	1	10	05
24.	Tamil Nadu	20	13	20	20
25.	Tripura	18	25	34	28
26.	Uttarakhand	5	7	4	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10	14	13	14
28.	West Bengal	48	36	42	36

1	2	3	4	5	6
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	5	2	2
30. Chandigarh		2	3	0	4
31. Delhi		39	48	34	40
32. Dadar and Nagar Haveli		0	0	2	0
33. Daman and Diu		0	0	1	0
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		6	7	4	8
Total		472	500	500	484

**National Mission on Food
Processing**

2335. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently launched a National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP);

(b) if so, the salient features of the Mission and the manner in which the Mission is being implemented including the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) the names of the States which have implemented the Mission and the progress made by them in this regard, State-wise; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue to the entrepreneurs and the farmers under the Mission and the success achieved so far, 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The salient features of the National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) are: (i) to realize the Ministry's next leap forward in terms of ensuing requisite growth impetus and value addition to the sector; (ii) decentralized approach; (iii) greater role of State/UTs; (iv) better outreach and (v) effective supervision and monitoring.

The NMFP scheme is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored scheme in all the States in the ratio of 75:25 (Govt. of India: States) except for North-Eastern States, where the ratio would be 90:10 (Govt. of India: States). All the UTs are funded by Government of India on 100% grant basis.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has released Rs. 181.44 crores (Rs. 35.25 crores for preparatory activities / advance action + Rs. 146.19 crores for NMFP main Scheme) to States / UTs as on 28.2.2013. A Statement indicating State-wise details of funds allocated during 2012-13 under the NMFP is enclosed.

(c) 32 States / UTs have started implementation of NMFP during 2012-13. Haryana State has issued few sanctions for release of grants-in-aid under NMFP.

(d) Since the NMFP has been launched in 2012-13 as a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme, it is too early to assess State-wise benefits/success accrued under NMFP by entrepreneurs/farmers in such a short period of implementation. However, all the States / UTs have been empowered to receive the applications, sanction and release the grants-in-aid to the eligible beneficiaries under various components of the Mission. Mission also provides flexibility to State / UT Governments in the selection of beneficiaries, location / region of the projects etc. for the development of food processing sector in their States. The above initiative may benefit larger number of entrepreneurs including farmers across all the States/UTs.

Statement

State/UT-wise allocation of funds and amount of 1st installment of grant released to States/UTs for implementation of NMFP during 2012-13

(a) States:

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation for 2012-13			Amount released towards 1st installment (75% of allocation)		
		Preparatory activities	Main scheme	Total	Preparatory activities	Main scheme	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.50	12.74	14.24	1.125	9.555	10.68
2.	Bihar	1.50	9.92	11.42	1.125	7.44	8.565
3.	Chhattisgarh	1.50	6.38	7.88	1.125	4.785	5.91
4.	Goa	1.50	2.16	3.66	1.125	1.62	2.745
5.	Gujarat	1.50	9.65	11.15	1.125	7.2375	8.3625
6.	Haryana	1.50	4.42	5.92	1.125	3.315	4.44
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.50	3.59	5.09	1.125	2.6925	3.8175
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.50	7.50	9.00	1.125	5.625	6.75
9.	Jharkhand	1.50	5.59	7.09	1.125	4.1925	5.3175
10.	Karnataka	1.50	9.61	11.11	1.125	7.2075	8.3325
11.	Kerala	1.50	4.73	6.23	1.125	3.5475	4.6725
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1.50	12.77	14.27	1.125	9.5775	10.7025
13.	Maharashtra	1.50	15.01	16.51	1.125	11.2575	12.3825
14.	Odisha	1.50	7.74	9.24	1.125	5.805	6.93
15.	Punjab	1.50	4.66	6.16	1.125	3.495	4.62
16.	Rajasthan	1.50	13.27	14.77	1.125	9.9525	11.0775
17.	Tamil Nadu	1.50	8.90	10.40	1.125	6.675	7.80
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1.50	18.53	20.03	1.125	13.8975	15.0225
19.	Uttarakhand	1.50	3.73	5.23	1.125	2.7975	3.9225
20.	West Bengal	1.50	9.10	10.60	1.125	6.825	7.95
Total		30.00	170.00	200.00	22.50	127.50	150.00

(b) North-Eastern States:

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation for 2012-13			Amount released towards 1st installment (75% of allocation)		
		Preparatory activities	Main scheme	Total	Preparatory activities	Main scheme	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.50	2.70	4.20	1.125	2.025	3.15
2.	Assam	1.50	3.97	5.47	1.125	2.9775	4.1025
3.	Manipur	1.50	2.29	3.79	1.125	1.7175	2.8425
4.	Meghalaya	1.50	2.30	3.80	1.125	1.725	2.85
5.	Mizoram	1.50	2.21	3.71	1.125	1.6575	2.7825
6.	Nagaland	1.50	2.21	3.71	1.125	1.6575	2.7825
7.	Sikkim	1.50	2.08	3.58	1.125	1.56	2.685
8.	Tripura	1.50	2.24	3.74	1.125	1.68	2.805
Total		12.00	20.00	32.00	9.00	15.00	24.00

(c) UTs:

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	UTs	Allocation for 2012-13			Amount released towards 1st installment (75% of allocation)		
		Preparatory activities	Main scheme	Total	Preparatory activities	Main scheme	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.25	1.39	2.64	0.9375	1.0425	1.98
2.	Chandigarh*	1.25	1.03	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	1.25	1.03	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu*	1.25	1.01	2.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	1.25	1.48	2.73	0.9375	1.11	2.0475
6.	Lakshadweep	1.25	1.00	2.25	0.9375	0.75	1.6875
7.	Puducherry	1.25	1.05	2.30	0.9375	0.7875	1.725
Total		8.75	8.00	16.74	3.75	3.69**	7.44

* UTs have informed that they are not interested to implement NMFP scheme. Accordingly, they have not taken funds for preparatory activities / advance action as well as NMFP main scheme.

**Does not include Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Karnataka	0	8	0	0	13	0	0	65	87	0	30	17
13.	Kerala	1	0	6	0	0	2	15	24	55	9	10	47
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	3	2	2	5	2	0	5	29	0	2	36
15.	Maharashtra	1	6	7	1	4	9	25	31	68	17	26	46
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	6	7	0	4	8	4	10	11	6	10	9
22.	Rajasthan	0	3	12	0	3	6	14	32	69	6	21	36
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	4	3	0	1	0	4	13	17	3	18	19
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	6	17	0	12	15	2	9	43	6	19	45
27.	Uttarakhand	1	3	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	3	2	0	0	0	0	7	38	33	1	0	8
Total (States)		21	60	93	6	79	65	110	311	774	61	208	469
Union territories:													
29.	Andaman and Nagar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	4
31.	Dadra and Nicobar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
33.	Delhi	0	4	1	0	0	1	5	34	39	2	25	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
	Total (UTs)	0	4	1	0	0	1	5	35	52	2	25	18
	Total (All India)	21	64	94	6	79	66	116	346	826	63	233	487

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Hacking					
		Cases Registered			Persons Arrested		
		2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
1	2	5	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	39	20	0	16	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	2	2
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	16	0	0	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	1	1	0
6.	Goa	1	2	6	3	0	2
7.	Gujarat	1	8	2	0	3	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	5	0	0	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	9	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	11	0	0	2
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	91	26	23	18	0	0
13.	Kerala	3	14	22	1	1	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	1	16	11	0	14
15.	Maharashtra	0	13	11	0	12	14
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha		0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Punjab		5	2	1	2	0	0
22. Rajasthan		0	17	0	0	6	0
23. Sikkim		0	0	3	0	0	1
24. Tamil Nadu		8	26	8	5	16	15
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		2	3	8	2	4	1
27. Uttarakhand		0	1	2	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (States)		118	162	154	44	61	65
Union territories:							
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		0	2	3	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		0	2	3	0	0	0
Total (All India)		118	164	157	44	61	65

Source: Crime In India

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	0	3	1	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Punjab	3	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	3	1	5	4	1	18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttarakhand	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (States)	10	15	26	5	27	27	27	27	3	2	6	6	5	4	0	3	0	0	0	0
Union territories:																				
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (All India)	10	15	26	5	27	27	27	27	3	2	6	6	5	4	0	3	0	0	0	0

Source: Crime In India

Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under Various Crime Heads of IT Act during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Unauthorised Access/Attempt To Access of Protected Computer System						Publishing False Digital Signature Certificate						Fraud Digital Signature Certificate					
		Cases Registered			Persons Arrested			Cases Registered			Persons Arrested			Cases Registered			Persons Arrested		
		2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	3	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
15.	Maharashtra	1	0	2	14	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
21. Punjab	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
22. Rajasthan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
27. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (States)	7	3	3	5	16	6	15	15	1	2	3	0	2	1	4	3	12	6	4	8
Union Territories:	0																			
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (All India)	7	3	3	8	16	6	15	15	1	2	3	0	2	1	4	3	12	6	4	8

Source: Crime in India

Cases Registered and Persons Arrested Under Various Crime Heads of IT Act during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State/Uts	Obtaining License or Digital Signature Certificate By Misrepresentation/Suppression of Fact		Obscene Publication / Transmission in Electronic Form		Others		Total																		
		Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested																	
		2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	9	52	3	13	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	105	349	8	81	242
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	13	1	2	7
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	31	0	4	6
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	25	0	2	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	7	8	2
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	6	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	15	16	3	2	4
7.	Gujarat	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	9	6	4	12	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	35	52	11	45	36
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	42	0	0	15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	17	12	5	21	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	0	2	3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
11. Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	9
12. Karnataka	0	5	2	0	2	0	6	45	37	3	46	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	153	151	21	95	34
13. Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	103	136	37	92	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	148	227	47	104	135
14. Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	21	40	11	42	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	30	90	24	49	97
15. Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	61	62	46	84	79	0	30	149	0	17	59	53	142	306	78	143	226	
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	3
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	7	1	24	1
21. Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	19	36	8	15	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	41	59	17	33	38
22. Rajasthan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	40	9	5	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	52	122	20	35	110
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
24. Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	9	3	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	52	37	11	44	43
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	1	3	0	1	2	0	2	0	4	10	25	9	26	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	32	101	24	64	123
27. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	6	4	11	3
28. West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	10	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	49	43	2	3	11
Total (States)	1	9	5	1	4	0	135	325	487	139	359	439	1	30	157	0	17	68	411	922	1725	284	772	1161		

Union Territories:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
29 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	10	2	2	2	5
31 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1
32 Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
33 Delhi	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	41	50	2	25	15	
34 Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Total (UTs)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	9	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	44	66	4	27	23	
Total (All India)	1	9	6	1	4	0	139	328	496	141	361	443	1	30	157	0	17	68	420	966	1791	288	799				

Source: Crime in India

**National Mission on Micro
Irrigation Scheme**

2337. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a number of schemes to promote micro and drip irrigation in various States including Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether the guidelines of the National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) Scheme differs from State to State and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the guidelines of said scheme is violated by Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) the subsidy/incentives provided/proposes to be provided by the Government to the farmers of various States including Maharashtra; and

(f) the funds allocated to various States including Maharashtra under micro and drip irrigation scheme, State-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) A centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation was launched in all the States, except North Eastern and Himalayan States, in January, 2006. It was up scaled as "National Mission on Micro Irrigation" (NMMI) in June, 2010 to cover all States and Union Territories.

(c) Operational guidelines of NMMI scheme published in November, 2010 are applicable to all States and Union Territories.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Cost of drip/sprinkler irrigation system is shared in the ratio of 50: 10: 40 between Centrally Government, State Government and the beneficiary in case of small and marginal farmers, whereas in the case of general category farmers, the said ratio is 40: 10: 50.

(f) State-wise details of funds allocated during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise Allocation under National Mission on Micro Irrigation

Sl. No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	168.32	240.00	252.20
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	6.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	34.50	25.00	20.00
4.	Goa	0.12	1.00	0.50
5.	Gujarat	146.56	120.00	130.95
6.	Haryana	5.78	15.00	17.00
7.	Jharkhand	0.00	10.00	10.00
8.	Karnataka	143.70	130.00	92.15
9.	Kerala	1.48	2.00	2.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1 51.15	75.00	90.00
11.	Maharashtra	173.55	225.00	232.80
12	Odisha	9.48	15.00	9.00

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Punjab	10.02	15.00	16.00
14.	Rajasthan	64.94	120.00	130.95
15.	Tamil Nadu	25.26	70.00	75.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	10.00	10.00
17.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	1.00
18.	NE & Himalayan States*	0.00	10.00	15.50
Grand Total		834.86	1083.00	1111.05

* NMMI scheme introduced in 2010-11

[*Translation*]

Complaints against WCL

2338. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints of losses being caused to the surrounding industries consequent upon not giving importance to them by the Western Coalfields Limited (WCL);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) As per the information given by the Coal India Limited (CIL), representations were received from different sources for extension of ancillary status to 39 ancillary units. Ancillary status of 27 firms out of 39 has already expired. The Government has promulgated a policy on Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) on 23rd March, 2012, which is implemented by the Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) by extending the provisions of the same to the micro and small scale enterprises, including these 39 units.

Hiring of Godowns

2339. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and storage capacity of private godowns hired by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other public agencies for storage of foodgrains during

each of the last three years and the current year along with the rent paid therefor and the norms followed for hiring the said godowns, State-wise;

(b) whether any action was taken to ensure reduction in rent at the time of hiring these godowns;

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

(d) the storage capacity proposed/likely to be hired during the ensuing year along with the rent to be paid therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The State-wise details of number of godowns hired by FCI during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV. The storage capacity hired from private parties in the last three years and the current year is at enclosed Statement-V to VIII.

The rent paid by FCI for hiring of private godowns during the last three years is as under:

Year	Amount (in crores)
2009-10	108.76
2010-11	126.80
2011-12	137.69

As regards the norms for hiring of private godowns for the short term is concerned, GMs (Region)/EDs (Zone) of FCI have been delegated with full powers to meet operational requirements on need basis.

Under the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for augmenting the covered storage capacity through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs), the FCI guarantees to hire godowns constructed under this scheme for a period of ten years, thereby, ensuring for the investor, a fair return on his investment. The capacities are finalised through a two bid tendering process

(b) and (c) The godowns are hired as per operational needs in a cost effective manner after assessing the condition/location/quality of godowns and prevalent market rent before hiring is finalized. All efforts are made to pay minimum rent.

(d) Short term hiring is done on need based. However under Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee(PEG) scheme a capacity of 45 lakh MT is estimated to be hired in 2012-13 at a rent of about Rs. 28.49 crore.

Statement-I

The State-wise Number of Depot (Owned & Hired/Covered & Cap)

Available with FCI as on 31.03.2010

Name of The Region/U.T.	Covered							Cap (Open)			Grand Total
	F.C.I.		Hired From					Total Hired			
	Owned	State Govt.	C.W.C.	S.W.C.	Private Parties	Total Hired	Total Covered	Owned	Hired	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bihar	14	1	9	16	10	36	50	5	0	5	55
Jharkhand	6	1	1	8	2	12	18	1	0	1	19
Orissa	23	0	10	45	1	56	79	0	0	0	79
West Bengal	23	2	8	0	11	21	44	6	0	6	50
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
Total of E.Z.	67	5	28	69	24	126	193	12	0	12	205
Assam	17	0	4	2	10	16	33	0	0	0	33
Arunachal Pradesh	4	7	0	0	0	7	11	0	0	0	11
Meghalaya	3	0	1	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	6
Mizoram	5	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	6
Tripura	4	2	1	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	7
Manipur	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Nagaland	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	5
Total of NEZ	40	10	7	4	10	31	71	0	0	0	71
Delhi	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	4	10
Haryana	35	29	14	43	8	94	129	26	1	27	156
Himachal Pradesh	6	8	3	0	0	11	17	0	0	0	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	0	0	6	8	24	0	0	0	24
Punjab	108	5	12	92	18	127	235	84	19	103	338
Chandigarh	9	0	6	8	4	18	27	6	1	7	34
Rajasthan	36	1	17	51	22	91	127	18	6	24	151
Uttar Pradesh	52	2	18	29	6	55	107	32	1	33	140
Uttranchal	5	3	5	6	1	15	20	2	2	4	24
Total of N.Z.	273	50	75	229	65	419	692	172	30	202	894
Andhra Pradesh	34	5	35	104	8	152	186	9	0	9	195
Andman Nicobar	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kerala	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	0	5	28
Karnataka	21	0	20	30	1	51	72	9	0	9	81
Tamilnadu	11	0	9	9	3	21	32	3	0	3	35
Pondicherry	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	3	0	3	8
Total of S.Z.	94	5	65	143	12	225	319	29	0	29	348
Gujarat	15	2	10	0	0	12	27	6	0	6	33
Maharashtra	17	0	15	25	13	53	70	4	0	4	74
Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	23	6	11	36	52	105	128	6	0	6	134
Chhattisgarh	20	2	9	27	2	40	60	0	0	0	60
Total of W.Z.	76	10	45	88	67	210	286	16	0	16	302
Grand Total	550	80	220	533	178	1011	1561	229	30	259	1820

Statement-II*The State-wise Number of Depot (Owned & Hired/Covered & Cap)*

Available with FCI as on 31.03.2011

Name of The Region/ U.T.	F.C.I.	Covered						Cap (Open)			Grand Total
		Owned	Hired From					Total Hired			
			State Govt.	C.W.C.	S.W.C.	Private Parties	Total Hired	Total Covered	Owned	Hired	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bihar	14	1	11	15	10	37	51	7	0	7	58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jharkhand	6	1	2	9	2	14	20	2	0	2	22
Orissa	23	0	8	28	1	37	60	0	0	0	60
West Bengal	23	2	9	0	7	18	41	9	0	9	50
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
Total of E.Z.	67	5	30	52	20	107	174	18	0	18	192
Assam	17	0	3	3	10	16	33	0	0	0	33
Arunachal Pradesh	4	8	0	0	0	8	12	0	0	0	12
Meghalaya	3	0	1	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	6
Mizoram	5	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	6
Tripura	4	2	1	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	7
Manipur	3	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	4
Nagaland	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	5
Total of NEZ	40	12	6	5	10	33	73	0	0	0	73
Delhi	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	4	10
Haryana	35	37	26	51	8	122	157	30	2	32	189
Himachal Pradesh	6	8	3	0	0	11	17	0	0	0	17
Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	0	0	1	3	19	0	0	0	19
Punjab	108	8	14	91	18	131	239	92	22	114	353
Chandigarh	9	2	6	7	0	15	24	9	2	11	35
Rajasthan	36	0	22	67	19	108	144	20	9	29	173
Uttar Pradesh	52	2	23	75	5	105	157	33	0	33	190
Uttranchal	5	3	5	7	1	16	21	2	2	4	25
Total of N.Z.	273	62	99	298	52	511	784	190	37	227	1011
Andhra Pradesh	34	12	41	128	6	187	221	15	0	15	236
Andman Nicobar	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kerala	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	0	5	28
Karnataka	21	0	21	35	1	57	78	9	0	9	87
Tamilnadu	11	0	11	8	3	22	33	4	0	4	37
Pondicherry	4	0	0	1	0	1	5	3	0	3	8
Total of S.Z.	94	12	73	172	10	267	361	36	0	36	397
Gujarat	15	2	11	0	0	13	28	5	0	5	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Maharashtra	18	0	16	29	12	57	75	5	1	6	81
Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	23	5	11	26	38	80	103	6	0	6	109
Chhattisgarh	19	2	6	24	3	35	54	0	0	0	54
Total of W.Z.	76	9	44	79	53	185	261	16	1	17	278
Grand Total	550	100	252	606	145	1103	1653	260	38	298	1951

Statement-III

The State-wise Number of Depot (Owned & Hired/Covered & Cap) Available with FCI as on 31.03.2012

Name of The Region/U.T.	F.C.I. Owned	Covered					Cap (Open)			Grand Total	
		Hired From					Total Hired				
		State Govt.	C.W.C.	S.W.C.	Private Parties	Total Hired	Total Covered	Owned	Hired		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bihar	14	1	12	17	11	41	55	7	0	7	62
Jharkhand	6	1	3	10	1	15	21	2	0	2	23
Orissa	23	0	8	25	1	34	57	0	0	0	57
West Bengal	23	2	8	0	7	17	40	9	0	9	49
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
Total of E. Z.	67	5	31	52	20	108	175	18	0	18	193
Assam	18	0	3	3	9	15	33	0	0	0	33
Arunachal Pradesh	4	8	0	0	0	8	12	0	0	0	12
Meghalaya	3	0	1	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	6
Mizoram	6	1	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	7
Tripura	4	2	1	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	7
Manipur	3	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	4
Nagaland	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	5
Total of NEZ	42	12	6	5	9	32	74	0	0	0	74
Delhi	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	4	10
Haryana	35	38	25	57	7	127	162	30	3	33	195
Himachal Pradesh	6	8	3	0	0	11	17	0	0	0	17
Jammu and Kashmir	15	3	0	0	1	4	19	0	0	0	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Punjab	107	6	15	93	15	129	236	92	17	109	345
Chandigarh	9	2	6	7	0	15	24	9	2	11	35
Rajasthan	36	0	26	71	17	114	150	20	13	33	183
Uttar Pradesh	53	1	25	139	3	168	221	33	4	37	258
Uttanchal	5	3	4	7	0	14	19	2	2	4	23
Total of N.Z.	272	61	104	374	43	582	854	190	41	231	1085
Andhra Pradesh	34	8	40	143	8	199	233	15	0	15	248
Andman Nicobar	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kerala	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	0	5	28
Karnataka	22	0	16	23	1	40	62	9	0	9	71
Tamilnadu	11	0	12	8	3	23	34	4	0	4	38
Pondicherry	4	0	2	2	0	4	8	3	0	3	11
Total of S.Z.	95	8	70	176	12	266	361	36	0	36	397
Gujarat	15	2	11	0	1	14	29	5	0	5	34
Maharashtra	18	0	16	31	11	58	76	5	0	5	81
Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	23	1	9	2	30	42	65	6	0	6	71
Chhattisgarh	19	1	6	22	4	33	52	1	0	1	53
Total of W.Z.	76	4	42	55	46	147	223	17	0	17	240
Grand Total	552	90	253	662	130	1135	1687	261	41	302	1989

Statement-IV*State-wise Number of Storage Units available with FCI as on 31-January-2013*

1	Covered							CAP	
	State Govt.	CWC	SWC	PEG	PWS 2010	Pvt. Parties	Total Hired = Sum (2 to 7)	Hired	Total Units = 9+12
East [E] Zone	6	31	54	0	0	20	111	0	111
Bihar [EC] Region	2	12	19	0	0	11	44	0	44
Jharkhand [ED] Region	2	2	10	0	0	1	15	0	15
Orissa [EE] Region	0	9	25	0	0	1	35	0	35

1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11
West Bengal [EF] Region	2	8	0	0	6	7	17	0	17
North East [F] Zone	7	6	6	0	0	16	35	0	35
Arunachal Pradesh [FC] Region	3	0	0	0	0	5	8	0	8
Assam [FB] Region	1	3	4	0	0	10	18	0	18
N&M [FE] Region	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
NEF [FD] Region	2	2	2	0	0	1	7	0	7
North [N] Zone	130	116	369	114	0	53	782	104	886
Delhi [NB] Region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana [NC] Region	34	29	46	39	0	5	153	2	155
Himachal Pradesh [ND] Region	8	3	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
J and K [NE] Region	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	4
Punjab [NF] Region	8	22	102	73	0	17	222	24	246
Rajasthan [NG] Region	3	25	91	1	0	22	142	14	156
Uttar Pradesh [NH] Region	72	32	123	1	0	7	235	63	298
Uttaranchal [NI] Region	3	5	7	0	0	0	15	1	16
South [S] Zone	13	62	152	6	2	6	241	0	241
Andhra Pradesh [SB] Region	10	32	116	3	2	6	169	0	169
Karnataka [SD] Region	1	17	27	0	0	0	45	0	45
Kerala [SC] Region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu [SE] Region	2	13	9	3	6	0	27	0	27
West [W] Zone	5	46	59	2	8	49	169	0	169
Chhattisgarh [WF] Region	0	9	23	0	0	4	36	0	36
Gujarat [WB] Region	4	11	0	0	6	5	20	0	20
Madhya Pradesh [WD] Region	0	9	2	0	0	32	43	0	43
Maharashtra [WC] Region	1	17	34	2	8	8	70	0	70
Country Total	161	261	640	122	10	144	1338	104	1442

Statement-V

The State-wise Storage Capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.03.2010

(Fig. in Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	FCI				Covered				Cap				Utilization (% Age)	
			Owned	State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total	Hired	Total	Owned	Hired	Total	Grand Total		Stocks Held
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
East	1	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.62	0.97	0.47	2.09	5.75	0.97	0.97	0.00	0.97	6.72	4.62	69
	2	Jharkhand	0.66	0.03	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.51	1.17	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	1.19	1.04	87
	3	Orissa	2.93	0.00	0.67	2.68	0.15	3.50	6.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.43	3.41	53
	4	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.85	0.00	0.92	1.96	10.55	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.06	9.07	82
	5	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.08	73
		Total (E.Zone)	15.94	0.26	2.27	3.80	1.74	8.07	24.01	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50	25.51	18.22	71
N.E.	6	Assam	2.07	0.00	0.18	0.11	0.37	0.66	2.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	2.00	73
	7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.09	41
	8	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.17	65
	9	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.15	65
	10	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.40	78
	11	Manipur	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.17	85
	12	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.32	94
		Total (N.E.Z)	3.30	0.10	0.56	0.16	0.37	1.19	4.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.49	3.30	73
North	13	Delhi 1	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	2.32	63
	14	Haryana	7.68	4.07	2.22	4.96	2.18	13.43	21.11	3.33	3.33	0.01	3.34	24.45	17.37	71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.20	80
16	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.28	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31	0.68	52
17	Punjab	21.17	0.34	3.45	34.74	4.31	42.84	64.01	6.35	2.97	9.32	73.33	58.14	79	79
18	Chandigarh	1.07	0.00	0.71	0.84	0.00	1.55	2.62	0.18	0.16	0.34	2.96	2.39	81	81
19	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	1.32	2.69	1.88	5.89	12.95	1.82	1.31	3.13	16.08	17.13	107	107
20	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	2.26	4.06	0.23	6.62	21.57	5.20	0.10	5.30	26.87	15.62	58	58
21	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.30	0.50	0.56	0.05	1.41	2.07	0.16	0.14	0.30	2.37	2.01	85	85
	Total (N.Z.)	57.12	4.99	10.51	47.85	8.78	72.13	129.25	17.35	4.69	22.04	151.29	115.86	77	77
22	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.07	5.30	16.39	1.07	22.83	35.49	2.62	0.00	2.62	38.11	35.65	94	94
23	Andaman Nikobar	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03	43	43
24	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	4.24	79	79
25	Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.76	1.42	0.25	3.43	7.21	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.37	6.83	82	82
26	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.27	0.50	0.57	3.34	9.14	0.56	0.00	0.56	9.70	8.28	85	85
27	Pondicherry	0.44	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.54	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.59	0.56	95	95
	Total (S.Z.)	27.92	0.07	9.38	18.36	1.89	29.70	57.62	4.59	0.00	4.59	62.21	55.59	89	89
26	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.39	0.00	0.00	1.53	6.53	0.27	0.00	0.27	6.80	6.80	100	100
29	Maharashtra 3	11.77	0.13	2.41	2.42	2.23	7.19	18.96	1.02	0.00	1.02	19.98	12.51	63	63
30	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.12	80	80
31	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.41	1.63	1.79	1.95	5.78	9.15	0.35	0.00	0.35	9.50	7.70	81	81
32	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.18	0.70	2.31	0.12	3.31	8.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.43	5.55	66	66
	Total (W.Z.)	25.41	0.86	6.13	6.52	4.30	17.81	43.22	1.64	0.00	1.64	44.86	32.68	73	73
	Grand Total	129.69	6.28	28.85	76.69	17.08	128.90	258.59	25.08	4.69	29.77	288.36	225.65	78	78

Statement-VI

The State-wise Storage Capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.03.2011

(Fig. In Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	FCI					Covered					Cap					Utili- zation (% Age)
			Owned State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total Hired	Total Covered	Owned	Hired	Total	Owned	Hired	Total	Grand Total	Stocks Held		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
East	1	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.80	1.02	0.47	2.32	5.98	1.00	0.00	1.00	6.98	4.06	58.00			
	2	Jharkhand	0.66	0.03	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.63	1.29	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.34	0.72	54.00			
	3	Orissa	3.02	0.00	0.80	2.19	0.15	3.14	6.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.16	2.75	4500			
	4	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.91	0.00	0.90	2.00	10.59	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.10	5.43	49.00			
	5	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	9.00			
		Total (E.Zone)	16.03	0.26	2.70	3.42	1.72	8.10	24.13	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.69	12.97	50.00			
N.E.	6	Assam	2.07	0.00	0.23	0.11	0.37	0.71	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	1.15	41.00			
	7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.07	30.00			
	8	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.07	27.00			
	9	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.13	57.00			
	10	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.29	60.00			
	11	Manipur	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.08	38.00			
	12	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.13	39.00			
		Total (N.E.Z)	3.30	0.12	0.57	0.16	0.37	1.22	4.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.52	1.92	42.00			
North	13	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	1.16	32.00			
	14	Haryana	7.68	4.17	3.08	5.60	2.27	15.12	22.80	3.33	0.11	3.44	26.24	20.04	76.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.12	48.00
16	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	1.21	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.31	0.75	57.00
17	Punjab	21.17	0.59	4.72	38.61	4.27	48.19	69.36	7.14	3.28	10.42	79.78	63.60	80.00	80.00
18	Chandigarh	1.07	0.17	0.83	1.08	0.00	2.08	3.15	0.17	0.12	0.29	3.44	2.22	65.00	65.00
19	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	1.68	3.12	1.89	6.69	13.75	1.85	1.72	3.57	17.32	15.82	91.00	91.00
20	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	4.71	12.30	0.22	17.30	32.25	5.19	0.00	5.19	37.44	24.94	67.00	67.00
21	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.27	0.46	0.60	0.05	1.38	2.04	0.21	0.11	0.32	2.36	1.99	84.00	84.00
	Total (N.Z.)	57.12	5.48	15.53	61.31	8.73	91.05	148.17	18.30	5.34	23.64	171.81	130.64	76.00	76.00
22	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.05	7.08	19.98	2.09	29.20	41.86	2.62	0.00	2.62	44.48	39.67	89.00	89.00
23	Andaman Nicobar	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.00	71.00
24	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	3.50	65.00
25	Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.58	1.61	0.25	3.44	7.22	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.38	6.50	78.00	78.00
26	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.35	0.51	0.56	3.42	9.22	0.61	0.00	0.61	9.83	5.21	53.00	53.00
27	Pondicherry	0.44	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.14	0.58	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.64	0.33	52.00	52.00
	Total (S.Z.)	27.92	0.05	11.09	22.16	2.90	36.20	64.12	4.65	0.00	4.65	68.77	55.26	80.00	80.00
28	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.62	0.00	0.00	1.76	6.76	0.27	0.00	0.27	7.03	5.44	77.00	77.00
29	Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.63	3.17	2.31	8.11	20.01	1.02	0.10	1.12	21.13	13.36	63.00	63.00
30	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.10	67.00	67.00
31	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.07	1.36	0.98	1.87	4.28	7.65	0.36	0.00	0.36	8.01	5.87	73.00	73.00
32	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.06	0.87	2.71	0.23	3.87	8.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.99	7.90	88.00	88.00
	Total (W.Z.)	25.54	0.27	6.48	6.86	4.41	18.02	43.56	1.65	0.10	1.75	45.31	32.67	72.00	72.00
	Grand Total	129.91	6.18	36.37	93.91	18.13	154.59	284.50	26.16	5.44	31.60	316.10	233.46	74.00	74.00

Statement-VII

The State-wise Storage Capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.03.2012

(Fig.In Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	FCI				Covered				Cap				Utili- zation (% Age)	
			Owned Govt.	State	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total Hired	Total Covered	Owned	Hired	Total	Grand Total	Stocks Held		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
East	1	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.84	1.11	0.51	2.49	6.15	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	7.15	3.55	50.00
	2	Jharkhand	0.67	0.03	0.27	0.21	0.15	0.66	1.33	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.38	1.21	88.00
	3	Orissa	3.02	0.00	0.82	1.97	0.15	2.94	5.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.96	3.68	62.00
	4	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.95	0.00	0.87	2.01	10.60	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.51	11.11	6.55	59.00
	5	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.06	55.00
		Total (E.Zone)	16.04	0.26	2.88	3.29	1.68	8.11	24.15	1.56	0.00	0.00	1.56	25.71	15.05	59.00
N.E.	6	Assam	2.12	0.00	0.20	0.16	0.36	0.72	2.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.84	2.11	74.00
	7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.05	23.00
	8	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.15	58.00
	9	Mizoram	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.17	65.00
	10	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.31	65.00
	11	Manipur	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.14	70.00
	12	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.16	48.00
		Total (N.E.Z)	3.38	0.10	0.54	0.21	0.36	1.21	4.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.59	3.09	67.00
North	13	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.31	3.67	1.81	49.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
14	Haryana	7.68	4.20	3.22	6.17	2.34	15.93	23.61	3.33	0.16	3.49	27.10	22.92	85.00	
15	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.14	54.00	
16	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	1.21	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.31	0.82	63.00	
17	Punjab	21.17	0.28	4.99	40.14	4.03	49.44	70.61	7.14	2.59	9.73	80.34	67.60	84.00	
18	Chandigarh	1.07	0.18	0.84	1.14	0.00	2.16	3.23	0.17	0.23	0.40	3.63	3.07	85.00	
19	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	2.25	4.53	1.88	8.66	15.72	1.85	4.27	6.12	21.84	19.36	89.00	
20	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.15	6.17	20.74	0.12	27.18	42.13	5.19	0.21	5.40	47.53	36.73	77.00	
21	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.20	0.41	0.48	0.00	1.09	1.75	0.21	0.05	0.26	2.01	1.73	86.00	
	Total (N.Z.)	57.12	5.22	17.94	73.20	8.40	104.76	161.88	18.30	7.51	25.81	187.69	154.18	82.00	
22	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.10	8.16	22.38	3.54	34.18	46.84	2.62	0.00	2.62	49.46	49.47	100.00	
23	Andaman Nicobar	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00	
24	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	3.76	70.00	
25	Karnataka	3.81	0.00	1.50	1.59	0.25	3.34	7.15	1.36	0.00	1.36	8.51	7.48	88.00	
26	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.56	0.52	0.50	3.58	9.38	0.61	0.00	0.61	9.99	8.35	84.00	
27	Pondicherry	0.44	0.00	0.13	0.11	0.00	0.24	0.68	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.74	0.51	69.00	
	Total (S.Z.)	27.95	0.10	12.35	24.60	4.29	41.34	69.29	4.85	0.00	4.85	74.14	69.62	94.00	
28	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.49	0.00	0.28	1.91	6.91	0.27	0.00	0.27	7.18	5.35	75.00	
29	Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.62	3.46	2.08	8.16	20.06	1.02	0.00	1.02	21.08	15.87	75.00	
30	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.09	60.00	
31	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.00	0.96	0.01	0.90	1.87	5.24	0.36	0.00	0.36	5.60	3.34	60.00	
32	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.03	1.10	3.22	0.42	4.77	9.89	0.01	0.00	0.01	9.90	9.44	95.00	
	Total (W.Z.)	25.54	0.17	6.17	6.69	3.68	16.71	42.25	1.66	0.00	1.66	43.91	34.09	78.00	
	Grand Total	130.03	5.85	39.88	107.99	18.41	172.13	302.16	26.37	7.51	33.88	336.04	276.03	82.00	

Statement-VIII

The State-wise Monthly Average Storage Capacity with FCI for the month ending January 2013

(Fig. in Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	FCI			Covered			Cap			Total Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utilization (% age)				
			Owned State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Hired PEG	PWS 2010	Private Parties Hired	Total Covered	Total Owned	Hired							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
East	1	Bihar	3.66	0.04	0.85	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.51	2.53	6.19	1.00	0.00	1.00	7.19	3.10	43.00	
	2	Jharkhand	0.67	0.05	0.19	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.62	1.29	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.34	0.96	72.00	
	3	Orissa	3.02	0.00	1.06	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.15	3.06	6.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.08	4.09	67.00	
	4	West Bengal	8.40	0.19	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	1.99	10.39	0.51	0.00	0.51	10.90	5.12	47.00	
	5	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.06	55.00	
		Total (E.Zone)	15.85	0.29	3.03	3.21	0.00	0.00	1.68	8.21	24.06	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.62	13.33	52.00	
N.E.	6	Assam	2.12	0.01	0.20	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.76	2.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.88	1.83	64.00	
	7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.11	48.00	
	8	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.24	92.00	
	9	Mizoram	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.22	85.00	
	10	Tripura	0.33	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.37	71.00	
	11	Manipur	0.20	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.27	100.00	
	12	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.30	91.00	
		Total (N. E.Z.)	3.42	0.16	0.54	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.43	1.33	4.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.75	3.34	70.00	
North	13	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	2.06	56.00	
	14	Haryana	7.68	4.21	3.27	5.58	5.92	0.00	2.45	21.43	29.11	3.33	0.09	3.42	32.53	27.35	84.00	
	15	Himachal Pradesh	0.19	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.18	51.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
16	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.03	0.28	1.31	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.41	1.02	72.00
17	Punjab	21.17	0.44	5.25	40.75	14.65	0.00	4.13	65.22	86.39	7.14	2.78	9.92	96.31	75.83	79.00	
18	Chandigarh	1.07	0.16	0.84	1.18	0.10	0.00	0.00	2.28	3.35	0.17	0.05	0.22	3.57	3.06	86.00	
19	Rajasthan	7.06	0.16	3.00	6.44	0.25	0.00	2.07	11.92	18.98	1.85	5.02	6.87	25.85	22.58	87.00	
20	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.15	7.54	27.84	0.59	0.00	0.00	36.12	51.07	5.19	2.48	7.67	58.74	27.87	47.00	
21	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.20	0.41	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	1.75	0.21	0.01	0.22	1.97	1.37	70.00	
	Total (N.Z.)	57.17	5.53	20.38	82.27	21.64	0.00	8.68	138.50	195.67	18.30	10.43	28.73	224.40	161.32	72.00	
22	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.00	6.85	20.23	1.11	2.05	1.92	32.16	44.82	2.62	0.00	2.62	47.44	37.11	78.00	
23	Andaman Nicobar	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00	
24	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	4.25	79.00	
25	Karnataka	3.81	0.00	1.40	1.64	0.64	0.00	0.25	3.93	7.74	1.36	0.00	1.36	9.10	8.00	88.00	
26	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.59	0.49	0.20	0.00	0.50	3.78	9.58	0.61	0.00	0.61	10.19	6.66	65.00	
27	Pondicherry	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.71	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.77	0.47	61.00	
	Total (S.Z.)	27.95	0.00	10.84	22.48	2.10	2.05	2.67	40.14	68.09	4.85	0.00	4.85	72.94	56.54	78.00	
28	Gujarat	5.00	0.17	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.96	3.34	8.34	0.27	0.00	0.27	8.61	9.62	112.00	
29	Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.29	3.18	2.10	0.58	1.83	9.98	21.88	1.02	0.00	1.02	22.90	15.58	68.00	
30	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.12	60.00	
31	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.00	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.92	3.13	6.50	0.36	0.00	0.36	6.86	4.89	71.00	
32	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.03	1.08	3.07	0.15	0.08	0.37	4.78	9.90	0.01	0.00	0.01	9.91	5.44	55.00	
	Total (W.Z.)	25.54	0.20	6.70	6.25	2.25	0.80	5.08	21.28	46.82	1.66	0.00	1.66	48.48	35.65	74.00	
	Grand Total	129.93	6.18	41.49	114.41	25.99	2.85	18.54	209.46	339.39	26.37	10.43	36.80	376.19	270.18	72.00	

MSP of Agricultural Produce

2340. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted the Swaminathan Commission for fixing the parameters for determination of support price of agri-commodities;

(b) if so, the difficulties being faced by the Government in implementation of the said report;

(c) whether the Government is aware that farmers in various States are forced to sell their agricultural produce below the Minimum Support Price (MSP); and

(d) if so, whether the Government has any monitoring system to make arrangements for procurement of agri-commodities on the basis of support price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The terms of reference of the National Commission on Farmers (NCF) constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan covered the whole gamut of Indian Agriculture and not merely to determine the norms for fixing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for agricultural commodities.

NCF had recommended that the MSP should be at least 50 percent more than the weighted average cost of production. The recommendation, however, has not been accepted by the Government because MSP is recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) based on objective criteria and considering variety of relevant factors. Hence, prescribing an increase of at least 50 percent on cost may distort market. A mechanical linkage between MSP and cost of production may be counter productive in some cases.

(c) The Government ensures MSP through procurement operations undertaken by the Central, State and cooperative agencies in the States. State Governments have been alerted from time to time to make adequate arrangements to ensure MSP to farmers. In addition, action is taken by the Government when such complaints are received.

(d) Before the start of every marketing season, Department of Food & Public Distribution convenes a meeting of State Food Secretaries, Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other stake holders to prepare a detailed action plan for making arrangements for procurement in the coming marketing season. Details of number of procurement centres to be opened and arrangements for purchase of packaging material and storage space are discussed in the meeting. State Governments are encouraged to adopt Decentralised Procurement (DCP) system so as to maximize procurement and increase the reach of MSP operations.

[English]

Input Costs of Sugarcane

2341. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the input costs involved in production of sugarcane along with the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP), State Advised Price (SAP) declared during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the incentives given by the Union Government for purchase and crushing of sugarcane by the sugar mills; and

(c) the schemes launched by the Government for encouraging production of sugarcane and sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Central Government fixes the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and after consultations with State Governments and other stakeholders. The input costs involved in the production of sugarcane viz. all actual expenses incurred in cash and kind in production of sugarcane, interest on value of own capital assets (excluding land), rental value of own land (net of land revenue) and rent paid for leasing land and imputed value of family labour are duly considered (C2 cost of production). The details regarding all India weighted cost of production (C2 cost) of sugarcane and the FRP, which is fixed on all India basis, during last three sugar seasons and the current sugar season are enclosed (Statement-I). The State-wise details of State Advised Price (SAP) declared during each of the last three sugar seasons

and the current sugar season 2012-13 (from 1st October, 2012 to 30th September, 2013) are enclosed (Statement-II).

(b) The Union Government does not extend any incentive for purchase and crushing of sugarcane.

(c) In order to increase the sugarcane production in the country, the Central Government 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 Yojna (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, improving productivity, knowledge up-gradation and mechanization etc. Besides, the Central Government provides concessional loans to sugar factories from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for modernization of plant and machinery, expansion of crushing capacity, utilization of by-products viz. baggasse for co-generation of power and molasses for production of ethanol, up-gradation of

technology and sugarcane development including better irrigation facilities, improved seed variety, ratoon management etc.

Statement-I

All India weighted cost of production (C2 Cost) and Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane

(Rs. per Quintal)

Sl. No.	Sugar Season	FRP	Basic recovery	Premium over basic recovery rate (in Rs. for increase of every 0.1%)	All India weighted cost of production (C2 Cost)
1.	2009-10	129.84	9.5%	1.37	81.15
2.	2010-11	139.12	9.5%	1.46	90.12
3.	2011-12	145.00	9.5%	1.53	102.34
4.	2012-13	170.00	9.5%	1.79	147.96

Statement-II

State Advised Price (SAP) during last three sugar seasons and the current sugar season 2012-13 (1st October, 2012 to 30th September, 2013)

(Rs. Per quintal)

State	Varieties	Sugar Season 2012-13	Sugar Season 2011-12	Sugar Season 2010-11	Sugar Season 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab	Early	250	230	200	180
	Mid	240	225	195	175
	Normal	235	220	190	170
Haryana	Early	276	231	210	185
	Mid	271	226	205	180
	Normal	266	221	200	175
Tamil Nadu		Rs. 235 per quintal linked to 9.5% recovery rate with increase of Rs.1.79 for every 0.1%	Rs.210 per quintal linked to 9.5% recovery rate with increase of Rs. 1.53 for every 0.1%	Rs.190 per quintal linked to 9.5% recovery rate with increase of	Rs. 143.74 per quintal linked to 9.5% recovery rate with increase

1	2	3	4	5	6
		point increase in recovery above 9.5%.	point increase in recovery above 9.5%.	Rs.1.46 for every 0.1% point increase in recovery above 9.5%.	of Rs. 1. 46 for every 0.1% point increase in recovery above 9.5%.
Uttar Pradesh	Early	290	250	210	170
	Normal	280	240	205	165
	Rejected	275	235	200	162.50
Uttarakhand	Early	295	255	215	197
	General	285	250	210	192

[Translation]

Adverse Effect of Advertisements

2342. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate/ implement a new code to regulate the content of advertisements to avoid any adverse effect on children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Advertising Standards Council of India/ Government have conducted/ proposes to conduct any study in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

(c) and (d) The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) has informed that they conduct studies of Advertising Codes of global self-regulatory organizations (SROs) including recommended advertising code of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) in order to protect children against the adverse effects of

advertisements. Accordingly, ASCI has incorporated the following clauses in its Code for self-regulation in advertisements:

Chapter III (2): Advertisements addressed to minors shall not contain anything, whether in illustration or otherwise, which might result in their physical, mental or moral harm or which exploits their vulnerability. For example, advertisements:

- (a) Should not encourage minors to enter strange places or to converse with strangers in an effort to collect coupons, wrappers, labels or the like.
- (b) Should not feature dangerous or hazardous acts which are likely to encourage minors to emulate such acts in a manner which could cause harm or injury.
- (c) Should not show minors using or playing with matches or any inflammable or explosive substance; or playing with or using sharp knives, guns or mechanical or electrical appliances, the careless use of which could lead to their suffering cuts, burns, shocks or other injury;
- (d) Should not feature minors for tobacco or alcohol-based products;
- (e) Should not feature personalities from the field of sports, music and cinema for products, which, by law, either require a health warning in their advertising or cannot be purchased by minors.

Advertisements should not also undermine the role of parental care and guidance in ensuring that proper food choices are made by children.

[English]

Setting up of IIMC

2343. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) centres/campuses set up in the country, State/UT-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more new IIMC campuses/centres in various parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and State/UT-wise including Tamil Nadu;

(d) the time by which new campuses/centres are likely to be set up/functional; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) At present, following six centres/campuses of Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) are functional:

Sl. No.	State	Location
1	2	3
1.	NCT of Delhi	JNU New Campus, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi
2.	Odisha	Sanchar Marg, Dhenkanal
3.	Maharashtra	Dr. Shrikant Jichkar Memorial Centre, Sant Baba Gadge Amravati University Campus, Amravati [Temporary Campus]
4.	Mizoram	Mizoram University, Aizawl [Temporary Campus]
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Vikas Bhawan, Rail Head Complex, Jammu Tawi [Temporary Campus]

1	2	3
6.	Kerala	Class Room Cluster, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam [Temporary Campus]

(b) No, Madam. There is no such proposal at present.

(c) and (d) Doesn't arise in view of (b) above.

(e) Four new Campuses of IIMC covering all the zones of the country, i.e. Mizoram in the North-East, J&K in the North, Maharashtra (Vidarbha Region) in the West and Kerala in the South, have been set up recently by the Government in addition to the existing Main Centre at New Delhi and another Campus at Dhenkanal (Odisha) in the East.

Schemes for Targeted Groups

2344. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes being implemented to involve the voluntary sector and training institutions of repute to improve the education and socio-economic conditions of the targeted groups by the Ministry; and

(b) the details of the achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) Details of amount released under various schemes being implemented to involve the voluntary sector and training institutions for the improvement of educational and socio-educational upliftment of the targeted groups of the Ministry i.e. Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens and victims of Substance (Drugs) Abuse during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of amount released under various schemes being implemented to involve the voluntary sector and training institutions for the social upliftment of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens and victims of Substance (Drugs) Abuse during the last three years

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes	1122.79	2943.29	1935.40
2.	Free Coaching Classes for Scheduled Castes and OBC Students.	221.00	335.00	132.00
3.	Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Welfare of OBCs	96.00	165.00	102.00
4.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of aids and appliances Scheme.	6735.00	6968.00	7599.00
5.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	5561.00	8140.00	8443.00
6.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons.	1972.00	2067.00	1999.00
7.	Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse	2278.00	2937.00	3533.00

Proposals under NPOF

2345. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a number of proposals under the National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under the project during the said period;

(d) whether the Government is planning to provide subsidy on organic fertilisers on the lines of subsidies being given on nonorganic fertilisers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Under, present guidelines of National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) scheme, there

is no system of sanctioning fund to States and other implementing agencies. However, Under Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme, proposals from beneficiaries are received by scheduled bank and subsidy is released through NABARD.

(c) The details of funds under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) NPOF scheme provides financial assistance through capital investment subsidy for agro-waste compost production units, bio-fertilizers/bio-pesticides production units. Assistance upto 25% and 33% of financial outlay upto a ceiling of Rs.40 lakhs and 60 lakhs respectively is provided as back ended subsidy for establishment of bio pesticides/bio fertilizers production units and agro waste compost production units respectively.

Department of Fertilisers provides subsidy only on chemical fertilisers under different subsidy scheme/policy. At present, there is no proposal under consideration in the Department of Fertilisers to provide subsidy on organic fertilisers.

Statement*State-wise details of expenditure incurred under NPOF Scheme*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year wise expenditure			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	19.90	40.00	20.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
3.	Assam	3.91	0.37	30.19	0
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	1.50	0
6.	Goa	3.00	0.00	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
8.	Haryana	0.00	50.81	0.00	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
12.	Karnataka	15.58	119.07	0.00	0
13.	Kerala	34.65	0.00	0.00	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.59	0.00	0.00	2.25
15.	Maharashtra	27.31	24.50	51.74	11.53
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
20.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
21.	Punjab	99.22	37.71	26.57	0
22.	Rajasthan	139.30	22.50	0.00	0
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	14.00	10.59	0.00	0
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	20.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12.00	2.04	1.15	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	17.50	0.00	0
28.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
	Total	351.56	304.99	171.15	109.74*
	Other Expenditure**	757.27	1068.15	1454.38	1095.84
	Grand Total	1108.83	1373.14	1625.53	1205.58

* Details of subsidy amount of Rs. 75.96 lakh is awaited from NABARD.

** Amount spent on training, awareness, publication and other operational expenses of NCOF which are not segregated State-wise.

Post-Matric Scholarship

2346. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the anomaly in the committed liability aspect of Post-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Caste (SC) students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any representation has been received from the State Governments including Gujarat in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by the Government in the matter, in respect of various States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) Centrally Sponsored "Post-matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students" provides 100% central assistance to States/UTs, over and above their committed liability, for providing scholarships to eligible SC students studying at post matriculation or post secondary stage to enable them to complete their education. The level of Committed Liability of respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for a year is equivalent to the level of actual expenditure incurred by them under the Scheme during the terminal year of the last Five year Plan period. The North-Eastern States are exempted from the committed liability.

(c) and (d) Government of Gujarat alongwith some other States, had earlier made a request for exemption from the concept of 'committed liability'. It has been decided that the additional financial liability arising on account of revision of the Scheme w.e.f. 01.07.2010 shall be passed on to the States/UTs at the end of the XII Five Year Plan (w.e.f. 01.04.2017) and not at the end of the XI plan.

[Translation]

Food Bank

2347. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first food bank under a new network has been started in Delhi by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen and promote the said scheme at the national level so that a food bank is established in each district in the country by 2020; and

(d) the comprehensive action plan prepared by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no any such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

*[English]***Gunpowder at Sonar Fort**

2348. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 1,500 kgs. of gunpowder contained in five leather bags has been found near the Jain temple in the Sonar fort of Jaisalmer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the gunpowder is expected to be 500 years old; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) Some gunpowder in five leather bags has been found on 20.12.2012 in a bastion near the Jain temple in the Sonar fort at Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) a centrally protected monument. The District Administration acted immediately, inspected the site and removed the gunpowder with the help of Army Expert on 31.12.2012.

(c) and (d) At this stage it is not possible to comment on age of the gunpowder.

Coal-Bed Methane

2349. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow extraction of coal-bed methane from mining areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expected revenue likely to accrue to the exchequer from the extraction of coal-bed methane?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. CMPDIL on behalf of Coal India Ltd. and concerned coal companies, had floated a Global Tender for selection of suitable Developer(s) for commercial development of CMM in 5 identified blocks (3 in BCCL and 2 in CCL) in April, 2011. However, in view of certain issues raised by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, no further progress of this tendering could take place. These issues have now been resolved between Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is working out a policy for facilitating Coal India Ltd and other PSUs to extract CBM from their lease hold areas.

*[Translation]***Preservation of Akshayavat**

2350. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for the maintenance and preservation of the historical 'Akshayavat' located inside the Akbar Fort in Allahabad;

(b) whether the Government proposes to throw open the said famous banyan tree mentioned in Hindu mythology for viewing by the general public after getting this area from Army control;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be thrown open for the general public; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) to (d) The Akshayavat locted in the Allahabad fort, does not come under the purview of the Archaeological Survey of India. Since the Akshayavat is not centrally protected, the question of its maintenance and preservation by ASI does not arise.

*[English]***Smuggling of Antique Objects**

2351. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is a slump in domestic antique buying in the recent years and increasing cases of smuggling and fraudulent dealings in Indian antique objects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the losses to the exchequer as a result thereof;

(c) whether a Committee set up by the Government has recommended amendments in the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any action/steps has been taken by the Government on the recommendations made by the said Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) There is no information available with Archaeological Survey of India to indicate that there is a slump in domestic antique buying in recent years or increasing cases of smuggling and fraudulent dealings in Indian antique objects.

(c) to (f) Government had set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. R. N. Misra on 27.4.2010 which submitted its recommendations for amendments in the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 on 29.07.2011. The recommendations of this Committee was reviewed by the Ministry of Culture and it constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Justice Mukul Mudgal (Retired) on 2.11.2011. The Committee submitted the draft amendments to the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 on 26.10.2012 which is under consideration.

Marine Police Training Academy

2352. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether special training is required for marine police personnel;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any plan to establish a Marine Police Training Academy; and

(c) if so, the details and location thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Special training is required for normal security personnel for performing marine duties. Presently, special training to marine police personnel is imparted by Indian Coast Guard.

(b) to (c) The Government have decided to set up Marine Police Training Institute one each on East Coast

and West Coast depending on the availability of suitable land.

Milk Production

2353. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a steady increase in the production of milk in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the total quantity of milk production in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to encourage production of by-products of milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Yes, it is a fact that the milk production is steady increase in the country.

(b) The details of the total quantity of milk production in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) To encourage production of by-products of milk, Government has been implementing various schemes such as Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) and National Mission for Protein Supplements (NMPS). In IDDP Scheme, under component "Milk Processing & Marketing" financial assistance is given for setting up of facilities for milk product manufacturing, including facilities for chilling and processing. Under DEDS Scheme provision for purchase of dairy processing equipments and under NMPS Scheme financial assistance in the form of yearly allocation is released to the State Governments for the admissible component including "Establishment/modernization/augmentation of processing capacity of dairy plant.

Statement

Estimate of Milk Production-2008-09 to 2011-12

(000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9570	10429	11203	12088

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	26	28	22
3.	Assam	753	756	790	796
4.	Bihar	5934	6124	6517	6643
5.	Chhattisgarh	908	956	1029	1119
6.	Goa	59	59	60	60
7.	Gujarat	8386	8844	9321	9817
8.	Haryana	5745	6006	6267	6661
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1026	971	1102	1120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1565	1592	1609	1614
11.	Jharkhand	1466	1463	1555	1745
12.	Karnataka	4538	4822	5114	5447
13.	Kerala	2441	2509	2645	2716
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6855	7167	7514	8149
15.	Maharashtra	7455	7679	8044	8469
16.	Manipur	79	78	78	79
17.	Meghalaya	78	78	79	80
18.	Mizoram	17	11	11	14
19.	Nagaland	53	78	76	78
20.	Orissa	1598	1651	1671	1721
21.	Punjab	9387	9389	9423	9551
22.	Rajasthan	11931	12330	13234	13512
23.	Sikkim	42	44	43	45
24.	Tamil Nadu	6651	6787	6831	6968
25.	Tripura	96	100	104	111

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	19537	20203	21031	22556
27.	Uttarakhand	1230	1377	1383	1417
28.	West Bengal	4176	4300	4471	4672
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	24	25	26
30.	Chandigarh	47	46	45	45
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	10	11	11
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	1
33.	Delhi	450	466	480	502
34.	Lakshadweep	2	2	2	2
35.	Puducherry	46	46	47	45
	All India	112183	116425	121848	127904

Source: BAHS-2012 & Minutes of TCD 2012

Setting up of Science Centres

2354. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of science centres and regional science centres in the country along with their functions thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more such centres in various parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of proposals received by the Government from the States for setting up of more such centres along with the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT and location-wise; and

(d) the total funds allocated/utilised for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) 24 Science Centres have been developed and are run by National Council of

Science Museums (NCSM), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture. In addition, 16 Science Centres, developed by NCSM, are run by State/UT authorities. The function of a science centre is to develop scientific attitude and temper and to create, inculcate and sustain a general awareness amongst the people.

(b) to (c) Setting up of Science Centres is an ongoing activity, based on proposals received from State Governments from time to time, in accordance with approved norms/guidelines, subject to availability of resources. Current status of proposals received during last three years and the current year is placed at enclosed Statement.

(d) During the last three years and the current year, total fund allocated by the Government of India and respective State Governments to NCSM for setting up of Science Centres is Rs. 4456.00 lakh. During this period, NCSM has utilized Rs. 5762.10 lakh (it includes funds allocated during previous years).

Statement*Detailed List of Proposals Received during the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Year	Proposal	State/UT	Status/Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.		Regional Science Centre, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.
2.	2009-2010	Sub-Regional Science Centre (SRSC), Udaipur	Tripura	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.
3.	2010-2011	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.
4.		Sub-Regional Science Centre, Jammu / Srinagar	J&K	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.
5.		Science City, Sampla	Haryana	Proposed for SRSC at evaluation stage.
6.		Science City, Kumhari	Chhattishgarh	Proposal not accepted as a Science Centre exists at nearby place Raipur.
7.		Science City, Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.
8.	2011-2012	Regional Science Centre, Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.
9.		Sub-Regional Science Centre, Ambala	Haryana	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.
10.		Sub-Regional Science Centre, Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.
11.		Sub-Regional Science Centre, Raibareli	Uttar Pradesh	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.
12.		Regional Science Centre, Kottayam	Kerala	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.
13.		Sub-Regional Science Centre, Kaithal	Haryana	Proposal not accepted since a Science Centre exists at Kurukshetra. However, a Science Park has been developed.
14.		Science City, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Proposed for SRSC at feasibility / evaluation stage.
15.	2011-2012	Regional Science Centre, Bhilai	Madhya Pradesh	Proposal not accepted as a Science Centre at nearby Raipur.
16.		Sub-Regional Science Centre & Planetarium, Gaya	Bihar	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.
17.		Sub-Regional Science Centre & Planetarium, Darbhanga	Bihar	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.

1	2	3	4	5
18.		Sub-Regional Science Centre, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.
19.		Sub-Regional Science Centre, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.
20.		District Science Centre, Sukna	Chhattishgarh	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.
21.		Science City, Nagpur	Maharashtra	Proposal not accepted as a Science Centre already exists at Nagpur.
22.		Science Centre, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.
23.	2012-2013	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Amritsar / Bhatinda	Punjab	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.
24.		Sub-Regional Science Centre, Paralakhemundi	Odisha	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.
25.		Sub-Regional Science Centre, Mayabundar	A & N Islands	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.
26.		Science City, Patna	Bihar	Project at feasibility / evaluation stage.

Supply of Sub-standard Seeds

2355. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of certain companies involved in producing and distributing fake/substandard/unlicensed seeds in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with its likely impact on agricultural production including cotton;

(c) the decrease in agricultural production registered during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the action taken by the Government against the guilty companies; and

(e) the other necessary steps taken by the Government to provide quality seeds to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) There is no specific report from the State Governments regarding involvement of certain companies in producing and distributing fake/sub-standard/unlicensed seeds, including that of cotton. Overall, there

has been no decline in the food grain production in the country during 2010-11 and 2011-12. However, in 2009-10, there was decline in production due to widespread drought in several parts of the country. The detail of food grain production during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) In order to curb the sale of fake/substandard/unlicensed seeds, the State Governments have power under the Seeds Act, 1966, the Seed Rules, 1968 and the Seeds (Control) Order, 1983, to take actions like issue of warning, show cause notices, stop sale order, trial in the court etc., against suppliers of fake/sub-standard/unlicensed seeds.

(e) For ensuring supply of quality seeds to the farmers, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing Central Sector Scheme "Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds", under which assistance is provided for strengthening and modernizing seed infrastructure facilities, upgrading the quality of farm saved seed through seed village programme, production and distribution of quality seeds, establishing Seed Bank for ensuring seed availability in contingent situations, establishing and strengthening quality control infrastructure facilities in the count, etc.

Statement*State-wise food grain production during the last three years*

Production ('000 Tonnes)

State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	15295.0	20315.0	18363.1
Arunachal Pradesh	308.9	333.7	362.5
Assam	4481.2	4876.5	4663.3
Bihar	10150.6	9221.9	14047.2
Chhattisgarh	4902.8	7055.2	6870.5
Goa	109.9	123.1	130.2
Gujarat	5761.0	8341.6	8874.3
Haryana	15357.0	16629.5	17958.7
Himachal Pradesh	1017.2	1421.1	1510.3
Jammu and Kashmir	1314.2	1521.6	1586.3
Jharkhand	2152.2	1876.6	4175.3
Karnataka	10955.0	13877.3	12095.1
Kerala	610.8	527.1	572.1
Madhya Pradesh	16016.4	14952.1	20394.8
Maharashtra	12586.3	15420.4	12544.0
Manipur	338.9	592.7	669.1
Meghalaya	239.2	239.0	249.1
Mizoram	62.3	66.9	68.0
Nagaland	354.2	568.3	566.5
Orissa	7552.9	7619.3	6412.3
Punjab	26950.1	27866.3	28389.1
Rajasthan	12350.1	18832.2	19469.7
Sikkim	117.3	110.3	103.2
Tamil Nadu	7511.4	7594.9	10151.8
Tripura	647.9	712.4	729.9

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	43195.3	47247.6	50283.6
Uttarakhand	1796.0	1815.5	1852.0
West Bengal	15741.5	14466.9	15985.7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.1	25.5	25.3
Delhi	125.8	153.3	149.2
Daman and Diu	4.9	4.8	3.3
Pondicherry	52.9	53.4	43.2
All India	218107.4	244491.8	259323.2

Alleged Delay in Response by PCR Van

2356. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to appoint an inquiry officer to probe into the allegations of delay in response by the Police Control Room (PCR) van and Safdarjung hospital staff in the recent gang rape incident in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the inquiry officer has submitted report to the Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government against the guilty persons?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) Ms. Veena Kumari Meena, Joint secretary (PM), Ministry of Home Affairs was entrusted with the inquiry in the matter to *inter-alia* look into the response of PCR Van and the role of Safdarjung Hospital staff in dealing with the victims of gang rape. A report in the matter has been submitted. After examining the report, the Delhi Police as well as the Ministry of Health and Family welfare

have been requested to take departmental action against the erring officers/officials.

[Translation]

SC Quota in Delhi Police

2357. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs) in Delhi Police have not been filled up since 1998, as per the reservation guidelines;

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

(c) whether the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) has ever issued orders/instructions to fill up the prescribed quota of different posts in SC category;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the follow up action taken by the Government/Delhi Police in this regard; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government/Delhi Police to fill up all the SC posts as per the reservation policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Posts reserved for Scheduled Castes (SC) in Delhi Police have been filled up rank-wise, since 1998 to 2013 (Upto 28.02.2013) except certain posts of Constable (Exe) for the recruitment year 2008, 2009 (Phase-I), 2009 (Phase-II) & 2011, where vacancies of 32, 67, 65 & 34 of S.C. Ex-Servicemen candidates, have not been filled up due to non-availability of suitable Ex-Servicemen (SC) candidates.

(c) and (d) As per available records, no such orders/instructions have been received by Delhi Police. The recruitment to 535 posts of SC Category of various posts in Delhi Police is under process by Delhi Police.

(e) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. Delhi Police has always made concerted efforts to fill SC vacancies.

Terrorist Organisations

2358. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether allegations have been leveled against some political/ social organizations though their names do not feature in the list of terrorist organizations issued by the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the basis on which such claims/allegations have been made against the said organizations along with the list of the organizations notified as terrorist organizations by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Home Minister has already issued a clarification on 20th February, 2013, clarifying the issue. A copy of the Statement is enclosed as Statement-I. Also, a list of 36 organizations declared as terrorist organizations under Chapter-VI of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 is attached as Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Statement by Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde Union
Home Minister*

My statement given in Jaipur last month has created a misunderstanding. It has been understood to mean that I was linking terrorism to a particular religion and was accusing certain Political organizations of being involved in organizing terror camps.

I had no intention to link terrorism with any religion. There is no basis for suggesting that terrorism could be linked with the organizations mentioned in my brief speech at Jaipur. Since a controversy has been created on account of my statement I am issuing this clarification and expressing regret to those who felt hurt by my statement.

I will continue to perform my duties to the best of my ability to ensure that harmony is maintained in the social fabric of India.

Statement-II

List of Banned Terrorist Organisation under Section 35 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967

1. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
2. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) in Assam
3. People's Liberation Army (PLA)
4. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
5. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
6. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
7. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
8. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
9. Revolutionary People's Front (RPF) in Manipur
10. All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
11. National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) in Tripura
12. Hynniewtre National Liberation Counsel (HNLC)
13. Achik National Volunteer Counsel (ANVC) in Meghalaya
14. Babbar Khalsa International
15. Khaliistan Commando Force
16. International Sikh Youth Federation
17. Lashkar-E-Taiba/Pasban-E-Ahle Hadis
18. Jaish-E-Mohammad/Tahrik-E-Furqan
19. Harkat-UI-Mujahideen/Harkat-UI-Ansar/Harkat-UI-Jehad-E-Islami
20. Hizb-UI-Mujahideen/Hizb-UI-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment
21. Al-Umar-Mujahideen
22. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front

23. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
24. Students Islamic Movement of India
25. Deendar Anjuman
26. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) - People's War, All its formations and front organizations
27. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), All its formations and Front Organizations
28. Al Badr
29. Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen
30. Al-Qaida
31. Dukhtaran-E-Millat (DEM)
32. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA)
33. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT)
34. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES)
35. Indian Mujahideen and all its formations and front organizations
36. Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA), all its formations and front organizations.

[English]

Coconut Oil Under PDS

2359. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to distribute subsidised coconut oil through the Public Distribution System (PDS) with a view to support the farmers suffering due to fall in its prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to promote the value added products of coconut; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(c) and (d) Coconut Development Board is promoting production of value added products from coconut viz; packed tender coconut, coconut chips, virgin coconut oil, desiccated coconut powder, Coconut milk/milk powder/ milk cream, ball copra (as edible dry fruit), activated carbon, natural vinegar etc under the scheme "Technology Mission on Coconut (TMOC)". The scheme is to encourage and motivate entrepreneurs to set up coconut based industrial units for production of value added products. Under the scheme financial and technical assistance is extended to entrepreneurs for establishing processing units in coconut sector. 25% of the capital cost (subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs per unit) of project is given as back ended subsidy to the units established under TMOC. So far, 215 numbers of such units are established in 9 States and 2 Union Territories covering 15 products. During current financial year (2012-13) an allocation of Rs. 6.35 crores is made under TMOC.

Report on Freedom of Press

2360. SHRI P. LINGAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the World Press Freedom Index 2013 compiled by the Reporters Without Borders, India's ranking in the global press freedom index has fallen significantly in the past years;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made any study of the said report;

(c) if so, the outcome of the said study; and

(d) the reasons for censorship of freedom of media and the steps taken to restore the freedom of press/media in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) The Government has come across media reports carrying the results of survey by 'Reporters Without Borders' and World Press Freedom Index 2013 compiled by the body. A number of reports are available on internet covering aspects like freedom of speech, transparency and censorship on internet. Different methodology, data and techniques for data collection are followed for preparing the reports. The sources of data collection are not disclosed.

(b) and (c) The Government has not conducted any study of the Report which ranks India on global press freedom.

(d) The Article 19 of the Constitution provides freedom of speech and expression to the citizens of India. The Press Council of India, a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with twin objectives of preserving the freedom of press and also to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. So far as private satellite TV channels are concerned, the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act does not provide for pre-censorship of the contents aired on these channels. However, all channels have to abide by the Programme and Advertising Code stipulated by the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 under the Act. Apart from this, the industry has also set up a self-regulatory mechanism for content regulation. As part of their self-regulatory initiative, the industry has set up Broadcasting Content Complaint Council (BCCC) and News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) to consider the content related complaints of general entertainment channels and news channels, respectively.

[*Translation*]

Corruption at Airports

2361. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the emigration officers working at the International Airports are involved in corruption;

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

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Madam, there are some cases, where Immigration officers deployed at international airports were found to be involved in corruption.

(b) Details of cases where Immigration officers were allegedly involved in corrupt practices at various airports during 2010, 2011, 2012 & 2013 (till 7.3.2013) are as under:

Airports	Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	Year 2013 (till 07.03.2013)	Total
Delhi	02	10	13	05	30
Mumbai	01	02	01	-	04
Cochin	-	01	01	-	02
Chennai	-	-	-	-	-
Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-
Kolkata	-	-	-	-	-
Amritsar	01	-	-	-	01
Ahmedabad	-	-	-	-	-
Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-
Trivandrum	-	02	-	-	02
Calicut	-	-	-	-	-
Lucknow	-	-	-	-	-
Total	04	15	15	05	39

(c) The following actions have been taken against the immigration staff involved in corrupt practices:

- i) Wherever any complaint of corruption is received, preliminary enquiry followed by departmental enquiry is conducted and if the complaint of corruption is found to be true, stern disciplinary actions taken against the defaulters.
- ii) Suspension orders issued immediately on finding any immigration staffs involved in corrupt practices.
- iii) In some serious cases, defaulter Immigration officers were handed over to police and cases have been registered under the relevant sections of Law.
- iv) In some cases where charges of corruption could not be substantiated, Immigration staff against whom complaint of corruption was received, has been removed from ICP duties.
- v) In addition to disciplinary action proper entry is also made in ACR/APR of the officer concerned.

External Assistance to Naxalism

2362. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of nexus between naxals and hostile foreign agencies/countries including Pakistan and China and assistance in terms of weaponry, finance and training from the same sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no direct evidence available to suggest that the Left Wing Extremists have nexus with hostile foreign agencies including Pakistan and China. However, the recovery of arms and ammunitions of foreign origin from the Left Wing Extremists in different encounters / operations is an indication of the fact that they are procuring weapons from different sources. Moreover, the possibility of some front organizations of the CPI (Maoist) clandestinely getting foreign funds cannot be ruled out. Inputs also indicate that

some senior cadres of the Communist Party of the Philippines imparted training to the cadres of CPI(Maoist) in 2005 and 2011.

(c) The Government is closely monitoring the situation and taking appropriate action as required.

Land Border Agreement

2363. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently approved a draft Constitution Amendment Bill which would assist in implementation of border agreement held between India and Bangladesh in 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether additional provisions have been added in the Land Border Agreement, 1974 during the last visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) During the State visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh in September 2011, "Protocol to the Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh and Related Matters" was signed. It settled the long outstanding land boundary issues related un-demarcated segment of 6.1 kms; territories in adverse possession; and exchange of enclaves.

The Cabinet has, on 13th February, 2013, approved the draft of a Constitution (Amendment) Bill for implementing the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) 1974 and the Protocol to LBA signed in 2011.

Research Work in Cultural Institutions

2364. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to allow Indian and Foreign Research Scholars to take up projects or research work in cultural Institutes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also invited visiting scholars to join various cultural organizations in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the response on such invitations, till date?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) Yes, Madam. Indian and Foreign Research Scholars are allowed to take up projects or research work in cultural Institutions under the 'Scheme for Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research'.

(b) All the details, such as criteria adopted by the Government for award of fellowship, value of Fellowships, etc. are available on the Ministry's website: www.indiaculture.nic.in.

(c) No, Madam. The Government has not invited any visiting scholar to join various cultural organizations in the country.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Human Rights

2365. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the status report 2012 released by the Human Right of India on 'insecurity of marginalized groups';

(b) if so, the details of the major observations made in the said report and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Union Government has any proposal to repeal the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) as commented by the United Nations human right bodies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) Government is neither aware of any organization/institution called as Human Rights of India nor any such report has been received.

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

(c) to (d) There is no proposal with the Government for repeal of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA).

Supreme Court Directive on Honour Killing and Khap Panchayat

2366. SHRI ADHI SANKAR:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directives to the Union and the State Governments regarding honour killings and khap panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union and the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) the other measures taken by the Union and the State Governments to enact a suitable legislation to deal with khap panchayat dictated violence against couples?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) to (c) Supreme Court has delivered several judgments issuing directives and condemning Khap Panchayats and Honour Killings. Ministry of Home Affairs has circulated these Judgments of Hon'ble Supreme Court to all the State Govts. / UT Administrations for necessary and appropriate action. The judgements are:

- (i) Arumugam Servai versus State of Tamil Nadu (Criminal Appeal No. 958 of 2011) dated 19th April 2011.
- (ii) Criminal Appeal No. 1117 of 2011 @ SLP (CrI)No. 1208 of 2011 dated 9th May 2011 in the case of Bhagwan Dass Vs State (NCT) of Delhi
- (iii) Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Criminal) 208 of 2004 in Lata Singh's case (supra)

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women.

A detailed advisory, dated 04.09.2009 has been sent to all State Government / UT Administrations wherein

Para 5 (XXX) of the advisory specifically advises the States / UTs to take Special steps to curb the 'Violation of Women's Rights by so called Honour Killings or prevent forced marriage in some northern States, and other forms of Violence'.

Many of the States are providing Shelter Homes and security to such couples who are threatened by 'Honour Killings'.

[Translation]

Earning from Forward Trading

2367. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

- (a) whether prices of food items have allegedly been rising due to forward trading;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the amount of revenue earned by the Government in the form of taxes from forward trading;
- (d) the number of commodity exchanges in the country;
- (e) whether the said exchanges are proving helpful in ensuring better prices for the farmers; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) According to available information there is no clear evidence that rise in food prices in India has been due to forward trading. An Expert Committee chaired by Shri Abhijit Sen, Member of the Planning Commission that analyzed annual growth rate trend in prices of sensitive commodities (food grains and sugar) in pre-futures and post futures period, concluded that although inflation clearly increased post-futures in some sensitive commodities that have higher weight in consumer price indices, it is not possible to make any general claim that inflation accelerated more in commodities with futures trading.

Other factors particularly demand supply mismatches, degree of dependence on imports and international prices

in these commodities etc. also tend to affect commodity prices.

(c) The information is being collected.

(d) There are 6 National Commodity Exchanges and 16 Regional Commodity Exchanges in the Country.

(e) and (f) The twin functions of futures market are price discovery and price risk management. The farmers are benefited from the information regarding the futures prices discovered on the exchange platform even though they may not directly participate in the futures market. The futures markets lead to reduction in the amplitude of seasonal price variation and help farmers realize a better price at the time of harvest. This also helps farmers in planning their cultivation in advance as well as to determine the kind of crop which they would prefer to raise, by taking advantage of the advance information of the future price trends and probable supply and demand of various commodities in advance. Awareness programmes and capacity building programmes are undertaken by the Forward Markets Commission and the Exchanges in order to educate the farmers and other stakeholders of the benefits of price discovery and price risk management functions of the futures market.

[English]

Drugs Addicted Children

2368. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study on drug-dependent children who are being pushed into crimes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has devised some action plan to bring such children into the mainstream; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for rehabilitation of such children and to wean them away from the said menace?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Naxal Threat to Panchayat Leaders

2369. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that some panchayat representatives have resigned under naxal threats in the country;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The CPI (Maoist), which is vehemently opposed to the institutions of parliamentary democracy, including Panchayati Raj at the grass-root level, has of late, been employing coercive tactics to sabotage the functioning of the Panchayat Raj Institutions, particularly in its strongholds of Odisha and Maharashtra. With the twin objective of compelling the Panchayat representatives to toe the Maoist line and implement the naxal *diktat* on developmental issues, the outfit has been issuing directives to the Panchayat representatives to attend meetings organised by them, and during such meetings, issuing specific directions under the shadow of the gun. Due to threats from the CPI(Maoist), 99 Panchayat functionaries tendered their resignations in 2012 in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra. In Odisha, there are inputs of CPI (Maoist) threatening panchayat representatives in district Malkangiri to resign, on the pretext that they have failed to solve the development related problems faced by local tribal people. The process of Panchayat elections in Odisha during the beginning of last year was vitiated through use of coercive means by the Maoists to intimidate the prospective candidates and propping-up their own supporters. As a result a number of representatives were elected unopposed. Concerted coercive tactics used by the CPI(Maoist) has led to resignation of 52 village chowkidars in Malkangiri and Koraput districts. During the current year, so far, no such resignations of panchayat representatives have been reported.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of issues including deployment of CAPFs, assistance in

implementation of development schemes, improving governance and capacity building by the States in various areas. It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance will yield the desired results against LWE. Government has also issued advisories to the State Governments of Maharashtra and Odisha for ensuring the security of the concerned persons so as to obviate all possibilities of hampering the smooth functioning of Government's institutions.

Transfer of Mineral, Oil and Gas by Nagaland

2370. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Nagaland has the power to frame its own laws regarding ownership and transfer of mineral oil and natural gas within its territory under article 371A of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Entry 53 of the Seventh Schedule under Article 246 of the Constitution of India devolves exclusive powers with the Union of India for 'Regulation and development of oilfields and Mineral oil resources, including petroleum and petroleum products. Although the special provisions under Article 371-A provide that no law made by the Parliament under Entry 53 shall have effect unless agreed to by the State Assembly by way of a resolution, the same applies to only adoption of any such law. Once adopted any resolution passed by the State Legislative Assembly seeking to revoke/remove the applicability of a law, enactment of which lies within the sole domain of the Parliament, is however ultra vires.

Monuments Associated with Gandhiji

2371. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the dilapidated conditions of 'Kirti Mandir' and Kasturba Gandhi's house in Porbandar;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to restore the said heritage monuments;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) No, Madam. As per information received from the State Government of Gujarat, Kasturba Gandhi's house has been declared as a State protected monument since 1956. The Directorate of Gujarat State-Archaeology maintains this house on a regular basis and has preserved its original condition.

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

(e) Kirti Mandir is close to the birth place of Gandhiji and was developed by a well known businessman, late Sh. Nanji Kalidas Mehta from his own funds and was inaugurated in 1950. The building has been handed over to the Government of Gujarat which has assigned its administration to a Committee headed by the Minister-Incharge of the District. The building has been constructed in a modern way, is presently in a good condition and does not require any repair work. Since 2003-04 onwards, the Directorate of Archaeology has spent a sum of Rs. 2,92,400 on the maintenance of the house.

Condition of Historical Monuments

2372. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the major tourist centres in Odisha where Buddhism has germinated, are in poor condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to maintain/keep such monuments clean in order to attract domestic and foreign tourists, to improve the economy of this region;

(c) the details of complaints received by the Government/ASI from the tourists and others regarding dirty/poor condition of historical monuments and other protected sites; and

(d) the action/steps taken on each of the complaints during each of the last three years and the current year, monument and State/UT-wise?

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

protected monuments/sites are in a good state of preservation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As and when such complaints are received regarding centrally protected monuments immediate steps are taken to address the matter.

Anti-Narcotics Force

2373. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a proposal from Pakistan's Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) for setting up of a hotline to combat the menace of narcotic drugs in both countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (b) During the last DG level talks held between DG, NCB and DG, ANF Pakistan at New Delhi on 5-6 Dec. 2012, DG ANF had highlighted the need for establishment of hotline between the heads of the two agencies for better coordination and real time sharing of information. No proposal has been received from Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF), Pakistan for setting up of the hotline.

Medical Certificates for Children with Autism

2374. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure to issue medical certificates to children with autism for academic and other purposes;

(b) whether the Government is aware that parents of children with autism are facing difficulties to get medical certificates as hospitals are not authorised to issue such certificates;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/directions issued by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) Autism has not been mentioned as

a separate category of 'disability' under Section 2(i) of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 and therefore medical certificate are not issued to children with autism under the Act. However, the Government is aware of the problem in this regard. An assessment tool namely "Indian Scale of Assessment of Autism (ISAA)" has been developed in the year 2008 which is being used by professionals for assessment of autism.

Overseas Coal Mines

2375. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) proposes to acquire coal mines in other countries including South Africa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked for the acquisition of overseas coal mines; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure fair dealings by the CIL in acquiring such overseas coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) had floated an expression of interest for selection of strategic partners from four countries namely Indonesia, South Africa, Australia and USA in July, 2009. After evaluation some of the proposals were short listed and due diligence activities were carried out for 3 brown-filed coal assets from listed companies one each in Indonesia, Australia and USA in May-June 2010. After seeking some clarifications from the Government regarding investing in unlisted assets belonging to listed companies and the minimum internal rate of return (IRR%), the matter was pursued in CIL but none of the assets short-list could be acquired.

CIL has acquired prospecting license for two coal blocks in Mozambique through a wholly owned subsidiary Coal India Africana Limitada (CIAL) formed in Mozambique. A multi-disciplinary team of four senior executives have been posted in Mozambique since February 2012 and they have opened up office of Coal India Africana Limitada (CIAL) in Tete since March 2012. Upon obtaining environmental clearance for exploration activities, drilling activities have been started since November 2012 and

about 3100 m drilling has been carried out till date. The geological mapping works of the coal concession area and majority of survey work have also been completed.

CIL has executed a Memorandum of Understanding with Provincial Govt. of Limpopo, Republic of South Africa with ultimate objective of development of coal assets in Limpopo. Initiatives have been taken for registration of a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of CIL in South Africa which will undertake activities of identification, exploration and development of coal assets in South Africa including those in Limpopo.

Further, CIL has recently floated expression of interest from investment bankers, owners/owner's representatives for acquisition of coal assets abroad.

(c) CIL has adopted provisions of Rs. 35,000 crores for acquisition and development of coal assets abroad to be spent in 5 years during the XII Plan period. Out of the aforesaid amount Rs. 10,000 crores has been allotted for exploration and development of coal blocks and creation of logistic infrastructure in Mozambique while the balance Rs.25,000 crores has been kept for acquisition and development of coal blocks in other countries like South Africa, Indonesia, Australia, USA, Columbia etc.

(d) Government of India has brought out a policy guidelines on acquisition of RAW MATERIAL assets by Central Public sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in Oct 2011. The Board of Directors of CIL in its 251st meeting has adopted this policy for implementation. CIL will follow the guidelines suggested in the policy document and will ensure free and fair dealings.

[Translation]

Import of Sugar

2376. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has entered into any contract with Pakistan for import of sugar during 2012-13 and 2013-14;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of sugar contracted and actually imported along with the prices thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the said imports despite holding adequate stock of sugar in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No Madam. The Central Government has not entered into any contract with Pakistan for import of sugar during 2012-13 and 2013-14. However, sugar mills/merchant importers are free to import sugar under Open General License (OGL) from any country including Pakistan as per their commercial prudence.

(b) and (c) As per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata about 1455 Tons of sugar at a value of about Rs. 4.42 crores has been imported from Pakistan during current sugar season 2012-13 (till December, 2012) by private traders. As indicated in reply to part (a) of the question, Private traders are importing sugar as per their commercial prudence.

Year	Non-injury accident	Simple Accidents	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents	Persons Injured	Persons Killed
2010	6	24	12	42	60	16
2011	4	34	7	45	62	8
2012	5	49	6	60	67	6
2013 (upto 28.2.13)	0	2	1	3	4	2

However, no separate data is collated by Delhi Police regarding road accidents due to over speeding of vehicles.

(c) The details of steps/initiatives taken by Delhi Police to check and reduce road accidents in Delhi are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Steps taken by Delhi Police to check Road Accidents in the NCT of Delhi

The following steps are being taken by Delhi Traffic Police to check and control road accidents on Delhi roads:

- i. Increased presence of Traffic Police Personnel in accident prone areas.
- ii. Arrest of drivers found indulging in reckless driving.
- iii. Suspension of permits of commercial vehicles found involved in fatal road accidents cases.

Drunken Driving

2377. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of road accidents due to drunken driving an over speeding have been reported in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such case reported, persons injured/died during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Delhi Police to control such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (b) The number of road accidents due to drunken driving reported for the year 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (up to 28.2.2013) are as under:

- iv. Taking up with State Transport Authorities for suspension of driving licence of drivers involved in fatal road accidents.
- v. Regular suspension of permits of commercial vehicles by ACPs/Traffic for violation of Supreme Court directions.
- vi. Introduction of conflict free traffic circulation plans in important parts of Delhi.
- vii. Segregation of fast moving traffic from slow moving traffic.
- viii. Closure of gaps in the central verges on accident-prone roads.
- ix. Provision of bus bays on city roads.
- x. Installation of traffic signals/blinkers in accident-prone areas.

- xi. Mobile patrolling and group checking of Traffic Police Personnel at vulnerable accident locations.
- xii. Regular taking up with civic agencies for various engineering improvements viz. change in geometric designs, provision of street lighting, construction of speed breakers, provision of iron railings on central verges, installation of road signs, painting or road markings, carpeting of roads, junction improvement etc.
- xiii. For controlling night time fatal hit & run road accident cases, special night checking drives under taken for drunken driving, rash driving etc.
- xiv. On the identified accident-prone roads, the visibility in the form of provision of adequate street lighting, provision of High Mast Light Poles etc. improved through concerned civic road agencies.
- xv. Review of speed limits on Delhi roads and issue of notifications accordingly with strict enforcement of speed limit restrictions.
- xvi. Distribution of Road Safety Literature among various categories of road users with an objective of inculcating better road disciplines among them. Special emphasis laid on defensive driving, lane driving, driving at roundabouts and general traffic rules to be observed on Delhi roads.
- xvii. Regular training programs to professional drivers of buses and other commercial vehicles by Road Safety Cell of Delhi Traffic Police.
- xviii. Rigid enforcement of traffic rules in Delhi. Special enforcement drives both offence and vehicle specific on accident prone roads/areas.
- xix. Emphasis on quality prosecution then quantitative prosecution.
- xx. Special prosecution drives against DTC, Privates buses and heavy commercial vehicles since their involvement in road accident cases is higher than other motor vehicles.
- xxi. Concerted action against drunken driving, reckless driving, red light jumping, over speeding, no entry restrictions and violation of Supreme Court directions to reduce road accidents.
- xxii. Taking out Mobile Exhibition Van to different places e.g. schools, colleges etc. for Road Safety Training activities and refresher courses.
- xxiii. Use of Public Address System to impart road safety messages at important locations.
- xxiv. Motor Cycle Patrol Scheme for effective checking of traffic violations and regulation of traffic on identified roads/areas.
- xxv. Regular collection of accident statistics and analysis for devising enforcement and safety strategies to curb road accident cases.
- xxvi. Accident analysis through specialized software.
- xxvii. Identification of black spots and locations for ensuring remedial measures.
- xxviii. Regular release of press advertisements on road safety issues.
- xxix. Interaction with transport unions/associations to sensitize them on safety issues.
- xxx. Facilitation at pedestrian crossings.

[English]

Disability Act

2378. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to widen the definition of disability to give legal recognition and include some more area of disability;

(b) if so, whether the Government is also considering to replace the present disabilities act with a more comprehensive legislation for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be done;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to request the State Governments to set up a separate Department of Disability Affairs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) A Committee was set up on 30.04.2010 consisting of experts in disability sector, representatives of various stakeholders, Central Ministries, State Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations etc. to prepare a draft new legislation in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with

Disabilities (UNCRPD) to replace the existing Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995. The Committee submitted its report suggesting a draft legislation titled "the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2011" on 30.06.2011. Subsequently, the Ministry had initiated consultations with concerned Central Ministries and Departments on the draft Bill. Based on the comments received, a fresh draft Rights to the Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2012 (Draft RPwD Bill, 2012) has been prepared and circulated to all States/UTs seeking their comments/views.

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

Shortage of Manpower in IB

2379. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is acute shortage of Manpower/staff in the Intelligence Bureau (IB);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the time by which all the vacant posts are likely to be filled up;
- (c) whether any fraud has been unearthed in the IB recruitment examination conducted in the year, 2012; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the accused arrested and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As against the sanctioned strength of 26,867 personnel in Intelligence Bureau (IB), at present 18,795 personnel are available with a total of 8072 vacancies (30%).

The vacancies have accumulated in the Bureau as a result of the implementation of the optimization scheme of the Government (2001-2006), which imposed a ban on the direct recruitments (DRs) in all the Ministries/Departments. The scheme was further extended upto 2009. The Government of India allowed exemption for operational posts in IB from the optimization scheme in 2006-07. Simultaneously, over six thousand new posts were also sanctioned by the Government during the period 2008-12 under various schemes to strengthen the intelligence apparatus. This has resulted in the accumulation of vacancies despite the concerted efforts to fill up direct

recruitment quota posts. Further, the posts against the deputation quota (about 1500 in numbers) could not be filled up due to non-availability of suitable officers from the Organizations like the State Police, CAPFs etc. Similarly, over 2700 posts under the promotion quota could not be filled for want of eligible officers fulfilling the requisite minimum residency norms provided in the recruitment rules for such promotions.

The Bureau is conducting the direct recruitment for various posts on a regular basis since 2008, however, induction has been staggered in view of the available training capacity and cadre management consideration. Further, actual induction figures are much less than the selected candidates as large number of selected candidates do not turn up for joining the Bureau. Availability of inadequate number of qualified candidates through the Staff Selection Commission in the Ministerial cadre has also resulted in over 600 vacancies.

(c) to (d) The recruitment process in the Bureau is open and transparent and Bureau has taken various measures to ensure fairness in the selection process. During the recruitment for the post of ACIO-II five instances of impersonation were detected and FIRs have been lodged against the individuals with the police authorities concerned. However, no arrests has been made so far.

[Translation]

Anti-National Activities

2380. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are reports of anti-national activities sponsored by hostile foreign agencies along the international borders including Indo-Nepal border;
- (b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the current year, border-wise; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto including the measures being taken to raise the matter at bilateral fora?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Indo-Nepal border is open, porous and thickly populated. The movement of Indians and Nepalese citizens across the Indo-Nepal border is governed by Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1950, which provides for free movement of citizens of both the countries across the

Indo-Nepal border. There are no reports regarding anti-national activities sponsored by hostile foreign agencies along the Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan, Indo-China and Indo-Myanmar Borders during the current year.

Inputs received from time to time suggest involvement of Pakistan Intelligence Agencies in facilitating and supporting Anti India elements on Indo-Pakistan & Indo-Bangladesh borders. The following militants have been apprehended on Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders:

Year	Indo-Pak Border		Indo-Bangladesh Border	
	Apprehension	Killing	Apprehension	Killing
2010	0	2	20	1
2011	0	1	31	0
2012	0	0	29	0
2013 (upto 28 Feb)	0	0	05	0
Total	0	3	85	1

(c) Border Guarding Forces have been deployed along the international borders. Regular presence, round the clock patrolling, random checking and surveillance are carried out by Border Guarding Forces to stop cross border infiltration and anti national activities. Field formation and intelligence set ups are being regularly sensitized and continuous mentoring is being done.

There are institutional mechanism like Home Secretary Level Talks, Joint Working Groups meeting between Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bangladesh, and Indo-Bhutan to raise and resolve these issues.

Government of India has also approved fencing on Indo—Bangladesh border, Indo-Pakistan border and a small stretch on Indo Myanmar border.

Agricultural Landholdings

2381. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI BALI RAM JADHAV:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the average size of agricultural landholdings in the country is mostly small and marginal;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to give special emphasis/focus to increase the productivity of small farm holdings in order to ensure food security for the growing population in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the incentives given to the farmers for the promotion of small scale farming during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to make small scale farming viable and to assist farmers to adopt technology suitable for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) As per results (provisional) of latest Agriculture Census 2010-11, the number of marginal and small operational holdings taken together (holdings having operated area below 2.00 hectare) constituted 84.97 per cent of total number of holdings with 44.31 per cent of total operated area in the country. State-wise percentage of number and area of marginal and small operational holdings taken together is placed at enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government provides financial incentives, grants, concessions to farmers, including small and marginal farmers, through various schemes such as National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Revised Macro Management of Agriculture, Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Modified Agricultural Technology Management Agency Scheme, National Horticulture Mission etc. to increase production and productivity of various crops.

The actual expenditure (plan) of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during last three years and the current year is given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
1.	2009-10	10870.15
2.	2010-11	17052.59
3.	2011-12	16558.14
4.	2012-13	15841.10

* upto 28 February, 2013 (Provisional)

(e) The Government has taken several measures to make small land holdings viable and assist farmers to adopt suitable technologies. This include (i) promoting adoption of modern technologies and practices like multiple cropping, intercropping and integrated farming systems (ii) disseminating knowledge through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), Kisan Melas, exhibitions and training programmes in different parts of the country to create awareness about improved agricultural technologies (iii) strengthening farm credit delivery system for providing credit at affordable rate of interest to support the resource requirements of the agricultural sector (iv) providing adequate support services to farmers etc.

Statement

State-wise percentage of number and area of Marginal and Small operational holdings taken together as per results (provisional) of Agriculture Census 2010-11

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Marginal & Small operational holdings taken together (holdings having operated area below 2.00 ha.)	
		Percentage of number of Marginal and Small holdings	Percentage of operated area of Marginal and Small holdings
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86.09	54.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37.32	9.84
3.	Assam	85.57	48.75
4.	Bihar	96.92	76.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	80.45	41.94
6.	Goa	89.98	43.41
7.	Gujarat	66.01	28.67
8.	Haryana	67.58	22.58

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	87.92	54.05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	94.78	72.70
11.	Jharkhand	84.06	42.80
12.	Karnataka	76.44	40.05
13.	Kerala	98.96	77.31
14.	Madhya Pradesh	71.45	33.98
15.	Maharashtra	78.53	44.96
16.	Manipur	83.38	59.84
17.	Meghalaya	81.35	54.84
18.	Mizoram	87.03	64.79
19.	Nagaland	15.75	2.55
20.	Odisha	91.85	70.34
21.	Punjab	34.19	9.33
22.	Rajasthan	58.40	16.08
23.	Sikkim	76.63	33.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	91.74	60.66
25.	Tripura	94.92	71.14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	92.37	63.85
27.	Uttarakhand	90.89	63.83
28.	West Bengal	95.92	80.73
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59.65	25.10
30.	Chandigarh	82.07	43.22
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	82.04	46.71
32.	Daman and Diu	97.83	76.59
33.	Delhi	77.21	36.34
34.	Lakshadweep	98.41	75.45
35.	Puducherry	94.08	63.77
Total		84.97	44.31

*[English]***Funding of SFAC**

2382. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agri-business ventures/projects of the Small Farmers' Agriculture-Business Consortium (SFAC) under implementation and venture capital assistance provided by the public sector banks for the purposes in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the venture capital assistance by the public sector banks in the form of equity to SFAC is to be converted into term loan till the bank term loan is fully repaid;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of achievement made in catalysing private investment in setting up of agri-business projects and thereby providing assured market to producers for increasing rural income and employment?

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

TARIQ ANWAR): (a) State-wise List of Projects Sanctioned under Venture Capital Assistance by SFAC through public sector Banks during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Financial funding from SFAC is in the nature of a soft loan, till the Bank's term loan is fully repaid by the beneficiary and is automatically converted into a term loan on the last date of such repayment as per the original schedule. The venture capital after it becomes term loan could be repaid to SFAC in lump sum immediately or in four quarterly installments together with the amount of interest at the same rate as was applicable on the term loan of the lending Bank.

(d) During the XI Plan, SFAC has sanctioned Venture Capital amount of Rs.120.17 Crore for 409 projects across the country benefitting approximately 48685 farmers for procurement of their produce and generating employment to approximately 30710 persons in rural areas. During the current financial year upto February 2013, SFAC has sanctioned Venture Capital amount of Rs.36.78 Crore for 110 projects across the country benefitting approximately 13210 farmers for procurement of their produce and generating employment to approximately 4635 persons in rural areas.

Statement

State-wise List of Projects Sanctioned Under Venture Capital Assistance by SFAC during last three years and current year

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	18	30	29	18
Karnataka	17	12	7	
Tamil Nadu	8	13	9	5
Gujarat	8	3	2	5
Uttar Pradesh	0	1	28	45
Kerala	5	7	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	4	6	7	3
Jammu and Kashmir	3	1	3	5
Andhra Pradesh	1	4	4	2

1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand	6	1	5	3
Assam	4	0	3	0
Haryana	1	1	7	5
Nagaland	0	1	0	0
Rajasthan	1	0	8	8
Manipur	0	1	0	0
Punjab	0	1	1	2
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1	1
West Bengal	0	0	2	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0
Bihar	0	0	1	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	0
Goa	0	0	1	0
Mizoram	0	0	1	0
Orissa	0	1	0	0
Total	77	85	121	110

[Translation]

Allocation of Foodgrains

2383. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
 SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:
 SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:
 SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:
 SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
 SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
 SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
 SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
 DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:
 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
 SHRI A. SAMPATH:
 SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
 SHRI P.K. BIJU:
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

- (a) the details of the criteria adopted for calculating

the number of beneficiaries and the quantum of foodgrains allocated to the States for distribution under various welfare schemes;

(b) whether some States have requested the Union Government to adopt a new criteria or make relaxations therein to increase the number of beneficiaries and allocation of various items;

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

(d) the steps taken to check diversion and black-marketing of the said items provided under the Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Government of India makes allocation of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and March 2000

population estimates of Registrar General of India or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by the State/UT Governments, whichever is less. Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families are allocated foodgrains @ 35 kg. per family per month. Allocations for Above Poverty Line (APL) families are made depending upon the availability of stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool and past offtake by the States/UTs. Presently, these allocations range between 15 kg. and 35 kg. per family per month in different States/UTs. For allocation of foodgrains to Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) being implemented by various Ministries/Departments of Government of India, the details of criteria adopted for eligible beneficiaries and quantum of foodgrains under OWS are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Requests have been received from some States/UTs for higher/additional allocation as per the current population. Considering the availability of stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool and the requests of States/UTs, the Government has been making additional allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs to enable them to meet their additional requirement.

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

With a view to curb the leakages / diversion of foodgrains under TPDS, a Nine Point Action Plan was evolved in July, 2006 in consultation with the State/UT Governments. Government has been regularly monitoring the action being taken by States/UTs including advisories, holding conferences etc. wherein State/UT Governments are requested to implement the Nine Point Action Plan.

Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. Government has regularly reviewed and has issued instructions to States/UTs to strengthen functioning of TPDS by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools

and improving the viability of Fair Price Shop operations.

Statement

Brief on Welfare Schemes

The Department of Food & PD makes allocation of food grains at BPL prices for welfare schemes implemented by various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India as well as State Governments/UTs. The current status in respect of these schemes is given below:

1. **Mid Day Meal Scheme**

The Mid Day Meal Scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Scheme covers students of Primary & Upper Primary Classes in the Government Schools/Schools aided by Government and the Schools run by local bodies. Food grains are supplied free of cost @ 100 gram per child per school day where cooked/processed hot meal is being served or 3 kgs per student per month where foodgrains are distributed in raw form.

2. **Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP)**

This Scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Women & Child Development. The food grains allotted under this Scheme are utilized by the States/UTs under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) for providing nutritious/energy food to children in the age group of 0-6 years and expectant/lactating women.

3. **Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - 'SABLA'**

The Ministry of Women and Child Development administers the scheme at the central level and State/UT Governments implement the scheme. The SAB LA Scheme has been launched on 19.11.2010 by merging two schemes namely Nutrition Programme and Adolescent Girls (NPAG) and Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) in to a single scheme and proposed to be implemented in 200 selected districts across the country. The Scheme aims at empowering adolescent girls of 11-18 years by improvement of their nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills. It also aims at equipping the girls on family welfare, health hygiene etc. and information and guidance on existing public services along with aiming to mainstream out of school girls into formal or non-formal education. The requirement

of food grains under the scheme for nutrition is @ 100 grams of grains per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year.

4. **Scheme for Supply of Foodgrains to Hostels/Welfare Institutions (5% of BPL Allocation)**

This Scheme is implemented by the Department of Food and Public Distribution through the State Governments/UTs. To meet the requirement of Hostels/Welfare Institutions, viz., N.G.Os/Charitable Institutions, an additional allocation of foodgrains up to 5% of the BPL allocation of each State/UT is made to States/UTs at BPL rates under this Scheme.

5. **Scheme for Supply of Foodgrains for SC/ST/OBC Hostels**

This Scheme is implemented by the Department of Food and Public Distribution through the State Governments/UTs. Under this Scheme, all residents of the hostels having 2/3rd students belonging to SC/ST/OBC are given 15 kg. foodgrains per resident per month.

6. **Annapurna Scheme**

This Scheme is implemented by Ministry of Rural Development. Indigent senior citizens of 65 years of age or above who, though eligible for old age pension under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) but are not getting the same, are covered under this Scheme and 10 kgs. of foodgrains per person per month are supplied free of cost.

7. **Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP)**

This Scheme is implemented by Department of Food and Public Distribution through the State Government of Orissa. The Scheme is being implemented in eight KBK Districts of Orissa covering 2 lakh beneficiaries and foodgrains (rice) at BPL rates are being allocated to State Government of Orissa. Cooked food containing, inter alia, rice-200 gms, dal (pulse)-40 gms and vegetables-30 gms is provided daily in the diet of each EFP beneficiary by the State Government.

8. **Village Grain Banks Scheme**

Village Grain Bank Scheme was earlier implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in 11 States. However, since 24.11.2004, the scheme is being implemented by the Department Food & Public Distribution.

The main objective of the scheme presently being implemented is to provide safeguard against starvation during the period of natural calamity or during lean season when the marginalized food insecure households do not have sufficient resources to purchase rations. Such people in need of food grains will be able to borrow food grains from the Village Grain Bank. The grain banks are to be set up in food scarce areas like the drought prone areas, the hot and cold desert areas, tribal areas and the inaccessible hilly areas which remain cut off because of natural calamities like floods, etc. These villages are to be notified by the concerned State Government/Union Territory. The scheme envisages inclusion of all willing BPL/AAY families in the villages to be identified by the State Government in food deficit areas. The quantity to be lent and the period of repayment is to be decided by the Group themselves. Village Panchayat/Gram Sabha, Self Help Group for NGOs etc. identified by the State Governments are eligible for running the Grain Banks.

Illegal Parking

2384. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of illegal parking are on the rise in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases and illegal parking lots detected by the officials of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) during each of the last three years and the current year, area-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has conducted any inquiry against the officials of MCD and NDMC responsible for checking illegal parking and ensure compliance of the parking rules;

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

(e) the measures taken by the Union Government to remove illegal parking lots and to check illegal parking in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY

RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The action against illegal parking is taken by Delhi Police/Delhi Traffic Police. Delhi Police has intimated that the details of prosecution action taken by them against obstructive/unauthorized parking vehicles during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	No. of challans of improper parking	No. of vehicles towed away by crane
2010	4,87,504	98,670
2011	5,18,337	1,32,276
2012	5,33,021	1,71,535
2013 (upto 15.2.2013)	53,458	20,582

(c) and (d) No such inquiry has been conducted. However, if any official is found responsible for not checking illegal parking and not ensuring compliance of parking rules, action is taken as per the law.

(e) Delhi Police regularly prosecutes motor vehicles which are parked unauthorisedly or in an obstructive manner on the roads of NCT of Delhi. Additionally, "No Parking" Sign ages/Boards are also displayed by Delhi Police at all conspicuous/prominent places and advertised in print and radio to educate the public about "No Parking" areas. Furthermore, obstructively/ unauthorisedly parked motor vehicles are towed away on regular basis by Delhi Police.

Indo-Bangladesh Border

Year	Arms (in Nos.)	Fake Indian Currency Notes (in Rs.)	Narcotics (in Kg.)	Persons Arrested & item description
2010	70	3226900	9292	40(Arms), 55(FICN), 111 (Narcotics)
2011	45	4486300	8598	29(Arms), 55(FICN), 56 (Narcotics)
2012	38	6609900	3161	29(Arms), 88(FICN), 73 (Narcotics)
2013 (Till Feb)	08	1271500	728	6(Arms), 6(FICN), 1 (Narcotics)

Indo-Pakistan Border

Year	Arms (in Nos.)	Fake Indian Currency Notes (in Rs.)	Narcotics (in Kg.)	Persons Arrested & item description
1	2	3	4	5
2010	17	13783500	146	3(Arms), 1(FICN), 1 (Narcotics)

In case, if there is any feasibility of converting unauthorized/illegal parking into a legalised one, then same is put up for Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) after following due procedure subject to grant of NOC from Delhi Police/Traffic Police.

Smuggling at International Borders

2385. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of smuggling of fake currency, drugs and weapons etc. from across the border in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported and persons arrested along with the items seized during each of the last three years and the current year, border-wise;

(c) the details of the action taken thereon; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check smuggling at the borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Border-wise details of cases of smuggling of fake currency, drugs and weapons along the international borders of the country during the last three years and the current year and the number of persons arrested along with the items seized, are as under:

1	2	3	4	5
2011	15	4445500	75	3(Arms), 3(FICN), 7(Narcotics)
2012	23	6041500	321	1(Arms), 2(FICN), 15(Narcotics)
2013 (Till Feb)	01	2136500	40	1(Arms), 1 (Narcotics)

Indo-Myanmar Border

Year	Arms (in Nos.)	Fake Indian Currency Notes (in Rs.)	Narcotics (in Kg.)	Persons Arrested & item description
2010	190	11900	25352.61	63(Arms), 2(FICN), 71 (Narcotics)
2011	140	7000	11137.42	413(Arms), 3(FICN), 54 (Narcotics)
2012	213	158000	5575.68	163(Arms), 5(FICN), 51 (Narcotics)
2013 (Till Feb)	88	13200	328.68	29(Arms), 4(FICN), 9 (Narcotics)

Indo-Nepal Border

Year	Arms (in Nos.)	Fake Indian Currency Notes (in Rs.)	Narcotics (in Kg.)	Persons Arrested & item description
2010	25	592000	63.2	20(Arms), 11(FICN), 165(Narcotics)
2011	06	74000	46.84	3(Arms), 1(FICN), 162(Narcotics)
2012	17	149000	27.74	14(Arms), 5(FICN), 118(Narcotics)
2013 (Till Feb)	06	5000	13.44	1(Arms), 1(FICN), 34(Narcotics)

Indo-Bhutan Border

Year	Arms (in Nos.)	Fake Indian Currency Notes (in Rs.)	Narcotics (in Kg.)	Persons Arrested & item description
2010	11	6000	0.87	4(Arms), 1(FICN), 6(Narcotics)
2011	10	313000	0.25	8(Arms), 3(FICN), 9(Narcotics)
2012	08	Nil	0.30	1(Arms), 3(Narcotics)
2013 (Till Feb)	08	Nil	0.015	3(Arms)

Indo-China Border

Year	Arms (in Nos.)	Fake Indian Currency Notes (in Rs.)	Narcotics (in Kg.)	Persons Arrested & item description
2010	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2011	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2012	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2013 (Till Feb)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) The seized Items are handed over to the Custom/ Narcotics Control Bureau/Police and arrested persons are handed over to State Police for further action.

(d) The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach for effective domination and to check smuggling activities along international borders of the country. The steps taken in this regard inter-alia includes:

- Effective domination of the border by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by patrolling nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the International Border. The Riverine segments of International Border are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/ floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of BSF water wings.
- Construction of fencing, patrol roads, floodlighting systems and additional Border Out Posts.
- Induction of Hi-Tech surveillance equipments. The constant efforts are being made to procure the latest surveillance equipments fully equipped with day and night vision devices for further enhancing the border domination.
- Up-gradation of intelligence network and co-ordination with sister agencies, conduct of special operations along the border.

[English]

Feed and Fodder Development Scheme

2386. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be please to State:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from Gujarat for release of funds amounting to Rs 8359 lakhs during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 under the Centrally Sponsored Feed and Fodder Development Scheme;

(b) if so, the number of proposals approved so far and the funds sanctioned/released under the scheme; and

(c) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

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

This Department has received the following proposals during 2010-11 and 2011-12 under the Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme:

Year	Name of the Department	Amount (Rs in lakh)
2010-11	Animal Husbandry	1573.80
		5123.08
		1152.43
	Forest Department	32.68
2011-12	Animal Husbandry	275.00
	Forest Department	467.50
		275.00

(b) The details of funds sanctioned and released in respect of above proposal is as under:

Year	Name of the Department	Fund sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)
2010-11	Animal Husbandry	630.43	300.00 (in 2010-11)
			330.43 (in 2011-12)
	Forest Department	250.00	250.00
2011-12	Animal Husbandry	2076.083	1038.00 (in 2011-12)
			1038.083 (in 2012-13)
		125.63	125.63 (in 2012-13)

(c) Does not arise, as all the viable proposals have been approved, and settled as per available budget.

Marine Universities

2387. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central and State Marine Universities/Research Centres at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government is contemplating to open more Marine Universities in future;

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

(d) the criteria/process adopted for opening of Marine University;

(e) whether the government has any proposal to open Marine University/Research Centre in Tamil Nadu; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such University is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) There are 02 State Agricultural Universities exclusively devoted for Fisheries Sector. In addition, there are 23 Fishery Colleges under the State Agricultural Universities (list attached, Statement-I). List of Research/Regional Centres under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is enclosed as Statement-II.

(b) to (f) No, Madam. The Union Government has no such plan.

Statement-I

State-wise list of Marine/Fisheries Constituent Colleges in India

Sl. No.	State	Name of the University	Sl. No.	Constituent College
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	1.	College of Fisheries Science, Raha
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Venkataswara Veterinary University, Tirupati	2.	College of Fishery Sciences, Muthukar
3.	Bihar	Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Samastipur	3.	College of Fisheries, Dholi
4.	Chhattisgarh	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur	4.	College of Fisheries, Kawardha
5.	Gujarat	Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh	5.	College of Fisheries, Veraval
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science & Technology, Shalimar, Srinagar	6.	Faculty of Fisheries, Srinagar
7.	Karnataka	Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries University, Bidar	7.	College of Fisheries, Mangalore
8.	Kerala	Kerala University of Fisheries & Ocean Studies, Panangad	8.	Faculty of Fisheries, Panangad
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Nanaji Deshmukh Pashu-Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur	9.	Fisheries College, Jabalpur
10.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur	10.	College of Fishery Sciences, Nagpur
		Dr. Balasahab Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli	11.	College of Fishery Sciences, Udgir
11.	Odisha	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar	12.	College of Fisheries, Ratnagiri
			13.	College of Fisheries, Berhampur

1	2	3	4	5
12. Punjab	Guru Angad Dev Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana		14. College of Fisheries, Ludhiana	
13. Rajasthan	Maharana Partap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur		15. College of Fisheries, Udaipur	
14. Tripura	Central Agricultural University, Imphal		16. College of Fisheries, Agartala	
15. Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Chennai		17. Fisheries College & Research Institute, Thoothukudi	
16. Uttarakhand	GB Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar		18. College of Fisheries Sciences, Pantnagar	
17. Uttar Pradesh	ND University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad		19. College of Fisheries, Kumarganj	
18. West Bengal	West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sciences, Belgachia		20. Faculty of Fishery Sciences, Belgachia	

Statement-II*State-wise list of ICAR institutes/Regional Research Centres**States Represented*

Institutes	Headquarters	Regional / Research Centres
1	2	3
Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Kochi	Kerala	Tamilnadu (Mandapam, Chennai & Tuticorin) Andhra Pradesh (Visakhapatnam) Gujarat (Veraval) Maharashtra (Mumbai) Karnataka (Karwar & Mangalore) Kerala (Calicut & Vizhinjam)
Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT), Kochi	Kerala	Maharashtra (Mumbai) Andhra Pradesh (Visakhapatnam) Gujarat (Veraval)
Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE), Mumbai (Deemed-to-be-University)	Maharashtra	Madhya Pradesh (Hoshaneabad) Andhra Pradesh (Kakinada) Haryana (Rohtak) West Bengal (Kolkata)

1	2	3
Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (CIFA), Bhubaneswar	Orissa	Karnataka (Bangalore) West Benaal (Rahara) Andhra Pradesh (Vijavawada) Gujarat (Anand)
Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture (CIBA), Chennai	Tamilnadu	West Bengal (Kakdwip) Tamilnadu (Muttukadu)
National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR), Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Kerala (Kochi) Uttar Pradesh (Chinhat)
Directorate of Coldwater Fisheries Research (DCFR), Bhimtal	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand (Chamoawat)
Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI), Barrackpore	West Bengal	Karnataka (Bangalore) Uttar Pradesh (Allahabad) Assam (Guwahati) Gujarat (Vadodara) West Bengal (Kolkata) Kerala (Kochi)

[Translation]

Popularising DD/AIR Programmes

2388. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
DR. RATNA DE:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

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

(a) whether the programmes of Doordarshan (DD) channels and All India Radio (AIR) are less popular as compared to the programmes of private channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, DD/AIR-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment/conducted any study to improve the earnings

of the DD/AIR channels as compared to private channels;

(d) if so, the outcome of such assessment/study and if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Prasar Bharati/Government to improve the earnings of the DD/AIR channels;

(e) whether the Government has reviewed/revamped the content and quality of transmission of various DD channels and AIR programmes; and

(f) if so, the details along with the deficiencies noticed in this regard and the remedial measures being taken by the Government to improve the content and quality of transmission of DD and AIR programmes to compete with the private channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that

Television Rating Points (TRPs) of Doordarshan and other Private Channels are reviewed on weekly basis. As per DART (Doordarshan Audience Research TV Ratings), survey report in rural India, DD National got the 1st position across channels during the period from 6.1.2013 to 12.1.2013. As per the report of TAM Media Research, which measures TV viewership in towns having a population of more than one lakh, DD National retained its 6th position across channels during the period from 17.2.2013 to 23.2.2013.

As far as All India Radio is concerned, it reaches 99.19% of country's population and covers 91.87% in terms of area. Hence the coverage and reach of AIR can not be compared with private radio channels. The comparative listenership data, as per Radio Audience Survey (RAS) conducted for the year 2011-12, reveals that AIR's FM Channels, AIR FM Rainbow and FM Gold commanded more listenership than most of the private FM Channels.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan has taken various steps to increase revenue generation which, inter-alia, includes adopting aggressive marketing strategy, setting up of Marketing Divisions at various centres, putting into best use the spare infrastructure available with Doordarshan, content improvement, introduction of DTH services, sharing of towers and increasing publicity of Doordarshan programmes. Doordarshan has also gone in for innovative methods of sourcing programmes, like simulcast/sameday telecast with other private channels on revenue sharing basis in some cases where the content has been identified as potentially path breaking. This method is also now quoted as an innovative practice in the industry.

As regards All India Radio, it has a wide network of Audience Research Units across the country, which periodically conduct audience surveys and regularly provide feedback about the programmes broadcast on different AIR stations/channels to the programme planners and producers for them to plan, design and modify the

programmes according to the needs, tastes and aspirations of the target audience across the country and also improve the earnings of AIR channels/ stations. Programme Advisory Committees, constituted at many AIR stations, give their suggestions for improvement in the quality of programmes. The listeners' reactions received through their letters, e-mails, phone-calls and SMSes are also given due importance. Regional Programme Coordination Committee meetings are organized every quarter wherein programme officers from all AIR stations in the concerned state/region exchange experiences, views and ideas and formulate strategies for betterment of programmes. At almost all AIR stations, daily programme preview and review meetings are held. The outcome of the aforesaid regular studies have resulted in increasing AIR's earnings every year.

(e) and (f) Improvement of quality of DD and AIR programmes is a continuous process. Doordarshan continuously reviews the quality of programmes telecast on its various channels and makes efforts to further improve the content and technical quality of the transmission. Efforts are being made to acquire quality software from various software houses / producers through SFC scheme and by out sourcing good Feature Films for telecast on DD National on different themes. Overall quality of the in-house programmes is being improved by outsourcing better talent. The fixed point chart of all major kendras has been revised and changes brought in the content by replacing the less popular programmes with innovative and fresh formats and contents.

As regards All India Radio, it is also continuously improving its network to enhance technical quality of programmes. The old Transmitters (MW/SW/FM) which have outlived their life are being replaced in a phased manner. In order to further enhance the quality of transmission, various schemes have been proposed under 12th Plan. AIR has plans to completely digitalize the transmission network by 2017. In the first phase, broadcasting equipments at 207 AIR Stations are being modernized/digitalized under Digitalization Scheme.

Price of Storage

2389. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a difference in the rate of foodgrain storage by the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations;

(b) if so, whether any plan has been formulated to remove the said difference; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) In so far as the storage charges payable by Food Corporation of India (FCI) to Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) is concerned, these are fixed on the basis of recommendations of the Chief Advisor (Cost), Ministry of Finance for the stocks kept under yearly reservations. These rates are also extended to State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) where the godowns are at par in service, specifications and preservation of stocks with that of CWC, after due verification by FCI. Hence, there is no difference in rates of foodgrains storage by CWC and SWCs.

(b) and (c) As the State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) function under the administrative control of the respective State Government, they fix their own tariff taking into consideration various parameters like cost of construction, establishment cost, operational cost, godown rent, and other factors. The Central Government has no role to play in the fixation of tariff of SWCs.

Production of Fruits and Vegetables

2390. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a bumper crop production of fruits including apple, pineapple, mango and orange in the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the share or percentage of these items produced in India as against the total fruits and vegetables production globally, fruit/vegetable-wise;

(d) whether the Government has implemented or proposes to implement any scheme to strengthen the market linkages; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (e) As per present estimates, the production of fruits including apple, pineapple, mango and orange in the country during 2012-13 is 80.56 million tonnes as against 76.42 million tonnes last year. The State and fruit-wise production during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV.

India's share in World production of fruits and vegetables is 12.50% and 14%, respectively. Details of India's share in world production of fruits and vegetables is given in the enclosed Statement-V.

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing National Horticulture Mission and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States for overall development of horticulture. Under which, assistance is provided for strengthening of market infrastructure such as terminal markets, wholesale markets, rural primary market, apni mandies, etc., having forward and backward linkages. Assistance is also provided under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana to develop market infrastructure.

Statement-I

Production of Major Fruit Crops during 2009-10 (000' MT)

States/UTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Apple	Banana	Grapes	Guava	Litchi	Mango	Papaya	Citrus	Pineapple	Pomeg ranate	Sapota	Others	Total	
Andaman Nicobar		14.9			2.6	2.1	1.3	0.6			2.9	2.4	26.8	
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	2819.6	29.8	150.8	0.0	4058.3	1500.7	3883.7	0.0	56.4	171.4	247.6	12918.3	
Arunachal Pradesh	10.0	13.3					35.6	34.4				14.7	107.9	
Assam	0.0	805.2	0.0	88.2	39.2	46.5	119.1	225.9	223.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	1575.5	
Bihar	0.0	1435.3		231.5	215.1	995.9	35.6	131.2	125.0	0.0	0.0	295.3	3464.9	
Chhattishgarh	0.0	296.9	0.1	90.8	17.8	191.8	211.7	55.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	320.2	1185.9	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	6.0	19.7	
Daman and Diu		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0	
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	
Goa		25.1			7.6			4.5				41.2	78.4	
Gujarat		3779.8		156.6	856.7	832.9	385.6			45.6	272.6	655.2	6985.1	
Haryana	0.0	0.0	1.9	55.8	0.4	64.6	0.0	98.3	0.0	0.0	5.7	77.2	303.9	
Himachal Pradesh	280.1	0.3	0.2	2.3	3.4	24.0	1.0	28.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	42.9	382.7	
Jammu and Kashmir	1373.0	0.0	0.5	7.2	0.0	12.1	0.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	122.8	1534.7	
Jharkhand		58.0		84.5	51.1	254.3		53.3				76.6	577.6	
Karnataka		2132.3	317.6	138.8	1694.0	419.3	312.5	177.2	138.5	360.0	22.2		5712.4	
Kerala	0.0	406.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	373.2	80.7	0.0	80.8	0.0	0.0	1457.5	2398.3	
Lakshdweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	
Madhya Pradesh		1459.8	12.5	238.5	127.8	192.9	677.8					154.7	2864.0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Maharashtra		5200.0	440.0	258.0	597.0	1725.1				555.5	298.0	1323.0	10396.6
Manipur		33.7		0.0	0.0	46.7	103.5				98.0		281.9
Meghalaya		0.0	82.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	43.1	106.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.5	294.8
Mizoram		0.0	207.7	18.4		20.3	64.7	6.3				10.9	328.3
Nagaland		0.0	62.7	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.4	43.7	80.1	0.3		27.9	223.7
Odisha		0.0	400.4	0.0	100.0	17.1	577.5	45.7	258.8	8.4	16.6	419.8	1845.1
Puducherry		0.0	17.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	27.9
Punjab		5.8	15.5	169.3	22.4	93.5	905.1					153.4	1365.1
Rajasthan		0.0	0.8	0.0	37.5	0.0	93.0	13.2	312.7	0.0	4.8	0.1	676.5
Sikkim		0.0	3.2	0.1	0.0			13.1				2.0	18.5
Tamil Nadu		0.1	4980.9	44.1	92.5	0.2	636.3	73.9	53.6	25.0	17.5	173.5	6379.0
Tripura		105.6		1.7	17.0	13.2	18.5	33.9	117.5		1.1	265.3	573.8
Uttar Pradesh		0.0	1138.6	0.0	486.7	1.3	3588.0	11.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	152.4	5380.1
Uttarakhand		114.0	0.0		15.7	120.8	126.6.					346.6	723.6
West Bengal		0.0	982.2	0.0	175.7	82.4	578.0	321.8	100.9	293.8	43.4	282.8	2861.0
Total		1777.2	26489.5	830.7	2571.2	483.2	15026.3	3913.5	9637.8	1386.8	820.3	1346.6	71514.4

Statement-II

Production of Major Fruit Crops during 2010-11 (000' MT)

States/UTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Apple	Banana	Grapes	Guava	Litchi	Mango	Papaya	Citrus	Pineapple	Pomegranate	Sapota	Others	Total
Andaman Nicobar			16.91		0.40		2.18	2.20	1.34	0.68	0.05	2.95	1.98	28.68
Andhra Pradesh		2774.77		27.61	128.22	3363.40	1138.39	1805.64			27.77	122.08	29.13	9417.00
Arunchal Pradesh		10.00	13.26					35.63	34.36				14.68	107.91
Assam			723.57		97.28	40.54	47.47	134.43	268.25	220.69			231.25	1763.47
Bihar			1517.11		235.15	226.98	1334.87	38.23	130.70	129.38			299.34	3911.76
Chhattishgarh			351.44		102.82	21.40	236.97	247.05	67.24		0.31	0.75	541.64	1569.62
Dadra and Nagar Haveli									0.00				0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu									0.00				0.00	0.00
Delhi									0.27				0.29	0.99
Goa			25.12				7.60		0.00	4.70			41.22	78.63
Gujarat			3978.02		150.74		911.30	973.97	409.13		60.34	287.99	473.54	7245.03
Haryana				1.06	71.61	1.10	72.83		130.00			6.34	73.68	356.62
Himachal Pradesh		892.11	0.38	0.15	3.06	3.05	31.46	0.89	28.68		0.62	0.01	70.71	1031.11
Jammu and Kashmir		1862.41		0.57	5.44	172	41.09		18.99				300.28	2220.51
Jharkhand			64.32		84.41	35.87	427.94		75.63				91.41	779.59
Karnataka			2281.58	330.34	141.59		1778.75	440.22	324.66	186.10	142.64	377.82	269.90	6273.60
Kerala			483.67				380.86	100.77	0.00	85.53			1457.50	2508.32
Lakshdweep									0.00				1.24	1.24
Madhya Pradesh			1719.58	14.73	280.83		150.55	227.01	798.51				182.25	3373.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Maharashtra	4303.00	774.00	311.00	331.00	319.00	1410.00	492.00	322.00	1251.00	9513.00			
Manipur	34.85				48.04	104.36			99.05	286.30			
Meghalaya	67.33				6.84	38.85	86.04		42.85	241.91			
Mizoram	118.60	20.40	2.25	1.59	2.85	43.85	13.59		1.59	211.47			
Nagaland	0.05	59.00	0.10	1.40	0.17	0.40	57.50		9.70	151.27			
Odisha	488.66			102.06	19.16	642.01	77.60	265.35	10.49	0.86	16.99	425.13	2048.31
Puducherry	10.25			0.79	1.64		0.10		0.21	0.58	13.56		
Punjab	10.17	12.94	170.97	23.88	103.01	900.49			151.71	1373.17			
Rajasthan	0.82			39.50	93.50	13.30	322.80		5.50	0.06	219.62	695.10	
Sikkim	0.02	3.35		0.09	0.02	14.42			7.90	25.80			
Tamil Nadu	0.11	8253.00	52.98	100.77	0.17	823.74	105.02	31.29	25.07	12.68	242.29	317.87	9964.99
Tripura	124.97			2.01	16.57	23.86	22.58	39.05	153.31	1.01	260.59	643.95	
Uttar Pradesh	1346.05			241.43	1.14	3623.22	11.43	1.26			143.87	5368.40	
Uttarakhand	135.89			8.93	18.73	135.32	134.46		285.52	718.86			
West Bengal		1010.15		178.85	85.12	620.17	324.23	101.78	303.66	43.58	285.28	2952.82	
Total	2890.60	29779.91	1234.88	2462.02	497.21	15187.99	4195.51	7463.41	1415.45	743.10	1424.07	7582.29	74876.43

Statement-III

Production of Major Fruit Crops during 2011-12 (000' MT)

States/UTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Apple	Banana	Grapes	Guava	Litchi	Mango	Papaya	Citrus	Pineapple	Pomegr- anate	Sapota	Others	Total	
Andaman Nicobar	18.50			0.40		2.8	2.40	1.40	0.70		0.10	3.10	1.10	30.50
Andhra Pradesh	2899.60	28.9		134.00	3514.80	1189.90	1886.90			29.00	127.60		30.37	9841.07
Arunachal Pradesh	30.50	17.50					175.70	66.80					18.36	308.86
Assam	745.30			99.30	41.50	51.30	167.90	280.90	231.40				234.17	1851.77
Bihar	1580.50			245.20	236.40	1241.80	41.30	133.90	131.90				335.39	3946.39
Chhattisgarh	381.70			121.30	27.10	271.50	268.30	74.90		0.30	0.80		423.28	1569.18
Dadra and Nagar Haveli						0.00							0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu						0.00							0.00	0.00
Delhi				0.40		0.30							0.29	0.99
Goa	25.80					83.4	0.00	4.6					40.87	154.67
Gujarat	4047.80			156.30	966	1060.90	425.10			66.2	308.70		491.43	7522.43
Haryana		0.7		87.10	0.60	77.40	214.20				5.10		91.45	476.55
Himachal Pradesh	275.00	0.30	0.1	2.60	3.00	29.00	1.00	25.00		0.70	0.00		36.12	372.82
Jammu and Kashmir	1775.00		1	11.20	3.50	45.70	39.30			0.00			454.19	2329.89
Jharkhand				94.90	57.50	515.60	86.40						95.80	850.20
Karnataka	2351.50	288.1		135.10	1868.30	439.40	400.60	133.90		151.70	377.30		282.20	6428.10
Kerala	419.50				373.20	98.60	0.00	80.80					1457.44	2429.54
Lakshdweep	0.28			0.02		0.04	0.00			0.00	0.02		0.07	0.43
Madhya Pradesh	1379.20			255.30	175.10	274.90	795.00			27.50			484.28	3391.28
Maharashtra	4315.00	1810		322.00	503.00	327.00	1268.00			478.00	298.00		1217.00	10538.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Manipur		81.90						63.40	116.6			143.95	405.85
Meghalaya		82.40					5.00	43.00	112.9			57.12	300.42
Mizoram		119.10	24.3	2.40	1.70	3.10	18.20	57.10	19.70	0.10	0.00	30.01	275.71
Nagaland		166.40						62.00	100.6			18.68	347.68
Odisha		506.20		103.40	20.10	715.20	81.50	269.00	10.60	0.90	15.90	431.56	2154.36
Puducherry		6.70		0.20		1.8		0.10			0.30	0.13	9.23
Punjab		11.60	12.5	173.80	24.50	104.00		942.80				150.66	1419.86
Rajasthan		0.80	0.2	23.00		90.00	9.00	330.50		4.70	0.10	155.63	613.93
Sikkim		3.70		0.10	0.00		0.20	15.90				2.57	22.47
Tamil Nadu	0.10	6736.40	55.1	97.80		889.60	109.20	44.60	26.10	13.20	244.40	318.55	8535.05
Tripura		125.00		2.00	16.60	23.90	22.60	39.10	153.70		1.00	260.45	644.35
Uttar Pradesh		1346.10		251.50	1.40	3840.00	11.90	1.30				342.89	5795.09
Uttarakhand	122.70	32.30		11.30	19.00	147.80		138.50				330.52	.12
West Bengal		1054.00		179.80	85.30	661.50	327.80	107.20	309.90		43.60	286.34	3055.44
Total	2203.3	28455.08	2220.9	2510.42	538.2	16195.8	4457	7922.1	1500.2	772.4	1425.92	8222.87	76424.23

Statement-IV*Production of Major Fruit Crops during 2012-13* (000' MT)*

States/UTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Apple	Banana	Grapes	Guava	Litchi	Mango	Papaya	Citrus	Pineapple	Pomegranate	Sapota	Others	Total
Andaman Nicobar			18.64		0.41		2.80	2.38	1.37	0.71	0.06	3.15	1.30	30.800
Andhra Pradesh		3218.59		32.03	148.73		3901.38	1320.82	2094.45		32.22	141.60	33.78	10923.590
Arunachal Pradesh		30.51	17.47						175.71	66.78			18.40	308.859
Assam			760.18		101.24	42.30	52.36	171.26	286.53	236.06			238.87	1888.797
Bihar			1683.00		255.00	248.00	1478.00	50.00	138.30	143.00			353.50	4348.800
Chhattisgarh			431.12		137.86	29.89	296.21	316.09	82.84		0.34	0.91	447.53	1742.790
Dadra and Nagar Haveli									0.00				0.00	0.000
Daman and Diu									0.00				0.00	0.000
Delhi									0.27				0.29	0.987
Goa			25.82				83.36		0.00	4.6			40.93	154.672
Gujarat			4047.77		156.34		965.95	1060.90	425.10		66.23	308.70	491.44	7522.430
Haryana				0.00	103.85	0.00	114.46		204.60			5.58	71.51	500.000
Himachal Pradesh		361.41	0.07	0.06	0.67	1.63	14.46	0.60	3.48		0.19	0.00	25.44	407.989
Jammu and Kashmir		1330.72		1.10	11.38	1.93	46.20		41.59		0.04		438.82	1871.783
Jharkhand					94.93	57.54	515.57		86.43				95.74	850.204
Karnataka			2469.1	297.7	137.8		1980.4	457	412.70	137.9	156.3	399.9	289.20	6738.000
Kerala			403.64				373.17	98.60	0.00	80.78			1457.50	2413.689
Lakshdweep			0.30					0.06	0.00			0.00	0.03	0.483
Madhya Pradesh			1448.13		268.07		183.82	288.65	834.78		28.91		508.48	3560.841

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Maharashtra	4100.00	2250.00	304.00	633.00	363.00	1071.00	466.00	365.00	1217.00	10769.000			
Manipur	83.50				64.05	117.20			144.69	409.440			
Meghalaya	84.14				5.44	44.89	115.57		72.53	322.568			
Mizoram	124.37	31.23	2.46	1.70	3.47	22.60	60.67	21.96	0.05	0.02	32.13	300.657	
Nagaland	166.43				62.00	100.55			18.70	347.680			
Odisha	520.85	20.33	753.79	82.00	270.65	10.72	0.88	15.94	431.86	2210.740			
Puducherry	9.50	0.23	2.07	0.09				0.20	0.14	12.239			
Punjab	13.36	12.55	180.61	25.49	106.48	990.64			154.92	1484.040			
Rajasthan	0.80	0.23	23.00	90.00	9.00	330.50	4.70	0.05	155.65	613.925			
Sikkim	0.03	4.02	0.11	0.03	0.26	16.90			2.55	23.897			
Tamil Nadu	0.14	8016.35	65.01	124.72	1058.68	129.97	95.06	31.03	15.70	299.85	356.42	10192.930	
Tripura	124.96			2.10	16.57	23.90	22.57	39.09	153.90	1.04	260.64	644.770	
Uttar Pradesh	1400.45			261.69	1.41	3996.00	12.32	1.31		349.04	6022.212		
Uttarakhand	122.65	32.28		11.29	19.02	147.80		138.46		330.64	802.124		
West Bengal	1077.80			182.50	89.00	690.00	331.00	109.40	321.30	44.80	290.50	3136.300	
Total	1845.46	30282.63	2689.90	2613.16	554.84	17513.32	4744.51	8082.84	1542.02	771.61	1586.77	8330.19	80557.236

* First Estimate

Statement-V

India's share (%) in World production of major fruits and vegetables (2010-11)

Commodity	% share
A. Fruits	
Apple	4.10
Banana	29.00
Grape	2.00
Mango & Guava	45.00
Orange	5.00
Papaya	38.00
Pineapple	7.00
B. Vegetables	
Brinjal	27.55
Cabbage	13.00
Cauliflower	36.00
Okra	73.00
Onion	19.90
Potato	13.00
Tomato	11.00

Source: Indian Horticulture Data Base 2011

[English]

Policy for Differently Abled Persons

2391. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether there is a need for a public policy for the differently abled population whose interests cannot be protected in the absence of institutional mechanism;

(b) if so, whether formulation of public policy in our country has not kept pace with the present needs;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the poor people remain vulnerable with no access to use of new technology like computers and newer ways of communication for children with autism; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard as well as to protect the interests of the differently abled persons across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The Central Government adopted the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities in 2006 which recognizes that Persons with Disabilities are a valuable human resource for the country and seeks to create an environment that provides them equal opportunities, protection of their rights and full participation in society. The National Policy recognizes the fact that a majority of persons with disabilities can lead a better quality of life if they have equal opportunities and effective access to rehabilitation measures.

The National Policy lays stress on Physical Rehabilitation, Educational Rehabilitation and Economic Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities for a dignified life in society.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is the nodal Ministry to coordinate all matters relating to implementation of the Policy. The Central Coordination Committee, with stakeholder representation, coordinates matters relating to implementation of the National Policy. The Policy document also identifies other Ministries such as Ministries of Home Affairs, Health & Family Welfare, Rural Development, Urban Development etc. for implementation of the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities.

The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities at Central level and State Commissioners at the State level are the agencies responsible for monitoring implementation of provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 and National Policy for Persons with Disabilities.

(d) and (e) National Trust is supporting development of indigenous Augmentative and Alternative

Communication (AAC) devices for use of children with Autism who are generally non verbal. Kathamala and Chitrakatha are the AAC devices developed by the National Trust in collaboration with IIT Kharagpur. In India also high-tech devices have been developed with encouragement and support from National Trust namely 'Awaj' 'Kavi', 'Aditi' and software called 'Slate'. These devices help persons with Autism communicate through visual selection of their action through a set of pictures and pre-recorded messages available in the devices.

National Trust has also set up a National Resource Centre 'Sambhav' in Action for Ability Development and Inclusion (AADI), 2, Balbir Saxena Marg, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016, where all such Assistive Devices and Technologies have been kept for live demonstration.

Upgrading Fencing along Borders

2392. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of damage to fencing due to snowfall, flood and corrosion at the borders;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to erect snow and flood resistant fencing at the borders;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, the damage to border fence being manned by the Border Security Force (BSF) has been reported due to flood and corrosion. However, the stretch of Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders having fence does not witness snow-fall. The details of damaged border fence along Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders due to various natural factors such as flood, high velocity winds, shifting sand dunes, corrosion, rainfall etc are as under:

Indo-Pakistan

State	Damaged Border Fence (in Km.)
Jammu	7
Punjab	127
Rajasthan	276
Gujarat	86
Total	496

Indo-Bangladesh

State	Damaged Border Fence(In Km.)
West Bengal	259
Assam	52
Meghalaya	5
Tripura	52
Mizoram	10
Total	378

(b) and (c) At present, there is no proposal regarding construction of flood resistance fencing for flood-prone border areas.

(d) The executing agencies are repairing the damaged portion of Phase-I fencing under the Phase-III Scheme which was approved by the Government of India. At present, 790 km. of fencing has been completed out of sanctioned length of 861 km. along Indo-Bangladesh border.

[Translation]

Surrendered Terrorists

2393. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that a number of terrorists who had surrendered earlier have reverted to their old terrorist outfits and begun perpetrating destructive acts;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

Madam. There are three such cases reported during the year 2010, seven cases in 2011 and three cases in 2012. No such case is reported during the current year.

(c) In order to bring the misled youths into mainstream of society, who indulged themselves in terrorist activities, the Government has been encouraging the terrorist outfits to shun the violence and initiate dialogue within the ambit of the Constitution. However, in order to monitor the activities of these surrendered outfits, there exists a very close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the Centre and the State levels. Intelligence inputs about possible designs and threats are shared with the State Governments concerned on a regular basis. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organised to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and security intelligence inputs are shared with the concerned States through the established mechanism, which ensures close coordination and sharing of intelligence and seamless flow of information between the States and the Central Security and Law Enforcement Agency.

[English]

Agricultural Cooperatives

2394. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the problems being faced by the agricultural cooperative societies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government along with the funds released to various States during the last three years for accelerating the cooperative movement in the country;

(d) whether the Government has received any specific proposals from the States for promotion of the cooperative sector in the rural areas of the country including Gujarat;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Agriculture cooperative societies generally face problems such as lack of democratic control, excessive dependence on government assistance, poor deposit mobilization, lack of professional management, lack of active member participation, uneconomic level of business, etc. Government of India has taken various measures to address the aforesaid problems including, inter-alia, framing of National Policy on cooperatives, enactment of Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, assistance for cooperative education and training, assistance through NCDC for development of cooperatives, implementation of recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee, enactment of the Constitution (97th Amendment) Act 2011, etc. A State-wise details of sanctions and release of funds including the loans by the National Cooperative Development Corporation for the last three years is enclosed as Statement.

(d) to (f) No specific proposal from any state has been received in this regard. However, Government of India is implementing two Central Sector schemes, namely (i) Assistance for Cooperative and Training (ii) Assistance through NCDC for development of cooperatives. The proposals received under these schemes are considered by the concerned organizations implementing these schemes.

Statement

*National Cooperative Development Corporation
Statewise Sanction & Release During Financial Year
From 01/04/2010 to 31/03/2011*

State/UT's/Institution	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Sanction	Release
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	29,177.33950	2,223.01462
Arunachal Pradesh	1,786.24500	586.62500
Assam	61.42500	0.00000
Bihar	7,311.31500	2,513.80500
Delhi	10.00000	9.21000
FISHCOFED	15.00000	0.00000

1	2	3
NCCF	500.00000	628.00000
NCCT	4.35000	4.35000
NLC Federation	1.89800	0.95000
Goa	0.00000	20.03000
Gujarat	11,457.35300	10,612.89786
Haryana	4,186.25750	2,529.17900
Himachal Pradesh	35,876.81000	33,135.30000
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00000	107.77500
Karnataka	9,740.00840	6,637.85061
Kerala	1,10,126.394001	1,11,002.32510
Madhya Pradesh	13,962.90885	5,072.41331
Maharashtra	40,496.11485	65,833.89650
Manipur	0.00000	3.54850
Meghalaya	0.00000	8.96800
Mizoram	36.10000	121.02200
Nagaland	218.85250	1,042.56921
Orissa	1,02,420.25000	75,489.66237
Punjab	78.30400	3.53250
Rajasthan	866.07000	4,591.55500
Sikkim	0.00000	104.89500
Tamil Nadu	1,01,209.98500	94,099.69595
Uttar Pradesh	35,693.69900	21,888.87400
West Bengal	23,017.06000	1,859.75450
Chhattisgarh	1,00,040.00000	27,607.39000
Jharkhand	0.00000	1,582.71600
Uttarakhand	635.90000	929.00400
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	270.00000	202.50000
Others	227.62013	227.62013
Total	6,29,427.25973	4,70,680.92916

*National Cooperative Development Corporation
Statewise Sanction & Release During
Financial Year
From 01/04/2011 to 31/03/2012*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT's/Institution	Sanction	Release
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	10,879.72000	9,630.95600
Arunachal Pradesh	883.65000	1,049.53326
Bihar	63,897.91626	22,467.62926
Delhi	0.25000	5.25000
FISHCOFED	0.00000	15.00000
NCCT	2.50000	2.50000
NLC Federation	2.15000	1.94300
Goa	58.89600	31.65000
Gujarat	5,671.15250	74860.38850
Haryana	854.39850	1,940.53200
Himachal Pradesh	5,264.61000	2,643.67400
Jammu and Kashmir	1,832.52000	251.81000
Karnataka	21,250.17532	9,348.46407
Kerala	1,42,855.18100	89,505.79700
Madhya Pradesh	10,047.71370	4,824.45320
Maharashtra	1,12,424.70847	1,17,962.17152
Manipur	0.00000	6.83400
Meghalaya	0.00000	38.52000
Mizoram	116.65000	0.00000
Nagaland	0.00000	257.06979
Orissa	1,00,126.10000	1,00,003.07000
Punjab	11.49000	67.07275
Rajasthan	26,879.61000	6,157.05700
Tamil Nadu	50,817.05025	7,253.76205
Tripura	0.00000	364.25000
Uttar Pradesh	38,845.57700	18,734.95775

1	2	3
West Bengal	7,332.52454	11,759.41787
Chattisgarh	1,07,500.00000	87,544.27000
Jharkhand	1,20400	1,016.71900
Uttarakhand	500.00000	266.77500
A and N Islands	0.00000	57.50000
Others	238.89698	238.89698
Total	7,08,294.64452	5,00,807.92400

*National Cooperative Development Corporation
Statewise Sanction & Release During
Financial Year
From 01/04/2012 to 06/03/2013*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT's/Institution	Sanction	Release
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	58.30000	1,960.42500
Arunachal Pradesh	705.37000	632.68500
Assam	30.00000	20.00000
Bihar	45,183.95738	35,857.78038
NAFED	272.68550	0.00000
FISHCOFED	5.00000	2.50000
AIFCOSPIN	3.50000	1.75000
NCCT	2.80000	2.80000
NHEC	500.00000	0.00000
Goa	0.00000	58.78300
Gujarat	3,007.31000	6,574.08180
Haryana	55,762.43700	15,610.55963
Himachal Pradesh	749.37500	1,244.56800
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00000	916.26000
Karnataka	4,682.33740	10,386.04940
Kerala	42,826.63200	27,442.61500
Madhya Pradesh	23,078.37100	5,571.58200

1	2	3
Maharashtra	1,00,561.36711	1,27,187.36168
Manipur	0.00000	1.63300
Mizoram	70.00000	68.77550
Nagaland	0.00000	641.80700
Orissa	1,50,000.00000	423.05000
Rajasthan	11,787.25000	19,399.97100
Tamil Nadu	12,417.41500	13,121.27550 S
Uttar Pradesh	31,033.74400	16,232.45136
West Bengal	0.00000	553.25210
Chhattisgarh	1,75,352.46500	1,50,000.00000
Uttarakhand	3,470.93900	262.66200
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00000	10.00000
Total	6,61,561.25539	4,34,184.67835

Crop Insurance Schemes

2395. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to lack of awareness, Crop Insurance Schemes are not popular amongst the farmers;

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

(c) whether the Government has any plan to make farmers aware about the Crop Insurance Schemes and encourage them to avail this facility;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of farmers who have availed Crop Insurance Schemes so far, State-wise; and

(f) the action being taken by the Union Government to popularise Crop Insurance Schemes amongst the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (f) Crop Insurance Schemes need to be further popularized amongst farmers. Continued efforts are made for publicity/awareness about the features and

benefits of the schemes by the implementing insurance companies in consultation/coordination with the states through advertisements in leading National/local News Papers, telecast through audio-visual media, distribution of pamphlets, participation in agriculture fairs/mela/gosti and organization of workshops/trainings etc.

State-wise number of farmers who have availed Crop Insurance Schemes is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Number of Farmers availed Crop Insurance upto Year 2011-12

Sl. No.	States/ UTs.	No. of Farmers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28361513
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	1908
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	295000
5.	Bihar	10683144
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhatisgarh	8701643
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	7605
12.	Gujarat	12620370
13.	Haryana	758560
14.	Himachal Pradesh	319424
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	32978
16.	Jharkhand	5823760
17.	Karnataka	12945253
18.	Kerala	435769
19.	Lakshdweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	25586741
21.	Maharashtra	30977747

1	2	3
22.	Manipur	13954
23.	Meghalaya	26601
24.	Mizoram	574
25.	Nagaland	0
26.	Orissa	13304912
27.	Pondicherry	34385
28.	Punjab	67
29.	Rajasthan	30776573
30.	Sikkim	1890
31.	Tamilnadu	4931726
32.	Tripura	18528
33.	Uttar Pradesh	21162177
34.	Uttarakhand	405319
35.	West Bengal	10623305
Total		218851426

[Translation]

Socio-Economic and Caste Census

2396. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire exercise for Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) is likely to end by March, 2013;

(b) if so, the broad outline of this census along with the latest break-up of SC/ST/OBC and minority communities as per the census, State-wise;

(c) the percentage of SC/ST population out of total population separately, State-wise;

(d) whether some new categories have been included in the current census; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) The Socio-

Economic and Caste Census (SECC) was launched on 29th June, 2011 to generate a large number of demographic and socio-economic indicators like housing/dwelling, employment/income, assets, land and amenities etc. relating to households across the country for both rural and urban areas. The field work for the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) is being conducted by the respective State/UT Governments. The financial and technical support for this exercise is being provided by the Government of India. The Nodal Ministries in the Government of India are the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. Technical support is being provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India). About 97% of the enumeration work in all the States/UTs has been completed. After the enumeration, the States/UTs would enter the Claim & Objection stage for publication of the final list. Depending upon the preparedness of different States/UTs, the Final List would be published at different times. For majority of States/UTs, the Final List is likely to be published by the end of September, 2013.

As per the existing guidelines, once the complete data of the SECC is uploaded at the NIC, the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India would process the caste data and hand over the details of the castes/tribes returns to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for categorization and classification of the returns by the Expert Group to be constituted by the Central Government in consultation with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. After this, the socio-economic profile of each caste would be tabulated.

[English]

Illegal Constructions

2397. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal constructions are on the rise in the NCT of Delhi;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to involvement of officials belonging to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and the Delhi Police in illegal construction and in unauthorised grabbing of land;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported along with the action taken by the Government against the accused officers in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):
(a) and (b) Delhi Police informs the land owning agencies i.e. NDMC, MCD etc., about illegal construction. During the last three and the current year, the details of such intimations sent by Delhi Police to civic agencies are as under:

Year	Intimation sent
2010	20152
2011	30035
2012	29203
2013 (upto 28.2.2013)	4550

(c) and (d) Whenever, any complaint of involvement of officials belonging to MCD, NDMC and Delhi Police in illegal constructions and in unauthorized grabbing of land is received by the Government, the same is sent to the concerned authority for taking appropriate action. These authorities send these complaints to their Vigilance Department, which takes appropriate action as per law.

(e) Delhi Police, NDMC and all the three Delhi Municipal Corporations have set up Vigilance Departments to serve as central agency to assume overall responsibility for performing, punitive and preventive vigilance. The Vigilance Department is also responsible for ensuring integrity in the public services and to provide guidance in the public services. The complaints received in the Vigilance Department from all the sources are scrutinized for taking appropriate action.

[Translation]

PDS Helpline

2398. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any provision for starting a 24 hour helpline for the redressal of complaints registered by beneficiaries under the Public Distribution System (PDS) as well as follow-up action to be taken thereon;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the States in which the said mechanism has been set up; and

(c) the reasons for not setting up the said helpline in all the States along with the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) As part of ensuring transparency and effective grievance redressal mechanism under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), a toll-free helpline number is to be set up in all States/ Union Territories (UTs). 18 States/UTs have reported setting up of Call Centres/toll-free helpline numbers, namely, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Government has also issued guidelines dated 31.01.2013 to all States/UTs for setting up of a common four digit toll-free helpline number 1967 and a 1800 series toll-free number for registration and redressal of grievances under TPDS. States/UTs have been requested to set up these toll-free helpline numbers and intimate the same.

[English]

Awareness Camps for Farmers

2399. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various awareness camps organised in the last three years on the welfare schemes

being implemented by the Government for farmers, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh along with the number of farmers who participated in such camps; and

(b) the details of various training and education programmes conducted during the above period by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and other extension agencies, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh along with the number of farmers who participated in such programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) During the last three years, a total of 30866 awareness camps including Kisan Melas and Kisan Goshties have been organized under Extension Reforms Scheme to create awareness amongst the farmers about various initiatives of Government. 9416638 farmers participated in these camps. State-wise (including Uttar Pradesh) and year-wise details of farmers who have participated in these camps are given in the enclosed Statement-I. These figures are in addition to the numbers given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Apart from the programmes given above, awareness is also created about welfare schemes to farmers through print and electronic media and use of Information & Communication Tools.

(b) (i) During the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12), the KVKs have organized 5.18 lakh awareness camps with a participation of 43.83 lakh farmers. It has also conducted 1.57 lakh training programmes benefitting 43.22 lakh farmers in the country. State-wise and year-wise details of participation in various States are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(ii) State-wise and year-wise details of participation of farmers in trainings and exposure visits conducted by Agriculture Technology Management agencies (ATMAs) are depicted in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I*State-wise and year-wise details of farmers who have participated in the Awareness Camps*

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total	
		No. of events	No. of Farmers	No. of events	No. of Farmers	No. of events	No. of Farmers	No. of events	No. of Farmers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	804	70400	682	61330	198	37296	1684	169026
2.	Bihar	900	448331	1043	1593647	1535	1841560	3478	3883538
3.	Chhattisgarh	145	58272	124	6843	208	43733	477	108848
4.	Gujarat	106	32833	337	456550	638	212874	1081	702257
5.	Haryana	223	42691	174	19475	263	34698	660	96864
6.	Himachal Pradesh	171	14400	121	4810	168	28089	460	47299
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	119	4761	69	3689	188	8450
8.	Jharkhand	269	27790	140	15280	514	35110	923	78180
9.	Karnataka	493	25557	356	25785	235	15920	1084	67262
10.	Kerala	241	56544	151	23266	231	132597	623	212407
11.	Maharashtra	465	31292	444	9094	462	10108	1371	50494
12.	Madhya Pradesh	447	547691	460	147834	363	375580	1270	1071105
13.	Orissa	0	108922	836	48030	644	167550	1480	324502
14.	Punjab	284	289044	224	38757	121	36714	629	364515
15.	Rajasthan	454	89313	480	81047	594	116930	1528	287290
16.	Tamil Nadu	776	82248	840	112386	812	222820	2428	417454
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1971	555280	1918	205950	1932	196990	5821	958220
18.	Uttarakhand	1565	138427	1624	233571	179	24866	3368	396864
19.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	25	6250	25	6250
20.	Assam	0	0	0	0	110	4800	110	4800
21.	Aru. Prad.	286	2126	525	4030	202	2230	1013	8386
22.	Manipur	0	0	9	2250	19	4050	28	6300
23.	Meghalaya		0		0	7	896	7	896
24.	Mizoram	24	1800	38	7236	42	1480	104	10516
25.	Nagaland	136	48453	63	4200	68	54325	267	106978
26.	Tripura	63	6542	33	0	124	0	220	6542

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27. Sikkim		31	0	32	0	26	4013	89	4013
28. Delhi		1	60	0	0	0	1	60	
29. Puducherry		0	0	3	297	9	425	12	722
30. A and N		204	5995	13	3200	220	7405	437	16600
Total		10059	2684011	10789	3109629	10018	3622998	30866	9416638

Statement-II

State-wise and Year-wise Details of Awareness Camps and Trainings of Farmers conducted by ICAR

Name of State/UT	Year	Awareness Camps for farmers		Training of farmers/ rural youth	
		Number	Participants	Number	Participants
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2009-10	21	1874	149	1021
	2010-11	26	1265	140	1115
	2011-12	28	788	53	1201
Andhra Pradesh	2009-10	552	17117	1592	49653
	2010-11	594	15935	1563	44345
	2011-12	539	22641	1950	63266
Arunachal Pradesh	2009-10	5	96	441	10584
	2010-11	10	279	552	12696
	2011-12	12	312	670	16970
Assam	2009-10	26	626	790	20540
	2010-11	29	760	907	24489
	2011-12	31	963	1146	30878
Bihar	2009-10	2196	56212	4769	168910
	2010-11	884	42891	4614	165573
	2011-12	1143	34607	4967	205038
Chhattisgarh	2009-10	2721	151764	1452	41755
	2010-11	7854	353832	1599	60040
	2011-12	6177	94988	1523	52995
Delhi	2009-10	3	60	19	390

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2010-11	9	158	61	1148
	2011-12	0	0	83	2077
Goa	2009-10	0	0	162	3324
	2010-11	0	0	131	2593
	2011-12	0	0	89	1487
Gujarat	2009-10	1113	4040	1933	55601
	2010-11	409	10192	2133	60590
	2011-12	151	9357	2363	72933
Haryana	2009-10	79	5163	1987	47716
	2010-11	112	9363	2054	52358
	2011-12	142	8324	2215	59288
Himachal Pradesh	2009-10	51	1175	615	22321
	2010-11	65	1939	734	23784
	2011-12	24	910	803	25720
Jammu and Kashmir	2009-10	82	2049	613	12631
	2010-11	82	2263	632	13421
	2011-12	55	2719	806	18842
Jharkhand	2009-10	2238	55950	1831	45072
	2010-11	936	45414	2252	43048
	2011-12	1209	108603	2324	44878
Karnataka	2009-10	63	980	2891	107201
	2010-11	160	6358	3151	97089
	2011-12	182	5186	3162	125635
Kerala	2009-10	8	349	1342	11552
	2010-11	55	1725	1246	37032
	2011-12	14	689	1834	60759
Lakshadweep	2009-10	0	0	266	10746
	2010-11	0	0	331	8801
	2011-12	0	0	329	11391
Madhya Pradesh	2009-10	21115	746886	3954	114343

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2010-11	26685	825109	3065	96725
	2011-12	25820	426665	6346	145040
Maharashtra	2009-10	702	42998	2966	92797
	2010-11	787	58931	2762	89592
	2011-12	736	104551	3184	97541
Manipur	2009-10	9	198	309	7039
	2010-11	14	322	378	9072
	2011-12	17	476	452	11560
Meghalaya	2009-10	7	139	176	3570
	2010-11	11	228	204	3876
	2011-12	13	311	276	7869
Mizoram	2009-10	4	87	272	6534
	2010-11	6	139	341	7161
	2011-12	9	192	406	10553
Nagaland	2009-10	11	219	311	7660
	2010-11	9	224	364	7942
	2011-12	11	264	423	10728
Odisha	2009-10	12056	311487	2320	60111
	2010-11	360001	348795	2044	80105
	2011-12	33065	205421	2978	62417
Puducherry	2009-10	0	0	147	4893
	2010-11	0	0	137	5601
	2011-12	36	230	137	3748
Punjab	2009-10	41	2714	1376	26718
	2010-11	184	7349	1547	25927
	2011-12	321	6210	1494	26600
Rajasthan	2009-10	112	20482	2627	72922
	2010-11	1190	26004	2667	72709
	2011-12	124	15662	2964	85796
Sikkim	2009-10	6	123	141	3666

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2010-11	13	378	197	3944
	2011-12	16	403	268	6655
Tamil Nadu	2009-10	47	1992	4747	32028
	2010-11	180	7694	5358	177851
	2011-12	190	8210	4819	155747
Tripura	2009-10	4	98	155	3744
	2010-11	10	222	203	4872
	2011-12	12	317	276	6242
Uttar Pradesh	2009-10	155	9870	5610	140113
	2010-11	208	6422	7332	165597
	2011-12	1204	19774	6656	144371
Uttarakhand	2009-10	28	2882	1070	12368
	2010-11	114	1504	1095	22554
	2011-12	16	1278	959	19283
West Bengal	2009-10	1819	46561	1608	42111
	2010-11	754	36584	1279	34130
	2011-12	963	67056	1373	39255
	Total	518925	4383270	157042	4322177

Statement-III

State-wise and Year-wise of Number of Farmers Benefitted from Trainings of Farmers and Exposure Visits organized by Agriculture Technology Management Agencies

Sl. No.	State	Exposure Visits			Trainings			Total
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8686	6712	8717	17359	74783	222906	339163
2.	Bihar	11375	6336	12620	228212	36326	25737	320606
3.	Chhattisgarh	8900	4069	10016	18917	6560	17603	66065
4.	Gujarat	6894	14586	48764	14740	29256	72669	186909
5.	Haryana	4802	933	8018	15995	13127	12724	55599
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3252	1762	13565	6798	3678	14538	43593

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Jammu and Kashmir		0	1984	9124	0	990	2226	14324
8. Jharkhand		4190	3685	18675	2485	1555	10630	41220
9. Karnataka		16809	13742	21275	23087	13472	15860	104245
10. Kerala		23615	17208	23530	44975	31396	61483	202207
11. Maharashtra		49807	20341	36254	47670	39294	89131	282497
12. Madhya Pradesh		39156	17824	9380	69265	16590	15650	167865
13. Orissa		6653	11140	57106	158739	47280	127416	408334
14. Punjab		18005	12555	13407	55313	28255	27204	154739
15. Rajasthan		26482	21356	29843	39747	29515	55357	202300
16. Tamil Nadu		12890	75213	86933	12760	52087	111330	351213
17. Uttar Pradesh		94285	42730	22888	134710	86535	47438	428586
18. Uttarakhand		10187	4736	9134	19764	12107	19014	74942
19. West Bengal		0	0	3834	0	0	2510	6344
20. Assam		0	0	0	0	0	9600	9600
21. Arunachal Pradesh		0	350	370	0	2120	4120	6960
22. Manipur		0	4562	8941	0	1625	9646	24774
23. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Mizoram		417	490	980	1092	2986	3712	9677
25. Nagaland		11754	2920	7980	10429	4229	4996	42308
26. Tripura		565	0	5000	7153	0	21770	34488
27. Sikkim		675	1512	2184	1460	2120	6446	14397
28. Delhi		0	0	0	102	0	0	102
29. Puducherry		0	175	616	0	2105	1777	4673
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		20	9	115	373	905	2135	3557
Total		359419	286930	469269	931145	538896	1015628	3601287

Release of Undertrials

2400. SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of undertrials lodged in the various jails of the country and released, separately during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and gender-wise;

(b) the total number of such cases pending in various courts, State-wise;

(c) the total number of such undertrials in jails for more than ten years; and

(d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for speedy trial of such prisoners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau at the end of 2009, 2010 and 2011, a State/UT wise details showing the number of undertrials in various jails of the country is enclosed as Statement-I and a State/UT wise details showing the number of undertrials released/transferred is enclosed as Statement-II.

(b) and (c) "Prisons" is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, and Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the

State Governments. As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau at the end of 2011, a State/UT wise details of undertrials in various jails of the country for more than 5 years is enclosed as Statement-III.

(d) Fast Track Courts were set up on the recommendations of 11th Finance Commission as one-time measure for disposal of long pending session's cases involving undertrial prisoners, for a period of 5 years first from 2000 to 2005. The period was extended by another 5 years from 2005-2010 and further extended by one more year i.e., 2010-11 by the Government. The Government had provided financial assistance to the State Governments for Fast Track Courts from 2000-01 to 2010-11.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of undertrials in 2009			Number of undertrials in 2010			Number of undertrials in 2011		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7640	577	8217	7103	546	7649	7964	580	8544
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56	4	60	48	4	52	44	5	49
3.	Assam	4619	205	4824	4480	175	4655	4859	207	5066
4.	Bihar	27246	917	28163	23589	773	24362	22622	795	23417
5.	Chhattisgarh	6910	3590	7269	7324	375	7699	7883	392	8275
6.	Goa	220	24	244	252	27	279	317	28	345
7.	Gujarat	6865	341	7206	6559	351	6910	6368	328	6696
8.	Haryana	7687	354	8041	7658	350	8008	8118	385	8503
9.	Himachal Pradesh	695	17	712	600	23	623	632	33	665
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1736	85	1821	1823	84	1907	2025	88	2113
11.	Jharkhand	11198	484	11682	12226	539	12765	11495	578	12073
12.	Karnataka	8960	361	9321	8476	300	8776	7960	326	8286
13.	Kerala	3925	153	4078	3737	162	3899	3660	115	3775
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16780	531	17311	15948	574	16522	16071	630	16701
15.	Maharashtra	15227	953	16180	15219	846	16065	15149	915	16064
16.	Manipur	323	32	355	363	10	373	428	26	454
17.	Meghalaya	513	7	520	507	6	513	466	12	478

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Mizoram	367	45	412	481	60	541	447	52	499
19.	Nagaland	412	15	427	311	14	325	291	8	299
20.	Odisha	9120	391	9511	8102	376	8478	8721	331	9052
21.	Punjab	10762	629	11391	10333	662	10995	9712	583	10295
22.	Rajasthan	10902	411	11313	10543	385	10928	11480	419	11899
23.	Sikkim	118	6	124	126	5	131	119	1	120
24.	Tamil Nadu	7584	575	8159	7154	543	7697	7108	574	7682
25.	Tripura	319	16	335	338	10	348	310	20	330
26.	Uttar Pradesh	57017	2041	59058	54040	1832	55872	51828	2234	54062
27.	Uttarakhand	2148	76	2224	2029	58	2087	1640	68	1708
28.	West Bengal	10774	691	11465	11625	736	12361	12804	763	13567
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	180	0	180	557	2	559	697	7	704
30.	Chandigarh	379	20	399	400	19	419	368	16	384
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52	2	54	42	0	42	23	2	25
32.	Daman and Diu	24	0	24	16	0	16	17	0	17
33.	Delhi	8567	364	8931	7686	401	8087	8501	410	8911
34.	Lakshadweep	43	0	43	27	0	27	29	1	30
35.	Puducherry	149	1	150	124	4	128	110	2	112
Total		239517	10687	250204	229846	10252	240098	230266	10934	241200

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of undertrials released/transferred		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	154301	164363	144123
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26	139	227
3.	Assam	25943	27042	26771
4.	Bihar	80742	79844	96917
5.	Chhattisgarh	38687	36563	39575
6.	Goa	292	525	668

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	42777	39636	42247
8.	Haryana	53320	48192	48871
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2138	2492	2585
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1966	6590	4008
11.	Jharkhand	45468	39111	39564
12.	Karnataka	34830	36868	40462
13.	Kerala	39154	24245	22437
14.	Madhya Pradesh	116535	114361	104245
15.	Maharashtra	109743	101455	97982
16.	Manipur	1231	1253	1722
17.	Meghalaya	769	1228	1247
18.	Mizoram	3024	3501	3241
19.	Nagaland	292	109	1174
20.	Odisha	45837	45837	48584
21.	Punjab	3523	4604	4650
22.	Rajasthan	79415	85010	87688
23.	Sikkim	320	318	261
24.	Tamil Nadu	56180	65626	60277
25.	Tripura	1020	1120	1287
26.	Uttar Pradesh	297728	310497	305801
27.	Uttarakhand	13158	7508	9014
28.	West Bengal	72712	74068	86361
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	578	639	602
30.	Chandigarh	3812	3464	3571
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	149	209	287
32.	Daman and Diu	15	19	8
33.	Delhi	37828	37287	45469
34.	Lakshadweep	43	8	11
35.	Puducherry	2185	1791	1886
Total		1365741	1365522	1373823

Statement-III

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of undertrials in jails above 5 years
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	57
4.	Bihar	252
5.	Chhattisgarh	11
6.	Goa	5
7.	Gujarat	44
8.	Haryana	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	76
11.	Jharkhand	59
12.	Karnataka	31
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15
15.	Maharashtra	35
16.	Manipur	9
17.	Meghalaya	9
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	41
21.	Punjab	0
22.	Rajasthan	42
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	83
25.	Tripura	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	340
27.	Uttarakhand	5

1	2	3
28.	West Bengal	204
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Delhi	156
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	0
Total		1486

**Development of Dairy/Fishery/
Poultry Sectors**

2401. SHRI MADHU GAUD YASKHI:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has discussed measures for sustainable growth of Dairy, Fishery and Poultry Sectors with various States and Union Territories in the recent past;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Animal Science Education Centres across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of growth registered in the livestock sector during the 11th Plan period and the number of livestock as per the latest Livestock Census;

(e) whether the Union Government has fixed any targets for the livestock sector during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(f) if so, the details in this regard and the extent to which the same has been achieved in the first financial year of the 12th Five Year Plan; and

(g) the details of the steps taken by the Government to achieve such targets in the remaining period of the said plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Union Government has discussed measures for sustainable growth of Dairy, Fishery and Poultry Sectors with various States and Union Territories during the State Ministers Conference of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries held on 06.02.2013 at New Delhi. The discussion identified certain priority areas for implementation and growth of the sectors. Another meeting to discuss State Plans relating to development of Dairy, Fishery and Poultry Sectors with Secretaries of various States and Union Territories has been scheduled on 12.03.2013.

(c) The Government has no proposal to set up Animal Science Education Centres across the country.

(d) As per 12th Five Year Plan document, the growth of output from livestock and fisheries sector was 4.8% per annum and 3.6% per annum respectively during 11th Five Year Plan. As per Livestock Census 2007, there are about 199.07 million cattle, 105.34 million buffaloes, 71.60 million sheep, 140.50 million goats and about 11.10 million pigs in the country.

(e) and (f) 12th Five Year Plan document has indicated a target of 5-6% per annum growth rate for the livestock sector and 6% per annum for fisheries sector for the 12th Plan.

(g) The Union Government has taken various steps to achieve the targets in the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan, which include restructuring of the schemes of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries with main objective of achieving sustainable development and growth of the livestock sector by providing greater flexibility to states in formulating and implementing the schemes for benefit of livestock owners. Further, launching of National Livestock Mission has been announced by Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Speech for the Budget for 2013-14. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs.14179 crore for the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries for the 12th Five Year Plan.

Environmental Clearance to Coal Mines

2402. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several coal mines, both in opencast and underground mines are being run in the country from the time prior to 1992 without any environmental and forest clearance;

(b) if so, the details of such coal mines, company and State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Taken over mines are being operated in Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) and South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) on the basis of Consents' obtained from the respective State Pollution Control Boards under the Air & Water Acts and renewed periodically. No forestry clearance (FC) was needed for these mines at that time. The details of such coalmines are as follows:

- (i) As advised subsequently by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), ECL has divided 112 mines, which include taken over mines operated on consent to operate & 25 mines with Environmental Clearance (EC), into 13 clusters to obtain EC on cluster basis. Perms of Reference (TORs) for 11 of these clusters have already been obtained (TOR for one cluster no. 4 awaiting at MoEF) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) & Environmental Management Plan (EMPs) are being prepared for holding Public Consultation. Draft EIA & EMPs for 3 clusters, 1, 6 & 9 have been submitted to the concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB). Notification for holding of Public Consultation for Cluster No. 9 has already been issued. These mines are located in the state of West Bengal and Jharkhand.
- (ii) BCCL has submitted applications for 17 no. of clusters for all the one hundred and three (103) taken over mines. Out of the 17 clusters, Environmental Clearances for 8 clusters have been received. These clusters are Cluster No. I, II, III, IV, V, VII, X, and XVI having 53 no. of mines. Regarding the status of other clusters, EAC has recommended environmental clearances for no. 8, 9, 12, 13 and 14

and for cluster no 6 & 11 final EMP has already been submitted to MoEF. For the other two clusters i. e. 15 & 17, final EMP is under preparation. These mines are located in the state of Jharkhand.

- iii) CCL has eight no. of taken over mines which were being operated on consent to operate in Jharkhand. These mines include Central Saunda underground (UG, Urimari UG, Gidi A-Religara group of mines, Kathara opencast (OC), Argada-Sirka Group, Laiyo UG, Pindra UG/OC, Ara-Sarubera Group. Application for environmental clearance of the mines have been already submitted and these are also at different stages of getting environmental clearances.
- iv) SECL has three (3) no of mines, namely Manikpur OC, Balgi UG and Dugga OC which are taken over mines and running on consent to operate basis. Manikpur OC and Balgi UG are in Chattisgarh state while Dugga OC is in the state of Madhya Pradesh. Application for environmental clearance for these mines had been submitted and they are in different stages of obtaining environmental clearance.
- v) MCL has two no. of taken over mines, namely Orient no. 3 UG and Lajkura OC being operated on consent to operate basis. These are located in the state of Odissa. Application for environmental clearance for these mines had been submitted and they are in advanced stages of obtaining environmental clearance.

(c) Regular meetings are being organized and held between senior officers of Ministry of Coal (MOC) and MoEF to expedite the process of obtaining Environmental clearances. Subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd are ensuring timely submission of clarifications sought on queries raised and regular follow-up with the concerned authorities of the respective Pollution Control Boards and MoEF.

As a positive outcome of the ongoing dialogues between MoC and MoEF, MoEF has issued a new guideline on 19.12.2012 in suppression of earlier guidelines of 15th April 2010 for capacity enhancement (up to 25% with certain conditions). The new guidelines will be applicable to existing coal-mining projects which apply for one time capacity expansion of up to 25% in existing mining operation within the existing mine lease area. Further, nineteen (19) projects/mines of different subsidiaries of CIL have been awarded environmental clearances from January 2013 to till date.

MSP for Arecanut

2403. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments to increase the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for arecanut; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Under the Minimum Support Price (MSP) Scheme those commodities are covered which are mostly items of mass consumption of all India nature with fairly long shelf life and / or necessary for food/nutrition security. Arecanut is not covered under MSP, but covered under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), which is implemented on the requests of State Governments for procurement of perishable and horticultural commodities in the event of fall in market prices.

Production of Oil Palm

2404. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of oil palm in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for inclusion of oil palm in the list of crops for Minimum Support Price;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The State-wise and year-wise details of production of Oil Palm Fresh Fruit Bunches under Oil Palm Development Programme (ISOPOM) are as under:

Sl. No.	State	(in MT)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	347892.00	385009.00	573024.00
2.	Karnataka	6387.00	8337.00	9942.21
3.	Tamil Nadu	2079.50	2919.90	4742.50
4.	Gujarat	5.73	25.50	90.78
5.	Orissa	3464.00	5128.00	12720.00
6.	Goa	1590.56	1877.53	2229.22
7.	Kerala	35100.00	41000.00	43200.00
8.	Mizoram	32.24	88.39	479.69
Total		396551.03	444385.32	646428.40

(b) to (d) Government of Andhra Pradesh had earlier requested for including oil palm in the list of crops identified for announcing Minimum Support Price (MSP). Under the MSP Scheme those commodities are covered which are mostly items of mass consumption of all India nature with fairly long shelf life and/or necessary for food/nutrition security. Since oil palm is a perishable commodity, it is not covered under MSP. However, it is covered under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), which is implemented on the requests of State Governments for procurement of perishable and horticultural commodities in the event of fall in market prices. The above position has been communicated to Government of Andhra Pradesh.

On the request of Government of Andhra Pradesh, Ministry of Agriculture has sanctioned Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of 90,000 MT of Oil Palm Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) at the Market Intervention Price (MIP) of Rs.5720/-per MT with overhead expenses of Rs.100/- MT or actual whichever is less from 1.01.2013 to 31.03.2013 in the State.

[Translation]

Anti-Begging Measures

2405. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the number of beggars is increasing in the country including major cities like Delhi;

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

(c) the effective steps taken by the Union Government to curb the menace of begging including legislative measures for its eradication;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to involve Non-Governmental Organisations and private sector to ensure rehabilitation of beggars and for launching massive public education programme against such activities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) There is no authentic data to indicate that the number of beggars in the country including major cities like Delhi is increasing. The Department of Social Welfare, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi had conducted a research study on beggars through Delhi School of Social Work, University of Delhi in the year 2006. Accordingly to this study, the approximate population of beggars in Delhi was 58,570 at that time.

(c) The Union Government has requested the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations to take appropriate measures to curb beggary and rehabilitate beggars. Further, two National Consultation Meetings have been held one each on 1st July, 2010 and 12th July, 2012, with the representatives of Central/State Govts., NGOs, Institutes and individual experts in the field of beggary to discuss the issues related to beggary. In these meetings, it was, inter-alia, recommended that (i) a Model Legislation for Elimination of Beggary should be brought out that can be suitably adopted/adapted by States/UTs and (ii) the feasibility of formulating a Central Scheme for rehabilitation of beggars may be explored.

(d) and (e) At present there is no proposal to involve Non-Governmental Organizations and private sector in this regard.

CCTV Cameras

2406. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued advisories to install Closed-Circuit Television Cameras (CCTVs) and other electronic surveillance gadgets on all

the roads, markets, public places and colonies with a view to improve policing and contain crime and terrorist activities in the country including the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and the National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether there are reports that most of the cameras/gadgets are not in working condition;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken to repair the non-functional cameras within a time bound period; and

(e) the measures taken by the Union Government to improve the security system, monitor the functioning of such cameras and to install more cameras/gadgets in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. In view of the periodic incidents of crime and terrorist activities in the country particularly in the metropolitan and urban areas, the Union government has been emphasizing the need to put the regulations in place to make basic security features pertaining to excess control and surveillance through CCTVs cameras etc. mandatory in respect of certain types of private establishments such as Malls, Multiplexes, hotels, restaurants and other entertainment places etc where there are large footfalls and public gatherings through advisories to all the State(s)/UT(s).

Post 26/11 terrorist strike in Mumbai, the State/UT Governments have also agreed to take steps to establish appropriate security codes by way of formulation of mandatory provisions for excess control, surveillance and other security protocols envisaged by the Union Home Ministry through Advisories and discussion.

A detailed handbook on security benchmark containing such guidelines had also been circulated to all the State(s)/UT(s) by the MHA during the conference of Chief Minister on internal security taken by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in New Delhi on 6th January, 2009.

(c) to (e) No Madam. No such report with regard to non-functioning of cameras/gadgets has come to the notice of Union Home Ministry. However, monitoring and review of security related matters are a continuing process and the government reviews it on a regular basis during the periodic conferences of Chief Ministers and that of Chief Secretaries/DGPs.

[English]

National Mission on Libraries

2407. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Mission on Libraries (NML) has been set up by the Government to implement the recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) on libraries;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action/steps taken so far on the recommendations made by the NKC;

(c) whether working groups has been constituted under the NML to prepare a roadmap for implementation of the said recommendations and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a need for public - private partnership in the development of the library sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the implementation of the recommendations of the NKC?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Since the constitution of the High Level Committee, i.e. National Mission on Libraries (NML) in May 2012 under the Chairmanship of Prof Deepak Pental, four meetings have been held. NML has decided to focus on the following core areas:

(i) Creation of National Virtual Library of India (NVLII)

(ii) Setting up of NML Model Libraries

- iii) Quantitative and Qualitative survey of Libraries
- iv) Capacity Building
- (c) Yes, Madam. The following four (4) Working Groups have been constituted to develop a road map for implementation of the recommendations of NKC.
- I) Working Group on setting up of National Virtual Library, Networking and ICT applications in libraries.
- II) Working Group on National Census of Libraries, Content Creation and Communication Information Centre.
- III) Working Group on existing Public Libraries, School, College Libraries & Use of School Libraries as a Community Center.
- IV) Working Group on Library and Information Science, Education and Training facilities.

(d) As and when required, The NML obtains assistance from experts/organisations with an aim to assimilate the best practices followed in the Library Sector.

(e) As mentioned earlier in reply to part (a) & (b), the entire project is divided broadly into four components. An amount of Rs. 400.00 crores has been earmarked for NML Project for the Twelfth Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 50.00 crore has been proposed in the Annual Plan proposal for the year 2013-14.

Digital TV Services

2408. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Wiethe Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Set Top Boxes(STBs) required to implement the Digital Addressable System across the country, State/UT-wise and phase-wise;

(b) whether a large number of TV viewers in the country have switched over to the digital system;

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

(d) whether the publicity campaign to spread awareness about the benefits of digitisation has yielded the desired results; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to attain the goal of digitisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) The Ministry is currently implementing Phase-11 of digitization of Cable TV in 38 cities. As per Census data there are 160 lakh TV households in Phase-II cities which need to undergo digital transition. As per the data furnished by the industry, a total of 87.70 lakh Set Top Boxes have been installed including 46.99 lakh Cable Set Top Boxes (STBs) and 40.71 lakh Direct to Home STBs. Multi System Operators (MSOs) have also informed that 22.29 lakh STBs are in stock with them and 20.20 lakh STBs are under procurement.

(b) and (c) The cable TV digitization in Phase-I was substantially completed in metros of Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata by the mandated time of 31st October, 2012. In Chennai, the matter is sub-judice in the High Court of Madras. A total of 1.20 Crores Cable TV STBs have been installed in the metro cities as on January, 2013.

(d) and (e) During phase I the Ministry had launched aggressive public awareness campaign both in the electronic and print media which was further augmented through an intensive SMS campaign. Additionally, cinema slides and hoardings on bus shelters were also put up in Delhi. A blackout advertisement was carried out by the Ministry on all prominent television channels, more than 200 channels carried this advertisement on the same day

and time. All these efforts made by the Ministry generated massive public awareness, which enabled smooth digital transition in Phase-I.

Re-structuring of CIL

2409. SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to restructure the Coal India Limited (CIL) with a view to bring about reforms in the coal sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the action plan worked out in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has also constituted any Committee on the Indian coal sector reforms;

(d) the suggestions/recommendations made by the TL Shankar Committee in this regard; and

(e) the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (e) The expert committee on Road Map for Coal Sector Reforms headed by Shri T.L.Shankar has recommended that the issue of restructuring of Coal India Limited (CIL) be addressed in the XIIth Five Year Plan. Based on the recommendation of the Committee, the Government has floated an expression of interest seeking applications from consultancy organisations for a study on restructuring of CIL. In response, 17 applications have been received.

[Translation]

Atrocities Against Senior Citizens

2410. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of crime/atrocities against senior citizens are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, crime-wise and gender-wise;

(c) the total number of accused persons arrested and the action taken against them along with the cases solved/unsolved during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the other preventive steps taken by the Union Government to provide special security to the senior citizens and advisories issued to State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) State/UT wise details of elderly persons who are victims of murder, rape, culpable homicide not amounting to murder and kidnapping and abduction for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively are given in the enclosed Statement. As reported by NCRB, no information other than the number of victims (above 50 years of age) is maintained separately.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime including crime against senior citizen lies with the States/UT Administrations. However, the Union Government has issued detailed advisory dated 27.3.2008, to all the State Government/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens; sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons; regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helplines; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers, etc.

Statement

Victims of Culpable Homicide Not Amounting to Murder & Kidnapping & Abduction aged above 50 Years during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State	Culpable Homicide Not Amounting to Murder										Kidnapping & Abduction									
		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011			
		Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	5	28	15	11	26	27	12	39	26	3	29	13	10	23	28	13	41		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4.	Bihar	15	1	16	16	3	19	16	5	21	4	0	4	1	0	1	15	0	15		
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	2	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	11	0	11		
6.	Goa	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7.	Gujarat	0	1	1	7	0	7	1	0	1	3	0	3	4	7	11	11	1	12		
8.	Haryana	7	1	8	3	1	4	2	0	2	4	29	33	7	0	7	6	4	10		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	4	2	6		
11.	Jharkhand	6	1	7	2	1	3	5	0	5	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	0	1		
12.	Karnataka	3	0	3	6	0	6	3	0	3	8	0	8	19	28	47	24	4	28		
13.	Kerala	23	10	33	21	5	26	26	6	32	7	1	8	6	0	6	4	1	5		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	3	5	3	1	4	10	2	12	7	1	8	7	0	7	5	0	5		
15.	Maharashtra	16	3	19	18	3	21	15	5	20	18	2	20	22	2	24	16	2	18		
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	21	0	21	19	5	24	15	0	15		
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	5		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18. Mizoram	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
20. Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	9	0	0	0	1	1	2
21. Punjab	9	3	12	12	6	18	6	18	15	4	19	8	0	8	5	1	6	2	0	2
22. Rajasthan	6	0	6	9	0	9	0	9	5	1	6	17	10	27	25	8	33	16	8	24
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	3	3	1	4	20	2	22	11	5	16	8	0	8
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	
26. Uttar Pradesh	117	14	131	126	11	137	11	137	133	7	140	17	0	17	10	0	10	7	0	7
27. Uttarakhand	6	0	6	2	0	2	0	2	6	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
28. West Bengal	41	16	57	42	14	56	14	56	6	63	69	28	0	28	35	98	133	334	332	666
Total State	284	61	345	297	57	354	280	354	280	107	387	200	54	254	193	166	359	518	368	886
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT	3	0	3	3	3	6	1	6	1	0	1	4	0	4	3	0	3	2	1	3
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT	5	0	5	8	4	12	2	12	2	2	4	4	0	4	3	0	3	2	1	3
Total All India	289	61	350	305	61	366	282	366	282	109	391	204	54	258	196	166	362	520	369	889

Source: Crime in India

Victims of Murder & Rape Aged Above 50 Years during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State	Murder										Rape				
		2009					2010					2011				
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	184	91	275	325	143	468	271	116	387	14	15	8			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0			
3.	Assam	40	0	40	46	0	46	48	0	48	14	10	8			
4.	Bihar	125	18	143	194	31	225	155	17	172	0	0	0			
5.	Chhattisgarh	117	44	161	105	40	145	128	67	195	9	16	13			
6.	Goa	3	3	6	2	0	2	5	1	6	0	2	0			
7.	Gujarat	56	34	90	89	21	110	58	33	91	1	2	7			
8.	Haryana	83	15	98	65	14	79	84	27	111	3	5	2			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	9	23	17	2	19	15	7	22	0	1	3			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	4	14	19	3	22	18	3	21	2	0	0			
11.	Jharkhand	81	8	89	65	12	77	79	13	92	0	0	2			
12.	Karnataka	121	66	187	130	57	187	153	76	229	4	3	1			
13.	Kerala	58	18	76	55	27	82	76	33	109	10	12	21			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	257	77	334	244	60	304	263	94	357	11	12	27			
15.	Maharashtra	216	104	320	238	84	322	252	102	354	8	11	7			
16.	Manipur	16	2	18	8	1	9	6	1	7	1	0	1			
17.	Meghalaya	7	1	8	8	2	10	12	1	13	3	0	1			
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	8	1	9	2	1	3	0	4	1			
19.	Nagaland	1	0	1	7	3	10	8	0	8	0	0	0			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20. Odisha				118	40	158	72	32	104	60	28	88	7	5	17					
21. Punjab				42	14	56	65	21	86	56	18	74	1	1	3					
22. Rajasthan				124	35	159	103	32	135	91	44	135	4	36	12					
23. Sikkim				1	1	3	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	1						
24. Tamil Nadu				246	93	339	227	100	327	200	101	301	2	0	2					
25. Tripura				7	4	11	16	8	24	11	1	12	0	0	1					
26. Uttar Pradesh				354	81	435	288	56	344	308	75	383	0	0	0					
27. Uttarakhand				13	1	14	13	6	19	19	1	20	0	0	0					
28. West Bengal				88	25	113	84	36	120	49	149	198	0	0	1					
Total State				2382	787	3169	2496	792	3288	2430	1009	3439	94	135	139					
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands				0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0					
30. Chandigarh				1	0	1	3	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0					
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli				1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0					
32. Daman and Diu				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0					
33. Delhi UT				23	18	41	2s	14	39	20	15	35	1	1	2					
34. Lakshadweep				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
35. Puducherry				2	1	3	8	0	8	7	0	7	0	0	0					
Total UT				27	19	46	36	15	51	29	18	47	1	1	2					
Total All India				2409	806	3215	2532	807	3339	2459	1027	3486	95	136	141					

Farm Mechanisation

2411. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes and programmes under implementation for the promotion of farm mechanisation along with such mission proposed under the 12 Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of funds allocated during the above Plan period, year-wise and Statewise;

(c) whether the modern agricultural know-how technology as well as yield enhancing agricultural inputs are still beyond the reach of the farmers in remote/ rural areas of the country;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to establish 'Farm Machinery Banks' in different States to promote farm mechanisation amongst small and marginal farmers and to facilitate custom-hiring facilities for agricultural machinery by providing financial assistance to the farmers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Ministry of Agriculture is implementing various major schemes for promotion of farm mechanization as under:

- Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA);
- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY);
- National Food Security Mission (NFSM); and
- National Horticulture Mission (NHM);
- Promotion and Strengthening of agricultural mechanization through training, testing and demonstrations.

Apart from these, Government is considering a Sub-Mission on agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) for promoting farm mechanization During 12th Five Year plan.

(b) The allocation of the fund for SMAM is being finalized year-wise.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The Ministry of Agriculture have various extension services for disseminating the know-how of modern agricultural technologies throughout the country which also includes remote/rural areas by following ways:

- Through establishment of Agriculture Technology Management Agencies (ATMA) for introduction of new technologies to the farmers.
- Through Kisan Call Centres (KCC) for providing the information on modern technologies to the farming community through toll free, country wide common number 1800-180-1551 in local languages.
- Kisan Vigan Kendras (KVK) of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) are established with the aims at assessment, refinement and dissemination of modern technology to the farmers
- Various agricultural technologies are being dissiminated through a network of Doordarshan National Channel, 18 Regional Kendras and 180 Narrowcasting centres apart from 96 FM Radio Stations under "Mass media Support to Agricultural Extension" scheme.

(e) and (f) To promote farm mechanization amongst small and marginal farmer and to facilitate custom hiring facility, Government is considering to provide assistance on procurement of agricultural machinery to establish custom hiring centres, to individual Entrepreneurs, Self Help Group (SHG)/User Groups (UG) of farmers, Cooperative Societies etc. In this regard, the Government is considering to launch a Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)

[English]

Commodity Exchange

2412. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Commodity Exchanges functioning in Maharashtra along with the commodities being traded therein, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to approve more such Commodity Exchanges in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to accrue to the farmers therefrom along with the commodities proposed to be traded therein; and

(d) the trading and delivery features proposed to be adopted therein?

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

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details of the commodity exchanges functioning in Maharashtra, their location and the futures contracts of the commodities traded therein are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

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

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of reply above.

Statement-I

Details of commodity exchanges functioning in Maharashtra

Name of the commodity exchange	Location	Futures contracts traded at present
National Exchanges		
Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd. (MCX)	Mumbai	
National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Ltd. (NCDEX)	Mumbai	As indicated in Annexure II
Indian Commodity Exchange Ltd. (ICEX), *	Mumbai	
ACE Derivatives and Commodity Exchange Limited (ACE) **	Mumbai	
Universal Commodity Exchange Limited (UCX),	Mumbai	Trading yet to commence
Commodity Specific Regional Exchanges		
The Bombay Commodity Exchange Ltd.	Mumbai	Castor seed
Cotton Association of India	Mumbai	No trading
The Spices and Oilseeds Exchange Ltd.	Sangli	No trading

* Although the registered office of the Exchange is in Gurgaon, Haryana, the Exchange is functioning through its corporate office in Maharashtra

** Although the registered office of the Exchange is in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, the Exchange is functioning through its corporate office in Maharashtra

Statement-II

List of futures contracts traded at the Commodity Exchanges in Maharashtra State

NCDEX	MCX	ICEX	ACE
1	2	3	4
Gold	Copper	Copper Cathode	Castor
Silver 30 kg.	Copper mini	Gold	Chana
Barley	Crude oil	Silver 30 kg.	Cotton
Castor seed	Gold	Silver 5 kg	Mustard
Chana	Silver	Crude Oil	RBD Palmolein

1	2	3	4
Chilli	Silver Mini	Lead	Soyabean
Copper cathode	Silver Micro	Natural Gas,	Yellow Soyameal
Coriander	Cotton 29 mm	Gold 100 gms	Refined soyoil
Cotton seed oil cake	Potato (Agra)	Refined Soy oil	Sugar
Gur	Silver 1000	Mustard seed	
Jeera	Mild Steel Ingots	Iron Ore 62 fine	
Light sweetcrude oil	Kapasias Khali		
Maize	Aluminium		
Pepper	Aluminium Mini		
RM seed	Crude Palm Oil		
Refined soy oil	Gold Guinea		
Soyabean	Gold Mini		
Steel Long	Gold Petal (Mumbai)		
Sugar M	Lead		
Turmeric	Lead Mini		
Wheat	Mentha Oil		
Brent Crude oil	Natural Gas		
PolyvinylChloride	Nickel		
RBD Palmolein	Nickel Mini		
Rubber	Zinc		
Gold 100 gms	Zinc Mini		
Sankar Kapas	Gold Petal-Delhi		
V797 Kapas	Almond		
Yellow Soyameal (domestic)	Refined Soy Oil		
	RBD Palmolem		
	Sugar M- Kol		
	Cardamom		
	Platinum		
	Brent Crude Oil		
	Kapas		

[Translation]

Fire Safety Standards

2413. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests from various States Governments regarding strengthening of fire services/ equipment in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such requests received and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any recommendations from the Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) with regard to fire safety in Government/private buildings, and in temporary structures, pandals etc. erected for holding functions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union and the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) 'Fire Services' has been included as a municipal function in the XIIth schedule to the Constitution of India in terms of Article 243-W. As such it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to ensure Strengthening of Fire & Emergency Services in their respective States.

However, based on the proposals received for various State Governments regarding Strengthening of Fire Services in their respective States, the XIIIth Finance Commission recommended an allocation of Rs. 472 crore to the seven States namely Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 17 crore), Haryana (100 Crore), Mizoram (Rs. 20 crore), Odisha (Rs. 150 crore), Tripura (Rs. 15 crore), Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 20 crore) and West Bengal (Rs. 150 crore) for Strengthening of Fire & Emergency Services. The Government of India has already released first instalment of the grant for Rs. 124.39 crore to the above mentioned seven States.

(c) and (d) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is an organization for the harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification

of goods. There are standards on the fire fighting/rescue equipments, codes and practices on fire safety in various occupancies/industries including temporary structures and pandals used for functions. National Building code of India is one of such document on the subject which also covers fire safety in detail and the State Governments are expected to adopt the same in their local building bye-laws. Fire being a State subject, it is up to the State Government to raise and equip the fire services and enforce the fire safety codes and practices framed by the Bureau of Indian Standards to save life and property.

Self Help Groups of Farmers

2414. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a National Policy for Farmers (NPF) to give more focus on the economic well being of the farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether suggestions of the National Commission on Farmers for constitution of Self Help Groups (SHGs) of farmers have been included in the NPF;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of SHGs of farmers constituted so far in the country, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide training to such SHGs of farmers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The main policy goal of National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007 is to improve economic viability of farming by substantially increasing net income of farmers. Towards this end, the major initiatives envisaged in NPF, 2007 inter alia include - (i) Asset Reforms to Empower Farmers with regard to Land, Water, Livestock, Fisheries & Bio resources; (ii) Support Services including Science & Technology, Agricultural Bio Security, Agro-Meteorology, Climate Change, Inputs & Services, Credit, Insurance Cooperatives, Extension Training & Knowledge Connectivity, Marketing & Processing; (iii) Specific Initiatives for Special Categories

of Farmers such as Tribal Farmers, Plantation Farmers etc.; (iv) Institutional Support for Encouraging Organic Farming, Green Agriculture etc.; and (v) Special Attention to Areas Experiencing Agrarian Distress and Enhancement in Income of Small & Marginal Farmers through Cooperative Farming, Group Farming, Contract Farming etc.

(c) and (d) National Commission on Farmers (NCF) has not specifically suggested the constitution of self-help groups of farmers by the Government. However, the Commission has suggested promoting, encouraging and assisting self help groups, cooperatives, farmer producer companies etc. to enable farmers to avail benefits of on-going schemes/policies and improve their collective welfare. These suggestions have been incorporated suitably in the NPF, 2007.

(e) and (f) For the purpose of skill development, providing self-employment opportunities, technology transfer etc., Government is providing training to various individuals and organisations including SHGs under its various schemes like Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), ATMA (Agricultural Technology Management Agency) scheme, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) etc.

Training is also being provided by various institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) etc.

[English]

Livestock Insurance Scheme

2415. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds disbursed and the number of livestock covered under the Livestock Insurance Scheme during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(b) whether the Union Government has considered relaxation of norms in areas chronically affected by floods, droughts and other such natural calamities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any proposals or representations from the State Governments in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The amount of funds released and the number of livestock covered under the Livestock Insurance Scheme during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as follows:

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Fund Released (in Lakh)	2432.47	2262.50	3809.00
Animals Insured (No.)	679662	821370	813964

(b) and (c) No, However, Under Livestock Insurance Scheme the farmers whose animals are insured are entitled for claim in the event of death of their animals.

(d) and (e) The Government has not received any proposals or representation for relaxation in norms from chronically affected area by flood draught and other natural calamity.

Assam Accord

2416. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aims and objectives of the Assam Accord has been achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the problem of alleged illegal immigrants has been solved;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of foreigners detected and deported from Assam till date after signing of the Assam Accord?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Action has been taken to implement various clauses of the Assam Accord. Certain clauses of the Accord are of continuing nature i.e. safeguards for Assamese people, measures for economic development of Assam, and to prevent infiltration, etc and, therefore, need to be continuously monitored. The Government is committed to implement Assam Accord in letter and spirit. The details of action taken on various clauses of Assam Accord are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) In order to control the illegal infiltration, Government has taken steps for strengthening of the Border Security Force and equipping them with modern equipments, reduction of gaps between the border posts and intensified patrolling along Indo-Bangladesh border. The border fence along the Bangladesh border is being strengthened and a scheme for flood lighting along the border is being implemented. The issue of illegal migrants from Bangladesh is regularly taken up at various fora and steps have been taken for coordinated patrolling, identification of vulnerable gaps, strengthening of riverine patrolling etc. Government of Bangladesh has also been urged to take effective steps to check the illegal movement of their nationals into India, especially through vulnerable and riverine areas. The strengthening of security and erection of fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border has helped in curbing illegal migration from Bangladesh to India effectively. The powers of identification and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals including Bangladeshi nationals have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. Thirty Six (36) Foreigners Tribunals including additional four (4) Foreigners Tribunals sanctioned in August, 2009 are set up for detection of foreigners/illegal migrants in the State of Assam. As per report, Foreigners Tribunals set up in Assam declared 32,696 No. of persons as illegal migrants (pre-1971 stream) during the period between the year 1985-2012 (up to December, 2012). During the said period 12,954 persons (pre-1971 stream) declared Foreigners/illegal migrants were got registered their names with Foreigners Regional Register Offices (FRROs) and 43,576 No. of such persons names were sent to the competent authority for deletion of their names from Electoral Rolls. 23,441 No. of persons were declared as illegal migrants (post-1971 stream) during the period between the year 1985-2012 (up to December, 2012). During the said period 2445 persons (post-1971 stream) declared Foreigners/illegal migrants were deported to Bangladesh.

Statement

Clause wise Implementation Status of the Assam Accord Clause 5 - Foreigners Issue:

- (i) The Citizenship Act, 1955, Citizenship Rules, 1956 and the Foreigners Tribunals) Order, 1964, were amended.

- (ii) Special Registration Officers have been appointed for registration of persons detected as foreigners who entered Assam between 1.1.1966 to 24.3.1971.
- (iii) A total of 3153 including 1280 additional posts, sanctioned under Prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners (PIF) scheme to assist State Government and Border Security Force (BSF) in detection and deportation of foreigners/illegal migrants and act as a second line of defence.
- (iv) Thirty-six Foreigners Tribunals have been constituted in the State of Assam under the provisions of Foreigners Act, 1946 for detection of illegal migrants/foreigners.

Statement

Clause 6 & 7 - Safeguard and Economic Development

- (i) Establishment of Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalashetra, Guwahati at a cost of Rs. 18.85 crores.
- (ii) Establishment of Jyoti Chitraban (Fim) Studio (Phase-I, II & III) at Guwahati at a cost of Rs. 18.79 crores.
- (iii) The Archeological Survey of Indian has taken up the projects for preservation of 5 monuments in Assam namely i) Singri Temple's ruins, ii) Urvarshi Archeological Site, iii) Poa-Mecca Hajo, iv) Kedar Temple Hajo and v) Hayagriva Madhava Temple, Hajo.
- (iv) The State Government has sanctioned a total sum of Rs. 12.00 crores for development of historical monuments and archaeological sites in Assam during the years 2009-2010, 2010-11 and 2012-13.
- (v) The Government of Assam has also provided funds to the tune of Rs. 28 crores for protection, preservation and development of 175 Sattras during the year 2009-10, 2011-12 and 2012-13.
- (vi) The Government of Assam has constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee has been constituted in July, 2011

to deal with the matter of updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) and Implementation of Clause 6 of Assam Accord.

- (vii) Numaligarh Refinery was set up at a cost of nearly Rs.2,500 crores.
- (viii) Two Central Universities, one at Tejpur, and the other at Silchar, have been set up.
- (ix) An IIT has been set up at Guwahati.
- (x) Kathalguri Power Project (60 MW) has been commissioned.
- (xi) Work for implementation of Assam Gas Cracker Project and Bogibeel rail-cum road project have started
- (xii) Action is being taken for revival of Ashok Paper Mill.

Clause 8 to 14 - Other Issue:

- (i) The power to issue citizenship certificates now vests only with the Central Government.
- (ii) Construction of 2724.06 Kms of fencing has been completed against 3359 Kms sanctioned along Indo-Bangladesh Border. Construction of fencing in patches 160 Kms are under progress. Construction of 3548.93 Kms of border roads has also been completed against 4407.39 Kms. Construction of roads for 216 Kms are under progress.
- (iii) Ex-gratia payment was made to the next of kin of persons killed in the course of the agitation.
- (iv) Disciplinary cases against employees in connection with the agitation were reviewed.
- (v) In the matter of recruitment, orders were issued by the Central Government for relaxation in upper age limit upto a maximum of six years in the case of candidates who had ordinarily resided in the State of Assam during the period 1.1.1980 to 15.8.1985.
- (vi) NSA detenues detained in connection with agitation were released.

[Translation]

Production of Seeds

2417. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of seeds produced in various parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, crop-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the country is self reliant in the production of seeds;

(c) if not, the details of the shortage, crop-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enhance the production of seeds in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The details of crop wise and state wise total quantity of seeds produced in the country including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The proposed increase in production of seeds in the country as reported by states during the year 2013-14 is 337.14 lakh quintals and in 2014-15 is 353.43 lakh quintals. To enhance the production of seeds, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing several crop development programme/schemes viz, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP), Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC), Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta (TMJ&M), which provides assistance for seed related activities including production and distribution subsidy. Assistance is also provided under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture (MMA), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and distribution of Quality Seeds.

Statement-I*All India Requirement and Production/Availability of Certified/Quality Seed*

Quantity in Lakh Qtls

Crop Name	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wheat	98.19	95.78	108.22	117.83	108.20	112.23
Paddy	71.67	86.30	82.56	91.60	78.00	80.32
Ragi	0.30	0.34	0.30	0.30	0.34	0.37
Barley	1.89	1.96	1.68	1.80	1.93	2.35
Kodo	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	
Maize	9.56	11.14	10.82	13.63	10.64	11.39
Bajra	2.66	3.09	2.97	3.37	2.64	2.96
Jowar	2.52	2.71	2.44	2.66	2.74	3.17
Total	186.81	201.31	209.01	231.20	204.50	212.79
Gram	12.56	15.33	14.22	16.63	16.32	15.14
Urd	2.09	2.70	2.44	3.37	2.41	3.33
Cowpea	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.16	0.21	0.20
Moong	2.36	2.48	2.20	2.30	2.24	2.53
Horse Gram	0.09	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.08
Lentil	0.92	0.92	1.13	0.95	1.04	0.74
Lathyrus	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Peas	1.79	1.72	1.50	1.36	1.83	1.60
Moth	0.15	0.06	0.15	0.09	0.20	0.23
Arhar	2.04	2.33	2.71	3.55	2.16	2.27
Rajma	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.11
Keshari	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
Total	22.29	25.90	24.73	28.54	26.65	26.28
Castor	0.44	0.66	0.50	0.65	0.63	0.70
R/Mustard	2.45	2.80	2.53	2.66	2.44	2.64
Groundnut	23.76	28.03	29.20	33.69	23.66	25.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Niger	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Til	0.22	0.29	0.26	0.26	0.29	0.30
Linseed	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.02
Soybean	29.63	35.82	30.03	34.44	31.00	38.28
Sunflower	1.19	1.40	0.72	0.98	0.67	0.68
Safflower	0.07	0.08	0.10	.0.10	0.12	0.14
Total	57.88	69.16	63.41	72.84	58.92	68.51
Cotton	1.99	2.60	2.35	2.67	2.41	2.72
Jute/Mesta	0.38	0.85	0.40	0.48	0.36	0.37
Total	2.37	3.45	2.75	3.15	2.77	3.09
Potato	20.53	20.57	29.9.7	17.34	21.62	17.32
Others	0.88	0.98	0.53	0.55	0.73	0.59
Grand Total	290.76	321.36	330.41	353.62	315.19	328.58

Statement-II

State wise Requirement and Production/Availability of certified/quality seed during last three years

Qty. in Lakh Qtls.

Crop Name	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	44.01	55.02	48.04	69.51	43.56	49.95
Aruanchal Pradesh	0.11	.0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Assam	7.05	7.05	9.61	9.61	8.15	8.15
Bihar	3.13	13.68	15.80	17.06	13.66	16.63
Chhattisgarh	5.07	6.01	6.27	6.01	7.87	7.74
Goa	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.07
Gujarat	8.11	9.20	13.76	14.14	9.80	10.15
Haryana	11.35	14.10	10.85	15.61	14.13	15.58
Himachal Pradesh	2.28	2.37	1.64	1.64	1.29	1.06
Jharkhand	3.39	5.25	5.65	1.01	4.92	2.61
Jammu and Kashmir	1.14	1.14	1.16	1.28	1.26	1.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	11.04	15.30	11.60	13.48	43.46	14.72
Kerala	1.20	1.32	1.20	1.09	1.20	1.20
MP	23.52	31.08	29.16	33.12	30.96	35.52
Meghalaya	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17
Maharashtra	27.04	27.78	27.30	29.60	27.79	28.89
Manipur	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.46	0.20	0.20
Mizoram	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nagaland	0.19	0.19	1.41	0.47	0.49	0.48
Orissa	6.86	7.64	8.35	6.24	8.17	7.09
Puducherry	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10
Punjab	13.28	15.18	13.59	17.82	12.93	14.66
Rajasthan	18.42	19.25	20.42	24.99	20.15	20.85
Sikkim	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Tamilnadu	5.93	10.00	5.51	8.69	5.54	8.79
Tripura	0.27	0.31	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.27
Uttrakhand	1.00	1.01	1.08	.097	1.13	1.31
Uttar Pradesh	55.25	46.63	61.95	51.02	53.65	51.07
West Bengal	30.88	31.19	35.13	29.31	34.07	29.92
Total	290.76	321.36	330.41	353.62	315.18	328.58

Bomb Blast in Manipur

2418. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of bomb blasts took place in Imphal, Manipur recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the persons injured and killed; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 14 incidents of explosions, including 4 incidents in which Hand Grenades were lobbed, have been reported in Manipur till March 4, this year. Two persons were killed while three

were injured in these incidents. (One person was killed on January 5, 2013 at NH-2, Imphal-Kohima near Bimparao village Quarry Road, PS Kangpokpi, Senapati. One person was killed while three persons were injured on February 26, 2013 near S. Kotlen village on Imphal-Churchandpur road, Churchandpur) Six of these incidents are related to boycott of Republic Day celebrations by different UG outfits.

(c) Concerted efforts are being made by the State Governments in the region to counter such activities of the groups. The Central Government is supplementing their efforts through various measures such as deployment of additional Central Security Forces for carrying out intensive counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable installations and projects, based on threat assessments; sharing of intelligence; financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme;

assistance for strengthening various aspects of security appearance and other aspects of anti-militancy operations by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure; raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions; etc. The Central Government is maintaining close and continuous coordination with the State Governments in the region.

[English]

Illegal Activities by NGOs

2419. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any complaints with regard to involvement of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) who are receiving funds from abroad, in suspicious activities, money laundering, launching agitations against the Government including nuclear reactors being set up in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of such cases reported and the action taken against them during

each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether there are reports that such funds are being used by the foreign intelligence agencies for subversive activities in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the preventive steps taken by the Union Government to check such cases in future including suitable amendments to the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act to give harsher punishment to the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There are reports that certain Non-Governmental Organisations receiving foreign funds were engaged in launching agitations against Government and nuclear power plants. On the basis of the complaints of various violations of FCRA, 24 cases have so far been referred to CBI and 10 cases have been referred to State Police for investigation as given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) No such information is available.

(d) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

Statement-I

Status report in respect of CBI cases

Pending Cases

Sl. No.	Name of the Association	Status
1	2	3
1.	Tamil Nadu Muslim Muneetra Kazagham, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Charge sheet was filed on 27.01.2004 for receiving foreign contribution of Rs. 1.54 crore. The case is pending trial.
2.	Reach in the Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu	Charge sheet was filed on 29.12.2007 for receiving foreign contribution of Rs. 59.52 lakh. The case is pending trial.
3.	Abul Kalam Azad Islamic Awakening Centre, New Delhi	Charge sheet was filed on 25.04.2006. Charges were framed against the accused persons by the court on 11.12.2006. However, both the accused persons challenged the framing of charges in the High Court and the High Court has stayed the proceeding.

1	2	3
4.	Khwaja Khushal Charitable Trust, Muzaffarnagar, UP	Charge sheet has been filed on 19.11.2009 in the court of Special Magistrate CBI, Ghaziabad.
5.	Shri Arvind Khanna, ex-MLA, Punjab	Charge sheet has been filed on 14.12.2010 for receiving foreign contribution in violation of the Act. The case is under trial.
6.	Anjumane Hussamia Educational Association, Hyderabad	Charge sheet was filed on 30.04.2003. The case is under trial.
7.	Pragathi Orphan Home, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	Charge sheet was filed on 17.01.2002. The case is under trial.
8.	Aware, Andhra Pradesh & private persons	Charge sheet was filed on 31.12.2003. The case is at pre-charge stage.
9.	Vishwa Dharmayatan Trust, New Delhi	Charge sheet was filed on 30.04.1998.
10.	Shri Ratnesh Khandelwal and 9 others, Mumbai, Maharashtra	Charge sheet was filed on 22.05.1989. The case is at pre-charge stage.
11.	Shri Prakas C. Bhatt and 4 others, Mumbai, Maharashtra	Charge sheet was filed on 19.12.1996. The case is listed for cross examination of witnesses after framing of charge.
12.	Harpawat Charitable Trust, Udaipur, Rajasthan	The case has been referred to CBI on 08.06.2011 for investigating the matter.
13.	Calcutta Urban Service, Kolkata	The case has been referred to CBI on 08.06.2011 for investigating the matter.
14.	Heritage Foundation, Village-Badhwar, Bye pass Road, Varanasi (UP)	The case has been referred to CBI on 14.09.2011 for investigating the matter.
15.	Dhe Chen Chokhor Kagyupa Monastery, Clement Town, Dehradun	The case has been referred to CBI on 13.09.2011 for investigation the association for receipt & utilisation of foreign contribution without permission.
16.	Agape Helping Ministries, 80-24-4/1, Jayasri Gardens, A.V.A. road, Rajahmundry, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh.	The case has been referred to CBI on 28.09.2011 for investigating the matter. CBI has referred back the matter to MHA.
17.	IGEP Foundation, C 3A/86C, Janakpuri, New Delhi	The case has been compounded and CBI is filing closure report in the Court.
18.	Samast Muslim Khalifa Sunnatwal Jamat Navsari, 1/1057, Char Pul Road, Navsari, Gujarat- 396445	The case has been referred to CBI on 28.11.2011 for investigating the matter.

1	2	3
19.	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Madhya Pradesh, Luther Bhawan, Post Box No. 30, Chhindwara-480001	The case has been referred to CBI on 29.11.2011 for investigating the matter.
20.	Christian Outreach Centre, Rayadupalem, Kakinada-5, Andhra Pradesh Christian Outreach Ministries Properties Trust, H. No. 11-6-23, Laximpur, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh Christian Outreach Ministries, H. No. 11-6-23, Laximpur, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh	The case has been referred to CBI on 03.02.2012 for investigation in this regard.
21.	Tuticorin Diocese Association, Tuticorin	The case was referred to CBI on 07.02.2012 investigating the matter. CBI has referred back the matter to MHA. The inspection of the accounts of association has been carried out by the team of CCA (Home) in July, 2012. The inspection report has been received from CCA (Home). The FCRA registration in respect of Tuticorin Diocese Association, Tuticorin has been suspended for 180 days on 25/9/2012.
22.	Rural Uplift Centre, Nagercoil	The case has been referred to CBI on 25.06.2012 for investigation into the accounting irregularities/ diversion of funds/misutilisation.
23.	PIMS Medical and Education Charitable Society, Jalandhar, Punjab	The case has been referred to CBI for investigating the matter.
24.	Indian Development Group (India Chapter), Post Box No. 311, Gandhi Bhavan, Lucknow, UP	CBI has requested MHA to submit the reference alongwith complete information.

Statement-II

Cases given to State Police

Sl. No.	Name of the Association	Status
1	2	3
1.	Rajasthan Harvest Ministries, Door No. 4/56, Arul Illam 5th Cross Street, Shanthi Nagar, Palayamkottai, Thiruneiveli, Tamil Nadu-627002/ Door No. 15C, Opposite to World Gymn, Ratnada Subji Mandi, Jaipur, Rajasthan-342011	Case referred to DG&IG of Police, Rajasthan with copy to DG&IG of Police, Tamil Nadu.
2.	Matsyagandhi Mahila Welfare Association, Appu Ghar Fishermans Colony, Visakhapatnam (II), Andhra Pradesh	Case referred to Principal Secretary (Home), Andhra Pradesh on 16.11.2011.

1	2	3
3.	Madrasa Jamiyad Ravatul-e-Hat, Porbandar Bye Pass Road, New Micro Town, District-Mongrol, Junagadh-362225, Gujarat	Case referred to Secretary (Home), Gujarat on 28.11.2011.
4.	Mount View Academy, Madurai AndReach International Education and Social Welfare Trust, Kodimangalam, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	Case referred to Principal Secretary (Home), Tamil Nadu on 05.12.2011.
5.	Bharatiya Cattle Resource Development, New Delhi	Case was originally referred to CBI on 11.07.2011 for prosecuting the association for misappropriation of foreign contribution. The case was returned by CBI. Thereafter, the case was referred to Commissioner of Police, Delhi on 09.01.2012.
6.	Good Vision, Kanyakumari	Case referred to Principal Secretary (Home), Tamil Nadu on 07.02.2012.
7.	Trust for Rural Uplift and Education, Tirunelveli	Case referred to Principal Secretary (Home), Tamil Nadu on 07.02.2012.
8.	AID India, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Case referred to DGP, Tamil Nadu on 26-06-2012 for lodging criminal case.
9.	Saccer, Nagercoil, Tamil Nadu	Case referred to DGP, Tamil Nadu on 28-06-2012 for lodging criminal case.
10.	Centre for Promotion of Social Concern, Tamil Nadu	Case referred to ADG Police, Tamil Nadu on July 2012

Schemes for Disabled

2420. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has urged various Departments to earmark three per cent of their budget on schemes related to welfare of the disabled;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the three per cent reservation for the disabled mandated under the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 has not been implemented by various departments so far;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to implement schemes relating to Welfare of the disabled and reservation for such persons in the letter and spirit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) All the Central Ministries and Departments, especially those concerned with infrastructure, social sector and poverty alleviation, have been requested by this Ministry for earmarking three per cent of allocation of their 12th Five Year Plan for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). They have also been requested to develop appropriate monitoring and other mechanisms to ensure proper utilization of the fund for this purpose.

(c) and (d) Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) has issued Instructions regarding reservation for PwDs in posts and services. All the Ministries/Departments are required to implement the instructions of DoPT.

There is also a provision of Liaison Officer who looks after the matters relating to reservation of Persons with Disabilities.

(e) To ensure that PwDs get a fair opportunity in consideration for appointment to an identified post, DOP&T has issued instructions on 26th December, 2012. Further, DoP&T has issued instruction on 14th December, 2012 regarding carry forward of the unfilled reserved vacancies, interchange among the three categories of disability and lapsing of unfilled reserved vacancies so that reservation of PwDs is implemented to the maximum. Instructions have also been issued by DoPT regarding reservation roster registers starting from the year 1996.

Changes in Sugar Policy

2421. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the Sugar Industry has been adversely affected due to frequent changes in the policies related to the sugar industry during the last one decade;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the frequent changes in sugar policy along with the salient features of the present sugar policy and since when it is under implementation;

(c) whether sugar output continues to fluctuate between extreme lows and highs in regular cycles due to these frequent policy changes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to boost the sugar industry in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The policies relating to sugar have been stable during the last decade. However, some interventions were considered necessary when there was excess or short fall in sugar production, to ensure adequate supply of sugar to consumers at reasonable price as well as ensuring payment of cane price to farmers and to keep sugar industry healthy. The salient features of sugar and sugarcane policies, in brief, are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As indicated in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question, the sugar and sugarcane policies have remained stable. Despite stable policies, the sugar production remained cyclic in nature. But the production of sugar in the last three sugar seasons has been consistently higher than domestic demand due to appropriate interventions made in the policies.

(e) The following measures have been taken to help the sugar industry.

(i) 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 project including sugarcane. All the above programs are focused on planting material, transfer of technology, improving productivity, knowledge up-gradation and mechanization etc.

(ii) The Central Government provides concessional loans to sugar factories from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for modernization of plant and machinery, expansion of crushing capacity, utilization of by-products viz. baggasse for co-generation of power and molasses for production of ethanol, up-gradation of technology and sugarcane development including better irrigation facilities, improved seed variety, ratoon management etc.

(iii) 5% blending of ethanol with petrol has been made mandatory vide notification dated 2nd January, 2013 for better utilization of molasses, the major by-product of the sugar industry.

Statement

The salient features of the present sugar and sugarcane policies

- The Central Government has been following the policy of partial control since 1966 except two brief spells of decontrol. Under this policy, a part of sugar production is requisitioned as levy sugar and the rest of the production is allowed to be sold, subject to regulated release mechanism. The Government has progressively reduced the levy obligation on

mills from 65% in 1984-85 sugar season to 10% in 2010-11 sugar season.

- Under the sugarcane pricing policy, the Central Government was fixing the Statutory Minimum Price of sugarcane, which has now been replaced with Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane from 2009-10 sugar season.
- The sugar mills are required to maintain minimum distance of 15 Km. and draw cane from their reserved/assigned area.
- The exports and imports of sugar are allowed keeping in view the availability, stock and domestic and international prices of sugar.

Reserve Stock of Vegetables

2422. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for creation of reserve stock of vegetables to control the market prices during emergency crisis;

(b) if so, the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to fulfill the demand and prevent shortage of vegetables and consequent hike in the selling prices thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government has launched a new scheme on Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC) during 2011-12 as a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for addressing all concerns related to demand and supply side of the vegetable sector, enhancing vegetable production & productivity and encouraging establishment of an efficient supply chain in one major urban centre in each State which is either the State capital or any other city having a population of one million or above. In case, if there is no such city which satisfies this criteria, then other urban cluster closer to one million population is selected for the purpose. At present, all State capital cities are covered under the scheme except Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir where Gurgaon, Jammu & Srinagar have been taken up under the scheme

respectively. The scheme encourages mobilization of farmers into groups/associations and their tie-up with financial institutions and aggregators.

Besides VIUC, Government is implementing schemes on (i) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and (ii) Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) for the development of horticulture including vegetable in the country. Assistance is being extended for vegetable development activities such as seed production, protected cultivation, organic farming, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)/Integrated Pest Management (IPM) measures as well as creation of infrastructure for post harvest management and Marketing of fruits and vegetables.

National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) is also being implemented to increase the productivity of crops including vegetables through drip and sprinkler system of irrigation.

[Translation]

Spectrum for TV Channels

2423. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing number of television channels in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to control the increasing number of TV channels in view of the overcrowding in the broadcasting sector;

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

(e) whether various television channels/broadcasting companies are facing difficulties on account of spectrum; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) There has been a significant growth in the number of TV Channels over the years in the country. The number of private satellite Television channels stands at 833 as on date. This Ministry had made a reference to

the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on 8.10.2009, seeking its recommendations on several issues, including putting a cap on the number of permissions for TV channels TRAI in its recommendations on Policy Issues relating to Uplinking/Downlinking of Television Channels in India" dated 22.07.2010 has stated that no cap can be placed on the number of satellite broadcasting channels to be permitted to be downlinked for viewing in India or to be uplinked from India.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal in the Ministry.

(e) and (f) Department of Space has informed that due to increasing demand for satellite bandwidth, the television channels/broadcasting companies are facing difficulties to get the required satellite bandwidth. The steps taken /proposed to be taken in this regard include:

- (i) leasing transponder capacity from foreign operators to meet the demand.
- (ii) building and launching additional INSAT/GSAT satellites to augment the transponder capacity in the country.

[English]

Threat to Jamnagar Refinery

2424. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been initiated in the appearance of a mysterious illumination object above the Oil Refinery in Jamnagar, Gujarat in the month of January this year;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide fool-proof security to the oil refineries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The matter is being investigated by the local Police and Central Security Agencies, and it has been reported that the object could be a meteorological balloon or a 'Chinese sky Lantern' etc.

The primary responsibility for providing security to vital installations, including oil refineries, is of the State

Governments/Union Territory(UT) Administrations concerned. The threat inputs, whenever received, are shared with the State Governments/UT Administrations and Department concerned, who are sensitised to coordinate security measures and strengthen security to counter these threats.

Besides, many such vital installations have been provided with security cover of Central Armed Police Forces for providing fool-proof security. Security agencies also carry out periodic security audit and make recommendations for strengthening security. Advisories, based on these recommendations and other inputs, are also issued from time to time to the authorities concerned.

Terrorist Outfits

2425. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal to declare some organisations as terrorist outfits from the various State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) At present, 36 organizations have been declared as terrorist organizations under Chapter-VI of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. A list of these organizations is enclosed as Statement. Apart from these, no firm proposal has been received afresh from any State Government in the matter.

Statement

List of Banned Terrorist Organisations under Section 35 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967

1. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
2. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) in Assam
3. People's Liberation Army (PLA)
4. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
5. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
6. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
7. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)

8. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
9. Revolutionary People's Front (RPF) in Manipur
10. All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
11. National Liberation Front of Tripura(NLFT) in Tripura
12. Hynniewtre National Liberation Counsel (HNLC)
13. Achik National Volunteer Counsel (ANVC) in Meghalaya
14. Babbar Khalsa International
15. Khalistan Commando Force
16. International Sikh Youth Federation
17. Lashkar-E-Taiba/Pasban-E-Ahle Hadis
18. Jaish-EMohammad Tahrik-E Furqan
19. Harkat-UI-Mujahideen/Harkat-UI-Ansar/Harkat-UI-Jehad-E-Islami
20. Hizb-UI-Mujahideen/Hizb-UI-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment
21. Al-Umar-Mujahideen
22. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front
23. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LITE)
24. Students Islamic Movement of India
25. Deendar Anjuman
26. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) - People's War, All its formations and front organizations
27. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), All its formations and Front Organizations
28. Al Badr
29. Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen
30. Al-Qaida
31. Dukhtaran-E-Millat (DEM)
32. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA)
33. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT)

34. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES)
35. Indian Mujahideen and all its formations and front organizations
36. Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA), all its formations and front organizations.

[Translation]

Committee on Freedom of Press

2426. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Council of India (PCI) had constituted a three members Inquiry Committee on the complaint about gag on the freedom of the press in Bihar;

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

(c) whether the said Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the major recommendations made by the Committee and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon;

(e) whether the Government proposes to take any action for protecting the freedom of the press and preventing threats to our democracy; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) The Press Council of India (PCI) had constituted a three members Fact Finding Team to go into all aspects of the complaints of the violation of the freedom of the press in Bihar.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee were to inquire into the alleged violation of the freedom of the press guaranteed under article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution and to give concrete recommendation to resolve the problems being faced by the journalist fraternity.

(c) to (f) The Committee has submitted its report to the Press Council of India for consideration. The report is yet to be considered by the full Council.

*[English]***Cold Storage for Flowers**

2427. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
 SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
 SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
 SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of cold storages and warehouses set up in the country including West Bengal, Assam and other North Eastern States so far, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of incentives provided to various States in this regard so far, State-wise;

(c) the number of cold storages and warehouses proposed to be set up in various States including West Bengal and North Eastern States during the 12th Five Year Plan period;

(d) whether the Government is also taking initiatives to provide the facility of cold storages for flowers as the demand of Indian flowers in other countries is very high; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) As per the data compiled by Directorate of Market and Inspection (DMI), in December 2009, there were 5381 cold storage in the country. The State-wise number of cold storage including West Bengal, Assam and North East States till December 2009 is at enclosed Statement-I.

The State-wise number of cold storages set up under the schemes of National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) since 2009-2010 till January 2013 and quantum of incentives provided to States is at enclosed Statement-II.

Further, Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the scheme for Integrated Cold Chain, Value addition and preservation infrastructure. The State-wise projects sanctioned and incentives approved under the scheme is at enclosed Statement-III.

Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) is also running cold storages/ temperature control warehouses at Kolkata (595 MT), Chennai (574 MT), Navi Mumbai (395 MT), Kerala (875 MT) and Amritsar (1450 MT).

(c) The schemes for setting up of cold storages are demand driven and credit linked. The State-wise targets are not fixed under these schemes. However, these schemes are implemented in all the States/UTs across the country.

(d) and (e) Flowers are highly perishable and sensitive which require precooling and cold room facilities at the production sites. The cold rooms for storing flowers are integrated with the projects at production sites and to maintain the cold chain for export of flowers, cold rooms are available at perishable cargo centres at the major airports. The schemes for setting up of cold storages covers all horticulture produce including flowers.

Statement-I

*Statewise Distribution of Cold Storages as on
31/12/2009*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Cold Storages	Capacity in MT
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	2	210
2.	Andhra Pradesh	290	900606
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	5000
4.	Assam	24	88068
5.	Bihar	246	1147041
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	6	12216

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
7.	Chhattisgarh	69	341885	22.	Mizoram	0	0	
8.	Delhi	95	126158	23.	Nagaland	2	6150	
9.	Gujarat	398	1267304	24.	Orissa	101	291039	
10.	Goa	29	7705	25.	Pondicherry (UT)	3	85	
11.	Haryana	244	393121	26.	Punjab	422	1345193	
12.	Himachal Pradesh	18	19858	27.	Rajasthan	110	324226	
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	42869	28.	Sikkim	1	2000	
14.	Jharkhand	45	170148	29.	Tamil Nadu	148	238536	
15.	Kerala	193	58105	30.	Tripura	11	29450	
16.	Karnataka	170	407165	31.	Uttar Pradesh	1589	10118000	
17.	Lakshadweep (UT)	1	15	32.	Uttarakhand	15	68499	
18.	Maharashtra	466	546748	33.	West Bengal	463	5682000	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	197	808052					
20.	Manipur	0	0					
21.	Meghalaya	3	3200					
						Total	5381	24450652

Source: DMI

Statement-II

State wise establishment of Cold Storage under NHM, NHB and HMNEH schemes during 2009-10 to 2013 (till Jan. 2013)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Total	
		Number of Cold Storage	Subsidy	Number of Cold Storage	Subsidy	Number of Cold Storage	Subsidy	Number of Cold Storage	Subsidy	Number of Cold Storage	Subsidy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Punjab	42	1143.95	40	3113	34	3648.874	42	2547.74	158	10453.56
2.	Haryana	3	15.08	1	72	7	663.82	12	984.06	23	1734.96
3.	Tamil Nadu	5	91.79	4	73	0	0	5	232.18	14	396.97
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Uttar Pradesh	244	8243.74	155	4221.518	63	2875.728	33	900.2	495	16241.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	1	12
7.	Maharashtra	10	214.2	8	234	2	123.04	3	260.22	23	831.46
8.	Rajasthan	15	601.21	7	196.8	3	340	4	294.03	29	1432.04
9.	Karnataka	5	103.57	3	147.93	2	232.47	0	0	10	483.97
10.	Gujarat	51	1920.63	28	2800.1	31	3124.978	9	690.79	119	8536.498
11.	Orissa	1	50	2	78.87	1	112.32	1	20	5	261.19
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17	589.6	9	504	14	1431.65	8	744.28	48	3269.53
13.	Chhattisgarh	2	76.06	4	244	4	203.7086	3	278.77	13	802.5386
14.	West Bengal	11	445.69	10	743.577	5	283.9	5	439.53	31	1912.697
15.	Andhra Pradesh	13	480.62	28	2006	26	3366.561	15	1736.42	82	7589.601
16.	Assam	0	0	3	85.47	1	36.66	0	0	4	122.13
17.	Bihar	33	1191.83	11	565.34	6	214.81	3	149.39	53	2121.37
18.	Jharkhand	3	61.25	3	63	2	330	2	132.66	10	586.91
19.	Tripura	0	0	1	27	0	0	0	0	1	27
20.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	1	48.75	0	0	1	48.75
22.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	400	3	1324.95	1	513.60	5	2238.55
26.	Mizoram	1	46.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	46.28
Total		456	15275.5	319	15587.61	205	18362.22	146	9923.87	1126	59149.19

Statement-III

State-wise details of integrated cold chain projects approved with the financial assistance of Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Projects	Subsidy approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	2949.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1000
3.	Assam	1	936.945
4.	Bihar	1	1000
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	1341.24
6.	Gujarat	4	2057.77
7.	Haryana	3	2714.28
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	4417.733
9.	Karnataka	2	1336.25
10.	Kerala	3	2207.49
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1	447.866
12.	Maharashtra	13	11139.56
13.	Manipur	1	1000
14.	Mizoram	2	1277.34
15.	Odisha	1	591.6
16.	Punjab	3	2210.14
17.	Rajasthan	1	733
18.	Tamil Nadu	2	1083.7
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4	2817.21
20.	Uttarakhand	3	2718.63
21.	West Bengal	6	4072.275
Total		63	48052.639

[Translation]

Court Observation on Police Functioning

2428. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various Courts have recently expressed their concern over the functioning of the Delhi Police;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to improve the functioning of Delhi Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) In the wake of agitations after the incident of gang rape on 16th December, 2012. The Hon'ble High court of Delhi has made some observations on the functioning of Delhi Police. The matter is sub-judice in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

(c) Delhi Police is always sensitive in responding to cases of serious crime and they are particularly sensitive to the complaints relating to women. Government has already created a special Task Force under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary to further improve the response mechanism of the Delhi Police and to coordinate its efforts to provide better security environment to the citizens of Delhi particularly women through improved coordination between various agencies.

[English]

Pension for Senior Citizens

2429. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the number of pension schemes available for senior citizens in the country along with the salient features of these schemes;

(b) whether there are discrepancies in the pension amount under these schemes and demands have been received from various quarters to raise the same;

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

(d) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is providing old age pension under Indra Gandhi National

Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) which is a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Under IGNOAPS pension is provided by way of an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to beneficiaries belonging to a Below Poverty Line (BPL) household as per criteria prescribed by the Government of India. The rate of ACA is Rs.200/- per month per beneficiary who is in the age group of 60-79 years and Rs.500/- per month per beneficiary of age of 80 years and above. The States/UTs have been urged to contribute at least an equal amount from their own resources to this ACA. The rate of pension under IGNOAPs has been revised from time to time, depending upon the availability of resources.

(b) to (d) A Task Force has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission to prepare a proposal for a Comprehensive National Social Assistance Programme. The Task Force has considered various issues, demands and suggestions relating to pension schemes under NSAP, received from various quarters and has submitted its report to the Ministry of Rural Development.

Measures to Check Naxalism

2430. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any inputs to suggest that the Naxals have more sophisticated weaponry than the security forces of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken fast track fortification of police stations in the naxal affected regions of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the comprehensive measures taken by the Government to tackle naxalism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The weapon holding of Left Wing Extremists is not superior to the weaponry used by the security forces in the LWE affected area. The LWE outfits are using weapons/equipments like LMG, AK-47, SLR, 303 Rifles, GF Rifles, HE Grenades and VHF & HF sets for attacks on security

forces. Further, there are reports that the CPI(Maoist) is focusing on further augmentation of its military capability to increase the lethality of its armory. The use of Rockets, Mortars and Molotov Cocktails, the former through indigenously manufactured launchers have also been witnessed during some attacks on security forces in the Bastar region.

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing a scheme namely, 'Construction / Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations' wherein 400 Police Stations are proposed to be constructed in 9 LWE affected States at the rate of Rs. 2.00 crore for each police station. Under the Scheme, 80% of funds are provided by the Central Government and 20% by the respective State Governments. So far, Rs. 370.00 crore have been released under the Scheme. The State Governments have been advised to complete the construction work of Police Stations as early as possible.

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

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

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

Fraudulent Factory Licences

2431. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that fraudulent factory licenses have been issued by crooks who allegedly hacked into the systems and uploaded material on the website of concerned licensing department of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of licences fraudulently issued to applicants during the last one year;

(c) whether the Government/MCD has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) 149 Factory licences of erstwhile MCD have been found to be issued fraudulently. In this matter, North Delhi Municipal Corporation has lodged FIR No. 35/13 in cyber Crime Cell, Economic Offences Wing of Delhi Police at PS EOW Mandir Marg, New Delhi.

[Translation]

Suggestions on Police Reforms

2432. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any suggestions or memoranda from the social organisations and others regarding police reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such suggestions/memoranda received during each of the last three years and the current year; and

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

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

(a) to (c) Various letters and representations are received from individuals/Social Organizations from time to time in the Ministry of Home Affairs suggesting police reform measures. The suggestions are noted and the concerned individuals/social organizations are responded informing them that police reforms is an ongoing process and police being a State subject included in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is for the State Government / UT Administration to implement various police reforms measures. In Ministry of Home Affairs no such data on suggestions received are maintained.

However, a Review Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs in December 2004 to review the status of implementation of recommendations made by the various past Committees/Commission. The Review Committee short-listed 49 recommendations from out of the recommendations of the previous Committees/Commission on Police Reforms as being crucial to the process of transforming the police into a professionally competent and service oriented organization. The Review Committee submitted its report to this Ministry in 2005. These 49 Recommendations were sent to the State Governments/UTs for implementation. Also the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed a judgement on September 22, 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996 -Prakash Singh and others Vs UOI and others on several issues concerning Police Reforms. The directions were:

(i) Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the National Human Right Commission, the Reberi Committee or the Sorabjee Committee.

(ii) Select the Director General of Police of the State from amongst the three senior-most officers of the Department empanelled for promotion to that rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide him a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of his date of superannuation.

- (iii) Prescribe a minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties.
- (iv) Separate investigating police from law & order police, starting with towns/ urban areas having population of ten lakhs or more, and gradually extend to smaller towns/urban areas also.
- (v) Set up a Police Establishment Board at the state level for, inter alia, deciding all transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, and
- (vi) Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into complaints against police officers.
- (vii) Set up a National Security Commission at the Union level to prepare a panel for being placed before the appropriate Appointing Authority, for selection and placement of Chiefs of the Central Police Organisations (CPO) who should have also be given a minimum tenure of two years.

So far as Central Government and Union Territories are concerned, there has been a significant and substantial compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court by the Government of India.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the order dated 16th October, 2012 in the aforesaid case directed the State Governments/UTs and Union of India to submit a status report on the implementation of the directions given in its judgement dated 22nd September, 2006. The Ministry of Home Affairs has filed status report in the form of an Affidavit dated 2.1.2013 on behalf of Ministry of Home Affairs Union of India in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

The Centre has been persuading the State Governments from time to time to bring in the requisite reforms in the police administration to meet the expectations of the people. Police reform measures are also supported through the grants-in-aid released to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The major items of police infrastructure for State police supported under the

Scheme are mobility, modern weaponry, training infrastructure facilities, forensic science equipment, security equipment, traffic equipment, construction of residential buildings for lower level police personnel, etc.

Advertisements in Regional Languages

2433. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply of Unstarred Question No.2963 dated 11.12.2012 and state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on advertisements in Hindi, English and other regional languages, separately;

(b) whether the directions issued by the Department of Official Languages under the Official Language Act with regard to expenditure on advertisements have been complied with;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the details of officials responsible therefor;

(d) whether Hindi and other regional languages have been neglected; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the action/steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (e) The details of expenditure are given in the enclosed Statement.

On the recommendations of Parliamentary Committee on Official Language, under Official Language Act, 1963, under Section 4(4) in respect of guidelines for incurring expenditure on advertisements, the Hon'ble President has ordered that the recommendation shall be accepted with the modification to the effect that Union Government / Departments may fix the percentage of expenditure on advertisements in Hindi and English according to their requirements. As per the DAVP's Print Media Advertisement Policy 30% of the advertisements should be released to English Newspapers and 35% each to Hindi and Regional Newspapers.

Statement

Year (in Rs. Lakh) As On 28/02/2013

Sl. No.	Language	2009-10 Expenditure	2010-11 Expenditure	2011-12 Expenditure	2012-13 Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	English	12165.58	13375.11	14301.8	12452.36
2.	Hindi	9938.62	12280.43	12526.08	11344.38013
3.	Urdu	1143.69	1487.09	1566.42	1489.94835
4.	Punjabi	558.56	598.66	573.53	519.89898
5.	Marathi	1202.93	1481.06	1590.44	1255.95323
6.	Gujarati	1106.93	1245.39	1329.33	1148.85076
7.	Sindhi	60.2	63.01	50.34	57.40726
8.	Assamese	129.59	175.83	210.72	148.5815
9.	Bengali	1211.75	1263	1252.01	1003.85386
10.	Odia	732.11	853.46	846.34	830.18493
11.	Tamil	605.79	679.25	874.17	726.24849
12.	Telugu	509.2	799.6	932	846.24913
13.	Malayalam	574.45	652.78	749.3	614.45505
14.	Kannada	360.56	476.03	419.67	356.24687
15.	Sanskrit	0.02	0.14	3.99	5.58149
16.	Nepali	46.49	56.46	74.95	57.49208
17.	Mizo	28.94	29.66	41.56	24.5709
18.	Khasi	39.35	48.37	57.44	30.55704
19.	Konkani	2.94	3.81	4.57	2.60899
20.	Manipuri	54.19	58.56	52.8	44.23726
21.	Garo	0	1.26	3.82	3.38177
22.	Garhwali	0.08	0.17	0.05	0.22576
23.	Rajasthani	0.06	0.82	2.4	3.12376
24.	Naga	5.58	9.85	8.54	7.78609
25.	Dogri	3.03	9.53	3.59	1.95423
26.	Bodo	0.13	8.98	3.77	5.42384
27.	Karbi	0	3.84	10.5	4.61813

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Santhali	0.06	0,06	0.27	0.18243
29.	Nagpuri	0	0.09	0.32	0.25216
30.	Maithili	0	2.25	3.45	3.59309
31.	Meeteilon	0	0	3.22	5.37231
32.	Kok Borok	0	0	0.59	1.91739

Food Policy

2434. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps or proposes to take steps to formulate a comprehensive food policy keeping in view the instability in food production;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. As such there is no instability in food production in the country.

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

Sale of Milk

2435. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any scheme to enable the farmers to sell milk directly to the dairies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be started?

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 Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India is implementing the following schemes which provides rural milk producers access to the organized milk

processing sector:

- i) National Dairy Plan-Phase I
- ii) Intensive Dairy Development Programme
- iii) Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production
- iv) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme

[English]

Setting up of New Abattoirs

2436. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has devised any scheme to complete the on-going and to take up setting up of new abattoirs and modernisation of the existing abattoirs;

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

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment of the expenditure likely to be incurred on these schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilized on these schemes during the 11th Five Year Plan period; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to complete these schemes in the current Five Year Plan period?

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

Ministry is implementing a scheme for setting up of new/modernization of existing abattoirs from the 11th Plan. Implementation of ten new abattoir projects was approved in the 11th Plan. For the year 2012-13 and 2013-14, the Government has approved the upscaling of the 11th Plan scheme for setting up of 25 new abattoirs and modernization of 25 existing abattoirs as well as to complete the eight ongoing projects. [The details of ongoing projects of the 11th Plan State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.]

The estimated expenditure is Rs. 330.84 crore which includes Rs. 74.85 crore for completing 8 approved ongoing projects, Rs. 240.25 crore for 50 new projects and Rs. 15.75 crore for payment of fees to Project Management Agencies (PMAs).

(e) Government had approved an allocation of Rs. 125.69 crore for 10 projects approved under the Scheme for Setting Up of New/Modernization of Existing Abattoirs during 11th Plan. Expenditure incurred from 2008-09 to 2011-12 and first year of the 12th Plan (upto 07.03.2013) is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Grant-in-aid (Rs. in crore)
1.	2008-09	7.94
2.	2009-10	7.44
3.	2010-11	18.67
4.	2011-12	1.70
12th Five Year Plan — 1st year (2012-13)		
5.	2012-13 (upto 07.03.2013)	9.34
Total		Rs. 45.09

(f) The scheme for completing the ongoing projects of the 11th Plan and projects approved in first two years of the 12th Plan will be implemented in Central Sector. Thereafter, from 2014-15 onwards, the scheme will be implemented through National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) by the State Governments for the rest of the 12th Five Year Plan since most of the proposals are from the Municipal Bodies which are closely connected to the State Government.

Statement

Status of Abattoir Projects

Sl. No.	Name of Executor	State	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Amount disbursed till date (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dimapur Municipal Council	Nagaland	2288	1437.50	1402.17*
2.	Ahmednagar, District Goat Rearing & Processing Co-operative Federation Ltd.	Maharashtra	2352	851.02	851.02*
3.	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	Andhra Pradesh	3284	1478.98	591.59
4.	Municipal Corporation Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	2642	1500.00	600.00
5.	Kolkata Municipal Corporation	West Bengal	2845	1287.34	514.93
6.	Jammu Municipal Corporation	Jammu and Kashmir	2300	1500.00	150.00
7.	J&K Sheep and Sheep products Development Board, Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	2800	1410.00	141.00
8.	Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	Bihar	2638	1097.21	109.72

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Municipal Corporation Ranchi	Jharkhand	1867	864.595	86.46
10.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Livestock, Fisheries & Veterinary Services, at Majhitar, East Sikkim	Sikkim	926.36	616.72	61.67
Total			23942.36	12043.37	4508.56

*Project completed and commissioned.

Irregularities in FSA

2437. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Fuel Supply Agreements (FSA) that have been signed by Coal India Limited (CIL);

(b) whether the Government has taken note of a report by CIL's Chief Vigilance Officer highlighting irregularities in awarding of FSAs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted an inquiry into this issue;

(e) if so, the details of the findings along with the names of companies that have signed the FSAs and the obligations/assurances that were not fulfilled under the agreement; and

(f) the action taken by the Government against such companies, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The Coal India Limited (CIL) has signed 56 Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with the power plants as on 2nd March 2013.

(b) to (f) Coal India Limited (CIL) has observed certain deficiencies in the documents of 11 cases, during verification of the documents in respect of milestone achievement of LOAs (Letters of Assurance) as per the prescribed guidelines. Appropriate action would be taken by the subsidiary coal companies of CIL to ensure that all due procedures are observed.

[*Translation*]

Vacant Posts in National Museum/Library

2438. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts are lying vacant in the subordinate offices of National Museum, National Archives and National Library under the Ministry;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposed to take any steps to fill up the said posts;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such vacant posts are likely to be filled up; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) The details of posts lying vacant in National Museum, National Archives of India and National/Library under the Ministry of Culture are given in the enclosed Statement. Reasons for vacancies in these organizations are given below:

(i) Recruitment Rules for the various posts are under finalization.

(ii) Officials in the feeder grade have not completed the minimum required service for promotion.

(iii) Non-receipt of nominations from Union Public Service Commission and Staff Selection Commission.

(c) to (e) Action has already been taken to fill up the vacancies in various posts as per laid down procedure, which is a continuous process.

The following steps have been taken to fill up the vacant posts.

- (i) Vacancies in various posts including the post of Director General, National Museum have been advertised in Employment News and leading National dailies.
- (ii) Recruitment Rules of various posts are being finalized in consultation with Union Public Service Commission and Department of Personnel and Training.
- (iii) Details of vacancies have been intimated to Union Public Service Commission and Staff Selection Commission to nominate suitable candidates against the vacant posts.

Statement

1. National Museum, Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of post	Number of vacancy
1	2	3
1.	Director General	1
2.	Additional Director General	2
3.	Joint Director General	2
4.	Director	2
5.	Curator	6
6.	Library Information Officer	1
7.	Conservator	1
8.	Deputy Curator	6
9.	Deputy Conservator	2
10.	Deputy Chemist	2
11.	Accounts Officer	1
12.	Layout Artist	1
13.	Research Officer	1
14.	Museum Education Officer	1
15.	Head Modeller	1
16.	Senior Technical Assistant (Computerization)	1
17.	Senior Photographer	1
18.	Mount Designer	1
19.	Assistant Chemist	1

1	2	3
20.	Modeller	5
21.	Security Assistant	1
22.	Jr. Hindi Translator	1
23.	Assistant Curator	15
22.	Artist	1
23.	Photographer	1
24.	Conservation Assistant	2
25.	Sr. Museum Preparator (Mount Cutter)	1
26.	Steno. Gr. III	2
27.	Assistant Photographer	1
28.	Museum Preparator (Textiles)	1
29.	Museum Preparator (Mss. Repairer)	2
30.	Upper Divisional Clerk	1
31.	Lower Divisional Clerk	5
32.	Jr. Store Keeper	1
33.	Copy Holder Cum Typist	1
34.	Receptionist	1
35.	Carpenter	5
36.	Tailor	1
37.	Moulder (PC)	1
38.	Sr. Jamadar	1
39.	Painter/Polisher	1
40.	Lab. Attendant	1
41.	Lib. Attendant	1
42.	Jamadar	2
43.	Bandhani	2
44.	Peon	3
45.	Attdt. (Modelling PC)	1
46.	Attdt. (Modelling FG)	1
47.	Attdt. Carpenter	2
48.	Photo Attdt.	1

1	2	3
49.	Farash	3
50.	Cleaner	2
51.	Safaiwala	9
52.	Coffee/Tea Maker	1

2. National Archives of India, Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of post	Number of vacancy
1	2	3
1.	Additional Director General of Archives (RM)	1
2.	Additional Director General of Archives (IT)	1
3.	Joint Director	1
4.	Deputy Director of Archives	2
5.	Asstt. Director of Archives (R&P)	2
6.	Asstt. Director of Archives (OR)	1
7.	Library and Information Officer	1
8.	Administrative Officer	1
9.	Jr. Administrative Officer	1
10.	Asstt. Library & Information Officer	1
11.	Archivist (General)	16
12.	Archivist (OR)	1
13.	Microphotographer	2
14.	Scientific Officer	3
15.	Asstt. Engineer	1
16.	Asstt. Microphotographer	2
17.	Asstt. Chemist	2
18.	Assistant Archivist (General)	25
19.	Assistant Archivist (OR)	2
20.	Superintendent	1
21.	Jr. Hindi Translator	1
22.	Assistant	8
23.	Stenographer Grade 'C'	1
24.	Library & Information Assistant	2

1	2	3
25.	Stenographer Grade 'D'	2
26.	Upper Divisional Clerk	4
27.	Lower Divisional Clerk	5
28.	Spl. Grade Record Attendant	1
29.	Gestetner Operator	1
30.	Boiler Operator	1
31.	Preservation Assistant	5
32.	Laboratory Assistant	1
33.	Photo Assistant	1
34.	Staff Car Driver	1
35.	Binder	11
36.	Assistant Manager	1
37.	Assistant Halwai	1
38.	Record Attendant	8
39.	Mender	5
40.	Laboratory Attendant	2
41.	Peon	17
42.	Helper	1
43.	Safaiwala	2
44.	Guard	3
45.	Watchman	2

3. National Library, Kolkata

Sl. No.	Name of post	Number of vacancy
1	2	3
1.	Principal Library and Information Officer	1
2.	Library Information Officer (General)	2
3.	Library Information Officer (Science and Technology)	1
4.	Senior System Analyst	1
5.	Chief Administrative Officer	1
6.	Additional Director General	1

1	2	3
	(IT System and Operation)	
7.	Additional Director General (Library Services)	1
8.	Joint Director General (IT Systems and Operations)	1
9.	Assistant Library and Information Officer (General and Language)	13
10.	Public Relation Officer	1
11.	Computer Programme	1
12.	Stenographer Grade-1	1
13.	Library Information Assistant	54
14.	Superintendent	2
15.	Junior Hindi Translator	1
16.	Senior Assistant	2
17.	Stenographer Grade-III	1
18.	Data Entry Operator	3
19.	Assistant	1
20.	Lower Division Clerk	30
21.	Gold Finisher	1
22.	Library Clerk (General)	16
23.	Multi Tasking Staff	89
24.	Manager (Group 'C')	1
25.	Halwai (Group 'C')	1
26.	Coupon Clerk/Counter Clerk/ Salesman/Tea & Coffee Maker	4

[English]

National Commission for Heritage Site

2439. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has constituted/proposes to constitute a National Commission for Heritage Site;

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

(c) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is regularly organizing cultural awareness programmes to

create awareness among the students of schools and colleges in response to the gradual cultural degradation in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Heritage Sites Bill, 2009 which *inter-alia* provides for constitution of a National Commission for Heritage Sites, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in February 2009 and the Report of the Standing Parliamentary Committee was submitted to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha in November 2009. The comments/suggestions/recommendations made by the Standing Parliamentary Committee have been examined in consultation with various concerned Ministries and other stake-holders such as the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Archaeological Survey of India, the Indian National Trust of Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) and individual experts from the civil society. A copy of the draft Bill was also sent to National Monuments Authority for their views which have since been received. After examination of the comments of the National Monuments Authority, a meeting will be held with ASI and NMA where the views of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, PMO and State Government and the Ministry's response thereon will be discussed. It is not possible to indicate any specific time-frame at this stage as to by when the National Commission for Heritage Sites will be constituted.

The establishment of National Commission for Heritage Site will help in better identification, protection, preservation and conservation of natural and cultural heritage sites.

(c) and (d) The Archaeological Survey of India organizes various programmes/events to create cultural awareness/promote the rich cultural heritage of the country amongst the masses in general and students of schools and colleges, in particular. Cultural Awareness Programmes are organized every year in all parts of the country on occasions like Republic Day (26th January), World Heritage Day (18th April), International Museum Day (18th May), Van Mahotsav (1st to 7th July), Independence Day (15th August), Teacher's Day (5th September), World Tourism Day (27th September), Gandhi Jayanti (2nd October), Children's Day (14th November), Heritage Week (19th-25th November) besides exhibitions. Details of such programmes conducted during the last three years along with the amount spent on each programme, State and programme-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Cultural Awareness Programmes conducted during each of the last three years with the amount spent on each programme, State-wise and programme-wise

2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Circle/ Branch/Office/ Museum of ASI	Programme-wise detail of the Cultural awareness programmes	Amount spent on each programme (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Division (Science Branch), Hyderabad	Republic Day (26th January)	49,130-00
2.	Assam	Guwahati Circle	International Museum Day (18th May)	15,000-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	25,000-00
3.	Bihar	Patna Circle	Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	86,323-00
			Printing of Brouchures for Lord Comwallis tomb at Ghazipur (March, 2009)	8000-00
			Printing of Brochures for Kolhua, Rajgir, Bodhagaya, Nalanda, Sasaram, Kumraharand Vikramshila (March, 2009)	78,400-00
			Photo exhibition during visit of Honouable Governor of Bihar at Nalanda on 20-11-2009	36,000-00
			125th Birth Anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, 1st President of India at Jeeradei on 03-12-2009	20,000-00
4.	Bihar	Excavation Branch-III, Patna	Photo exhibition on Recent Archaeological Exploration/Excavation in Nalanda district at Nav Nalanda Mahavihar (15th-16th June)	24,979-00
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	1,49,553-00
6.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	World Heritage Day (18th April)	1,48,690-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	2,12,716-00
			Photo Exhibition	4,10,585-00
7.	Delhi	Institute of Archaeology, Red Fort, Delhi	World Heritage Day (18th April)	25,000-00
			Heritage Week (23rd to 25th November)	1,00,000-00
8.	Goa	Goa Circle	International Museum Day (18th May)	20,995-00
			Heritage week (19th-25th November)	77,607-00
9.	Gujarat	Vadodara Circle	World Heritage Day (18th April)	29,817-00

1	2	3	4	5
			Independence Day (15th August)	14,000-00
			Gandhi Jayanti (2nd October)	11,500-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	1,12,767-00
			Photo Exhibition (03-12-2009)	4,500-00
10. Gujarat	Excavation Branch-V, Vadodara		Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	14,063-00
11. Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle		Republic Day (26th January)	22,000-00
			World Heritage Day (18th April)	32,665-00
			International Museum Day (18th May)	50,000-00
			Independence Day (15th August)	54,740-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	28,000-00
12. Haryana	Chandigarh Circle		Republic Day (26th January)	25,000-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	49,885-00
			A photo exhibition was displayed in Nov. 2009 to mark the occasion of Birth Anniversary of Sh. Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, (November, 2009)	25,000-00
13. Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle		World Heritage Day (18th April)	1,38,150-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	1,54,105-00
14. Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle		Photo Exhibition (19th-25th November)	99,908-00
15. Karnataka	Bangalore Circle		All India Kannada Sahitya Sammelana (4th-12th February)	75,000-00
			World Heritage Day (18th April)	22,990-00
			Heritage Week (19th November)	39,125-00
16. Karnataka	Dharwad Circle		World Heritage Day (18th April)	81,957-00
			Heritage Week (19th- 25th November)	94,255-00
17. Karnataka	Epigraphy Branch (Sanskrit & Dravidian Inscriptions), Mysore		Epigraphical Photo Exhibition (Thanjavur, Tamilnadu) (04-02-09 to 06-02-09)	9,700-00
			Epigraphical Photo Exhibition (Sadvidya PU College, Mysore) (25-07-09 to 27-07-09)	6,317-00
			Epigraphical Photo Exhibition (Vidyavardhaka College, Mysore) (01-08-09 to 03-08-09)	6,317-00
			Epigraphical Photo Exhibition (Sri Vijaya Vithala School, Mysore) (08-08-09 to 10-08-09)	6,317-00

1	2	3	4	5
			Epigraphical Photo Exhibition (Vidyavardhaka High School, Mysore) (29-08-09 to 31-08-09)	6,317-00
			Epigraphical Photo Exhibition (Mahajana Degree College, Mysore) (04-11-09 to 06-11-09)	6,317-00
18.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	Republic Day (26th January)	35,000-00
			International Museum Day (18th May)	55,000-00
			Heritage Week (19th -25th November)	30,000-00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	World Heritage Day (18th April)	84,157-00
			Van Mahostav (1st to 7th July)	15,000-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	31,756-00
			Other Programme	86,514-00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Temple Survey Project (N.R.), Bhopal	Cultural Awareness Programme (6th-7th May)	66,895-00
21.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	3,25,000-00
22.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Circle	World Heritage Day (18th April)	3,00,000-00
23.	Maharashtra	Excavation Branch-I, Nagpur	Republic Day (26 January)	21,460-00
24.	Maharashtra	Pre-History Branch, Nagpur	Republic Day (26th January)	49,490-00
25.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	World Heritage Day (18th April)	2,000-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	2,35,170-00
26.	Odisha	Excavation Branch-IV, Bhubaneswar	Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	1,04,640-00
27.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Division (Science Branch), Bhubaneswar	Republic Day (26th January)	48,792-00
28.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	Republic Day (26th January)	12,500-00
			International Museum Day (18th May)	6,819-00
			Heritage Week (19th to 25th November)	53,183-00
29.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Circle	Independence Day 15th August	47,210-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	10,958-00
			Thiruvalluvar Day (15th January)	33,789-00
			Photo Exhibition at Arokonam (25th-29th July)	5,000-00
			Photo Exhibition at Kundrathur (17th-21st November)	2,600-00

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Tamil Nadu	Temple Survey Project (S.R.), Chennai	World Heritage Day (18th April)	48,200-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	20,176-00
31.	Tamilnadu	Epigraphy (Southern Zone), Chennai	Tamil University, Tanjore (05-02-09 to 06-02-09) (Other programme)	90,368-00
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	World Heritage Day (18th April)	1,49,974-00
			International Museum Day (18th May)	20,000-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	2,00,024-00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Circle	International Museum Day (18th May)	22,553-00
			Independence Day (15th August)	2,559-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	2,88,963-00
34.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	Heritage Week (19-25th November)	01,98,000-00
35.	Uttarakhand	Science Branch, Dehradun	Heritage Week (19th to 25th November)	2,75,562-00
36.	West Bengal	Kolkata Circle	Celebration of Silver Jubilee of Hazarduari Palace Museum, Murshidabad (15th August)	92,928-00
			13th National Expo (2nd to 6th September)	4,19,522-00
			Heritage Week (19th to 25th November)	50,000-00

2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Circle/ Branch/Office/ Museum of ASI	Programme-wise detail of the Cultural awareness programmes	Amount spent on each programme (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	Republic Day (Golconda Fort) (26th January)	25,125-00
			Heritage Week (Warangal) (19th-25th November)	2,53,000-00
2.	Assam	Guwahati Circle	International Museum Day (18th May)	15,000-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	20,000-00
3.	Bihar	Patna Circle	World Heritage Day (18th April)	15,000-00
			International Museum Day (18th May)	15,700-00
			Publication of folder containing photographs, caps during arrival of Queen's Baton Relay at Sher Shah Suri's tomb, Sasaram on 21-07-2010	66,760-00
			Printing of Brochures (Hindi) for Kolhua, Rajgir,	

1	2	3	4	5
			Bodhagaya, Nalanda, Sasaram, Kumrahar and Vikramshila (March 2010)	56,400-00
			Release of Brochures in Hindion important monuments and Photo exhibition on 08-09-2012	55,000-00
			Inauguration of conservation work at Golghar, Publication of brochure and Tree plantation at Kumrahar on 15-08-2011	17,719-00
			Kavi Sammelan at Mir Ashraf Mosque, Patna City during Gandhi Jayantion 02-10-2010	47,130-00
			Photo exhibition at Kumrahar on 01-01-2011	50,000-00
			Celebration of Bihar Divas at Kumrahar on 22-03-2011	20,000-00
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh Zone (Science Branch), Chandigarh	Republic Day (26th January)	50,000-00
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	1,48,210-00
6.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	World Heritage Day (18th April)	90,548-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	89,957-00
			Photo Exhibition	11,33,264-00
7.	Delhi	Delhi Zone (Science Branch), Delhi	World Heritage Day (18th April)	42,076-00
8.	Delhi	Institute of Archaeology, Red Fort, Delhi	World Heritage Day (18th April)	2,00,000-00
9.	Goa	Goa Circle	International Museum Day (18th May)	20,698-00
			Heritage week (19th-25th November)	7,746-00
10.	Gujarat	Vadodara Circle	Republic Day (26th January)	55,044-00
			World Heritage Day (18th April)	11,500-00
			Independence Day (15th August)	53,231-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	20,000-00
11.	Gujarat	Excavation Branch-V, Vadodara	Republic Day (26th January)	10,000-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	16,028-00
12.	Gujarat	Vadodara Zone (Science Branch), Vadodara	Republic Day (26th January, 2010)	49,982-00
			Epigraphical Photo Exhibition (Malaysia) (2010)	
			(Expenditure borne by AP Govt.)	

1	2	3	4	5
			Independence Day (15th August, 2010)	48,013-00
13. H.P.	Shimla Circle		Republic Day (26 January)	24,835-00
			World Heritage Day (18th April)	47,075-00
			International Museum Day (18th May)	35,825-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	87,900-00
14. Haryana	Chandigarh Circle		International Museum Day (18th May)	20,000-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	40,000-00
15. Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle		World Heritage Day (18th April)	1,11,950-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	1,80,190-00
16. Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle		Photo Exhibition at Ancient Shiva Temple, Khekparta, Distt. Lohardaga (19th-25th November)	98,693-00
17. Karnataka	Bangalore Circle		World Heritage Day (18th-20th April)	2,211-00
			World Heritage Day (18th April)	11,500-00
			Visit of historical monument (20th July)	26,400-00
			Save Heritage Week Celebration (16th and 17th August)	20,000-00
			Visit of historical monuments (24th August)	26,400-00
			Visit of historical monuments (26th October)	17,600-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	1,31,800-00
18. Karnataka	Dharwad Circle		World Heritage Day (18th April)	1,07,010-00
19. Karnataka	Epigraphy Branch (Sanskrit & Dravidian Inscriptions), Mysore		Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	1,35,341-00
			Epigraphical Photo Exhibition (Aurangabad, Maharashtra) (13-02-10 to 15-02-10)	18,312-00
			Epigraphical Photo Exhibition (Hyderabad) (05-07-10 to 07-07-10)	3,760-00
			Epigraphical Photo Exhibition (Chandragiri) (14-07-10 to 15-07-10)	3,760-00
			Epigraphical Photo Exhibition (Penukonda) (06-08-10 to 08-08-10)	3,760-00
			Epigraphical Photo Exhibition (Vijayawada) (15-05-10 to 18-05-10)	28,540-00
			Epigraphical Photo Exhibition (Mysore, Karnataka) (08-10-10 to 10-10-10)	9,450-00

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Karnataka	Epigraphy Branch, Nagpur	One week Refresher Course on Arabic & Persian Epigraphy and Numismatic and also exhibition of photographs and estampage of significant Inscription (25-10-2010)	49,868-00
21.	Karnataka	Mysore Zone (Science Branch), Mysore	Republic Day (26th to 27th January)	45,000-00
			Heritage Week (19th to 25th November)	50,000-00
22.	Karnataka	Hyderabad Division (Science Branch), Hyderabad	Heritage Week (19th to 25th November)	49,233-00
23.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	Photo Exhibition on Monuments and Sites organised at Irinjalakuda, district Thrissur (May, 2010)	28,250-00
			Photo Exhibition on Monuments and Sites at Guruvayoor, district Thrissur (17th November, 2010)	5,000-00
			Photo Exhibition on Monuments and Sites at Mahatma Gandhi University, Dist. Kottayam (6th-10th December, 2010)	15,000-00
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	Republic Day (26th January)	2,000-00
			World Heritage Day (18th April)	66,702-00
			Independence Day (15th August)	1,175-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	23,957-00
			Other Programmes	5,36,552-00
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore Division (Science Branch), Indore	Photo Exhibition (27th January to 1st February)	50,000-00
			Heritage Week (22nd to 25th November)	50,000-00
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Temple Survey Project (N.R.), Bhopal	International Museum Day (18th May)	22,400-00
27.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	3,14,713-00
28.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Circle	World Heritage Day (18th April)	12,00,000-00
29.	Maharashtra	Excavation Branch-I, Nagpur	Republic Day (26 January)	35,000-00
30.	Maharashtra	Western Zone, Aurangabad (Science	Republic Day (26th to 27th January) (Photo Exhibition)	49,847-00

1	2	3	4	5
		Branch), Aurangabad		
31.	Maharashtra	Field Laboratory, Ajanta, Aurangabad	Republic Day (26th January)	49,952-00
32.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	World Heritage Day (18th April)	3,918-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	2,29,842-00
33.	Odisha	Excavation Branch-IV, Bhubaneswar	Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	50,000-00
34.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Division (Science Branch), Bhubaneswar	Republic Day (26th January)	49,938-00
35.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	Republic Day (26th January)	42,763-00
			International Museum Day (18th May)	6,819-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	53,183-00
36.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Circle	World Heritage Day 18th April	5,811-00
			Independence Day 15th August	47,210-00
			1000th year celebration of Brihadisvara Templeat Thanjavur (21st-22nd January)	2,78,497-00
37.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Zone (Science Branch), Chennai	Republic Day (26th January)	50,000-00
38.	Tamil Nadu	Temple Survey Project (S.R.), Chennai	World Heritage Day (18th April)	4,800-00
			Other Programmes	4,716-00
39.	Tamil Nadu	Epigraphy (Southern Zone), Chennai	Municipal School, Pallavaram (26-02-10 to 27-02-10) (Other programme)	51,576-00
			Acharya School, Pondicherry (19-11-10 to 22-11-10) Heritage Week	1,11,471-00
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	World Heritage Day (18th April)	63,170-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	1,18,625-00
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Air Pollution Monitoring Laboratory & Stone Conservation Laboratory, Agra	Cultural Awareness Programme (25-03-2012)	49,300-00
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Circle	Republic Day (26th January)	1,15,169-00
			International Museum Day (18th May)	16,300-00

1	2	3	4	5
			Independence Day (15th August)	5,000-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	7,40,121-00
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern Zone (Science Branch), Agra	Heritage Awareness Programme jointly organized with Delhi Zone on 25th March, 2010	50,000-00
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Patna Circle	Printing of brochures for Sarnath, Man Mahal, Ghazipur and Jaunpur	38,400-00
			Celebration of World Heritage Week at Jaunpur (2010)	84,385-00
45.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	01,87,347-00
46.	Uttarakhand	Science Branch, Dehradun	International Museum Day (18th May)	99,998-00
47.	West Bengal	Kolkata Circle	International Museum Day (18th May)	12,000-00
			14th National Exhibition (3rd to 7th September)	3,61,295-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	12,87,633-00
			7th Jatiya Sanhati Utsav-O-Bharat Meal, 2010 (11th to 17th December)	2,87,760-00

2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Circle/ Branch/Office/ Museum of ASI	Programme-wise detail of the Cultural awareness programmes	Amount spent on each programme (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Division (Science Branch), Hyderabad	Republic Day (26th January)	49,988-00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	Heritage Week (Lepakshi, Anantapur) (19th-25th November)	1,65,515-00
3.	Assam	Guwahati Circle	World Heritage Day (18th April)	28,000-00
			International Museum Day (18th May)	50,000-00
			World Tourism Day (27th September)	2,000-00
4.	Bihar	Patna Circle	Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	3,30,000-00
			World Heritage Day (18th April)	71,202-00
			International Museum Day (18th May)	16,960-00
			Independence Day (15th August)	20,000-00
			Teacher's Day (5th September)	6000-00

1	2	3	4	5
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November) at all sub circles in Bihar through Heritage March	35,000-00
			Photo exhibition at Kumrahar on 01-01-2011	50,000-00
			Celebration of Bihar Divas at Kumrahar, Patna on 22-03-2011	20,000-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November) at Sarnath	40,000-00
			Heritage March at Jaunpur & Kushinagar	10,000-00
			Bihar Mahotsava at Allahabad (16th-18th September)	5000-00
5.	Bihar	Excavation Branch-III, Patna	Photo Exhibition on Recent Archaeological works in Bihar, on the occasion of centenary years of Bihar State at Vaishali Mahotsav, Vaishali (16th & 17th April) & Photo exhibition on "Jal Ek Samskritik Virasat" on the occasion of World Heritage day at Basfa hall, Vaishali (18th April)	48,835-00
			Organized Heritage walk at Archaeological site Kumarhar, Patna during Heritage Week (25th November)	15,000-00
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh Zone (Science Branch), Chandigarh	Republic Day (26th January)	50,000-00
7.	Delhi, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, J&K	Horticulture Division No. II, New Delhi	Van Mahotsav (1st to 7th July)	86,539-00
8.	Gujarat	Vadodara Circle	Republic Day (26th January)	54,950-00
			World Heritage Day (18th April)	54,771-00
			Independence Day (15th August)	28,626-00
			World Tourism Day (27th September)	9,182-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	82,082-00
			150th Anniversary Celebration (December 2011 to March 2012)	2,93,384-00
9.	Gujarat	Excavation Branch-V, Vadodara	World Heritage Day (18th April)	5,000-00
10.	Gujarat	Vadodara Zone (Science Branch), Vadodara	Heritage Week (19th-25th November, 2011)	Payment yet to be made.
11.	Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	Republic Day (26th January)	54,018-00
			World Heritage Day (18th April)	63,000-00
			International Museum Day (18th May)	60,000-00

1	2	3	4	5
			Teacher's Day (5th September)	52,800-00
			World Tourism Day (27th September)	55,045-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	67,633-00
12. Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle		World Heritage Day (18th April)	1,20,000-00
			International Museum Day (18th May)	94,020-00
			World Tourism Day (27th September)	50,000-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	50,000-00
13. Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle		Photo Exhibition at Ancient Site, Benisagar, Distt. W. Singhbhum (19th-25th November)	40,000-00
14. Karnataka	Bangalore Circle		Silver jubilee celebration (16th-26th February)	20,000-00
			Kannada Sahitya Sammelana (18th-20th February)	20,000-00
			Kannada Sahitya Sammelana (4th-5th May)	25,000-00
			Visit of historical monuments (28th July)	29,400-00
			Visit of historical monuments (9th August)	29,400-00
			Heritage Week & Heritage Walk (19th-25th November)	1,00,000-00
15. Karnataka	Dharwad Circle		World Heritage Day (18th April)	52,640-00
			World Tourism Day (27th September)	15,000-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	1,38,125-00
16. Karnataka	Epigraphy Branch (Sanskrit & Dravidian Inscriptions), Mysore		Epigraphical Photo Exhibition (University of Mysore) (18-02-11 to 22-02-11)	97,331-00
17. Karnataka	Epigraphy Branch, Nagpur		An Exhibition on Arabic and Persian Inscriptions along with specimen of Islamic Calligraphy as well as Islamic Monuments of historical importance. (26-02-2011)	49,990-00
			One week refresher course on Indian Epigraphy for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions was conducted at StateMuseum. (Mid October, 2011)	13,781-00 (Up to January, 2012)
18. Karnataka	Horticulture Division No. III, Mysore		Van Mahotsav (1st to 7th July) Golconda Fort, Hyderabad	20,000-00
			Van Mahotsav (1st to 7th July) Buddhist Remains, Bhattiprolu	19,859-00

1	2	3	4	5
			Van Mahotsav (1st to 7th July) Chandragiri Fort, Chandragiri	20,000-00
			Van Mahotsav (1st to 7th July) Group of Monuments, Anupu	19,315-00
			Van Mahotsav (1st to 7th July) Golgumbaz, Bijapur	19,970-00
			Van Mahotsav (1st to 7th July) Shree Ranganatha Swmay Temple, Srirangapatna	19,998-00
			Van Mahotsav (1st to 7th July) Daria Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatna	20,000-00
			Van Mahotsav (1st to 7th July) Gumbaz, Srirangapatna	19,970-00
			Van Mahotsav (1st to 7th July) ASI Offices, Mysore	20,492-00
			Van Mahotsav (1st to 7th July) Bekal Fort	17,000-00
19. Kerala	Thrissur Circle		Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	50,000-00
			Stake Holders Meeting to create awareness about AMASR Act and cultural awareness programme at Thrissur	1,14,000-00
			Joint Annual Conference of Indian Archaeological Society, Indian Society for Prehistoric and Quaternary Studies and Indian History and Culture Society at Thuiruvananthapuram (11th-13th November)	50,000-00
20. Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle		Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	4,97,888-00
21. Maharashtra	Mumbai Circle		World Heritage Day (18th April)	5,00,000-00
22. Maharashtra	Western Zone, Aurangabad (Science Branch), Aurangabad		Publication of brochure in Hindi (28th June)	27,354-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	1,345-00
23. Odisha	Excavation Branch-IV, Bhubaneswar		Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	1,30,914-00
24. Orissa	Horticulture Division No. IV, Bhubaneswar		Van Mahotsav (1st to 7th July)	1,84,345-00
25. Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle		Republic Day (26th January)	39,300-00
			World Heritage Day (18th April)	20,000-00
			Independence Day (15th August)	87,163-00
			World Tourism Day (27th September)	10,500-00
			Heritage Week (19th to 25th November)	35,000-00

1	2	3	4	5
			Rajasthan Divas	27,511-00
26.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Circle	World Heritage Day 18th April	34,000-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	37,937-00
			Interpretation Centre at Sriviliputhur February, 2011	2,36,250-00
27.	Tamil Nadu	Temple Survey Project (S.R.), Chennai	Republic Day (26th January)	40,500-00
28.	Tamil Nadu	Epigraphy (Southern Zone), Chennai	Madras University, Chennai (10-02-11 to 11-02-11) (Other programme)	25,434-00
			Govt. Arts College, Coimbatore, (27-09-11 to 29-09-11) World Tourism Day	5,950-00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	World Heritage Day (18th April)	1,76,795-00
			Heritage Week (19th-25th November)	1,13,700-00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Horticulture Division No. 1, Agra	Van Mahotsav (1st to 7th July)	18,000-00
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern Zone (Science Branch), Agra	Training Programme on Scientific Conservation for Newly appointed AAC's from 6th to 10th June, 2011	14,595-00
32.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	World Heritage Day (18th April)	03,00,000-00
33.	West Bengal	Kolkata Circle	15th National Exhibition (7th to 11th September)	5,28,450-00
			Heritage Week (19th to 25th November)	2,42,654-00
			8th Jatiya Sanghata Utsav-O-Bharat Mela, 2011 (10th to 17th December)	4,22,000-00
			Sundarban Kristi Mela-O-Loko Sanskriti Utsav (20th to 29th December)	1,52,000-00

[*Translation*]

Compensation to Victims of Riots

2440. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of victims of anti-Sikh riots of 1984 in the State of Jharkhand;

(b) whether all the victims/next of kins have got the compensation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which they are likely to get the compensation?

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

(a) to (d) Government of Jharkhand has intimated that they have settled 1013 claims of death, injury, damage to residential property, uninsured commercial/industrial properties and rehabilitation grant of victims of 1984 and-sikh riots and that no claim is pending with them.

Modernisation of Agriculture University

2441. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to modernize Dr. Rajendra Prasad Agriculture University, Pusa in Bihar to expedite the agricultural research work;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether researchers have to face difficulties in doing advance research work due to lack of various technologies in the university;

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

(e) the total number of vacancies of researchers in the university at present and the steps taken by the Government to fill up these vacancies?

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

(b) Based on the report of the Special Task Force constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.C. Jha, the Planning commission conveyed its 'in principle' approval for establishment of a new Central Agricultural University (CAU) at Pusa in Bihar. In pursuance of that, a proposal was received from the Government of Bihar for conversion of the Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Bihar into a CAU.

(c) There is lack of ultramodern laboratory facilities in the University. Some of the laboratories are under modernization. However, most of the laboratories need modernization in order to develop technologies to meet future challenges. The Scientists working in different fields also require advance trainings and exposure to modern laboratories.

(d) The ICAR provides development grants to the University every year under its Plan scheme, 'Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India'. From this grant laboratories of different constituent colleges and post-graduate department are modernized to do advance research in the field of agriculture and allied sciences.

(e) 588 sanctioned posts of scientists/teachers exist in the University. Out of this, 298 posts are lying vacant.

(i) Operating Cost:

(Rs. in Crores)

2009-10			2010-11 (Provisional)		
DD	AIR	Total	DD	AIR	Total
1561.00	1388.40	2949.40	1471.33	1273.71	2745.04

Some posts have already been advertised and are under the process of recruitment. For others, the proposal for clearance of roster has been submitted to the Government of Bihar. As soon as roster is cleared by the Government, further recruitment action will follow.

[English]

Operational Cost DD/AIR

2442. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operational costs of the Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR) is constantly increasing while its revenue has not recorded any significant growth;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bail out DD/AIR from the financial crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that the operational cost of All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD) is generally impacted by various factors such as hike in Salary, widening of travel entitlement, Leave encashment with LTC, MACP (Modified Assured Career Progression) etc. in the wake of implementation of recommendations of the 6th CPC (Central Pay Commission). The increase is also attributable to the overall price escalation in the consumer market. Further, Prasar Bharati being a public service broadcaster cannot be guided solely by Commercial motives. However, it has witnessed a gradual growth of revenue over the years.

The details of Operational cost and Revenue generated by AIR/DD during the last three years and the current year are as under:

2011-12 (Provisional)			2012-13 upto Jan. 2013 (Provisional)		
DD	AIR	Total	DD	AIR	Total
1913.39	1427.18	3340.57	1443.88	1198.88	2642.76

(ii) Revenue:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Commercial		Other Income	Total
	DD	AIR		
2009-10	830.37	201.13	144.76	1176.26
2010-11 (Provisional)	944.44	257.39	104.17	1306.00
2011-12 (Provisional)	990.76	293.90	124.88	1409.54
2012-13 upto January, 2013 (Provisional)	864.93	227.15	103.17	1195.25

(c) Section 17 of the Prasar Bharati Act provides that Government would make available financial support to Prasar Bharati for the purpose of enabling the Corporation to discharge its functions efficiently under the Act.

Government have recently approved a financial restructuring package for Prasar Bharati with the following elements:-

- To meet 100% expenses towards Salary and Salary related establishment expenses during the next five years from 2012-13 to 2016-17 while all other items of operating expenses are to be borne by Prasar Bharati from out of its internal resources.
- Converted the Capital Loans provided to Prasar Bharati into Grants-in-aid only.
- Plan Capital support in future to be provided by the Government in the form of Grants-in-Aid.
- Waive accumulated interests on the loan-in perpetuity amounting to Rs. 2980.66 crore.
- Waive accumulated interests on Capital loans and penal interest thereon amounting to Rs. 1102.22 crore.
- Waive the accumulated arrears of space segment and spectrum charges of Prasar Bharati upto 31.3.2011 (of Rs. 1349.54 crore).

Prasar Bharati is also adopting aggressive marketing strategies to increase the revenue receipts besides putting

into the best use its spare infrastructure available with the field formations across the country.

[*Translation*]

Protection of Tribals from Naxalism

2443. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding exploitation of tribals by naxalites;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to check the exploitation of tribals and to ensure their protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. Several instances of exploitation of tribal communities by the naxalites has come to the notice of the government. Such instances primarily include sexual exploitation in Maoist camps, which have been disclosed through statements of several surrendered women CPI (Maoist) cadres of Odisha, Maharashtra, Bihar, Jharkhand and other States. This has been widely reported in the media also from time to time. Such instances of sexual exploitation include rape, forced marriage and molestation by senior male CPI (Maoist) cadres.

In Chhattisgarh, some surrendered CPI (Maoist) male cadres have disclosed that they were forced by the senior

leadership to undergo vasectomy operation as a pre-condition for marriage with women cadres. During an operation launched by the Border Security Force (BSF) in January, 2012 at a naxal hideout in Niliguda forest, PS Podia, District Malakangiri, Odisha, a large number of pregnancy test kits, condoms, contraceptive pills, etc. were recovered. Such recoveries have also been made in other States. There are allegations that women cadres of CPI (Maoist), who become pregnant, are forced to undergo abortion against their will. The surrendered women cadres have also disclosed that even if they are married to male cadres, they are not allowed to give birth to children since the senior leadership of the CPI (Maoist) feel that it impairs their fighting capability and mobility. Further, forced recruitment of children from families of poor and marginalized segments of the society by the Maoists has also come to notice.

In order to instill a sense of fear in their areas of dominance, the naxals also kill civilians after branding them as police informers. Out of 5811 civilians killed by the Maoists since 2001, the overwhelming majority are tribals. The Maoists have in reality killed thousands of innocent Adivasis, whose cause they profess to espouse. This tragic reality is glossed over by the Maoist Front organizations and their apologists in towns and cities who have launched a propaganda war against the Indian state.

(b) and (c) The aforesaid problem has to be seen in the overall context of the LWE insurgency. The Central Government closely monitors the LWE situation and supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of issues, both on the security and development fronts. These measures include deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), help to State Governments towards capacity building of State Forces and implementation of a wide range of development schemes in LWE affected States. The State Governments initiate legal action when they receive complaints of exploitation of tribals, under the relevant provisions of law. As regards forced recruitment of children, the matter was brought to the notice of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), which is implementing 'Bal Bandhu Project' in areas of civil unrest. In order to prevent exploitation of tribals, the Government of India also issues advisories to the State Governments from time to time. The Union Government has recently advised the State Governments to consider facilitating vasectomy reversal operations of willing Maoist cadres who were forcibly sterilised. The Government has also enacted the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Dwellers (Recognition of Forest

Rights) Act, 2006 to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have issued comprehensive guidelines to the State/UT Governments for expeditious recognition of forest rights. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has also written to the Chief Ministers of all States to treat bamboo as a minor forest produce and respect the rights accrued to communities as per the aforesaid act.

[English]

Non-Levy Quota of Sugar

2444. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has released and extended the validity period for sale/delivery and dispatch of non-levy quota of sugar during November and December, 2012;

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

(c) the details of sale/delivery and dispatch of non-levy quota of sugar since November, 2012 till date;

(d) whether the Government has decided that there would be no automatic conversion of any unsold quantity into levy sugar;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which such instructions have been responsible for price rise of sugar in the open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Central Government released non-levy sugar quota of 40 lakh tons for the months of October and November, 2012. On the requests received from National Federation of Cooperative sugar factories Ltd., U.P. Cooperative Sugar Mills Federation Ltd., Maharashtra State Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd. and various sugar mills, the validity period of the said non-levy quota was extended upto 10th December, 2012 and then upto 31st December, 2012. Further, the Central Government made available 68.5 lakh tons of non-levy sugar for the period December, 2012 to March, 2013. The validity of this quota is upto 31.03.2013.

(c) As per information received from sugar mills 36.87 lakh tons (Provisional) has reportedly been sold and dispatched by them upto 31.12.2012 against October and November, 2012 non-levy quota. The non-levy quota released for the period December, 2012 to March, 2013 is valid for delivery upto 31.03.2013.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Government has decided that there would be no automatic conversion of any unsold quota of non-levy sugar released for the period December, 2012 to March, 2013 into levy sugar.

(f) The decision referred to in reply to part (d) & (e) was taken in view of adequate availability of sugar. The prices of sugar in the open market are currently stable.

Crime Against Religious Minorities

2445. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of crime/violence against the Christian community and other religious minorities are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered, accused arrested, convicted and the action taken against them during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and crime-wise; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to prevent such cases in the country along with the advisories issued to the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The specific data/information in respect of crime/violence against the Christian community and other religious minorities is not maintained separately.

(c) "Police" and "Public Order" being State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies under the extant and

appropriate law(s), as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has been advising the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime.

National Population Register

2446. SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes or has any proposal to issue a single card for all purposes/services viz, Identity, PAN, Passport, driving licence, ration card etc. to all the citizens of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present status of work under the scheme of creation of National Population Register (NPR) indicating the percentage of citizens registered therein so far, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the NPR is to be completed and the steps taken by the Government to organise more camps for timely completion of registration under NPR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Government, at present, is not implementing any scheme to issue identity card to citizens. A scheme to issue Resident Identity (smart) Cards (RICs) to all the usual residents of age 18 years and above has been implemented in selected coastal areas. A proposal for issuance of RICs to all the usual residents in the country has been appraised by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and recommended. The Union Cabinet, in its meeting on 31.01.2013, has considered the proposal and referred the same to a Group of Minister(GoM). The GoM has been constituted.

(c) The data collection (in paper format) for creating the NPR has been completed for the entire country along with Houselisting and Housing Census in 2010. The scanning of these filled in NPR Schedules (approx. 26 crore) has also been completed. The work of data entry of more than 114.29 crore records has also been completed. Biometrics has been captured for more than 11.52 crore usual residents. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The creation of NPR in the country would be completed by 2014-15. The Government has taken necessary steps for timely completion of the creation of NPR. The work of capture of biometric is being done by the consortium of three Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) [i.e., BEL, ECIL and ITIL] in coordination with the State/ District Administration. Instructions have already been issued to all the State Governments and CPSUs to meet the time lines.

Statement

As on date progress of data entry and biometric enrolment for creation of National Population Register in the country

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Data Entry progress	Biometric enrolment progress
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	3,79,944	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,21,05,734	1,69,98,594
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8,15,726	-
4.	Assam	3,07,08,408	-
5.	Bihar	9,87,81,717	1,051
6.	Chandigarh	9,46,780	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,61,10,150	3,02,919
8.	D and N Haveli	2,98,599	14,813
9.	Daman and Diu	77,470	59,906
10.	Goa	12,18,760	3,81,051

1	2	3	4
11.	Gujarat	5,67,59,659	75,146
12.	Haryana	2,06,00,114	-
13.	Himachal Pradesh	94,05,105	-
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,16,39,532	-
15.	Jharkhand	2,92,43,162	-
16.	Karnataka	6,03,75,843	75,41,668
17.	Kerala	3,05,48,547	1,86,90,886
18.	Lakshadweep	64,429	50,470
19.	Madhya Pradesh	7,05,43,943	-
20.	Maharashtra	10,83,59,746	32,49,504
21.	Manipur	27,11,772	9,11,359
22.	Meghalaya	14,54,208	-
23.	Mizoram	5,62,970	-
24.	Nagaland	19,93,052	8,85,134
25.	NCT of Delhi	1,67,21,840	83,43,709
26.	Orissa	4,08,50,324	1,10,48,676
27.	Puducherry	11,55,869	5,65,141
28.	Punjab	2,39,65,743	-
29.	Rajasthan	6,22,10,077	-
30.	Sikkim	3,19,335	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	7,11,65,059	2,30,13,724
32.	Tripura	35,88,168	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	18,24,32,175	3,20,026
34.	Uttarakhand	1,02,08,857	1,44,814
35.	West Bengal	8,58,36,975	2,38,74,110
Total		1,14,41,59,792	11,64,72,701

Assistance of SDRF/NDRF

2447. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
 TIWARI:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for assistance under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and the amount of assistance sanctioned, released and utilised during the 12th Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has made any review/proposes to review the list of items and norms of assistance being given from the aforesaid funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any discussion has been held with various State Governments in this regard; and

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

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

(a) As per existing scheme of financing relief assistance, the State Governments concerned are primarily responsible for taking necessary measures in the wake of natural calamities. Government of India supplements efforts of States by providing requisite financial and logistic support. At present the financial assistance for natural calamities is channelized through the State Disaster Response Fund (which consists of contributions from the Centre and State in the ratio 75:25 in case of General category States & 90:10 ratio in case of Special Category States) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) which is fully

funded by the Government of India. For this purpose the Government of India has issued guidelines for administration of the SDRF and NDRF on 28th September 2010. The guidelines relating to both the funds are available on the website of this Ministry; <http://ndmindia.nic.in>.

A Statement showing State-wise allocation and releases of funds from SDRF and NDRF to States during 2012-13 (being the 1st financial year of 12th Five Year Plan) is enclosed.

As per the scheme of SDRF the State Government is responsible to ensure that money drawn from the SDRF account is actually utilized for the purposes for which the SDRF has been set up and only on item of expenditure and as per norms approved by the GOI. The State Accountant General is required to monitor the expenditure as per the items and norms of assistance. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India conducts audit of SDRF every year.

(b) to (e) With regard to the revision of the list of items and norms of assistance, it has generally been a practice to review these 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 constituted an Expert Group. The Expert Group consulted all the State Governments and concerned Central Ministries/ Departments, on the basis of all such inputs, the Expert Group submitted their report. Further, taking into account various factors including the report of the expert group and price rise, Government of India issued order on revised items and norms of assistance under NDRF and SDRF on 16th January 2012. As partial modifications was on 28th September 2012. These norms are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website: www.ndmindia.nic.in.

Statement*Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF/NDRF during 2012-2013**As on 21.02.2013*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	Instalment	2nd Instalment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	420.74	140.25	560.99	210.37	210.37	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.46	4.05	40.51	18.23	18.23	100.44
3.	Assam	261.73	29.08	290.81	255.495@	199.50	45.00\$
						(130.865+68.64*)	
4.	Bihar	276.58	92.19	368.77	138.29	138.29	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	125.12	41.71	166.83	122.145@	-	-
6.	Goa	2.45	0.82	3.27	1.165@	-	-
7.	Gujarat	415.19	138.40	553.59	207.595	207.595	-
8.	Haryana	159.51	53.17	212.68	75.95@	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	129.75	14.42	144.17	64.875	64.875	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	171.12	19.01	190.13	77.605@	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	214.53	71.51	286.04	107.265	107.265	-
12.	Karnataka	133.10	44.36	177.46	66.55	66.55	679.54
							(282.35+397.19)
13.	Kerala	108.38	36.13	144.51	54.19	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	324.76	108.25	433.01	162.38	162.38	-
15.	Maharashtra	366.05	122.01	488.06	357.33@	-	1022.67
							(574.71+447.96)
16.	Manipur	7.16	0.80	7.96	6.99@	3.58	-
17.	Meghalaya	14.54	1.61	16.15	6.92@	-	-
18.	Mizoram	8.49	0.94	9.43	8.30@	-	-
19.	Nagaland	4.93	0.55	5.48	9.40@	-	-
20.	Odisha	323.79	107.93	431.72	161.895	161.895	-
21.	Punjab	184.33	61.44	245.77	179.94@	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	496.67	165.55	662.22	248.335	248.335	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	22.57	2.51	25.08	11.285	11.285	0.8668
24.	Tamil Nadu	242.71	80.9	323.61	121.355	-	-
25.	Tripura	19.16	2.13	21.29	9.58	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	318.67	106.22	424.89	159.335	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	116.75	12.97	129.72	169.565@	36.03	-
28.	West Bengal	252.05	84.02	336.07	126.025	126.025	-
Total		5157.29	1542.93	6700.22	3138.36	1762.21	1848.52

* SDRF share released, in advance, during 2012-13 for 2013-14.

@ Includes arrears of central share for the previous i.e. year 2011-12.

\$ Released 'on account' basis.

Note:- Balance and 1st instalment of Centre's share of SDRF for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 has not been released for non-submission of requisite confirmations and supporting documents by the State Government as mentioned in para 11 of the guidelines [viz; submission of utilization certificate, Annual report etc.].

Atrocities Against SCs/STs

2448. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conviction rate of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is very low in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome along with the other corrective steps taken by the Government to improve the conviction rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data on cases registered, cases

chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted & persons convicted under SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) act 1989 against SCs and STs during 2009-2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Home Affairs did not conduct any study in this regard.

Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 01st April, 2010 on crimes against SC/ST to all States / UTs. The advisory on SC/ST has enumerated various steps, viz; vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory provisions and the existing legislations; sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against SCs/STs by way of well-structured training programmes, conferences and seminars etc.; improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs, develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation; no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs; identification of for the economic and social atrocity-prone areas for taking preventive measures; adequate measures rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities etc.

Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had convened a meeting to discuss on effective implementation of the SCs/STs PoA Act 1989 on 17th April, 2011 at New Delhi. The meeting was attended by Chief Ministers and Administrators of some States/UTs, Home Ministers and Minister in charge of Social Justice of many States/UTs and other representatives wherein the issues regarding effective implementation of the said Act was discussed.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20. Orissa	652	398	14	748	730	33	1224	927	69	1304	1352	76	1256	945	64	1558	1584	86		
21. Punjab	71	50	5	161	180	10	50	30	6	86	78	13	24	9	3	32	39	5		
22. Rajasthan	110	23	43	33	33	124	103	25	38	30	120	102	22	116	42	41	69			
23. Sikkim	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
24. Tamil Nadu	1047	599	43	1774	1656	128	1255	774	117	2436	2156	209	1011	684	224	2691	1926	321		
25. Tripura	3	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0		
26. Uttar Pradesh	2554	1933	1225	7322	5494	3870	1328	901	2552	3333	2498	6686	1995	1479	1563	6015	4095	3872		
27. Uttarakhand	33	24	9	43	42	25	25	14	17	50	26	32	21	11	6	30	41	9		
28. West Bengal	10	3	0	10	6	0	27	3	0	13	10	0	37	20	0	51	24	0		
Total State	11109	6729	1711	19306	16638	4910	10495	6704	3217	16785	15143	7974	11316	8568	2329	21958	18251	5124		
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
33. Delhi UT	31	16	0	17	16	0	16	3	7	12	4	7	24	9	3	21	20	4		
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		°L
35. Puducherry	3	1	0	7	2	0	2	4	0	4	10	0	1	1	1	2	2	4		
Total UT	34	17	0	26	18	0	18	7	8	16	14	8	26	10	4	23	22	8		
Total All India	11143	6746	1711	19332	16656	4910	10513	6711	3225	16801	15157	7982	11342	8578	2333	21981	18273	5132		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	80	89	3	154	152	4	355	253	43	358	357	43	406	291	26	490	468	28		
21. Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan	21	4	10	4	4	19	26	6	15	9	62	20	4	15	9	9	37			
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	17	14	0	51	51	0	25	23	0	33	33	0	4	2	0	5	5	0		
25. Tripura	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	2	0	7	4	0	13	0	22	0	27	18	17	3	38	34	7				
27. Uttarakhand	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal	8	3	0	4	2	0	21	9	0	15	9	0	19	10	0	9	8	0		
Total State	939	687	158	1566	249	1169	788	205	1879	1721	517	1152	830	140	1741	1621	215			
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	10	10	0		
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	3	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	3	0	4	4	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	10	10	0		
Total All India	944	690	158	1570	1459	249	1169	789	205	1880	1722	517	1154	832	140	1751	1631	215		

(Source: Crime in India)

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Permission to Operate TV Channels

2449. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

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

(a) whether certain State Governments and other agencies have sought permission to set up their own TV channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing rules provides for starting State owned Government channels and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has asked the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to review its policy to enable ownership of such channels by State Governments; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the TRAI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Proposals have been received from some State Governments for setting up their own TV channels. The Government of West Bengal and Government of Punjab had sent proposals to set up TV Broadcasting Stations. These proposals were examined in the Ministry. However, these proposals were not accepted by the Ministry.

(c) The existing Policy guidelines for Uplinking of TV channels from India permits only Companies registered under Companies Act 1956 to apply for Uplinking of private satellite TV channels.

(d) and (e) The Ministry made a reference on 30.11.2012 to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) seeking their recommendations regarding entry of Government entities in broadcasting and distribution activities. In response to the said reference, TRAI has made its recommendations on 28.02.2012. Among other things TRAI has, *inter alia*, recommended the following:

(i) Central Government Ministries and Departments, Central Government owned companies, Central Government undertakings, Joint ventures of the Central Government and the private sector and

Central Government funded entities should not be allowed to enter into the business of broadcasting and /or distribution of TV channels.

(ii) State Government Departments, State Government owned companies, State Government Undertakings, Joint venture of the State Government and the private sector and State Government funded entities should not be allowed to enter into the business of broadcasting and /or distribution of TV channels.

The recommendations of TRAI are available on their official website - www.traigov.in.

The Ministry vide its Office Memorandum dated 03.01.2013, has recently constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to examine various recommendations of TRAI that relate to 'Broadcasting Sector' and give inputs before the appropriate competent authority in Government of India takes policy decisions thereon. The Committee comprises of the representatives from various Ministries and Departments including Department of Telecommunication, Department of Information Technology, Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL), Doordarshan and All India Radio.

Decline in Sugarcane Production

2450. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sugarcane production registered during each of the last three years, year/State-wise;

(b) whether the sugarcane production and the area under cultivation is likely to decline drastically in the sugar season 2012-13 due to drought condition in Maharashtra and other States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of financial assistance given by the Government to the affected sugarcane farmers in each State; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) State-wise details of sugarcane production during each of the last three years, i.e., 2009-10 to 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) State-wise details of production and area under sugarcane during 2012-13 vis-a-vis last five years' average production and area are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The revised Scheme of Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) consists of 10 Centrally Sponsored Schemes including the Scheme "Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS)" to enhance the production of Sugarcane in the

country. Under the revised MMA Scheme, sufficient flexibility is given to the States to develop and pursue the programmes on the basis of their regional priorities. State-wise details of allocation under the SUBACS during 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

The Government of India also provides loans from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) at concessional rate of interest to the sugar factories for sugarcane development including better irrigation facilities, improved seed variety, ratoon management etc.

Further, to promote sugarcane cultivation in the country and ensure remunerative price to farmers, the Central Government has fixed the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane at Rs.210/- per quintal for the sugar season 2013-14, which is significantly higher than the FRP of Rs.170/- per quintal fixed for the sugar season 2012-13.

Statement-I

Estimates of Production of Sugarcane during 2009-10 to 2011-12

State	Production ('000 Tonnes)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	11708.0	14964.0	16686.0
Arunachal Pradesh	27.1	29.0	30.0
Assam	1059.0	1075.0	993.5
Bihar	5032.6	12763.6	11288.6
Chhattisgarh	29.2	21.8	24.4
Gujarat	12400.0	13760.0	12750.0
Goa	52.3	49.1	46.6
Haryana	5335.0	6042.0	6959.0
Himachal Pradesh	45.6	38.3	28.3
Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	447.0	457.3	457.3
Karnataka	30443.0	39657.0	38808.0
Kerala	285.0	271.8	263.0
Madhya Pradesh	2535.0	2667.0	2677.0

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	64159.0	81895.7	86733.1
Manipur	21.3	301.3	333.0
Meghalaya	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mizoram	12.4	7.9	7.5
Nagaland	152.9	184.9	186.7
Orissa	489.9	902.7	884.7
Punjab	3700.0	4170.0	5653.0
Rajasthan	344.5	367.9	451.3
Tamil Nadu	29745.6	34251.8	38575.7
Tripura	44.9	46.5	45.0
Uttar Pradesh	117140.0	120545.0	128819.0
Uttaranchal	5842.0	6497.6	6311.0
West Bengal	1000.8	1134.1	1681.4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.0	2.3	2.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli			53.2
Pondicherry	247.3	277.7	287.8
All India	292301.6	342381.6	361036.6

Statement-II*State-wise Production and Area of Sugarcane*

State	Production ('000 Tonnes)		Area ('000 Hectares)	
	Average (2007-08 to 2011-12)	2012-13 2nd Advance Estimates	Average (2007-08 to 2011-12)	2012-13 2nd Advance Estimates
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	15806.8	15583.6	199.4	196.0
Assam	1041.4	1065.0	27.4	28.0
Bihar	7579.9	12354.3	160.5	238.5
Chhattisgarh	25.7	51.3	10.3	19.7
Gujarat	13922.0	12750.0	195.6	202.0
Haryana	6465.2	7490.0	96.8	107.0

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	44.7	29.1	2.2	2.0
Jharkhand	372.1	460.8	6.3	6.7
Karnataka	31695.2	32239.0	355.4	404.0
Kerala	262.7	158.4	2.5	1.7
Madhya Pradesh	2806.8	2391.0	68.4	52.5
Maharashtra	76374.5	60489.9	920.8	937.0
Orissa	803.9	784.5	13.2	13.2
Punjab	4976.6	6532.0	80.2	92.0
Rajasthan	429.1	181.8	7.0	5.5
Tamilnadu	34689.7	42221.1	323.7	394.6
Uttar Pradesh	120043.5	130508.0	2105.4	2212.0
Uttarakhand	6385.3	6716.0	108.3	110.0
West Bengal	1345.3	1625.0	15.9	18.0
Others	716.8	909.8	14.1	22.2
All-India	325787.4	334540.5	4713.5	5062.5

Statement-III*State-wise Allocation under SUBACS for 2012-13*

(Rs. in Lakh)

States	Allocation
1	2
Chhattisgarh	69.49
Gujarat	110.30
Karnataka	182.00
Madhya Pradesh	40.00
Maharashtra	2200.00
Mizoram	10.00
Nagaland	65.00
Orissa	178.48
Punjab	43.50

1	2
Tripura	11.75
Uttarakhand	71.20
West Bengal	89.00
All-India	3070.72

*[Translation]***Computerisation of PDS**

2451. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

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

(a) whether the Government has sought information from the States regarding initiatives taken by them to computerise the Public Distribution System (PDS) with a

view to fast tracking the reforms process so as to check corruption, irregularities and diversion from PDS in a time-bound manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the States thereto along with the progress made in this regard, till date and the time-limit fixed for its completion;

(c) whether the Government has decided to Centrally monitor the computerisation process;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to extend the alternative schemes like biometric technology, Radio Frequency Identification System, cash for food etc. to the entire country to bring efficiency in the functioning of the Public Distribution System; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) has been taken up in consultation with States/ Union Territories (UTs) with a view to ensure correct identification of beneficiaries, distribution of TPDS commodities to deserving beneficiaries, elimination of bogus/duplicate ration cards, etc. It would also enable timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shop (FPS) level, check leakages/diversion of foodgrains, introduce transparency and public accountability in implementation of TPDS, etc.

Government has initiated implementation of Component-I of the scheme for End-to-end Computerisation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Operations, which comprises digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other databases, computerization of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portal and grievance redressal mechanism. Details of the present status of implementation of TPDS as reported by States/ UTs from time to time are given in the enclosed Statement. As per the timelines stipulated under the scheme, digitization of beneficiary database is to be completed by March, 2013 and computerisation of supply-chain management is to be completed by October, 2013 by all States/UTs.

(c) and (d) Computerization of TPDS is being implemented 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 computerization of TPDS 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 TPDS have been issued to all States/ UTs. Action Plan for computerization of TPDS have also been received from all States/UTs. The application software prepared by National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been shared by it with State Information Officers (SIOs) of NIC. To ensure the implementation of Computerization of TPDS, the progress is also being reviewed in various meetings, conferences, etc.

(e) and (f) End-to-end Computerisation of TPDS *inter-alia* envisages use of biometric information of the beneficiaries through Aadhaar/National Population Register (NPR) for their identification for issuance of foodgrains, weeding out of bogus and ineligible ration cards/units, etc. However, use of biometric information for FPS level transactions is not covered under Component-I of the scheme. There is no specific proposal for use of Radio Frequency Identification devices, cash for food, etc. at present.

Statement

Digitization of Ration cards/Beneficiary database has been completed in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Punjab, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. It is in progress in Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura.

Automation of Supply-Chain has been completed in States of Chhattisgarh, Delhi and Gujarat. It is in progress in Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry and Punjab.

Transparency Portal with PDS related information has been created in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Puducherry. It is in progress in Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

Dissemination of information through SMS alerts regarding foodgrain dispatch/availability at FPS is operational in Chhattisgarh and Puducherry. It is in progress in States of Assam, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

Call Centre/Toll free helpline number for PDS has been established in Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Online Grievance redressal mechanism for registration and tracking of grievances is available in Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Mizoram, Odisha and Tamil Nadu.

**Integrated Foodgrains Development
Programme**

2452. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the assistance provided under the Integrated Foodgrains Development Programme and

Comprehensive Agricultural Management in various States during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the amount of assistance provided by the Management under the said programme during the above period, State-wise;

(c) whether some States have requested the Union Government to provide sufficient funds under the said programme/ management; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) Ministry of Agriculture as such is not implementing any schemes/programmes titled "Integrated Foodgrains Development Programme" and "Comprehensive Agricultural Management".

However, assistance is provided to States for comprehensive development of agriculture and allied sectors 'Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA)' Scheme and 'Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)'. Details of assistance provided to States under MMA and RKVY during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Release under MMA

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62.53	36.76	53.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.50	32.21	20.23
3.	Assam	8.13	11.69	0.00
4.	Bihar	38.15	33.05	32.63
5.	Chhattisgarh	21.70	20.82	17.61
6.	Goa	1.00	0.46	0.39
7.	Gujrat	38.30	39.19	41.88
8.	Haryana	26.90	13.34	13.60

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	22.91	17.05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.91	15.83	25.02
11.	Jharkhand	8.76	8.88	10.98
12.	Karnataka	50.25	47.90	40.52
13.	Kerala	12.75	11.84	10.01
14.	Madhya Pradesh	61.71	69.15	55.16
15.	Maharashtra	92.75	109.10	81.01
16.	Manipur	23.50	47.21	20.73
17.	Mizoram	18.02	40.09	16.18
18.	Meghalaya	14.25	21.09	19.50
19.	Nagaland	24.75	36.71	22.00
20.	Orissa	23.54	38.74	27.07
21.	Punjab	18.75	8.14	6.88
22.	Rajasthan	47.91	55.85	47.25
23.	Sikkim	17.46	28.36	15.77
24.	Tamil Nadu	29.35	46.08	37.77
25.	Tripura	10.80	36.29	15.60
26.	Uttar Pradesh	120.60	101.29	92.03
27.	Uttaranchal	22.36	23.23	19.65
28.	West Bengal	50.78	38.45	18.14
29.	Delhi	0.00		0.13
30.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.25	0.25
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.08	0.04	0.02
32.	Chandigarh	0.00		0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.06	0.06	0.08
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00		0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.03	0.00
	Total	918.54	995.02	778.47
36.	Direct Funded Component	2.91	4.87	1.39
	Grand Total	921.45	999.89	779.86

Statement-II*Release under RKVY*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	410.00	432.29	734.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.98	28.95	10.68
3.	Assam	79.86	216.87	227.77
4.	Bihar	110.79	415.10	506.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	136.14	503.42	212.61
6.	Goa	0.00	7.07	24.78
7.	Gujarat	386.19	388.63	515.48
8.	Haryana	112.77	226.80	176.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33.03	94.85	99.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.85	96.42	63.03
11.	Jharkhand	70.13	96.90	174.56
12.	Karnataka	410.00	284.03	595.90
13.	Kerala	110.92	149.65	182.89
14.	Madhya Pradesh	247.44	559.18	398.37
15.	Maharashtra	404.39	653.00	735.44
16.	Manipur	5.86	15.50	22.25
17.	Meghalaya	24.68	46.12	20.44
18.	Mizoram	0.00	3.75	36.63
19.	Nagaland	20.38	13.25	37.54
20.	Orissa	121.49	274.40	356.96
21.	Punjab	43.23	179.12	145.87
22.	Rajasthan	186.12	628.01	692.08
23.	Sikkim	15.29	6.56	24.64
24.	Tamil Nadu	127.90	250.03	333.06
25.	Tripura	31.28	116.48	25.63
26.	Uttar Pradesh	390.97	695.36	762.83

1	2	3	4	5
27. Uttarakhand		71.46	1.31	128.84
28. West Bengal		147.38	335.98	486.65
Total States		3756.53	6719.03	7732.75

Criminal Cases Against Police Personnel

2453. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of criminal cases registered against the police personnel and the action taken including disciplinary proceedings started against them during each of the last three years and the current year, crime-wise including torture in police custody and State-wise including Delhi Police; and

(b) the steps taken by the Union and the State Governments to check such cases in future and improve the functioning of police personnel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per the data from NCRB, the number of complaints received/cases registered against police personnel State/UT-wise and action taken against them during 2009, 2010 and 2011 including incidents of human rights violation by police is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) "Police" and "Public Order" being State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies under the extant and appropriate law(s), as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has been advising the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime.

Statement

*Complaints/Cases Registered Against Police Personnel During 2009
(State & UT-Wise)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Complaints Received/Cases Registered							
		No. of Complaints Received/Alleged During The Year	No. of Inquiry Instituted Depart- mental	Magis- terial	Judicial	Complaints/ Cases Declared False/ Unsus- tantiated	No. of Cases Reg- istered During The Year	No. of Cases Reported For Regular Deptt. Action	Sent Up For Trials/ Charge- Sheeted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	789	706	3	28	21	128	395	90

States:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	97	97	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	54	52	0	11	2	9	3	4
4.	Bihar	40	79	0	32	0	38	6	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	1828	1261	0	0	1598	68	2	17
6.	Goa	31	2	0	0	12	9	1	3
7.	Gujarat	1137	606	47	32	282	352	393	234
8.	Haryana	1098	646	15	0	1045	167	6	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	313	16	0	0	294	10	0	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	479	497	1	0	96	39	31	23
11.	Jharkhand	1065	840	0	217	65	1060	0	519
12.	Karnataka	801	781	8	28	35	76	384	36
13.	Kerala	3491	2846	1	1	3010	81	33	22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15903	4223	410	0	11261	4014	80	22
15.	Maharashtra	3982	908	34	36	2909	323	165	174
16.	Manipur	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	1
18.	Mizoram	12	9	3	0	0	12	3	10
19.	Nagaland	9	11	0	0	0	6	2	2
20.	Orissa	220	146	45	21	7	192	27	153
21.	Punjab	4212	1094	1	0	2788	69	43	21
22.	Rajasthan	1162	239	0	0	923	161	43	51
23.	Sikkim	23	23	0	0	0	23	23	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	141	63	25	49	12	111	53	69
25.	Tripura	17	14	0	6	2	5	13	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10953	7896	15	1	3041	7912	7734	122
27.	Uttarakhand	558	558	0	0	341	14	203	11
28.	West Bengal	270	260	0	4	0	6	27	4
	Total (States)	48689	23874	611	466	27744	14889	9670	1605

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Union Territories:									
29.	A and N Islands	15	0	0	15	0	15	0	11
30.	Chandigarh	12	12	0	0	12	0	0	0
31.	D and N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	6155	416	0	0	364	69	89	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Total (UTs)	6184	428	0	15	376	86	89	13
	Total (All-India)	54873	24302	611	481	28120	14975	9759	1618

*Complaints/Cases Registered Against Police Personnel During 2010**(State & UT-Wise)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Complaints Received/ Cases Registered							
		No. of Complaints Received/ Alleged During The Year	No. of Inquiry Instituted Departi- mental	Magis- terial	Judicial	Complaints/ Cases Declared False/ Unsus- tantiated	No. of Cases Reg- istered During The Year	No. of Cases Reported For Regular Deptt. Action	Sent Up For Trials/ Charge- Sheeted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
States:									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2321	320	0	21	5	112	65	52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	177	177	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	19	7	1	3	1	9	0	2
4.	Bihar	35	2	0	32	1	37	2	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	1863	1104	0	8	1272	29	98	30
6.	Goa	15	1	0	0	7	8	1	3
7.	Gujarat	958	558	41	24	375	274	271	202
8.	Haryana	788	322	0	0	814	40	23	16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	334	21	2	0	300	17	0	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. Jammu and Kashmir		526	435	1	0	116	79	35	35
11. Jharkhand		2043	24	0	6	5	8	0	6
12. Karnataka		485	450	31	13	9	81	177	51
13. Kerala		4294	2684	0	3	3337	118	108	37
14. Madhya Pradesh		13620	3545	158	0	12792	30	73	23
15. Maharashtra		4906	370	19	58	3713	413	90	159
16. Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya		2	2	0	0	0	5	0	1
18. Mizoram		3	3	0	0	0	2	2	2
19. Nagaland		8	2	0	4	0	7	0	6
20. Odisha		30	30	0	0	0	30	7	2
21. Punjab		3858	1324	3	0	2240	36	25	10
22. Rajasthan		1894	164	0	1	1729	193	124	26
23. Sikkim		26	26	0	0	0	0	26	0
24. Tamil Nadu		366	282	62	45	15	107	67	80
25. Tripura		34	9	0	21	5	28	7	16
26. Uttar Pradesh		12119	8693	8	0	3418	8701	8326	45
27. Uttarakhand		682	682	0	0	596	15	71	7
28. West Bengal		33	32	0	5	0	5	27	5
Total (States)		51439	21269	326	244	30750	10384	9625	823
Union Territories:									
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	0	0	24	0	24	0	22	
30. Chandigarh	357	0	0	0	124	0	0	0	
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33. Delhi	6614	294	0	0	241	58	40	14	
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35. Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	
Total (UTs)	6999	294	0	24	365	86	40	38	
Total (All-India)		58438	21563	326	268	31115	10470	9665	861

Complaints/Cases Registered Against Police Personnel During 2011 (State & UT-Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Complaints Received/ Cases Registered							
		No. of Complaints Received/ Alleged During The Year	No. of Inquiry Instituted Departmental	Magis-terial	Judicial	Complaints/ Cases Declared False/ Unsus-tantiated	No. of Cases Reg-istered During The Year	No. of Cases Reported For Regular Deptt Action	Sent Up For Trials/ Charge-Sheeted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
States:									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	346	271	0	16	4	82	135	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	115	115	0	0	0	3	0	2
3.	Assam	6	0	1	3	0	10	0	2
4.	Bihar	22	4	0	19	0	22	0	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1345	328	25	2	1092	10	30	6
6.	Goa	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	4
7.	Gujarat	1304	480	47	21	472	269	346	211
8.	Haryana	3058	858	124	0	960	252	6	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	373	44	1	0	222	17	0	9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	595	414	7	2	183	58	31	24
11.	Jharkhand	3	1	1	0	1	2	12	1
12.	Karnataka	236	153	27	13	8	107	88	69
13.	Kerala	3274	2390	0	1	2613	197	98	88
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10683	1845	0	0	8678	13	32	11
15.	Maharashtra	5541	558	2	73	3842	399	159	191
16.	Manipur	4	4	0	0	0	4	5	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	2	1	0	0	5	1	2
18.	Mizoram	4	0	3	0	0	4	0	1
19.	Nagaland	8	0	0	8	0	8	0	6
20.	Odisha	22	3	0	18	2	22	3	6
21.	Punjab	5767	2057	4	0	4739	142	73	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22. Rajasthan		2550	959	0	0	2068	134	92	25
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		451	431	26	45	13	140	145	81
25. Tripura		19	9	1	9	0	23	9	4
26. Uttar Pradesh		11971	9191	12	0	2768	9203	8717	80
27. Uttarakhand		458	458	0	0	428	9	21	8
28. West Bengal		158	35	0	4	0	20	11	4
Total (States)		48321	20610	282	234	28093	11155	10020	907
Union Territories:									
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	0	0	12	0	12	0	4	
30. Chandigarh	624	0	0	0	301	1	0	0	
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33. Delhi	12805	532	0	0	395	0	0	0	
34. Lakshadweep	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	
35. Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Total (UTs)	13444	534	0	12	696	16	0	6	
Total (All-India)		61765	21144	282	246	28789	11171	10020	913

Loans for Purchasing of Cattle

2454. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides loan to the farmers at 3 per cent rate of interest for agricultural works whereas no rebate on interest on loan for dairy business is provided despite the dairy business being a supplementary component of agriculture;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide loans to the farmers at lower rate of interest for buying cattle in various States including Rajasthan,

Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh; 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) Government of India provides interest subvention at 2% per annum to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) on their own funds used for short term crop loan upto Rs.3.00 lakh per farmer provided the lending institutions make available short term credit at the ground level at 7% per annum to farmers. An additional interest subvention at 3% is available to the "prompt paying farmers" by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). Thus, the prompt paying borrower/farmer would get short term crop loans at 4% per annum. However, this benefit of interest subvention is not

available for investment activities i.e, long term loans for agriculture and allied activities including loans for Dairy.

(c) and (d) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries does not have any scheme to provide loans at lower interest rate to farmers for purchasing cattle. However, the Department is implementing "Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme" (DEDS) through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in which back ended capital subsidy (25% of the project cost for General Category and 33.33% for SC & ST beneficiaries) is provided through eligible financial institutions, subject to the norms of the scheme. One of the components of DEDS is establishment of small dairy units of 2 to 10 crossbreed cows, indigenous descript milch cows and graded buffaloes. The Scheme is available throughout the country including Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

Modernisation of CAPF

2455. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided funds for modernisation of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total funds granted/utilised for modernisation and purchase of latest weapons for the CAPF separately, during each of the last three years and the current year, force-wise;

(c) whether malpractices in the purchase of arms and ammunition for CAPF have been reported;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported and the action taken in each case during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to check such malpractices in future?

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

(a) Yes Madam.

(b) The details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) No Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Statement

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of CAPF & Mod. Budget Head	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (Provisional)		2012-13 (Provisional)	
	Funds granted	Utilised	Funds granted	Utilised	Funds granted	Utilised	Funds granted	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam Rifles								
Arms & Ammunition	4.00	3.50	80.00	79.84	56.50	53.00	0.01	0.00
Total	48.29	43.59	123.47	97.44	86.84	79.52	18.02	6.46
Border Security Force								
Arms & Ammunition	51.17	51.17	28.00	28.00	70.00	70.00	0.10	0.00
Total	220.28	152.54	165.00	156.45	242.55	213.43	35.20	15.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central Industrial Security Force								
Arms & Ammunition	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.43	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central Reserve Police Force								
Arms & Ammunition	0.0	0.00	80.00	79.05	0.01	0.00	10.00	0.00
Total	25.37	18.32	95.79	92.53	1.01	0.00	20.00	0.00
Indo-Tibetan Border Police								
Arms & Ammunition	3.90	1.99	3.48	2.94	0.00	0.00	1.03	0.00
Total	12.29	9.16	13.48	11.97	9.00	7.57	36.03	0.00
National Security Guard								
Arms & Ammunition	12.00	6.64	11.60	11.47	3.52	0.00	0.40	0.00
Total	24.00	11.08	22.00	14.86	13.92	8.90	0.90	0.00
Sashatra Seema Bal								
Arms & Ammunition	8.85	8.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	33.6	33.38	18.06	16.87	23.00	22.89	18.00	13.31

[English]

Cold Chain Storages

2456. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether the Government maintains the data of integrated cold chain storages operational in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Uttar Pradesh and the agency/company running such storages;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals for setting up of integrated cold chain facilities in various

States including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details and the status 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) Integrated cold chain storages are being set up by the private entrepreneurs. Data regarding integrated cold chain storages are not maintained centrally by the Ministry. Details of integrated cold chain projects assisted by the Ministry in the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Statement-II, indicating the position of the proposals received for setting up of integrated cold chain projects from various States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

Statement-I

State-wise details of integrated cold chain projects approved with the financial assistance of Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Sl. No.	State	Name of the project	(Amount in Rs. Lakh)			Status of Implementation
			Project Cost	Grant approved	6	
1	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Creamline Dairy Products Ltd.	2386.00	975.00	Commercial production started	
2	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Synthite Industries Ltd.	2943.10	626.45	Under implementation	
3	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Bhupati Agro Enterprises	1836.16	748.16	Under implementation	
4	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Dodla Dairy Ltd.	3200.00	600.00	Under implementation	
5	Arunachal Pradesh	M/s Siang Fresh	1618.57	1000.00	Under implementation	
6	Assam	M/s Global Entrade	1595.90	936.945	Under implementation	
7	Bihar	M/s Ganga Dairy Ltd.	2260.00	1000.00	Commercial production started	
8	Chhattisgarh	M/s L.L. Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	1868.33	733.93	Under implementation	
9	Chhattisgarh	M/s Utsav Organic & Cold Chain	2065.00	607.31	Under implementation	
10	Gujarat	M/s Hi-Tech Frozen Facilities Pvt. Ltd.	1683.00	719.00	Commercial production started	
11	Gujarat	M/s Sabarkanta District Co-op. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	2380.00	571.55	Commercial production started	
12	Gujarat	M/s Natural Frozen & Dehydrated Foods	1250.00	289.70	Commercial production started	
13	Gujarat	M/s Gayatri Dairy Products Pvt. Ltd.	1515.16	477.52	Under implementation	
14	Haryana	M/s Aligned Industries Ltd.	2202.18	730.28	Under implementation	
15	Haryana	M/s M J Logistic Services Ltd.	2138.07	1000.00	Under implementation	
16	Haryana	M/s Suri Agro Fresh Pvt. Ltd.	2352.00	984.00	Commercial production started	
17	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Canvas Integrated Cold Chain	1462.76	760.568	Under implementation	
18	Himachal Pradesh	M/s DevBhumi Cold Chain	1425.00	899.64	Commercial production started	
19	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Aromatrix Flora Pvt. Ltd.	2000.00	983.355	Under implementation	
20	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Hillcrest Foods	1560.92	786.19	Commercial production started	

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Narwanis Cold Chain	1751.22	987.98	Under implementation
22.	Karnataka	M/s Atharvass Traders Pvt Ltd.	2861.00	1000.00	Under implementation
23.	Karnataka	M/s InnovaAgri Bio Park Ltd.	1400.00	336.25	Under implementation
24.	Kerala	M/s Inkal Ventures	2264.20	621.26	Under implementation
25.	Kerala	M/s Frozen Fruits & Vegetables	2533.57	716.88	Under implementation
26.	Kerala	M/s SH Cold Storage	2397.14	869.35	Under implementation
27.	Madhya Pradesh	M/s Om Agro Products	1722.44	447.866	Under implementation
28.	Maharashtra	M/s Freshrop Fruits Ltd.	3275.00	1000.00	Commercial production started
29.	Maharashtra	M/s I.G. International	2225.00	876.48	Under implementation
30.	Maharashtra	M/s Warana Dairy & Agro Industry	4331.00	1000.00	Commercial production started
31.	Maharashtra	M/s Saastha Warehousing Ltd.	4281.22	1000.00	Under implementation
32.	Maharashtra	M/s Savla Foods & Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd	2700.00	792.40	Commercial production started
33.	Maharashtra	M/s B. Y. Agro & Infra Pvt. Ltd.	2858.00	684.05	Under implementation
34.	Maharashtra	M/s Blue Fin Frozen Pvt. Ltd.	2545.60	644.79	Under implementation
35.	Maharashtra	M/s Cold Star Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	2326.40	1000.00	Under implementation
36.	Maharashtra	M/s MerrygoldBuildcon Pvt. Ltd.	3526.68	999.19	Under implementation
37.	Maharashtra	M/s Daulat Agro (India) Private Limited	2875.33	739.11	Under implementation
38.	Maharashtra	M/s Nath Bio-Genes (I) Ltd.	2759.25	617.50	Under implementation
39.	Maharashtra	M/s Haldiram Foods International Limited	2800.00	1000.00	Under implementation
40.	Maharashtra	M/s.Western Hill Foods Limited	2096.00	786.04	Under implementation
41.	Manipur	M/s Associate Action for Progressive Dev. Society	1849.00	1000.00	Under implementation
42.	Mizoram	M/s Mizofa Fish Seed Farm	519.77	303.01	Under implementation
43.	Mizoram	M/s. Zoram Fish Seeds Production Centre	1726.22	974.33	Under implementation
44.	Odisha	M/s Basantdevi Charitable Trust (BCT)	1696.90	591.60	Under implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	Punjab	M/s Alchemist Ltd.	4071.00	406.41	Under implementation
46.	Punjab	M/s B.D. Agro Foods	2263.91	984.49	Under implementation
47.	Punjab	M/s International Farm Fresh Products (India) Ltd.	2880.72	819.24	Under implementation
48.	Rajasthan	M/s Jhunsons Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	1773.00	733.00	Commercial production started
49.	Tamil Nadu	M/s Farm Fresh Banana	1554.00	605.7	Commercial production started
50.	Tamil Nadu	M/s. Devraj Agro Industries Pvt. Ltd.	1324.00	478.00	Under implementation
51.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Imperial Frozen Food	992.95	412.58	Commercial production started
52.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Impartial Agrotech (P) Ltd.	1478.97	630.75	Under implementation
53.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Rajshree Integrated Cold Chain Projects	2257.00	1000.00	Commercial production started
54.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Akashdeep Cold storage	2706.00	773.88	Under implementation
55.	Uttarakhand	M/s Bio Life Foods Pvt. Ltd.	1771.00	981.00	Commercial production started
56.	Uttarakhand	M/s Brar Frozen Foods	1480.00	737.63	Commercial production started
57.	Uttarakhand	M/s ShardaAgri Foods (P) Ltd.	1740.39	1000.00	Under implementation
58.	West Bengal	M/s Ascon Agro Products Ltd.	2127.00	696.00	Commercial production started
59.	West Bengal	M/s Keventer Agro	3111.00	1000.00	Under implementation
60.	West Bengal	M/s Prime Cold Stores	2001.88	592.46	Under implementation
61.	West Bengal	M/s Basukinath Food Processors Pvt. Ltd.	3392.00	620.695	Commercial production started
62.	West Bengal	M/s Shimla Horticulture	1480.42	569.29	Under implementation
63.	West Bengal	M/s Amicus Healthcare Services and Solution Pvt. Ltd.	1627.84	593.83	Under implementation

Statement-II*Integrated Cold Chain Scheme***2010-11**

The Ministry issued an EOI with last date as 30.09.2010 inviting proposals for setting up of integrated cold chain projects. The Ministry received a total of 164 proposals against the EOI. Out of 164 proposals received, 47 proposals found eligible after appraisal, have been approved. No eligible proposal against this EOI is pending. The State/UT-wise position is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of proposals received & approved against EOI issued in 2010-11				Total
		Proposals received against EOI issued in 2010-11	Approvals Issued Against EOI issued in 2010-11			
1	2	3	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	7
1.	Ahdhra Pradesh	14	0	2	1	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	6	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Delhi	2	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	11	0	2	1	3
9.	Haryana	8	0	0	2	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	16	0	4	1	5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	7	0	1	0	1
14.	Kerala	3	0	3	0	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	0	1	1
16.	Maharashtra	34	0	4	8	12
17.	Manipur	2	0	1	0	1
18.	Mizoram	2	0	1	0	1
19.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Odisha		0	0	0	0	0
22. Punjab		8	0	2	1	3
23. Rajasthan		5	0	0	0	0
24. Sikkim		1	0	0	0	0
25. Tamil Nadu		9	0	0	1	1
26. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh		10	0	3	1	4
28. Uttarakhand		6	0	1	1	2
29. West Bengal		10	0	4	1	5
Total		164	0	28	19	47

2011-12

The Ministry issued two EOIs in 2011-12 with last date as 31.01.2012 and 9.03.2012 inviting proposals for setting up of integrated cold chain projects. The Ministry received a total 40 proposals against these EOIs. Out of the 40 proposals received, 6 proposals, found eligible after appraisal, have been approved. No eligible proposal is pending against these EOIs. The State/UT-wise position is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of proposals received & approved against EOIs issued in 2011-12				
		Applications received against EOI issued with last date as 31.01.2012	Applications received against EOI issued with last date as 9.03.2012	Approvals Issued Against EOIs issued in 2011-12		
				2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	1	1
3.	Assam	0	11	0	1	1
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	0	0	2	2
6.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. Jammu and Kashmir		0	0	0	0	0
12. Jharkhand		2	0	0	0	0
13. Karnataka		0	0	0	0	0
14. Kerala		0	0	0	0	0
15. Madhya Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0
16. Maharashtra		0	0	0	0	0
17. Manipur		0	3	0	0	0
18. Mizoram		0	4	0	1	1
19. Meghalaya		2	0	0	0	0
20. Nagaland		0	1	0	0	0
21. Odisha		5	0	0	1	1
22. Punjab		0	0	0	0	0
23. Rajasthan		0	0	0	0	0
24. Sikkim		0	2	0	0	0
25. Tamil Nadu		0	0	0	0	0
26. Tripura		2	0	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0
28. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	0
29. West Bengal		0	0	0	0	0
Total		18	22	0	6	6

2012-2013

The Ministry issued an EOI in 2012-13 with last date as 10.07.2012 inviting application for setting up of Integrated Cold Chain projects. A total of 146 proposals were received against this EOI. After appraisal, 74 proposals have been found prima facie eligible. The prima facie eligible proposals are pending awaiting upscaling of the Scheme. The State / UT-wise position is as under:

Status of applications received against EOI with last date as 10.07.2012

Sl. No.	State	Proposals received	Prima facie eligible	Prima facie in-eligible
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	5	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0
3.	Assam	3	3	0

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	1	0	1
5.	Gujarat	8	5	3
6.	Haryana	10	4	6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7	5	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	4	1
9.	Karnataka	3	2	1
10.	Jharkhand	1	0	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	1
12.	Maharashtra	39	20	19
13.	Odisha	2	2	0
14.	Meghalaya	2	0	2
15.	Mizoram	1	0	1
16.	Nagaland	1	0	1
17.	Punjab	7	3	4
18.	Rajasthan	3	3	0
19.	Sikkim	1	1	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3
21.	Tripura	1	0	1
22.	Uttar Pradesh	9	2	7
23.	Uttarakhand	18	11	7
24.	West Bengal	7	1	6
Total		146	74	72

Illegal Immigrants

2457. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of illegal immigrants residing in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there are reports of such immigrants having acquired identity documents like AADHAR, PAN Card, Voter I-Cards and driving licences in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A number of foreign nationals,

who have entered into the country on valid travel documents, have been found to be overstaying. As per information available, 71,035 foreign nationals who had come to India on valid travel documents were found to be overstaying in the country as on 31st December, 2011. State/UT-wise details of such foreign nationals who were overstaying as on 31st December, 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement. There are also reports of foreign nationals having entered the country without valid travel documents. As entry of such foreign nationals into India is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to have accurate data of such illegal immigrants living in different States of the country.

(b) to (d) Certain instances of some illegal immigrants having obtained PAN card, Voter I- Card, driving licences etc. through fraudulent means have been reported. Statistical data of this nature are not centrally maintained. As and when such instances are detected, the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and other authorities concerned take necessary action for cancellation of such documents along with such other appropriate steps as mandated by the provisions of the law. As regards AADHAR, the mandate of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue unique identification numbers to all residents of the country. The UID numbers are meant to prove only identity. It neither confers citizenship nor it generates entitlements, which will be determined by the relevant statutory/implementing authorities.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying as on 31.12.2011

State/UT	Number of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying as on 31.12.2011
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar	03
Andhra Pradesh	1867
Assam	09
Bihar	36

1	2
Chandigarh	07
Chhattisgarh	109
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01
Delhi	21531
Gujarat	202
Haryana	419
Himachal Pradesh	05
Jammu and Kashmir	56
Jharkhand	03
Karnataka	2475
Kerala	315
Madhya Pradesh	02
Maharashtra	312
Odisha	117
Puducherry	17
Punjab	488
Rajasthan	6328
Tamil Nadu	12765
Tripura	1284
Uttar Pradesh	16
Uttarakhand	03
West Bengal	22665
Total	71035

[Translation]

Refugees in India

2458. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI THIRUMAAVALAVAN:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the extant regulatory measures for the refugees in the country;

(b) whether a large number of refugees particularly from Pakistan and Bangladesh are residing in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a number of Pakistani citizens who come on valid documents but are overstaying, have applied for Indian citizenship;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government for rehabilitation/repatriation of foreigners who came illegally or on valid documents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) India is not a signatory to the 1951 United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereon. There is no national law on Refugees at present. Government has circulated a Standard Operating Procedure for dealing with foreign nationals who claim to be refugees to all State Governments/ Union Territories on 29th December, 2011. This Standing Operating Procedure stipulate that cases, which are prima facie justified on the grounds of a well founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, sex, nationality, ethnic identity, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, can be recommended by the FRROs/FROs to the Ministry of Home Affairs for grant of Long Term Visa after due enquiry.

(b) and (c) As per information available, some Pakistani nationals belonging to minority communities in Pakistan, who had come to India on valid travel documents, have not gone back to Pakistan on the grounds of religious persecution in Pakistan. Statistical data of the number of such Pakistani nationals living in India and the data on Bangladeshi nationals who have migrated to India and claim to be refugees is not centrally maintained.

(d) and (e) As per information available, 8037 Pakistani nationals who had come to India on valid travel documents were found to be overstaying as on 31st December, 2011. Further number of Pakistani nationals who has applied Indian citizenship and number of Pakistani nationals to whom Indian Citizenship Certificate has been issued is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Indian Citizenship Application Received	Indian Citizen Certificate Issued
1.	2003	1743	723
2.	2004	1309	799
3.	2005	604	844
4.	2006	730	627
5.	2007	570	531
6.	2008	688	424
7.	2009	662	310
8.	2010	346	147
9.	2011	282	307
10.	2012	222	334

(f) Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. Details of the number of foreign nationals deported during 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given below:

Year	Number of foreign nationals deported during the year
2009	12147
2010	7248
2011	7840

A revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants was communicated to the State Governments/UT Administrations in November, 2009, which was partially modified in February, 2011. The procedure includes sending back then and there, the illegal immigrants who are intercepted at the border while entering India unauthorisedly. As regards Assam, the suspected foreigners are referred to Foreigners Tribunals for determination of nationality. After the Foreigners Tribunal determines the nationality, appropriate action is taken for the deportation of the foreigners who are illegally staying. 36 such Foreigners Tribunals are now functioning in Assam.

Welfare Scheme for Disabled

2459. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:
 SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
 SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:
 SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
 DUDHGAONKAR:
 SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
 SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) the details of the various schemes being implemented by the Government for the welfare and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities;

(b) whether the Government proposes or has any proposal to increase the funds earmarked for various welfare schemes for the disabled;

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

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism/ agency to monitor and ensure proper implementation of the said schemes and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to oversee the effective implementation of these welfare schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Department of Disability Affairs under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment administers the following major schemes for the welfare and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities: (i) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which financial assistance is provided to Non-governmental organizations running projects for the welfare of persons with disabilities & (ii) Schemes of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP) under which assistance is provided to Implementing Agencies for providing aids and appliances to persons with disabilities.

Besides, seven National Institutes (NIs), eight Composite Regional Centers (CRCs) and 220 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) under the Ministry are engaged in human resource development, providing rehabilitation services to the persons with

disabilities, research & development efforts and awareness generation etc.

(b) and (c) Enhancement of budget depends on factors like requirement, availability and utilization of funds. Notwithstanding this the budget for the disability sector has been increasing over the years.

(d) and (e) Under DDRS and ADIP Schemes, grants are released on receipt of recommendation of the State Govt. and the inspection report in respect of a particular NGO/Agency. In the case of ADIP, the recommending authority also conducts 5 to 10% test check of the beneficiaries from the previous grant to the organization. The organizations are also required to furnish audited utilization certificate in respect of the previous grant.

The National Institutes, their Regional Centres and Composite Regional Centres have been allocated States/UTs for inspection and monitoring of the NGOs/Implementing Agencies receiving grants under the disability related schemes.

The Department has nominated Nodal Officers for various regions, States/UTs for monitoring the implementation of various schemes.

Development of Fisheries

2460. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
 SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:
 SHRI AJAY KUMAR:
 SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to formulate a National Fishing Policy with a view to boosting fish production and protecting the interests of fishermen and fish traders across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government for the development of fisheries in the country along with the work undertaken in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the amount released to each State under the Centrally sponsored schemes for the development of the fishery sector and fishery training institutions during the last two years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the achievements as a result thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) Formulation of policy is an ongoing process. The Government through its Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes endeavor to create an enabling environment for boosting fish production in the Country. The Government has taken several measures such as guidelines for framing a legislation for the inland sector for sustainable fisheries, guidelines for seed certification and accreditation system and for conservation and management of fishery resources. The Government also reviews its deep sea fishing policy

through an Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee from time to time.

(d) and (e) The details of fund released to the States and fishery training institutions during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I to VI. The prominent achievements are a) Increase in fish production from 79.98 lakh tonnes in 2009-10 to 86.66 lakh tonnes in 2011-12; b) Increase in fish exports from Rs. 10,048.53 Crore in 2009-2010 to Rs. 16,597.23 Crore in 2011-12 and c) Increase in coverage of fishermen under Group Accident Insurance scheme from 33.13 lakh in 2009-10 to 38.92 lakh in 2011-12, etc. Further, to give a boost to fish production, the Government has established the National Fisheries Development Board for coordinated development of the sector.

Statement-I

Details of funds released during the last three years and the Current Year under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 as on (06-03-2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.00	93.00	100.00	160.00
3.	Assam	75.00	0.00	75.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	20.00	101.40	65.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	77.50	131.25	81.00	56.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	75.00	66.50	60.00	60.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.48
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	112.50	112.50	153.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	33.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	100.00	150.00	145.87	300.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	250.00	210.00	139.00	232.76
15.	Maharashtra	39.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	75.00	75.00	106.00	120.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	100.00	342.00	250.00	514.05
19.	Nagaland	200.00	195.50	355.00	407.50
20.	Orissa	236.25	130.00	336.73	330.00
21.	Pondicherry	6.95	0.00	0.00	8.00
22.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	0.00	8.60	8.60.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	10.00	4.43
25.	Tamil Nadu	178.75	225.00	350.00	50.00
26.	Tripura	24.00	37.81	100.00	141.07
27.	Uttar Pradesh	150.00	273.15	400.00	370.14
28.	Uttarakhand	67.65	24.00	33.80	42.95
29.	West Bengal	200.00	200.00	180.00	190.00
30.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	FISHCOPFED	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55

Statement-II

Details of funds sanctioned during the last three years and the Current Year under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 as on (06-03-2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191.00	100.00	0.00	50.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Bihar		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Goa		175.63	60.00	217.39	0.00
6. Gujarat		0.00	500.00	1224.30	63.75
7. Haryana		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. Himachal Pradesh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Jammu and Kashmir		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Karnataka		622.19	1090.28	1072.28	871.24
11. Kerala		1716.80	1420.78	590.43	1973.25
12. Madhya Pradesh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13. Maharashtra		115.53	700.00	0.00	1000.00
14. Manipur		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15. Meghalaya		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16. Mizoram		0.00	0.00	22.53	22.53
17. Nagaland		0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00
18. Orissa		300.00	65.21	430.00	60.00
19. Punjab		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20. Rajasthan		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21. Sikkim		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Tamil Nadu		650.00	1700.00	1965.00	700.00
23. Tripura		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24. Uttar Pradesh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25. West Bengal		1575.00	912.73	0.00	0.00
26. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.00	15.00	64.46	0.00
27. Chandigarh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29. Daman and Diu		80.05	6.00	0.00	7.50
30. Delhi		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31. Lakshadweep		6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Puducherry	200.00	400.00	900.00	500.00
33.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Cochin Port Trust	0.00	0.00	505.00	23.00
37.	Others	279.22	841.42	590.54	1025.46

Statement-III

Details of funds sanctioned and funds utilized during the last three years and the Current Year under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 as on (06-03-2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.12	200.00	0.00	88.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	100.00	6872	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	10.00	42.07	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	293.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.19	15.00	59.83	136.00
6.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	6.00	24.00	23.47	31.58
8.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	45.32	0.00
9.	Haryana	6.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6.26	12.15	14.12	15.92
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	60.00	125.00	75.00	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	248.21	256.33	251.50	180.77
13.	Karnataka	93.54	133.86	154.33	435.85
14.	Kerala	652.57	526.00	795.07	915.40
15.	Maharashtra	20.00	0.00	1.40	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Madhya Pradesh	60.93	35.85	229.32	208.25
17.	Manipur	25.00	56.44	29.60	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	17.66	0.00	0.00
19.	Mizoram	29.45	11.22	14.69	186.10
20.	Nagaland	190.00	104.08	202.24	315.00
21.	Orissa	0.00	20.98	253.47	77.85
22.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Pondicherry	340.00	299.00	505.13	200.00
24.	Rajasthan	27.00	0.00	16.53	0.00
25.	Sikkim	12.00	12.00	15.00	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	737.94	683.43	886.89	186.77
27.	Tripura	63.55	74.13	69.41	202.24
28.	Uttar Pradesh	150.00	249.25	100.00	253.47
29.	Uttarakhand	19.65	7.95	0.00	7.95
30.	West Bengal	71.20	299.20	22.40	133.20
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.95	4.15	0.00	0.00
32.	FISHCOPFED	592.72	623.80	550.52	568.88
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00

Statement-IV

Details of funds sanctioned during the last three years and the Current Year under Central Sector Scheme on Strengthening of Data Base and Geographical Information System for the Fisheries Sector

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 as on (06-03-2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.86	14.50	0.00	23.80
2.	Arirachal Pradesh	14.68	10.00	20.12	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	5.62	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Goa	5.00	14.68	19.09	21.84
6.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	18.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	21.10	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9.05	10.50	12.90	14.40
9.	Karnataka	11.50	15.57	13.00	18.71
10.	Kerala	11.66	13.81	0.00	11.78
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	19.37	17.63	15.00	16.00
13.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Mizoram	11.80	12.70	1.6.36	19.65
15.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	3.00	13.30
16.	Meghalaya	2.34	0.00	3.38	0.00
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Tripura	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50
19.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	13.88	18.49	16.69	23.72
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	16.26	15.00	20.40
24.	West Bengal	92.32	370.55	110.00	50.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	4.15	0.00	3.39
26.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Chhcittisgarh	6.04	9.02	3.00	9.63
28.	Pondicherry	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	CIFRI	50.00	0.00	60.00	65.18
32.	CMFRI	10.00	140.00	13.50	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	FSI	13.00	10.00	10.00	5.21
34.	FISHCOPFED	0.00	65.00	51.00	25.00
35.	DAHD HQ (Comp) TM	0.00	2.65	7.90	5.40
36.	Registration of Fishing Vessels	701.86	180.89	0.00	0.00

Statement-V

Details of funds sanctioned during the last three years and the Current Year under Central Sector Scheme on National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 as on (06-03-2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	928.91	1289.42	1185.52	912.10
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	612.66	478.09	12.19	0.00
4.	Assam	87.14	80.45	427.02	109.46
5.	Bihar	0.00	36.93	967.90	15.11
6.	Chhattisgarh	397.71	337.11	197.81	398.66
7.	New Delhi	2.53	122.19	180.00	9.00
8.	Gujarat	0.00	846.23	776.79	254.79
9.	Goa	9.46	1.38	0.00	13.45
10.	Haryana	0.00	28.53	0.00	0.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	162.68	47.65	0.00	188.23
12.	Jharkhand	172.86	102.67	186.12	71.14
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	328.46	47.55	226.12	21.00
14.	Karnataka	1174.19	1496.88	660.91	440.90
15.	Kerala	1585.68	2412.27	2048.06	1717.65
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.98	395.98	396.15	61.17
17.	Maharashtra	362.38	1241.55	1826.04	1222.89
18.	Manipur	388.64	9.50	1.47	393.06

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	1.50	0.00	38.03
20.	Mizoram	52.04	109.34	92.23	73.61
21.	Nagaland	185.03	227.60	131.24	337.91
22.	Orissa	46.49	445.95	426.23	1130.59
23.	Puducherry	22.50	135.47	107.42	0.00
24.	Punjab	4.47	35.56	19.07	121.92
25.	Rajasthan	0.00	112.82	0.41	0.00
26.	Sikkim	33.34	278.68	124.09	150.58
27.	Tamil Nadu	737.52	388.92	1627.16	1675.83
28.	Tripura	21.00	7.30	100.74	1.50
29.	Uttar Pradesh	77.31	172.14	9.28	272.66
30.	Uttarakhand	0.00	2.25	4.13	4.62
31.	West Bengal	518.91	1033.34	147.71	146.88
32.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	37.25	0.00

Statement-VI

Details of funds released to fishery training institutes during the last three years and the Current Year

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 as or (06-03-2013)
1.	Central Institute of Fisheries, Nautical and Engineering Training (CIFNET)	700	730	900	1500
2.	National Institute of Fisheries Post Harvest Technology and Training (NIFPHATT)	200	200	200	220

*[English]***FM Radio Service**

2461. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI CHARLES DIAS:

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

(a) the number of proposals received by the Government from the various States to set up FM radio stations and the present status of such proposals along with the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the programmes broadcast on FM channels in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the deficiency identified during the said review along with the remedial steps taken thereon during the said period;

(d) whether the Government is aware of indecent and vulgar contents being broadcast on private FM radio channels;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against the FM radio operators/channels during the said period, channel-wise and the details of the monitoring mechanism/regulatory body to check/regulate such content being broadcast on FM radio; and

(f) the details of applications received by the Government to operate FM radio service and the present status of the said applications along with the details of applications still pending and the time by which the pending applications are likely to be cleared, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that AIR has received a total of 18 proposals from various States/UTs to set up FM radio Stations during the last three years and the current year. The States/UTs-wise details along with the action taken in each of the said proposal are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. The Audience Research Unit of All India Radio conducts regular studies across the country to gather feedback from the audience about the programmes of all the channels of AIR. The programmes of different channels are accordingly reviewed and modified as per the listeners needs and made more listeners friendly.

(d) and (e) The Government has taken note of the objectionable and vulgar contents aired by Private FM channels. The details of such FM channels and action taken thereon against them are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

In addition, an advisory has also been issued to all private FM Radio channels on 28.01.2013 to strictly adhere to the terms and conditions prescribed in the Grant of Permission Agreement (GOPA) and to exercise discretion and restraint in broadcast of content.

Off air programmes broadcast by each private FM channel are stored in loggers for 3 months. These stored programmes are checked on monthly basis for any violation by BECIL.

(f) At present Government has not invited any fresh application for operation of private FM radio stations.

Statement-I

Details of proposal received for setting up of Radio Stations

Sl. No.	Location	State	Action taken
1	2	3	4
2009-10			
1.	Shimoga	Karnataka	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. Setting up of 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan. However, the scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority.
2	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW MW transmitter is already functional. In addition to this, a 100 watt FM transmitter approved under 11th Plan has also been commissioned.
2010-11			
1.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	A 100 watt FM transmitter approved under 11th Plan has been commissioned. Additionally, setting up of a 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan. However, the scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority.

1	2	3	4
2.	Anoopur	Madhya Pradesh	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
3.	Phulbani	Odisha	A 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.
4.	Mon & Tuensang	Nagaland	1kW MW (CRS) is already working at both the places. Additionally, scheme for replacement of these 1 kW MW transmitter by 1 kW FM transmitter have been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan. However, the scheme is yet to be approved / sanctioned by competent authority.
5.	Sikkim (North, South & West Districts)	Sikkim	At present, there is no approved scheme for these places.
6.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW FM transmitter already commissioned on interim setup from April 2012.
7.	Malda, Chanchal	West Bengal	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan. However, the scheme is yet to be approved / sanctioned by competent authority.
2011-12			
1.	Perinthamanna	Kerala	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
2.	Minicoy & other major Islands of Lakshwadeep	Lakshwadeep (UT)	At present, there is no approved scheme for these place.
3.	Panna (MP)	Madhya Pradesh	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan. However, the scheme is yet to be approved / sanctioned by competent authority.
4.	Phulbani	Odisha	A 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.
5.	Muktsar	Punjab	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
2012-13			
1.	Satana	Maharashtra	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
2.	Harda	Madhya Pradesh	A 100 watt FM transmitter approved under 11th Plan has been commissioned.
3.	District Godda	Jharkhand	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
4.	Bankura	West Bengal	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the Petitioner	Date of Receipt	Name of the Broadcaster/ Channel	Subject	Status
1.	Cabinet Secretariat	25.09.2007	Red FM M/s Digital Radio Broadcasting Limited.	Red FM has made certain derogatory remarks about the Gorkha community	Apology was tendered by the M/s Digital Radio in terms of TDSAT order 7.1.2009 during the period from 14.3.2009 to 20.3.2009.
2.	Shri Pushp Kumar Chogtu	27.5.2009	Radio FM 104 (M/s H.T.Music & Entertainment Co. Ltd.)	Obscene words being used by 104 Fever FM (M/s H.T.Music & Entertainment Co. Ltd.)	Action on the complaint of Shri Pushp Kumar was taken way back on 14.9.2009 and M/s HT Music and Entertainment Company Ltd. was issued a warning in this regard.
3.	E-mail received from Shri Shane Michael	17.8.2010	Radio City 91.1 HZ, Bangalore M/s Music Broadcast Pvt. Ltd.	Email received from Shri Shane Michael regarding illicit content aired on Radio City 91.1 HZ, Bangalore	Advisory dated 19.8.2011 issued to the FM Radio Channel for strict compliance of terms and conditions prescribed in the grant of permission agreement (GOPA).
4.	Smt. G.K. Khurana, Secretary General, All India Govt. Nurses Federation	21.2.2011	Radio City 91.1 (Delhi) M/s Music Broadcast Pvt. Ltd.	Indecent remarks against Nurses	The channel was cautioned to be careful to the sensibility of various section of the society while airing programme ifith purported motive of creating fun, humour vide letter dated 05.01.2012 of this Ministry.

Coaching to SC and OBC Students

2462. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

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

(a) the number of free coaching-cum-guidance centres functioning for Scheduled Castes/Other Backward Classes students in the country along with the number of beneficiaries and the achievements made during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the State Governments have forwarded any proposal to start free coaching/tutorial classes for the students of Dalit communities who are preparing for the civil services examination during the said period;

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

(d) the number of proposal accepted by the Government in this regard, State-wise;

(e) the total funds sanctioned/released by the Government for this purpose, State-wise; and

(f) the details of free coaching classes being conducted for Dalit community students at various places with Central assistance for various all India level competitive examinations as on date, location and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (e) The Ministry extends admissible financial assistance to the reputed institutions/centres run by State Governments/UT Administrations, Universities and the private sector organizations to implement its Central Sector Scheme of 'Free Coaching for SC & OBC Students' to provide good quality coaching for selected competitive examinations including civil services examination and job oriented courses.

A Statement indicating State-wise number of proposals sanctioned and financial assistance released for them during the last three years and current year (up to 28.2.2013) for conducting admissible courses including coaching for civil services examination by the Ministry is enclosed.

(f) Following proposals have been recommended for various all India level competitive examinations during the year 2012-13:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Institution	Recommended financial assistance*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	A.P. Study Circle, Hyderabad	60.00
2.	Bihar	Patna University, Patna	9.00
3.	Delhi	Jamia Milia Islamia, N. Delhi	2.30
4.	Maharashtra	Pune University, Pune	12.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Krestar Eduational & Welfare Society, Gwalior	15.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad University, Allahabad	20.00

*excluding admissible stipend to students

Statement

State-wise financial assistance released to the implementing agencies under Free Coaching for SC & OBC Students and no. of beneficiaries covered during the period 2009-10 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-10			2010-1 1			2011-12		
		Financial assistance (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Proposals	No. of beneficiaries	Financial assistance (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Proposals	No. of beneficiaries	Financial assistance (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Proposals	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.11	2	300	269.78	3	2340	207.28	2	1650
2.	Bihar	9.38	1	100	0	0	0	14.06	1	150
3.	Gujarat	0	0	0	25.44	1	150	0	0	0
4.	Haryana	23.9	1	320	44.47	1	300	0	0	0
5.	Karnataka	0	0	0	18.75	1	100	0	0	0
6.	Kerala	0	0	0	22.46	2	260	25.94	2	350
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	23.4	2	160	0	0	0
8.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	170.97	3	1800	9.56	1	150
9.	Odisha	0	0	30	16.75	2	150	0	0	0
10.	Punjab	12.83	1	180	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Rajasthan	12.19	2	130	23.78	3	340	0	0	0
12.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	16.01	2	220	129.15	1	1680
13.	Uttar Pradesh	9.92	1	120	21.69	3	460	8.6	1	100
14.	West Bengal	150.75	1	1200	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	63.08	1	580	0	0	0
16.	Delhi	5.62	1	60	136.54	6	1840	83.3	7	999
Total		243.7	10	2470	853.12	30	8700	477.89	15	5079

Black Dollar Scam

2463. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of black dollar scam in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) No Madam. No such specific incident /scam has come to the notice of the Government. However, as per the intelligence reports there are petty cheating crimes by some foreign nationals for enticing gullible customer to buy the "black dollars" at a price less than the face value of the dollar.

Research Institute

2464. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is running research and analysis institutes for the development of agriculture;

(b) if so, the names of those research institutes which are entirely dependent on the Government for financial assistance;

(c) whether any new invention has been made by these institutes on the basis of their research and analysis during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that the benefits of these inventions reaches the farmers?

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

(b) The names of research institutes which are entirely dependent on the Government for financial assistance are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Documentation of research achievements of all the research and analysis institutes under ICAR is done annually and published in the DARE/ICAR Annual Report, which is placed in Parliament every year during the Budget Session. An overview in this publication presents the research highlights of the ICAR. This publication is also available online (www.icar.org.in). Major Achievements of the three years i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 are presented in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The Government is taking following measures to spread the technological information among the farmers:

- The ICAR has established a network of 632 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) across the country. The activities of KVKs include on-farm testing to identify

location specificity of agricultural technologies under various farming systems; frontline demonstrations to establish production potentials of improved agricultural technologies on the farmers' fields, and training of farmers and extension personnel to update their knowledge and skills.

- In crops and livestock technological interventions were refined under different thematic areas.
- Women-specific income-generating technologies were refined in different locations.
- Frontline demonstrations were undertaken on cereals, millets, oilseeds, pulses, and other important crops, improved tools and farm implements, and on livestock and other enterprises including gender-specific technologies.
- Under the National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) demonstrations were also carried out.
- Training programmes were organized for capacity building in which farmers, farm-women, rural youth and extension personnel participated.
- Extension programmes/activities were organized to create awareness about improved technologies and to provide timely advisories to farmers. The activities include advisory services, diagnostic visits, field-days, group discussions, kisan goshthi, film shows, self-help group conveners' meetings, kisan melas, exhibitions, scientists' visit to farmers' fields, farmers' visit to Krishi Vigyan Kendras, plant/animal health camps, farm science club, ex-trainees sammelan, farmers' seminar/workshop, method demonstrations, celebration of important days, special day celebration, exposure visits, etc.
- Short text messages were transmitted to farmers for timely actions through Kisan Mobile Advisory.
- Voice Mail Services to farmers was also attempted by a few KVKs.
- Technological information was provided to through print and electronic media.
- Farmers were given technological products, viz. seed, seedlings/saplings, livestock, poultry birds and

bio-products through the Agricultural Technology Information Centres.

Statement-I

I. ICAR Institutes

1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa Campus, New Delhi 110 012
2. Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (Uttar Pradesh) 243 122
3. National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (Haryana) 132 001
4. Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Jaiprakash Road, Seven Bungalow (Versova) Mumbai (Maharashtra) 400 061
5. National Academy of Agricultural Research, Management, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (AP) 500030
6. National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management, Malegaon, Baramati, Pune (Maharashtra) 413115
7. Indian Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology, Ranchi, Jharkhand
8. National Institute of Biotic Stress Management, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
9. Central Agricultural Research Institute, Post Box No. 181 Port Blair, (A & N Islands) 744 101
10. Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur (Rajasthan) 342 003
11. Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Nabi Bagh, Berasia Road, Bhopal (M.P.) 462 03
12. Central Institute of Arid Horticulture, Bikaner (Rajasthan) 334 006
13. Central Institute for Cotton Research, P. B. No.2, Shankar Nagar P.O., Nagpur (Mah.) 440 010
14. Central Institute for Sub-tropical Horticulture, Rehmankhara, PO Kakori, Lucknow (U.P.) 227 107
15. Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture, Old Air Field, Rangreth (Jammu and Kashmir)
16. Central Institute of Post-harvest Engineering and Technology, P.O. PAU Campus, Ludhiana (Punjab) 141 004
17. Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology, Adenwala Road, Matunga, Mumbai (Maharashtra) 400 019
18. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod (Kerala) 671 124
19. Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla (Himachal Pradesh) 171 001
20. Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Santoshnagar, Saidabad P.O. Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) 500 059
21. National Institute of Research on Jute and Allied Fibre Technology, 12, Regent Park Kolkata (West Bengal) 700 040
22. Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack (Odisha) 753 006
23. Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Zarifa Farm, Kachhwa Road, Karnal (Haryana)
24. Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, 218, Kaulagarh Road Dehradun (Uttarakhand) 248 195
25. Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh) 533 105
26. Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Sreekariyam, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) 695 017
27. ICAR Research Complex for Goa, Ela, Old Goa, North Goa (Goa) 403 402
28. ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region, ICAR Parisar, P.O. Bihar Veterinary College, Patna (Bihar) 800 014
29. ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Umroi Road, Umiam, Ri-Bhoi (Meghalaya) 793 103
30. Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute, Library Avenue, Pusa Campus (N. Delhi) 110012
31. Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute, Pahuj Dam, Gwalior Road, Jhansi (UP) 284 003
32. Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Hessaraghatta Lake Post, Bengaluru (Karnataka) 560 089
33. Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) 208 024

34. Indian Institute of Soil Sciences, Nabi Bagh, Berasia Road, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) 462 038
35. Indian Institute of Spices Research, Marikunnu P.O., Calicut (Kerala) 673 012
36. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Rai Bareilly Road, P.O. Dilkusha, Lucknow (UP)
37. Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums, Namkum, Ranchi (Jharkhand) 834 010
38. Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, PB No. 01, P O Jakhini, Shahanshapur, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) 221 005
39. National Institute of Research on Jute and Allied Fibre Technology, 12, Regent Park Kolkata (West Bengal) 700 040
40. Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) 641 007
41. Vivekanand Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan, Almora (Uttarakhand) 263 601
42. Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh) 243 122
43. Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Sirsa Road, Hisar (Haryana) 125 001
44. Central Institute of Research on Goats, Makhdoom, Mathura (U.P.) 281 122
45. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore (West Bengal) 700 120
46. Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture, 75, Santhome High Road, Raja Annamalai Puram, Chennai (Tamil Nadu) 600 028
47. Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Willingdon Island, Matsyapuri P.O., Kochi (Kerala) 682029
48. Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Kausalyaganga, Bhubaneshwar, Khurda (Odisha) 751 002
49. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, P.B.No. 1603, Ernakulam North P.O. Kochi (Kerala) 682 018
50. Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Distt. Tonk, Avikanagar (Rajasthan) 304 501
51. National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology, Adugodi, Bengaluru (Karnataka)
- II. National Bureaux**
1. National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Insects, P.B. No. 2491, H.A., Farm Post, Bengaluru (Karnataka) 560 024
2. National Bureau of Agriculturally Important, Micro-organisms, P.B. No. 6, Kusmaur Maunath Bhanjan (Uttar Pradesh) 275 101
3. National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, Pusa Campus (New Delhi) 110 012
4. National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Shankar Nagar, P.O. Amravati Road Nagpur (Maharashtra) 440 010
5. National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources P.B. No. 129, G.T. Road Bye Pass, Karnal (Haryana) 132 001
6. National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources, Canal Ring Road, P.O. Dilkusha, Lucknow (UP) 226 002
- III. Project Directrates, Zonal Project Directorates**
1. Project Directorate for Farming Systems Research, Modipuram, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh) 250 110
2. Directorate of Groundnut Research, Post Box No. 5, Ivnagar Road, Junagadh (Gujarat) 362 001
3. Directorate of Knowledge Management in Agriculture, KAB-I, Pusa, (New Delhi) 110 012
4. Directorate of Maize Research, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa (New Delhi) 110012
5. Directorate of Oil Palm Research, Pedavegi, West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh) 534 450
6. Directorate of Oilseed Research, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) 500 030
7. Directorate of Rapeseed - Mustard Research, Sewar, Bharatpur (Rajasthan) 321 303
8. Directorate of Rice Research, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) 500 030
9. Directorate of Seed Research, P.B. No. 11, Kusmaur, P.O. Kaithauli, Mau Nath Bhanjan (UP)
10. Directorate of Sorghum Research, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) 500 030

11. Directorate of Soybean Research, Khandwa Road, Indore (Madhya Pradesh) 452 017
 12. Directorate of Wheat Research, P. Box No. 158, Agrasain Marg, Karnal (Haryana) 132 001
 13. Directorate of Weed Science Research, Maharajpur, Adhartal, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
 14. Directorate of Water Management, Opposite Rail Vihar, Chandersekharpur, Bhubaneswar (Odisha) 751 023
 15. Directorate of Research on Women in Agriculture, Plot No.50, Mauza-Jokalandi, P.O. Baramunda, Bhubaneswar (Odisha) 751 003
 16. Directorate of Cashew Research, Darbe, P.O. Puttur, Dakshina Kannada (Karnataka) 574 202
 17. Directorate of Floriculture Research, Pusa (New Delhi) 110 012
 18. Directorate of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants Research, Boriavi, Anand (Gujarat) 387 310
 19. Directorate of Mushroom Research, Chambaghat, Solan (Himachal Pradesh) 173 213
 20. Directorate on Onion and Garlic Research, Rajgurunagar, Pune (Maharashtra) 410 505
 21. Project Directorate on Animal Disease Monitoring and Surveillance, H.A. Farm Post, Hebbal Bengaluru (Karnataka) 560 024
 22. Project Directorate on Cattle, P.B. No. 17, Grass Farm Road, Meerut Cantt. (U.P.) 250 001
 23. Project Directorate on Foot-and-Mouth Disease, IVRI Campus, Mukteshwar (Uttarakhand) 263 138
 24. Project Directorate on Poultry, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) 500 030
 25. Directorate of Coldwater Fisheries Research, Anusandhan Bhawan, Industrial Area Bhimtal (Uttarakhand) 263 136
 26. Soybean Processing and Utilization Centre, CIAE Campus, Nabi Bagh, Berasia Road, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) 462 038
 27. Water Technology Centre, IARI, New Delhi 110 012
 28. Zonal Project Directorate (Zone-I), PAU Campus, Ludhiana (Punjab) 141 004
 29. Zonal Project Directorate (Zone-II), Bhumi Vihar, Block-GB, Sector-III, Salt Lake, Kolkata(WB) 700 097
 30. Zonal Project Directorate (Zone-III), TOP, Umroi Road, Barapani (Meghalaya) 793 103
 31. Zonal Project Directorate (Zone-IV), G.T. Road, Rawatpura, Near Vikas Bhawan (Kanpur) UP 208 002
 32. Zonal Project Directorate (Zone-V), CRIDA Complex, Santoshnagar, Hyderabad (AP) 500 059
 33. Zonal Project Directorate (Zone-VI), CAZRI Campus, Jodhpur (Rajasthan) 342 003
 34. Zonal Project Directorate (Zone-VII), JNKVV Campus, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) 484 002
 35. Zonal Project Directorate (Zone-VIII), ICAR Transfer of Technology Project, MRS HA Farm Post, Hebbal, Bengaluru (Karnataka) 560 030
- IV. National Research Centres**
1. National Research Centre for Agro-forestry, Near Pahuj Dam, Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh) 284 003
 2. National Research Centre for Banana, Thogamalai Road, Thayanur Post, Thiruchirapalli (TN) 620 102
 3. National Research Centre for Citrus, P.B. No. 464, Shankar Nagar P.O., Amravati Road, Nagpur (Maharashtra) 440 010
 4. National Research Centre for Grapes, P.B. No. 3, Manjri Farm Post, Solapur Road, Pune (Maharashtra) 412 307
 5. National Centre for Integrated Pest Management, LBS Building, Pusa Campus, New Delhi 110 012
 6. National Research Centre for Litchi, Mushahari Farm, Mushahari, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) 842 002
 7. National Research Centre for Orchids, Pakyong, Gangtok (Sikkim) 737 106
 8. National Research Centre on Plant Biotechnology, L.B.S. Building, Pusa, New Delhi 110 012
 9. National Research Centre on Pomegranate, NH-9, Bypass Road, Shelgi, Sholapur (Maharashtra) 413 006
 10. National Research Centre on Seed Spices, Tabiji, Ajmer (Rajasthan) 305 206

11. National Research Centre on Camel, Jorbeer, PB 07, Bikaner (Rajasthan) 334 001
 12. National Research Centre for Equines, Sirsa Road, Hisar (Haryana) 125 001
 13. National Research Centre on Meat, Chengicherla, P.B. No. 19, Uppal PO, Hyderabad (AP) 500 039
 14. National Research Centre for Mithun, Jharnapani, P.O. Medziphema (Nagaland) 797 106
 15. National Research Centre on Pig, Rani, Guwahati (Asom) 781 131
 16. National Research Centre on Yak, Dirang, West Kameng (Arunachal Pradesh) 790 101
 17. National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research, P.B. No. 11305, DPSM, Pusa, New Delhi 110 012
- V. All-India Co-ordinated Research Projects (AICRP) and Network Projects**
1. Network Project (Acarology), UAS, GKVK, Hebbal, Bengaluru (Karnataka) 560 065
 2. Network Project (Arid Legumes), CAZRI, Jodhpur (Rajasthan) 342 003
 3. AICRP (Biological Control), National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Insects, Hebbal, Bengaluru (Karnataka) 560 024
 4. AICRP (Castor, Sunflower and Safflower), Directorate of Oilseeds Research, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) 500 030
 5. AICRP (Cotton Improvement), CICR Station, Regional, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) 641 003
 6. AICRP (Chickpea), Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kalyanpur, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
 7. AICRP (Forage Crops), Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, PO Pahuj Dam, Jhansi-Gwalior Road, Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh) 284 003
 8. AICRP (Groundnut), Directorate of Groundnut Research, Junagadh (Gujarat) 362 001
 9. AICRP (Honeybees and Pollinators), Division of Entomology, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar (Haryana) 125 004
 10. Network Project (Jute and Allied Fibres), Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied fibres Barrackpore (West Bengal) 700 120
 11. AICRP (Linseed), CSA University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur (UP) 208 002
 12. AICRP (Maize), Directorate of Maize Research, New Delhi 110 012
 13. AICRP (MULLARP), Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kalyanpur, Kanpur (UP) 208 024
 14. AICRP (National Seed Project), Directorate of Seed Research, Kusmaur, Mau (UP) 275 101
 15. AICRP (Nematodes), Division of Nematology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa New Delhi 110 012
 16. Network Project (Ornithology), ANGRAU, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) 500 030
 17. AICRP (Pearl millet), Agricultural Research Station, RAU, Mandore, Jodhpur (Rajasthan) 342 304
 18. Network Project (Pesticide Residues), Division of Agricultural Chemicals, LBS Building Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, New Delhi 110 012
 19. AICRP (Pigeonpea), Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kalyanpur, Kanpur (UP) 208 024
 20. AICRP (Rice), Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) 500 030
 21. AICRP (Sesame and Niger), JNKVV, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) 482 004
 22. AICRP (Sorghum), Directorate for Sorghum Research, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (AP) 500 030
 23. AICRP (Small Millets), University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK Campus, Bengaluru (Karnataka) 560 065
 24. AICRP (Soybean), Directorate of Soybean Research, Indore (Madhya Pradesh) 452 017
 25. AICRP (Sugarcane), Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) 226 002
 26. AICRP (Rapeseed -Mustard), Directorate of Rapeseed-Mustard Research, Sewar, Bharatpur (Rajasthan) 321 303

27. Network Project (Rodent Control), CAZRI, Jodhpur (Rajasthan) 342 003
28. Network Project (Tobacco), CTRI, Rajamundry (Andhra Pradesh) 533 105
29. Network Project (Underutilized Crops), NBPGR, Pusa, New Delhi 110 012
30. AICRP (Wheat and Barley), Directorate of Wheat Research, Karnal (Haryana) 132 001
31. Network Project (White Grubs and Other Soil Arthropods), Agricultural Research Station, RAU, Jaipur (Rajasthan) 302 018
32. AICRP (Arid Zone Fruits), Central Institute of Arid Horticulture, Bikaner (Rajasthan) 334 006
33. AICRP (Medicinal Aromatic Plants and Betelvine), Directorate of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Anand (Gujarat) 387 310
34. AICRP (Cashew), Directorate for Cashew Research, Puttur (Karnataka) 574 202
35. AICRP (Floriculture), Directorate of Floricultural Research, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, New Delhi 110 012
36. AICRP (Mushrooms), Directorate of Mushroom Research, Chambaghat, Solan (Himachal Pradesh) 173 213
37. Network Project (Onion and Garlic), Project Directorate on Onion and Garlic Research Rajgurunagar, Pune (Maharashtra) 410 505
38. AICRP (Palms), Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod (Kerala) 671 124
39. AICRP (Potato Improvement), Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)
40. AICRP (Subtropical Fruits), Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture, Rahmankhera Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) 227 107
41. AICRP (Spices), Indian Institute of Spices Research, PB 170, Marikunnu, Calicut (Kerala) 673 012
42. AICRP (Tropical Fruits), Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Hessarghatta Lake Post Bengaluru (Karnataka) 560 089
43. AICRP (Tuber Crops), Regional Station, Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) 695 017
44. AICRP (Vegetables), Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) 221 005
45. Network Project (Temperate Fruits), Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture, Srinagar (J&K)
45. AICRP (Agricultural Meteorology), CRIDA Campus, Santoshnagar, Hyderabad (AP) 500 059
46. Network Project (Soil Biodiversity and Biofertilizer), Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) 462 038
47. AICRP (Agroforestry), National Research Centre on Agroforestry, Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh)
48. AICRP (Integrated Farming System), Project Directorate of Farming Systems Research Modipuram, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh) 250 110
49. AICRP (Dryland Agriculture), CRIDA Campus, Santoshnagar, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
50. AICRP (Long-term Fertilizer Experiments), Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal (MP) 462 038
51. AICRP (SASUSWA), Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal (Haryana) 132 001
52. AICRP (Micronutrients and Secondary Nutrients and Pollutant Elements), Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) 462 038
53. AICRP (Optimization of Groundwater Utilization), Directorate of Water Management, Khurda Bhubaneshwar (Odisha) 751 023
54. AICRP (Soil Test and Crop Response), Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
55. AICRP (Water Management), Directorate of Water Management, Bhubaneshwar (Odisha) 751 023
56. AICRP (Weed Control), Directorate of Weed Science Research, Adhartal, Jabalpur (MP) 482 004
57. AICRP (Application of Plastic in Agriculture), Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana (Punjab) 141 004
58. AICRP (Ergonomics and Safety in Agriculture), Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) 462 038

59. AICRP (Farm Implements and Machinery), Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) 462 038
60. AICRP (Post-harvest Technology), Central Institute of Post-harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana (Punjab) 141 004
61. AICRP (Renewable Sources of Energy, for Agriculture and Agro-based Industries) Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) 462 038
62. Network Project (Processing and Value-addition of Natural Resins and Gums) Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums, Ranchi (Jharkhand) 834 010
63. AICRP (Utilization of Animal Energy with Enhanced System Efficiency) Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) 462 038
64. Network Project (Animal Genetic Resources), NBAGR, Karnal (Haryana) 132 001
65. AICRP (ADMAS), Project Directorate on Animal Disease Monitoring and Surveillance Hebbal, Bengaluru (Karnataka) 560 024
66. Network Project (Blue Tongue), IVRI, Izatnagar (Uttar Pradesh) 243 122
67. Network Project (Buffalo Improvement), CIRB, Hisar (Haryana) 125 001
68. AICRP (Cattle), Project Directorate on Cattle, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh) 250 002
69. AICRP (Improvement of Feed Resources and Nutrient Utilization in Raising Animal Production and Outreach Programme on Methane Emission), NIANP, Audugodi, Bengaluru (Karnataka)
70. AICRP (FMD), Project Directorate on Foot-and-Mouth Diseases, IVRI Campus, Mukteshwar (Uttarakhand) 263 138
71. AICRP (Goats), Central Institute for Research on Goat, Mathura (Uttar Pradesh) 281 122
72. Network Project (Haemorrhagic Septicaemia), IVRI, Izatnagar 243 122
73. Network Project (Gastro-intestinal parasitism), IVRI, Izatnagar (Uttar Pradesh) 243 122
74. AICRP (Pigs), NRC on Pigs, Guwahati (Assam) 781 037
75. AICRP (Poultry Breeding), Project Directorate on Poultry, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (AP) 500 030
76. Network Project (Process Upgradation of Indigenous Milk for Industrial Application), NDR1, Karnal (Haryana) 132 001
77. Network Project (Sheep Improvement), CSWRI, Tonk Distt, Avikanagar (Rajasthan) 304 501
78. AICRP (Home Sci.), Directorate of Research on Women in Agriculture, Bhubaneswar (Odisha) 751 001

Statement-II

ICAR - Major Achievements 2010-13

ICAR- Major Achievements 2010-2011

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is surging ahead to provide scientific and technological support for enhancing production and productivity for sustainable agriculture through innovative approaches. Through its research, education and extension programmes, the Council is committed for transforming Indian agriculture primarily from food self-sufficiency to enhancing profitability. Enhanced production coupled with productivity spurts has led the country to witness a record production of foodgrains during the year, with the support of technological interventions and an enabling policy environment.

The research and development programmes during the year has armed the ICAR with the preparedness to meet future challenges, especially the prospective global climate change vis-a-vis depleting and degrading natural resources. A 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture' is a noteworthy step in this direction which is being initiated in XI Plan. Realising the importance of sharing of knowledge across stakeholders, the Council took several initiatives to harness the potential of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The programmes on entrepreneurship and skill development have been accorded priority with the objective to catalyse the commercialization of technologies on a larger scale.

Some of the initiatives and salient achievements of the ICAR during the year under report are elucidated.

Soil and water productivity: The GIS-based soil-fertility maps, using soil-test data, were prepared for 500 districts spread over 21 States of India. The data revealed that the soils of most of the districts have low to medium

amount of nitrogen and phosphorus and medium to high amount of potassium. Thematic maps were prepared for the areas climatically suitable for raising *kharif* potato in India and growing seed crop in the north-eastern states. A Decision Support System for precise application of nutrients (N) was developed for facilitating location-specific nutrient management. For improving the water productivity, the existing ridge and furrow was modified for *in situ* rain-water harvesting (10% than the earlier 1% of rain) that increased the castor yield by 30%. For north-west states where decline in groundwater levels is alarming, the individual farmer based technologies on groundwater recharge, integrated farming and laser leveling/improved irrigation, have led to improvement in rice and wheat yield by 8-12% and saving in irrigation water by 18-21%. Soybean seed yield increased with integrated nutrient management option with biofertilizers by 18% over balanced fertilization and 54% over farmers' practice.

Farming system: An Integrated Farming System Component Selection Model was developed, which is useful in taking decision about selection of integrated farming system (IFS) components based on expected profit under the prevailing constraints and also to suggest beneficial IFS components from profit as well as land and water productivity point of view. In Bundelkhand, adoption of integrated watershed-management interventions has almost doubled the fodder production, making the area fodder surplus and thereby achieving enhanced milk productivity from buffalo by 33% and cows by 40%.

Climate change: A new scheme 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture' was conceptualized to address the problems related to biotic and abiotic stresses. The elevated CO_2 (550 ± 50 ppm) influenced growth and development, physiological and biochemical aspects in greengram variety K. 851. The amount of carbon sequestered by oil palm hybrids ranged from 17.98 to 38.10 tonnes/ha, with hybrids from Papua New Guinea and Ivory Coast sequestering the highest and lowest carbon contents respectively. Studies under the ICAR Network Project on Climate Change revealed that Naked neck birds performed significantly better than the normal birds with respect to thermo-tolerance, growth, feed conversion efficiency and immunity at high temperatures.

Genetic resources: During 32 explorations undertaken in 21 States of India, 1,785 accessions were collected and added to the repository. These included 976 accessions of wild species. Also, 32,617 accessions were imported from 37 countries; including international trial

material (6,127) and transgenics (132) for utilization in crop improvement programme. Genetic stocks with promise for inclusion in crop improvement programmes were specifically registered with Bureau; these included barnyard millet (1), *Gossypium arboreum* race *cernuum* (3), wheat (4), soybean (5), maize (20) and sorghum (19).

More than 360 accessions of mango, banana, coconut, cashew and potato were added to the genebank for further utilization in the improvement programme. *Musa textiles*, known for barsna fibre, has been introduced for the first time in India. *Solarium verrucosum* was identified to have high yield and resistance to late blight. Over 140 new accessions of cassava, sweet potato, *Alocasia*, *Xanthosoma*, *Colocasia*, yams and minor tuber crops were collected from Jharkhand, Lakshadweep islands and Wayanad in Kerala. Sixteen land races of cassava with good chip-making quality were identified, of which Ci-24 had low cyanogens and was free from symptoms of cassava mosaic disease. Eighty-seven accessions of cassava were evaluated for drought tolerance, of which 34 were found tolerant. In black pepper, 2,595 accessions are being conserved. Fourteen endangered species of medicinal plants were rescued from different parts of the country; these have been planted and characterized for phenotypic and genotypic traits.

The mtDNA-based phylogenetic tree confirmed the unequivocal classification of Manipuri buffaloes as true swamp type. Phenotypic characterization of new breeds/populations, in case of Konkan Kanyal goats, Ramnad White sheep, Chevaad sheep and Bhutia or Bhotia ponies, was completed. Genetic profiling of important indigenous sheep breeds revealed poor resolution of individual breeds in the north-western arid and semi-arid regions but clear separation of the breeds of Eastern and Southern Peninsular region.

Large-scale spat production of green mussel (*Perna viridis*) was achieved for the first time in India. Sixteen polymorphic microsatellites were identified from *Pampus chinensis* to be used in *P. argenteus* and *Parastromateus wiger*. The presence of 55 rDNA clusters on more than one pair of chromosomes in *Tor mosal ahcmadicus* can be used as a marker for species identification and germplasm conservation. The first report of differential gene expression profiling of white spot syndrome virus infection in *Fenneropenaeus indicus* provided new insight into the shrimp immune system.

Twenty-three surveys for collection of variability in agriculturally important micro-organisms were undertaken

in 12 States. Thermophilic micro-organisms were isolated and characterized from hot spring environment, and grown in the temperature range of 40-60°C. Likewise, psychrophilic micro-organisms were isolated and characterized from extreme cold conditions, and grown in the temperature range of 4-6°C.

Crop improvement: Fifty-two varieties/hybrids of crops including major food crops of rice, wheat, maize, pearl millet and pulses have been released/recommended for cultivation in different agro-climatic regions of country.

Significant results under crop improvement include identification of Karan 5 (mid-late maturing) and Karan 6 (early maturing) varieties of sugarcane for commercial cultivation in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and western Uttar Pradesh. CNHO 12 cotton, spinnable at 20s counts and suitable for manufacturing denim, has been identified for release in irrigated areas of the Central Zone. Desi variety CISA 614 of cotton has been notified for commercial cultivation in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. Eleven released varieties of wheat showed resistance to Nilgiri flora of black and brown rusts. Adzuki bean variety HPU 51 was found promising, with 24.5% protein. Nine lines of groundnut showed tolerance to drought. One drought-responsive promoter from sorghum was characterized into tobacco. In case of microbes, 381 bacteria, 35 fungi, 104 cyanobacteria and 28 phytoplanktons were isolated, showing tolerance to a wide range of abiotic stresses such as moisture, cold, heat, salinity and anoxia. During the year, 629 tonnes of nucleus seed, 9,554 tonnes of breeder seed, 7,745 tonnes of foundation seed, 3,471 tonnes of certified seeds and 10,443 tonnes of truthfully labelled seed were produced.

Four varieties, namely Thar Mahi of sword bean, Thar Kartiki and Thar Maghi of Indian bean and Thar Bhadavai of clusterbean, were released for arid area of western India. Potato hybrid, JX 576, was released as Kufri Gaurav for north-western plains.

Saba and Monthan cultivars of *Musa balbisiana* were found as drought tolerant ones. Oregon Spur, Star Krimson, Red Fuji, Red Chief and Silver Spur cultivars of apple recorded higher fruit yield (25-30 tonnes/ha). Among 12 early-maturing apple cultivars evaluated for fruit yield and quality, Mollies Delicious and Vista Bella recorded the highest yield of 21.1 and 17.30 tonnes/ha, respectively, with TSS above 14° Brix and were found very suitable for mid- to high hills. Multiple-disease resistant (LCV, bacterial wilt, early blight, root-knot nematode) line of tomato was

found promising. Microsatellites developed for Piper species were successfully used to detect polymorphism in its cultivars. Rose cultivars Valentine, Summer Snow Saratoga and Canadian Centenary (floribundas) and Small Virtue and Rise-n-Shine (miniatures) showed flowering during summer months. A male-sterile plant of ashwagandha was identified for the first time.

Livestock improvement: The use of superior (crossbred Frieswal) bulls contribute to genetic improvement of field crossbred animals. Under Field Progeny Testing 81,560 semen doses of genetically superior Murrah buffalo bulls were disseminated to farmers and other agencies involved in buffalo development programme in the field. Elite herds of Nili-Ravi, Jaffarabadi, Surti, Bhadawari, Pandarpuri and Swamp buffaloes were established. The FI crosses of indigenous pigs Ghungroo and Hampshire ($H_{50}G_{50}$) showed high heterosis for all the production parameters. The newly developed CI cross could be another promising dual-purpose variety for rural poultry production, with body weight closer to Vanaraja and 72 weeks egg production similar to Gramapriya (233). At 33rd Random Sample Poultry Performance Test, Caribro-Dhanraja bird attained 1.5 and 1.9 kg. body weight at 6 and 7 weeks of age with corresponding FCR values of 1.45 and 1.65 respectively.

A protocol for fullsib and halfsib family production of *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* was developed and standardized. In a study, first of its kind, chitosan (CN) and gold-based salmon LHRHa (S LHRHa) hormonal nanoparticles were formulated for effective delivery of the hormone for spawning of a cyprinid fish (common carp), which can serve as an alternative for the commercially available inducing agents. *Cobia (Rachycentron canadum)*, a marine fish, was successfully induced bred in captivity for the first time.

Crop management: A soybean Rhizobium isolate showed thermo-tolerance with capability to enhance nodulation, proline content and trehalase activity. In wheat, nine Lr genes (Lr1, 3, 10, 13, 14a, 23, 24, 26, 34) were characterized in 145 lines; 10 Sr genes (Sr2, 5, 7b, 8a, 9b, 9e, 11, 13, 24, 31) in 157 lines; and five Yr genes in 74 entries. Pigeonpea genotypes IPA 8F, IPA 16F, IPA 204 and BSMR 736 revealed multiple disease resistance against wilt and sterility mosaic. Lentil genotypes PL 01 and PL 02 also showed multiple disease resistance for wilt and rust over the years.

Eco-friendly bird management practices, at farmers' fields of Nalgonda and Mahaboobnagar districts of Andhra

Pradesh, showed that fodder maize as screen around the main crop (maize) gave higher yield (2,025 kg/ha), followed by wrapping method (1,983 kg/ha) compared to the check (1,543 kg/ha). Use of artificial nest boxes of different sizes for cavity nesting birds showed successful breeding of 12 bird species. Barn owl breeding was successfully completed in the specially developed artificial nest boxes in Kerala.

The seedling populations of Almond variety Waris, having poor yield and quality, could be rejuvenated with different pruning intensities, fertilizer doses, water-harvesting structures and grafts of commercial varieties. In arid regions, drip irrigation at 0.75 cumulative pan evaporation (CPE) and micro-sprinkler at 1.00 CPE gave best growth in kinnow and ber. In walnut, scion wood taken from middle portion recorded the highest grafting success (90%) in wedge graft under polyhouse done during middle of March; 15th March being the best date for maximum graft success. The low-cost polyhouse or polytrench showed ideal environmental condition for the maximum success owing to better humidity and ideal temperature than open field. An intercropping of ash gourd, pumpkin or amaranth in coconut orchard gave higher yield of coconut (124 nuts/palm/year).

In oil palm, direct embryogenesis without callus phase was obtained from cotyledonary nodes of germinated immature zygotic embryos. The globular embryos with clear suspensor region appeared directly on the explants and multiplied. An intercropping of *Vetiveria zizanioides* in juvenile black pepper garden recorded the maximum net return (Rs 46,225), followed by *Alpinia calcarata* (Rs 44,600) with a benefit: cost ratio of 2.3 and 2.2 respectively. Perennial *Stylosanthes* was found to be a suitable fodder legume under coconut in root (wilt)-affected areas for higher fodder production. Three genotypes of cardamom, namely IC 349591, IC 349537 and IC 349550, were found relatively tolerant to moisture stress. For monitoring health of seeds and plants, a dipstick kit was developed for use by farmers to check the presence of virus.

Incorporation of three co-evolved parasitoid species, namely *Anagyrus loecki*, *Acerophagus papayae* and *Pseudeptomastix mexicana* from Puerto Rico, is at an advance stage of research for classical biological control of aggressive papaya mealybug (*Paracoccus marginatus*).

Livestock management: Arecanut sheath (having less lignin, silica and more calcium, sulphur and copper) could be an alternative to paddy straw in feeding sheep and dairy animals owing to its better nutritional value.

Supplementing curry and bael leaf powder had positive effect in restoration of cyclicity and fertility in acyclic goats and buffaloes. *Pipli* (*Piper longum*), *hing* (*Ferula assafoetida*) and lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus*) oil proved potent antifungal herbal compounds against *Aspergillus parasiticus* in poultry feed under in vitro condition. Feeding detoxified karanj cake to Krishibro chicks improved performance as compared to feeding cake as such. Heat stress in broiler chickens could be ameliorated through supplementation of vitamin C and potassium chloride in the diet.

Polyunsaturated fatty acid feeding reduced the lipid peroxidation and improved the frozen semen fertility in buffalo males. In female buffalo calves, supplementation of higher dietary energy (through bypass fat) showed a positive effect on early and better luteinizing hormone secretion and ovarian follicular activity. One of the five proteins, specific to uterine secretions of pregnant buffalo, could be used as a marker for early pregnancy diagnosis to monitor pregnancy and prevent early embryonic mortality. Successful pregnancy from artificial insemination with extended semen is reported first time in Indian dromedary camels. The first mithun calf was born at farm-gate level through artificial insemination (AI) technique using cryopreserved semen from genetically superior mithun bulls. Semen collection by 'Gloved Hand Method' and AI technique were standardized for pigs, and by using AI technology the highest litter size (15 piglets) at birth was recorded from a Ghungroo sow in a farm.

The current in-use foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccine strain IND R2/75 is still the best and covers all the type O circulating outbreak strains in the country. The Project Directorate on FMD is designated as FAO Regional Reference Laboratory for South Asia. FMD sero-monitoring and sero-surveillance in the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) region is being initiated through a FAO programme 'Diagnostic Laboratory Network Coordination for FMD Surveillance and Vaccine Evaluation in South Asia'. Indirect-ELISA was standardized for screening porcine brucellosis, one of the most important emerging zoonoses. Chitosan-coated cationic PLG nanoparticles were tested for transfection efficiency and could be safely used for delivery of DNA vaccines. Magnetic nanoparticles were synthesized and evaluated for cellular toxicity in in vitro experiments. Genotyping and partial sequencing of rotaviruses from man and pigs revealed human-pig reassortants as well as the presence of novel combinations in India. Use of the potent peste des petitis rumenentis (PPR) vaccine brought down the number of

outbreaks of PPR and resulted in 50% reduction in economic losses. The adoption of adequate sanitary measures helped in prompt containment of glanders in equines in the affected States. The updated equine influenza vaccine proved effective in protective immune response in equines.

Cadalmin *Varna* feed, the state-of-the-art in aquatic feed, forms an important step to speed up growth of high-value marine ornamental fish culture or aquaculture in country, as it will cut down the maintenance cost incurred on feeding. Growth, survival, protein efficiency ratio were significantly higher and feed conversion ratio was significantly lower in shrimps fed with feed supplemented with live cellulolytic bacteria compared to control feed.

An improved diagnostic nested RT-PCR with custom-designed primers targeting RdRp gene of Laem-Singh Virus (LSNV), which has been implicated in monodon slow growth syndrome (MSGs), in shrimp, was developed. During 2009 the contribution of mechanized, motorized and artisanal sectors to capture fisheries was 74%, 22% and 4% respectively. Habitat fingerprinting technique using Otolith was useful in determining nursery area affiliation, population structure, and movement of individual fish.

Post-harvest management and value-addition: A multi-tier rack growing system for tender wheat shoot cultivation and also a pilot plant for production of tender wheat shoot powder were developed to facilitate its availability round the year. The storage life of mango, sapota and custard-apple could be extended without any chilling injury at 8-12°C by modified atmosphere packing with semi-permeable film. A technology was revealed for utilization of waste generated by mango-processing industries at finished pulp stage. A dietary mango fibre (50 mesh size) was extracted from the waste and incorporated in biscuits. These biscuits are low in calories, rich in antioxidants, vitamin C, high in dietary fibre and have shelf-life of more than six months. Oil of high cosmetic value comprising fatty acids, namely palmitic, stearic, oleic, linoleic and myristic acids, was extracted from mango kernel. To utilize the industrial waste like pulps, sheer fines, chips, peel and rejected potatoes, compounded animal feed pellets were developed which are easy to handle.

A handloom was developed with jacquard shedding arrangement to weave jute-based ornamental fabrics as well as traditional cotton saris or fabrics from 100% jute yarn as well as jute-blended yarns. A novel jute man-made fibre blended composite structured woven geotextile

was developed which is suitable for construction of plain cement concrete road. A cost-effective supply chain mechanism was evolved for collection, cleaning, chipping and transportation of cotton stalks from fields to the factory.

An appropriate technology was developed for the manufacture of good quality feta cheese from buffalo milk with enhanced functional attributes. A technology was also developed for preparation of shelf-stable low calorie artificially sweetened whey lemon beverage which is a highly nutritious dairy product containing lactose, protein, minerals and water-soluble vitamins.

Camel milk powder was prepared by lyophilizing the raw, pasteurized and boiled camel milk. Simple consumer-friendly and commercially viable goat meat murukku and nimkee, shelf-stable meat snacks, were developed to address the nutritional concerns of snack foods. Functional chicken nuggets with low salt, low fat and high dietary fibre were developed without any adverse effect on sensory and technological attributes.

Agricultural mechanization and energy management: A number of implements were developed/redesigned as power-operated, animal-drawn and self-propelled machinery for carrying out farm operations. A power-operated, pneumatically controlled bud chipping machine was developed for chipping the buds in sugarcane, having a capacity of 1,200 buds/hr compared to 550 buds/hr in the padal-operated unit. Usage of eight-row power-operated rice transplanter with the covering capacity of 0.2 ha/hr resulted in reduction of 82 labourers/ha and economic saving of 50%. To overcome the drudgery involved in splitting coriander seed and losses in terms of seed damage, a power-operated machine with 60 kg/hr capacity was developed. An animal-drawn engine-operated sprayer was developed, suitable for pigeonpea and cotton, which is an improvement over the traditionally used two-spray gun sprayer. A self-propelled tractor-driven straw reaper with trailer was redesigned, with straw collection container mounted over the reaper itself, to improve field maneuverability and simplify loading and unloading. A sleeve boom intra-canopy spraying system was developed for enhancing efficiency of spray depositing on target plants. High capacity chaff-cutter-cum-blower loader was found suitable for chaffing fodder crops and residue ranging from soft stemmed crops (berseem, cenchrus, napier) to stiffer stemmed crops (maize, sorghum, oats).

Jute nail weeder (with 5-6 nails) could control 80% of weeds in 4-30 days after their emergence. Net benefit of this system was Rs. 3,000-5,000/ha over the manual

weeding twice. Non-selective application of herbicides between crop rows using herbicide brush reduced the composite weed flora 80% between rows and saved Rs 4,000-5,000/ha compared to manual weeding twice. Only one hand weeding was required to control remaining 20% weed between rows.

Solar tunnel dryer of the single span arc polyhouse type was developed and tested. In the solar tunnel dryer the drying rate of croaker, anchory and ribbon fish varieties with and without salt treatment was higher than under open sun drying. Low density polyethylene-lined small bunds were found quite effective in providing supplemental irrigation to horticultural/vegetable crops in hilly areas. The supplemental irrigation from such tanks increased the productivity by 14.7-27.8% in different vegetables.

Agricultural human resource development: Twenty-five new Experiential Learning Units were added to the existing 220 Units in 49 universities, to develop entrepreneurship skills amongst students. Niche Area of Excellence was also supported at 30 locations to achieve global competence in agricultural research and education. In order to reduce inbreeding, 1,694 students in Undergraduate and 2,122 students in Post-graduate were admitted through centralized admission by ICAR. Besides continuation of the ICAR International Fellowships, new India-Africa Fellowship and India-Afghanistan Fellowship programmes were initiated and 43 candidates from 19 countries started their post-graduate education in India.

Agricultural economics and statistics: The concept of Neighbour Balanced Block (NBB) designs was defined and a method of constructing rotatable designs for fitting second-order response surface in the presence of neighbour effects was developed. In Uttar Pradesh, district level weather-based models for forecasting potato yield provided better forecast than zone level, and it is feasible to obtain reliable forecasts about three/four weeks before harvest. A centralized statistical and computational genomics laboratory facility was created for analysis of genomic data. A database on core collection of germplasm for rice, cucumis, lathyrus and mothbean was designed and data are being populated (<http://bioinformatics.iasri.res.in/BAMAST/BAM.html>).

Information, communication and publicity services: The Council adopted the open access policy for research journals, namely *The Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences* and *The Indian Journal of Animal Sciences*. These journals were also made on-line under E-PKSAR Project (NAIP) and now there are 4,746 registered users

in 47 different countries across the world. The visibility of the ICAR website on internet has increased several folds, attracting on an average more than 150,000 visitors per month with 45% new visits. Visitors from 184 countries (4,746 cities) across the globe browsed the website; its various value-added services, such as news/press releases, video films, photo gallery, newspaper clippings, weather based agro-advisory, virtual tours, recent publications and many other features.

A monthly newsletter *ICAR Mail* in English and *ICAR Chitthi* in Hindi has been started. Besides, *Agribiotech*, a quarterly news, in 13 languages was also launched and being mailed to various stakeholders for creating awareness about biotechnology. The ICAR has developed a tie-up with Prasar Bharati to telecast ICAR films. Under the national knowledge network, nine research institutes/SAUs were connected. Under AGROWEB-Digital Dissimination Systems for Indian Agricultural Research uniformity guidelines were developed for content, look and feel of the Institutes' websites; these have been implemented in eight institutes. The Council participated in 20 national level technology fairs/conferences to showcase its technological strengths and knowledge products.

Technology assessment, refinement and transfer: The ICAR through Krishi Vigyan Kendras assesses, refines and demonstrates the technologies/products developed by its institutions. During the year, 1,819 technological interventions were assessed by conducting 18,013 trials on various crops in 4,501 locations. In case of livestock, 238 technological interventions were assessed in 610 locations at the farmers' fields.

A sum of 86,979 frontline demonstrations, covering an area of about 28,000 ha, were organized for skill development. Mobile advisory services were initiated in 300 KVKs for narrowing down gap between technology generators and end-users. Internet connectivity was provided to 192 KVKs and all eight Zonal Project Directorates to have access to global e-content on agriculture.

Hon'ble President of United States of America, Mr Barack Obama, visited the agricultural EXPO on 6 November 2010, organized jointly by CII and USAID in Mumbai on the theme "Tools and implements for drudgery reduction of farm women workers". He took keen interest and appreciated the women-friendly tools and implements developed by the ICAR.

Research for tribal and hill regions: The Institutes located at Almora, Umiam and Port Blair evolve technologies to meet the needs of tribal and hill farmers. Four varieties, namely two varieties of maize, one variety each of wheat and millet, were released for cultivation. Eighteen accessions of coconut were collected from South Andaman including three dwarfs and a *makapuno* type. Package of practices for table-purpose groundnut in coconut plantation was standardized, which suggested that seed production can be taken in coconut plantations with pruning practices. In two sponges, namely *Crella cyathophora* and *Plakortis* sp., collected from Andamans, more than 75% of the associated bacteria exhibited significant antimicrobial activity against the selected pathogens.

IP portfolio management: Fifty-seven patent applications were filed, 30 published and seven granted to the ICAR. Besides, 11 plant variety title applications were filed, 109 published and 81 granted. Five trademarks were also secured by ICAR institutes to distinguish its products. In the ICAR-Industry Meet organized during 28-29 July 2010, 168 industry participants attended the meet.

National Agricultural Innovation Project: This Project is bringing various stakeholders together for sustainable development of Indian agriculture. Consortium for e-Resources in Agriculture (CeRA) is providing free online access to more than 2,900 international journals and 124 libraries of the NARS. Ten Business Planning and Development (BPD) units, five each in ICAR and SAU system, were established for commercialization of technologies. A production technology was developed for jowar flakes for nutritional improvement. These flakes are suitable for all age groups, especially people ailing from diabetes and obese conditions owing to the presence of slowly digestible starch in it. A technology was developed for preparation of pearl millet flour-based whey protein-enriched biscuits. A technology was also developed for the manufacture of extruded snack (kurkure- product) that contained 13% protein and 2% fat, compared to commercially available similar products containing about 6% protein and 32% fat. Colours and their combinations from natural sources like flowers, bark, leaves, etc. have been developed for use as natural dye for textile industry and this could reduce the use of chemical dye. Complete genome sequence of an Indian strain of Potato Virus X has been generated for the first time. PUSA-ELISA kit for detection of Groundnut Bud Necrosis Virus (GBNV) has been commercialized.

With the repositioning of its approach towards entrepreneurship and livelihood security, the Council has made a strong commitment for the socio-economic transformation of the Indian rural population. The research programmes, educational initiatives and extension activities have been reoriented to meet the objective. Efforts were made to ensure free flow of knowledge crossing all the barriers in the way. I am pleased to indicate that the Department's performance against the commitments made in the Results-Framework Document (RFD) for 2009-10 had been commendable, as it had achieved the highest composite score among 59 Government of India Departments covered under the first phase of RFD Policy during the year.

ICAR- Major Achievements 2011-2012

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research provided the critical technological inputs for M various processes of agriculture that led to the highest ever food production of all components of cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables, meat, milk, fish and eggs during the year. The ICAR presents some of the salient achievements below.

Soil and water productivity: Soil fertility maps were prepared for 62 major districts of the country. At the individual farms in rainfed production systems, biochar (fine-grained carbonized materials), developed from the crop residues, has shown the potential to sequester carbon and increase crop productivity and sustainability of the soil systems. In Indo-Gangetic plains, econometric analysis of groundwater markets indicated the need of special monitoring for further development of groundwater in Trans-Gangetic and north-west and south-west sub-regions of Upper-Gangetic plains and for faster development of groundwater in Middle and Lower-Gangetic plains.

Farming system: For wheat cultivation, zero, strip and rotary till drills and bed planter technologies are cost-effective (24-27%), energy-efficient (34-37%) and resulted in higher yields (15-22%) with greater net returns (26-31%). These conservation technologies also reduced the incidence of the weed, Phalaris minor compared to conventional sowing.

In irrigated medium land of Jharkhand, intensive cropping system of rice-potato + wheat-green gram enhanced production nearly four times and employment generation by 174% over the conventional rice-fallow system. On the extremely degraded ravine lands, located along Mahi, Chambal and Yamuna rivers, bamboo plantations with supportive staggered trenches utilized 80%

of the rainfall and the higher plant survival and growth could generate 27,000 to 36,000/ha/year. Under rice-cropping system during dry season in Odisha, groundnut cultivation in paired rows saved 40% irrigation water and enhanced pod yield over flat method of planting.

Climate change: The National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA), launched as a network project, is spreading its wings across the country with development of crop varieties for climate change and ground-level interventions in the villages.

Performance of rainfed maize (C4 plant) variety, PB 8 was predicted using HadCM3: A2a scenario and effects of increased CO₂ on maize yields were assessed by the Decision Support System for Agrotechnology Transfer (DSSAT) crop simulation model. Simulations made for representative locations in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra indicated increased yields by 23, 18%; and 27, 21%; at enhanced level of CO₂ (450 ppm) for 2020 and 2050 respectively.

Eight cold-tolerant bacterial strains were identified for developing bacterial consortia to alleviate cold stress effects on wheat crop.

Genetic resources: Thirty-six explorations of crop plants were undertaken and 2,713 accessions, including 570 of wild species, were collected. Under exchange programme, 42,947 germplasm accessions were imported from 42 countries including 12,488 international trial material and 536 transgenics. Of the 97,700 imported samples processed for quarantine clearance, 5,038 samples were found infested/infected with different pests and 5,024 samples were salvaged.

Eighteen isolates of actinomycetes of 465 collected from Chilika lagoon, Odisha, were found moderately alkaliphilic.

In temperate fruits, 1,994 exotic and indigenous germplasm were collected, conserved and evaluated. Thirty-five accessions of mango and 14 of guava were collected from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Goa. Five walnut genotypes, CITH-Walnut 6, CITH-Walnut 7, CITH-Walnut 8, CITH-Walnut 9 and CITH-Walnut 10, were identified for release. Guava Purple and Lalit were found potential donors for pink pulp and HAPSI 35 and HAPSI 46 pink pulp guavas have shown promise for nectar preparation.

In tuber crops, 4,738 accessions are being maintained in the active field gene bank, and spice germplasm repository includes 2,695 of black pepper, 550

of cardamom, 1,026 of turmeric and 590 of ginger. Mushroom genera recorded for the first time are *Humidicutis*, *Leucoagaricus*, *Leucopaxillus*, *Micromphalea*, *Otidea*, *Schizostoma*, *Tulostoma* and *Vascellum*.

Decoding of pigeonpea genome, a first time accomplishment by an entirely Indian group of scientists has received appreciation and wide acclaim from peer group world around. A total of 47,004 protein-coding genes were identified in the genome, of which 1,213 are for disease resistance and 152 are for tolerance to drought, heat and salinity.

Cattle breeds, *Binjharpuri*, *Ghumsuri*, *Khariar* and *Motu* and buffalo breeds, Banni and Chilika were registered. BMP4 mRNA abundance in the ovaries of high-fecundity ewes indicated its role in regulation of ovulation rate. Molecular genotyping of buffaloes from Nagaland placed this group in a distinct cluster and buffaloes of the upper Asom between riverine and true swamp types. 1[^] chicken, genetic diversity analysis showed relatively low genetic distance within broiler and layer lines and native populations were found more close to broilers than layers.

Whole genome sequencing of a female Murrah buffalo (NDRI 5620) was undertaken and buffalo genome assembly integrated into a publicly available genome browser (<http://210.212.93.84/cgi-bin/gb2/gbrowse/bovine/>). The National Gene Bank at the NBAGR now stores 84,200 frozen semen doses, belonging to 26 breeds of cattle, buffalo, goat, sheep, camel, horse and yak.

Phylogenetic relationships among different Indian carps, *Catla catla*, *Cirrhinus mrigala*, *Labeo rohita*, *L. calbasu*, *L. fimbriatus* and *L. bata* were elucidated using partial sequence of *Cytochrome C Oxidase I (COI)* gene. This will be useful for accurate identification of seeds of carp species using DNA barcoding. In Indian white shrimp, 81 polymorphic microsatellites to be used for commercial shrimp breeding and selection programmes were developed. Transcriptome sequencing of rohu (*Labeo rohita*) provided better understanding of polymorphisms and immune-related genes responsible for resistance to *Aeromonas hydrophila* infection. Partial cDNA of glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GPDH) was characterized in Indian snow trout, *Schizothorax richardsoni* and the *GPDH* gene showed its possible role in cold acclimation.

Crop improvement: Forty-eight varieties/hybrids of crops including major food crops of rice, wheat, maize and pulses were released for different agroclimatic regions of the country. A long-duration rice hybrid, CR Dhan 701 was

developed for the irrigated and shallow lowlands. Synthetic wheat hexaploids identified having higher phytase levels would enable enhancement of enzyme levels in bread and durum wheats, resulting in better micronutrient bioavailability in the human system.

Four high-yielding pulses, Ujjawala of *kabuli* chickpea for the central zone, IPM 02-3 of mungbean for spring in the north-western plains zone and IPM 02-14 for summer in the south zone, and IPF 4-9 of fieldpea for Uttar Pradesh, were released. Eighteen early-duration pigeonpea hybrids were developed, utilizing seven early-maturing cytoplasmic male-sterile lines. Enhanced productivity levels of pulses through 6,000 demonstrations across the country contributed to a record all time high in pulse production.

Cotton CSHG 1862, a GMS-based hirsutum hybrid, recording an overall mean seed-cotton yield of 2.1 tonnes/ha, was released for the irrigated north zone. A unique dark-brown lint multispecies derivative MSH 53 of cotton with open canopy and leaves with long pedicels allowing direct penetration of sunlight, thus minimizing attack of cotton bollworm, was developed. F. seeds of interspecific hybrid between *Hibiscus cannabinus* and its wild progenitor *H. surattensis* were harvested, and hybrid plants could be grown successfully.

In fruit crops, Early Red, McIntosh, Criterion and Scarlet Spur in apple; Dixi Red, Early Red June and Red Globe in peach; CITH-Cherry 5 and CITH-Cherry 7 in cherry; Coratina and Leccino in olive; cluster type elite walnut collections such as CITH-W 426 and CITH-W 427 are some of the promising lines for yield and quality characteristics. Coconut hybrid, 1ND 058S x IND 048S, with a yield of 140 nuts/palm/year and copra yield of 4.66 tonnes/ha was identified for release.

Cowpea variety Kashi Unnati was recommended for Rajasthan and Gujarat. In yams, the accession Da 11 recorded highest true protein content of 13.3 and 4.0% on dry and fresh weight basis respectively. Amorphophallus hybrids, Am H 1, Am H 1(b), Am H 5 and Am H 102, with excellent cooking quality could be harvested in seven months.

In gladiolus, four new varieties, Punjab Flame, Punjab Elegance, Punjab Lemon Delight and Punjab Glance, and in chrysanthemum two varieties, Kaul and Khoshoo, were developed.

Livestock improvement: In Frieswal cows, the average of 300 days milk yield was 2,859 kg in the first

lactation that reached 3,542 kg. in the fourth lactation. Supplementation of protected fat to high-yielding dairy cows improved milk yield, reproductive efficiency and proved cost-effective to farmers. In buffalo ration, 10% *mahua* seed-cake and 2% harad resulted in over 17% reduction in in vivo methane production. Incorporation of sheanut (*Butyrospermum parkii*) cake in the feed of ruminants as a source of energy and protein suppressed methanogenesis. In a flock of prolific sheep breed in Kendrapada, Odisha, the fecundity enhancement gene FecB was detected in 84% population. The Muzaffarnagari sheep usually produces a single lamb, but the twinning rate was improved to around 14% through selective breeding and this breed produced triplets with higher litter weight than that of a single lamb. Technological interventions in the Jakhrana breed of goat resulted in further improvement of milk yield with a peak of over two litres a day. Three crossbred lines of pig with 50% exotic inheritance of Hampshire with Ghungroo showed promise for average litter size at birth and weaning. New heavy crosses, HC-3 and HC-4 were found promising for backyard poultry with a weight range of over 1 kg. at seven weeks and 2 kg. at 12 weeks.

Breeding and larval production of silver pompano, a high-value marine tropical finfish, was accomplished successfully. Improved strains of Hungarian scale carp, Ropsa scaly and Felsosomogy mirror carp were bred for improving economics of carp culture in the mid-hill region. Early breeding of grass carp achieved in April would ensure off-season seed availability.

Crop management: During terminal heat-stress situation, rice genotypes IET 20924, IET 20935, IET 20734, IET 20893, IET 20907 and IET 20905 showed better resistance to physiological changes related to membrane injury, photosynthesis, water, spikelet and pollen fertility. In rainfed upland ecosystem, the intercropping of rice + sunhemp with the nutrient application of 60:40:40:500 or 60:60:40:500 of N:P:K:lime kg/ha and foliar spray of 0.5% zinc sulphate was found promising for improving grain yield and soil health.

In soybean-safflower cropping system, application of P was successfully substituted by seed treatment with phosphate-solubilizing bacteria and five tonnes of farmyard manure (FYM)Gha without adversely effecting safflower productivity in western Maharashtra.

On rainfed Vertisols, the cotton genotype PKV 081 proved ideal for high density planting system (166,006 plants/ha) on the basis of yield, morphological features,

earliness, tolerance to sucking pests and boll weight. In a new method for management of weeds in irrigated cotton, the weed-seed bank was exhausted before sowing under stale-seed bed technique in which ridges and furrows could be prepared and irrigated two weeks before cotton sowing.

The yellow mosaic in wild species/sub-species of *Vigna* was confirmed to be caused by mungbean yellow mosaic India virus (MYMIV). This is the first report of nucleic acid-based identification of the MYMIV in *V. hainiana*, *V. trilobata* and *V. radiata* var. *radiata*.

In litchi, application of ethrel at 150 ppm, 100 ppm, naphthalene acetic acid at 40 ppm and maleic hydrazide at 15 ppm showed early shoot maturation and flower initiation during the month of October. Integrated nutrient management (combined application of 75% of RDF + 7.5 tonnes of FYM + 3.75 tonnes of poultry manure/ha) resulted in significantly higher yields of onion. A PCR-based protocol for detection of latent infection of *Phytophthora infestans* in seed-potato tubers was validated, which could detect infection up to a distance of 20 mm from the lesion. An aeroponic system for mass multiplication of potato mini-tubers was developed using locally available materials.

As a management measure in banana cultivar Poovan infected with streak virus and bract mosaic virus, the application of 20 kg. FYM + 0.9 kg. neem cake + 2.0 kg vermicompost + 0.9 kg. groundnut cake yielded the highest bunch weight of 19 kg. with 12 hands and 192 fingers/bunch. Three new bactericides, Piperaciline (500 ppm), Dichloropene (500 ppm) and Triclosan (0.5%) were found effective for the management of bacterial blight in pomegranate field. Black pepper variety Thevam recorded significantly higher dry berry yield (1.71 kg/vine) when it was grown as a mixed crop in the coconut garden.

Livestock management: The Veterinary Type Culture Collection at Hisar maintains 358 accessions of veterinary microbes including 255 bacterial and 103 viral cultures along with 169 recombinant clones. The National FMD Virus Repository at Mukteswar holds 1,712 isolates (O-1 102, A-276, C-15 and Asia 1-319). A logistic regression analysis for 15 economically important livestock diseases was carried out using the National Animal Disease Referral Expert System model. Forecast maps and spreadsheet modules for economic impact analyses of different diseases were prepared to estimate the 'direct costs'.

An indigenously developed *r3AB 3 DIVA Kit*, designed as per the WHO guidelines, was found suitable for differentiation of FMD virus infected from vaccinated animals. In buffalo, parthenogenetic embryonic stem cells were generated and propagated up to seventh passage.

In vitro fermentation study of local camel feeds and fodder indicated maximum gas production in bajra grains and it was low in complete feed blocks containing local feeds in different proportions. The effect of the area-specific mineral mixture supplementation was beneficial over grazing alone on the reproductive performance of female camels.

In Vanaraja breeder chicks, calcium and non-phytin phosphorus contents in the diet could be reduced by supplementing vitamin D3 during 0-6 weeks of age. Krishibro chicks responded better to high levels of digestible amino acids at the market age. During peak summer in north India, performance of colour broiler chickens (assessed through HL ratio, immune-competence and oxidative profile) improved with the addition of *sarpagandha* or *ashwagandha* root powder or *gelo* (*Tenospora cordifolia*) stem powder or *aonla* fruit powder. In Odisha, CARI model of backyard poultry farming proved beneficial in providing household nutritional security and supplementary income.

The *heat shock protein-70* gene expression was highest in the duodenum under stressors like heat and feed withdrawal in broiler and layer chickens. Feed withdrawal was most effective in inducing high expression of the gene in various gastrointestinal segments, but the trend was reversed by administration of a protein synthesis inhibitor, cycloheximide in broilers. Analysis of nucleotide sequences of two swine flu (H1N1) isolates indicated their close relationship with pandemic H1N1 2009 human isolates from India, Canada, Argentina, Taiwan and China.

Nutrient profiling of clam, crab and prawn indicated that crab has a superior nutritive fat profile. Fish species distribution maps of rivers Ganga, Yamuna, Chambal, Betwa, East Banas, Son, Ken, Rupnarayan, Ajay, Subarnarekha, Kangsabati, Tapti, Narmada, Godawari, Krishna, Kaveri, Tava, Tungabhadra, Hemawati, Mahanadi and Pennar were delineated. The marine fish landing statistics of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi was recognized as official statistics of the Government of India. Kali sarson and lemon grass effectively inhibited growth of *Saprolegnia*, which affects coldwater fishes, mahseer and trout. Farm-pond emerged as the most profitable land-shaping model with highest

benefit:cost ratio of 2.33, followed by paddy-cum-fish, deep furrow and high ridge, shallow furrow and ridge and paddy-cum-brackishwater fish. An immunoperoxidase test was standardized to detect *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* nodavirus (MrNV) in virus-infected larval stages of prawn. Pen rearing of fish seed provided an efficient *in-situ* model for stocking at Dimbhe reservoir in Maharashtra in draw-down lands of farmers.

Mechanization and energy management: Tractor-drawn farmyard manure spreader was modified as bullock-drawn to meet the requirement of small and marginal farmers that reduced cost of manure spreading by 26%. A power-operated jute-ribboning machine was developed that yielded 100-125 kg. of jute-ribbons/hr. A twin-row engine-operated weeder for rice intensification performed well under all soil conditions and its commercial model is now available under the brand name 'Garudd'. Use of hydraulic power block in purse seine operations was standardized.

Post-harvest management and value-addition: Power-operated gel extractor was developed for Aloe vera and the machine-peeled gel contained only 1.0% aloin within the safe limits, as compared to 1.99% by hand-peeling.

CIRCOT Minicard, a novel sliver making machine having a production capacity of 1-2 kg/hr was developed for production of cotton yarn showing optimum strength for the given count. High quality cellulose nano-fibrils were produced from short staple cotton fibres through a refining process after pre-treatment with zinc chloride and cellulose enzyme. A jute-glass hybrid fabric was developed to mould products such as fittings for automobiles. Development of a fibre segregator has opened up a new avenue for utilization of finer coconut fibres for value-added products.

A technology was developed for production of cholesterol-free soy butter similar to peanut butter in taste and texture, but significantly low in total and saturated fat. Packaging of soy paneer in retortable pouches and autoclaving extended the shelf life by 18 days at room temperature and 45 days under refrigeration.

Digital radiography, CT and MRI imaging techniques were developed to detect presence of seed weevils in mango. Semi-ripe (40-50%) Totapuri mango fruits with an acidity of 0.8-1.0% were found ideal for preservation by hurdle process. In papaya and pineapple, osmotic dehydration to the moisture levels of 13-15% prevented browning and enhanced the shelf life. Dehydration of

blanched chillies at 50°C retained maximum green colour and ascorbic acid content as compared to 60-70°C. Rehydration of dried green chilli flakes at 100°C for 45 seconds resulted in good retention of texture, vitamin C (26.47 mg/100 g), capsaicin (0.36%) and green colour.

Packaging of fish cut-up parts, fingers, chunks and nuggets of freshwater fishes rohu and catla in round polypropylene rigid containers with lid of 500 micron thickness, maintained hygiene and keeping quality for seven days and three months under chilled and frozen conditions respectively. Shelf life of tapioca and fish curry could be extended to three months at the ambient storage when packed and processed as twin packs in high impact polypropylene (HIPP) thermoformed containers. The products remained in good quality for nine months when freshwater catfish, *Wallago attu* was smoked and canned in oil in tin-free steel cans.

Human Resource Development: To provide experience-based and skill-oriented hands-on training to students, 19 Experimental Learning Units were added in 51 universities to the existing 264 units. Operational guidelines for the National Professorial Chairs and National Fellowships were revised for more functional autonomy and efficient execution, and 16 new ICAR National Fellows were appointed. Three universities, Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati; Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agriculture and Technology, Jammu; and Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari were accredited. Niche Areas of Excellence were supported to achieve global competence in agricultural research, teaching and consultancy in the specific fields.

In order to reduce inbreeding, 1,763 students in the Under-graduate level and 2,076 students in the Post-graduate level were admitted through centralized admission by the ICAR. Besides, the ICAR International Fellowships, the India-Africa Fellowship and India-Afghanistan Fellowship programmes were continued for higher studies in the Indian Agricultural Universities.

Agricultural economics, marketing and statistics: Studies indicated that self sufficiency status in wheat has improved by 15% and rice by 7%. A field survey covering 225 farmers in Punjab, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh showed that greater sensitization, awareness generation and capacity upgradation of milk farmers resulted in improved compliance with food safety measures at the farm level.

A centralized Statistical and Computational Genomics Lab (SCGL) Facility was created, 'e-Learn

Agriculture' was designed, developed and implemented to fulfil the increasing demands of online interactive post-graduate courses in agriculture sciences. AgriDaksh, a Knowledge Management tool for building online expert system for crops was developed comprising knowledge model creation, knowledge acquisition, problem identification, knowledge retrieval, ask questions-to-experts and administration. The National Agricultural Bioinformatics Grid in the ICAR will be a national facility to provide computational framework to support biotechnological research in the country.

Information, communication and publicity services:

Realizing the need for knowledge sharing and management for sustainable agricultural growth, the ICAR renamed its Information and Publications arm as the Directorate of Knowledge Management in Agriculture (DKMA), with Agricultural Knowledge Management Centres (erstwhile ARIS Cells) across the ICAR system.

The website of ICAR with value-added features was visited by 2.23 million stakeholders from 200 countries; number of registered users of online versions of the ICAR research journals was over 13,000 from 180 countries; and e-publications posted on the website recorded 32,000 visitors. The Knowledge Information Repository in Agriculture for North-East (KIRAN) and Rice Knowledge Management Portal were launched. The new initiative to utilize mass media resources for enhancing visibility and brand image of the ICAR resulted in 2,500 news clippings and 500 video clippings in national and regional media in 18 Indian languages. The ICAR technologies were showcased in 21 national conferences and fairs across the country and in a first of its kind, participated in the overseas trade fair at Muscat, Oman. Open access to all researches was further enhanced towards globalization of activities.

Technology assessment, refinement and transfer:

In crops and animals, under different thematic areas in 283 locations, 208 technological interventions were refined. Nearly 95,000 frontline demonstrations on cereals, millets, oilseeds, pulses, cotton and other important crops; 6,984 on improved tools and farm implements; 8,007 on livestock species; 795 on related enterprises; and 4,009 on gender-specific technologies were conducted during the year. Approximately 56,000 training programmes were organized for 15.96 lakh farmers, farm women, rural youth and in-service extension personnel. Technology demonstrations for harnessing productivity of pulses were undertaken in 137 districts of 11 states and over 6,000 demonstrations

were laid out on pigeonpea, chickpea, urdbean, mungbean and lentil covering 2,236 ha area.

About 1.10 lakh short text messages (SMSs) were delivered to 13.40 lakh farmers for timely actions through Kisan Mobile Advisory functional at 310 KVKs. At present, 42 Directorates of Extension Education are vested with the responsibility of technological backstopping of the KVKs across the country. Technological information was provided to about 10.74 lakh farmers through print and electronic media and 2.68 lakh farmers were given quality technological products, viz. 30,713 q seed, 5.61 lakh saplings, 5.24 lakh livestock species and fingerlings, 1,805 poultry birds and 5,627 q bio-products through the Agricultural Technology Information Centres (ATICs).

Research for tribal and hill regions: Eight hybrids/varieties, Maize Hybrid 39, Vivek Maize Hybrid 43, VL Matar 47, VL Masoor 514, VL Masoor 133, Vivek Matar 11, VL Tamatar 4 and VL Shimla Mirch 2, developed at Almora were released. Two cold tolerant phosphate solubilizing bacteria *Pseudomonas poae* RT5RP2 and RT6RP were isolated from rhizosphere of wild grass at Uttarakhand.

At Umiam, Meghalaya, two upland varieties, Bhalum 3 and Bhalum 4 and two lowland varieties Megha SA 1 and Megha SA 2 of rice were developed. A high yielding advance breeding line of turmeric (RCMT 7), highly rich in curcumin, was developed for cultivation in Manipur.

CARI-Pretty Green Bay was identified as a potential terrestrial orchid for export owing to its good keeping quality and long attractive spikes with many green florets.

IP portfolio management: Forty-three patent applications were filed and one international and three national patents were granted during the year. Over 200 extant varieties were registered and granted protection and 436 applications were brought out in the *Plant Variety Journal*. Six Copyrights were registered by the ICAR institutes to protect developed softwares. 'Weather Cock' software package, capable of agro-meteorological analysis to understand possible impacts of climate change on crop performance, was developed and registered. Trademark 'IISR' was granted to the Indian Institute for Spices Research, Kozhikode. The ICAR now has a corporate platform, 'AgrOnnovateIndia' for technology commercialization and consultancy at home and abroad.

National Agricultural Innovation Project: In order to foster an ecosystem for technology innovation and successful commercialization of technologies, the project is supporting a number of policy and institutional changes

and financing investments in 185 sub-projects under the four components. Three sub-projects under the Component-3 are being funded by additional financing grant from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund of the World Bank.

Under the component of 'ICAR as the catalyzing agent for management of change in the Indian NARS', metadata and abstracts of 7,332 and full texts of 5,759 Ph.D. theses, 2,740 international journals and group catalog "AgriCat" of 12 major libraries are available for online access by researchers and students. Twenty websites of the ICAR institutes were redesigned and recorded increased number of visitors. A total of 150 e-courses were developed for six degree programmes. By subscribing to the general purpose advanced statistical software package, the NAIP has enabled NARS scientists to analyze voluminous research data on their desktops and publish research in high impact international journals. Ten Business Planning and Development Units have commercialized about 30 technologies.

Technology for extraction of Omega-3 fatty acid from linseed and its cake was developed and commercialized through 'Linseed Bio-village' concept. A biochip capable of detecting mastitis causing pathogens and E.coli was developed. An artificial neural network model to forewarn first appearance and crop age at peak appearance of yellow stem-borer in rice was standardized.

National Fund for Basic, Strategic and Frontier Application Research in Agriculture: Two new projects of national importance, viz. 'Phenomics of moisture deficit and low temperature stress tolerance in rice' and 'Development of pod borer resistant transgenic pigeonpea and chickpea' were initiated. Salient achievements under the project include identification, cloning and validations of the genes which trigger the defence system of mustard plants to aphids; a positive marker vaccine for FMD virus by incorporating GFP epitope and testing in 12 crossbred female calves; and novel FMD virus Asia 1 (Indian Vaccine strain) replicon based viral vector for R&D in vaccine.

ICAR- Major Achievements 2012-13

Indian agriculture saw growth in all its dimensions during the year 2011-12 with a record production of foodgrains, fruits, vegetables, milk, meat, eggs and fish. The agriculture and allied sectors achieved a compound growth rate of 3.3% during the XI Five Year Plan which is higher than the 2.4 per cent registered in the X Five Year Plan. The year 2012 saw intense activity for the Indian

National Agricultural Research and Education System (NARES), in terms of completion and consolidation of programmes of the XI Five Year Plan, introspection of the path we travelled and interactions for the way ahead. The year that went by posed challenges, with an erratic monsoon, drought-like situation in some parts of the country as also cyclones impacting agriculture. The technological backstopping by the ICAR institutes helped the farmers in their efforts to overcome the impact of these natural calamities. Some of the salient research achievements and new initiatives of DARE/ICAR during the year are as follows.

The ICAR has commenced establishment of Indian Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology, Ranchi and National Biotic Stress Management Institute, Raipur. The proposal for establishment of a Central Agricultural University for Bundelkhand Region was initiated. Five new Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), one each in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Maharashtra, were established.

Soil and water productivity

To account for and bring out the variability of land, soil and hydrology agro-ecological subunits in Kerala were delineated within an agro-ecological unit. The maps and reports highlight the potentials and problems of agro-eco unit of each district, that can be used as a base for planning agriculture and allied sectors in the state.

An innovative model of groundwater sharing aimed at enhancing water productivity in the Ranga Reddy district of Andhra Pradesh was evolved. This intervention not only avoided competitive digging of bore wells by the local farmers but also helped improving cropping intensity (150%) and water productivity (1.25-5.4 kg/ha-mm) besides ensuring judicious use of groundwater (achieving higher water productivity per unit groundwater by crop diversification). The NABARD and Department of Rural Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh are mainstreaming this application in the state.

Farming system

An integrated farming system (IFS) model for the resource poor farmers of western Uttar Pradesh was designed, which yielded a net return of 1 lakh from 0.70 ha of land (after fulfilling household food and nutritional security requirements). The system components included field crop, horticulture, apiary, dairying and vermicomposting units besides boundary planting of multipurpose trees. Recycling of crop residues and farm

wastes accounted for a saving of 4,500 by offsetting the cost of chemical fertilizer application.

A new variety of rice, CSR 43, released for sodic soils of Uttar Pradesh, could withstand sodicity up to pH ~ 9.9 and showed yield potential of 3.5 to 4.0 tonnes/ha in sodic soils, and also saved irrigation water. The direct-seeded rice yielded at par with transplanted rice, saved 20-25% water, 40-50% diesel, 25-30% electricity and 25-30% labour. Rice transplanted with wheat-residue incorporation or transplanted after green-manuring was most remunerative, where irrigation water was not a constraint. An integration of fungal pathogens *Curvularia lunata* and *Alternaria alternata* with insect bioagent *Neochetina bruchi* effectively managed water hyacinth in and around Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.

Climate change

Under the National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA), technology demonstration was taken up in 100 vulnerable districts of the country. Increasing rainwater-harvesting capability along with crop production-supporting activities brought in new energy into NICRA villages. Land shaping and harvesting rainwater helped successfully reclaim lands affected by sea-water inundation due to Aila cyclone in South 24 Parganas, West Bengal.

Genetic resources

Forty explorations of crop plants were undertaken in 20 states and 2,676 accessions including 371 of wild species were collected. In the National Genebank, 6,550 germplasm accessions of orthodox seed species found place for long-term storage and 26 accessions of non-orthodox species were cryo-stored and 28 were added to in vitro culture.

In fruit crops, 55 mango accessions were morphologically characterized as per the International Descriptors. Grape germplasm was strengthened by adding seven new accessions, taking the total number to 464. In pomegranate, 15 accessions were collected from Maharashtra and Odisha.

Black pepper accessions (236) were collected from Idukki, Sabari Hills and Goodrickal ranges in Kerala including two endangered species, *Piper barberi* and *P. hapnium*. Ninety-five core collections of cardamom germplasm were profiled using 25 ISSR and three microsatellite markers.

Complex genome of potato (*Solanum phureja*) was deciphered by a consortium of 26 international institutes including Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla.

Breed Registration Committee of the ICAR approved nine new populations, viz. Pulikulam cattle, Kosali cattle, Malnad Gidda, Kalahandi buffalo, Konkan Kanyal goat, Berari goat, Ghoongroo pig, Niang Megha pig, Spiti donkey, of indigenous farm animals as breeds. Presently, there are 144 registered indigenous livestock breeds, comprising 37 breeds of cattle, 13 of buffalo, 23 of goat, 39 of sheep, six of horses and ponies, and eight of camel, two of pig, one of donkey, and 15 of chicken.

Mahseer (*Tor tor*) inhabits mountaneous streams to fast-flowing rivers and was first time reported in the plains from Penganga river. A fish, *Pinniwallago bhagirathiensis* sp. nov. and a prawn *Macrobrachium hooghliense* sp. nov., were described and reported as new to science. *Hippocampus kuda*, an endangered fish species, was collected from Kakdwip area, being the first record of sea horse species from the riverine section of Hooghly estuary.

Crop improvement

Over 90 new varieties/hybrids of crops were released for different agro-climatic regions of the country. A six-row malt-barley variety DWRUB 64 was recommended for cultivation in the north-western plains zone (Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Rajasthan) in irrigated late-sown areas. Three new varieties of sugarcane, viz. Co 0403 for peninsular zone, and Co 0237 and Co 05011 for north-west zone of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh, were released.

Application of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungus, *Glomus mosseae* enhanced groundnut yield by 13%. Of the newly isolated groundnut rhizobia RH11, RH17 and RH20, inoculation with RH11 was found best in enhancing pod yield of TG 37A. Treatment of Him Alsi 2 linseed with *Bacillus subtilis* during retting resulted in fibre softness, fineness, higher yield and less retting time as compared to conventional retting process.

Multigene cassettes were developed for imparting tolerance against Botrytis, a major disease in castor. Soybean seed treatment with *Trichoderma viride* @ 6 g/kg. seed was found most effective in increasing the seed germination (15.71%), reducing the seed rot causing pathogens (72.73%) and seedling blight (87.50%). Storage of wheat and paddy seeds in 40% CO₂ environment

provided complete protection against *Rhizopertha dominica* up to nine months and against *Sitotroga cerealella* up to six months, respectively.

During the year, 9,838 tonnes of breeder seed, 13,228 tonnes of foundation seed, 20,541 tonnes of certified seed, 14,860 tonnes of truthfully labelled seed and 4,437 tonnes of planting materials were produced to meet the requirement of different States.

Two varieties of chilli, namely Kashi Sinduri for Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala and Kashi Gaurav for West Bengal and Assam, one hybrid of tomato Kashi Abhimaan for Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, were notified by the Central Varietal Release Committee. Three onion varieties, viz. Bhima Shubra for Maharashtra; Bhima Shweta for Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; and Bhima Shakti for Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; one garlic variety Bhima Purple for Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, Punjab, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh were released. In pear, two high-yielding sweet and juicy Kashmiri Nakh selections, namely CITH-Nakh 1 and CITH-Nakh 2, were collected and maintained in field gene bank. In palms and nuts, three coconut varieties IND 045S, IND 048S and IND 058S, two arecanut varieties VTL 62-Shriwardhan selection and VTL7 Nalbari, and two selections of cocoa VTLC 1 and VTLC 57, were identified for commercial cultivation.

Livestock improvement

Ovum pick-up technique followed by in-vitro fertilization resulted in the birth of first cattle calf (named Holi) through this technique. This technology will be useful for harnessing valuable germplasm from infertile and aged dairy cattle. "Mohan" became the first mithun calf to be born through embryo transfer technology from a cryopreserved embryo. The technology of freezing goat semen for artificial insemination was standardized. Quality embryos were flushed from a superior Sirohi goat and transferred to non-descript goats, resulting in the birth of four kids. These findings demonstrated the potential of multiple ovulation embryo transfer technology (MOET) for fast multiplication of superior germplasm. A Barbari doe produced a record number of 13 kids in three kiddings (including two quintuplets) under field conditions. Introduction of superior genetic resources facilitated

conservation of indigenous goats with considerable enhancement in the income of goat keepers, ensuring better nutritional and livelihood security.

India joined the elite group of countries engaged in satellite tracking of yellow fin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), a migratory marine fish. These tags provide fisheries-independent measure of the straight-line distance traveled from the point of tagging. A new working module was developed to enhance the fish production in Dimbhe reservoir, Pune, Maharashtra through community co-management.

Crop management

In Odisha rice-potato-sesame cropping system showed the highest production efficiency and low-lying land utilization efficiency, while rice-maize-cowpea system was found the most economical one. Nitrogen applied just before irrigation resulted in higher wheat yield than its application after irrigation, and application of nitrogen in three splits was better than two splits. To maximize productivity in malt barley, row spacing of 18 cm with seed rate of 100 kg/ha was recommended in normal as well as late-sown conditions of the north-western plains zone.

In groundnut, irrigation at 6-day interval through drip and 15-day interval with check-basin method saved 15.4 and 26.0% water over 4-day interval through drip and 15-day interval under check-basin respectively. Maize-wheat-mungbean and pigeonpea-wheat systems showed a significant increase of 11 and 10% in organic carbon, respectively, and of 10 and 15% in soil microbial biomass carbon compared to maize-wheat system. Under moisture stress, *Mesorhizobium ciceri* strains, 13 and 30 enhanced yield of chickpea cultivar RSG 888 up to 27% and 20% respectively. A talc-based dry formulation of microbial consortium was developed for easy handling and use in farmers' fields and it could rot jute within 13-15 days with fibre strength of 27.8 to 29.9 g/tex.

Sugarcane bud-chip was developed and standardized for quick multiplication of quality seed-cane as well reducing quantity of seed-cane required per unit area. It ensures seed multiplication rate of 1:60 in comparison to 1:10 under the conventional method.

Nucleopolyhedrosis virus (NPV) was isolated for the first time from spotted pod-borer, *Maruca vitrata* in India under natural epizootic conditions in early pigeonpea. Eighteen chickpea lines screened against six races of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *ciceri* under artificially inoculated sick-tank conditions were found to possess multi-race

resistance. Seven variants of *Fusarium udum* were identified and their distribution maps were prepared. The collections from Uttar Pradesh has all the seven variants, followed by Maharashtra, Karnataka (6 each), Madhya Pradesh, Bihar (5 each), Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan (4 each), Haryana (3), Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand (2 each) and West Bengal (1). *Beauveria bassiana*, introduced as an endophyte in tossa jute (*Corchorus olitorius*), reduced the stem weevil infestation in white jute (*C. capsularis*).

An area-wise pest management in pigeonpea and chickpea was implemented through IPM awareness campaigns in conventional and electronic media and through the establishment of the National Pest Reporting and Alert System, covering more than 35,000 ha in five major pulse-growing states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Intercropping of vegetables in eight year-old mango orchard proved beneficial, as it yielded 19.38 tonnes/ha brinjal and 2.88 tonnes/ha of mango; besides yields of bottle gourd (13.54 tonnes/ha), cauliflower (9.23 tonnes/ha) and cabbage (8.50 tonnes/ha), especially during pre-production phase and off-year in mango. This provided additional income to the mango farmers who were doing monocropping of mango previously.

Significantly higher yields of cowpea (11.45 tonnes/ha) and tomato (34.98 tonnes/ha) were achieved with zero tillage on permanent ridges and residue retention, compared to conventional tillage with flat planting and residue removal. Seed-pelleting techniques for onion, tomato and carrot were standardized. Pelleted onion, carrot and tomato seeds could be stored for three months under ambient conditions without reduction in seed germination and vigour. A dual purpose carrier-based microbial product, containing N-fixing, P- and Zn-solubilizing; and plant growth-promoting microbes, was developed and commercialized, where farmers need not apply two different products separately.

An organic farming package was developed for production of black pepper, ginger and turmeric by applying farmyard manure, vermicompost, ash, rockphosphate, *Azospirillum* sp. and phosphobacteria, and *Trichoderma* sp. and *Pseudomonas* sp. as biocontrol agents for disease control.

Decision support systems, namely Plausible Potato Growing Seasons Estimator (PPGSE) and Yield Estimator, developed for spatial and temporal diversification of potato cultivation provide information on the growing seasons

and their durations, climatic features of seasons and estimated yield potential for important locations in India.

Surveys on species composition of mites attacking Nagpur mandarin and bioagents revealed the presence of three species of phytophagous mites, namely *Eutetranychus orientalis*, *Brevipalpus pheonicis* and *Polyphagotarsonemus latus*. The strains endo *Metarrhizium anisopliae*-66 caused 76% banana stem weevil mortality and strain endo *Beauveria bassiana*-32 resulted in 54% corm weevil mortality. Two formulations of fungal pathogens, viz. *Metarrhizium anisopliae* and *Beauveria bassiana*, showed efficacy at par with chemicals like Thiamethoxan and Acephate in effective management of grape thrips. PCR-based diagnosis was developed for quick detection and identification of phytoplasma infecting cucurbitaceous crops, viz. ash gourd, bitter gourd, bottle gourd and cucumber. Invasive mealy bug, *Phenacoccus solenopsis* is emerging as one of the major sucking pests in vegetable crops. The major biological control agents identified for this invasive pest were nymphal endoparasitoids *Aenasius bombawalei* and *Promuscidea unfasciati* and their cumulative parasitization was 22.35%.

Livestock management

The refined livestock feed resources database for cattle and buffaloes was launched. This provides information on large and small ruminant and poultry population and requirement vs availability of dry roughage balance, concentrates, dry roughages and greens in different states. A matrix of 712 feed resources, containing information on composition, mineral topography, rumen degradable and undegradable protein contents and amino acid profile, was developed.

The equation developed for estimating methane production, based on the nutrient composition of feed ingredients, revealed higher per cent methane of the fermented gas in concentrates than straw. Medicinal and aromatic plants such as *Clerodendrum inerme*, *Gymnema sylvestre* and *Sapindus laurifolia* showed the potential to suppress methanogenesis, which would help in development of new additives in ruminant feed formulations.

Artificial lighting in the poultry houses, using longer wavelength light (red spectrum-675 nm), improved the egg production in layers by about 8%. Naked neck broiler CARIBRO-Mritunjai showed better tolerance to heat stress.

India was declared rinderpest-free country. It is a major milestone towards ensuring enhanced livestock

productivity, food security and livelihood of livestock owners. Diagnostics were developed for infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) virus, peste des petits ruminants (PPR) virus, bluetongue, coccidiosis etc.

Unique horn cancer-specific ligand sequences were identified for developing horn cancer-specific peptide nano-delivery vehicle. An analysis of cumulative disease data indicated—gradual decline in the occurrence of anthrax; 4.58% prevalence of PPRV antibody in cattle and buffaloes in different parts of Southern peninsular India; and highest mortality by trypanosomiasis. The complete genome of the Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV) strain JEV/eq/India/H225/2009(H225) was sequenced to decipher the genetic characteristics. The analysis indicated H225 to be a highly virulent strain and the study confirmed that it is associated with clinical cases in equines in India.

The m-KRISHI®-Fisheries mobile service was developed to disseminate potential fishing zone (PFZ) and wind advisories to fishers in local language. Satellite data on thermal and wind speed as well as algal movement were utilized to provide exact location of PFZ areas to reduce excessive fuel consumption in search of fish.

Mechanization and energy management

A two-row tractor-mounted inter-row site-specific herbicide applicator was developed in which laser sensor registers the presence of green weeds. This signal operates a solenoid actuated flow control valve which permits herbicide spray at the points where needed. A power weeder suited for cassava, developed by improvising a commercial light weight mini roto-tiller, is light in weight (13 kg.) and has a field capacity of 0.2 ha/day and weeding efficiency of about 90%.

A hydraulically operated three-wheel self-propelled platform system was developed for harvesting mango, oranges, oil palm, etc. capable of keeping the operator at various heights ranging from 1.8 to 6 m. A tractor-mounted pick positioner having a movable platform fitted on a tractor, with double acting hydraulic cylinder, was developed in which a person can be hoisted to a height of 9.6 m for harvesting fruits and pruning trees. One person could harvest about 120 kg aonla fruits/hour.

Commercially available Chemperi model climber was modified to provide additional safety by locking the machine to the tree trunk. The attachment provides full safety to the climber during operation and also reduces the fear of

height and risk of falling. Patent application has been filed for this device. A pilot scale non-electric pyrolysis unit of 2 kg. capacity was developed for conversion of biomass into charcoal.

Post-harvest management and value-addition

A cost-effective and import substitute autoclavable system was evolved for microencapsulation of sensitive functional ingredients, i.e. bacteriocins, enzymes, nutraceuticals, probiotics and prebiotics, for food and feed applications. It can produce microcapsules of particle size of 100-1,000 μm .

Insulated and ventilated freight container suitable for transport of fruits and vegetables over long distance, was designed. The National Horticulture Board tested the design of container for transport of various fruits and vegetables through railways, and the train with these containers is named 'National Horticulture Train'. A fruit and vegetable grader of 2 tonnes/h capacity was developed for grading apple, guava, mango, sapota, citrus, tomato, onion, potato etc. with grading efficiency of more than 92%. A coconut-fibre segregator was fabricated, with outturn of 50-60 kg/h, for grading coconut fibres into various grades. These graded fibres can be used selectively according to the product need or blended with other fibres for making value-added products. A polyhouse technique was developed for walnut, in which walnut plants were ready for transplanting in field after a year instead of four years.

A new eco-friendly hydrophobic finish for cotton fabrics was developed using zinc oxide nano particles, silicones and organic acid. The treatment was durable up to 20 hand washes with spray rating of 70, indicating good hydrophobic characteristic. The fabric also accorded protection from the harmful effects of ultra-violet rays (UPF rating 50) present in the light.

A sensitive test was developed for detection of detergents in milk, that can detect adulteration in less than five minutes. The low-calorie strawberry polyphenol fortified stirred dahi showed high antioxidant activity and total phenol content and was acceptable up to two weeks when stored at 7-8°C. Dahi proved a good source of lactic acid bacteria in processing of fermented meat. Oat and milk based probiotic fermented product showed potential in rat trials to fight type-II diabetes. Super-chilling and vacuum packaging technology was developed for enhancing quality and shelf-life of buffalo meat steaks.

An edible oyster (*Crassostrea madrasensis*) peptide-based nutraceutical, OPex was developed that has potent antioxidant capabilities to protect cells from lipid peroxidation and deleterious membrane structure changes. Exploration of new sources of secondary metabolites from seaweeds led to the designing and development of green algal extract (GAe), a nutraceutical, to combat inflammatory diseases such as joint pain and arthritic conditions.

Agricultural Human Resource Development

The National Information System on Agricultural Education Network in India (NISAGENET) became operational which provides country/state/university/college level reporting on agricultural education in India (<http://nisagenet.iasri.res.in>). Under ICAR International Fellowships, which were started to develop competent human resource and showcasing the strengths of Indian ICAR-AUs system, 75 fellowships were given to the African nationals and 115 to students of Afghanistan for pursuing Masters' and Ph.D. programmes in Indian agricultural universities. ICAR International Fellowships were provided to seven Indian candidates for Ph.D. programmes in overseas universities.

Agricultural economics, marketing and statistics

Grain outlook model and oilseed model were developed for generating advance information on medium- and long-term projections on economic variables, viz. likely demand, production, trade and prices of important agricultural commodities. These models are capable of undertaking sensitivity analysis and simulations under alternative policy and technological scenarios. In future, it is targeted to integrate both grains and oilseeds models dynamically, so that each model takes inputs from the other model and gets converged simultaneously.

Pigeonpea microsatellite database (pipemicrodb) based on chromosome- as well as location-wise search of primers, is available at <http://cabindb.iasri.res.in/pigeonpea>. This is the first database of pigeonpea marker in the world with 123387 STRs extracted in silico from pigeonpea genome. It will help in selection of desirable traits, such as high yield, resistance to a particular disease and other traits that will benefit the crop in a long run. These markers will be of immense use in marker assisted selection which would help to overcome approximately 50% loss in pigeonpea productivity due to biotic and abiotic stress in India as well as many parts of the world.

For precise comparison of treatment effects in presence of neighbour effects, neighbour balanced designs

were developed. The efficiencies of these designs are quite high indicating that these are fairly robust against missing observations and ensure that no treatment is unduly disadvantaged by its neighbour(s).

Technology assessment, refinement and transfer

Five new Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), one each in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Odisha, Maharashtra and Karnataka, were established, raising the total to 631 KVKs across the country. In crops and livestock, 328 technological interventions were refined under different thematic areas in 395 locations. Besides, five women-specific income-generating technologies were also refined in eight locations. As many as 73,175 frontline demonstrations were undertaken on cereals, millets, oilseeds, pulses, and other important crops; 4,710 on improved tools and farm implements; 14,390 on livestock; and 5,991 on other enterprises including gender-specific technologies Under the National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA), 26,218 demonstrations were also carried out.

Over 65,000 training programmes were organized for capacity building in which nearly 18 lakh farmers, farm-women, rural youth and extension personnel participated. Over five lakh extension programmes/activities were organized to create awareness about improved technologies and to provide timely advisories to farmers. About 1.47 lakh short text messages were transmitted to 11.14 lakh farmers for timely actions through Kisan Mobile Advisory. Besides, Voice Mail Services to farmers was also attempted by a few KVKs. Technological information was provided to 3.13 lakh farmers through print and electronic media and 2.60 lakh farmers were given technological products, viz. 88,077 q seed, 13.30 lakh seedlings/saplings, 3.41 lakh livestock, 3.79 lakh poultry birds and 1,172 q bio-products through the Agricultural Technology Information Centres.

Research for tribal and hill regions

New varieties, viz. Vivek Maize Hybrid 39, VL Lahsun 2, VL Mandua 347, VL Tamatar Hybrid I, VL Shimla Mirch Hybrid 1, VL Cherry Tamatar 1, VL Shimla Mirch 3 and VL Tamatar 5, were notified/released for various agro-climatic regions of the country. In place of traditional plough, VL Syahi Hal was developed for hilly areas, which is light in weight (<14 kg.) and can be used for ploughing as well as leveling the fields. Colocasia-coriander-tomato and colocasia-onion-frenchbean cropping systems were found

suitable in the North-Western Himalayas for higher energy-use efficiency and per unit energy productivity respectively.

Geo-referenced soil fertility mapping of macro- and micro-nutrients undertaken in 13 priority districts of Asom can be utilized for optimization of nutrient supply for better crop production and for regularizing supply of nutrients during crop season. A short-duration RCM 13 rice line, having low amylose content (11.70%), was found suitable as contingent variety for pre-kharif/early kharif/main kharif condition and different cropping systems in the Manipur region. Akhanphou, a popular local rice cultivar of Manipur, possessing high resistance to leaf blast under uniform blast nursery, was found to possess four major blast-resistant genes (Pita/Pita2, Pi40, Pi54 and Pi2). It also showed tolerance to low phosphorus conditions. Two candidate genes IPS1 and CAX2 were identified for improving aluminium toxicity tolerance in rice.

Indigenous leafy vegetables, *Mukia maderaspatana* and *Limnophila chinensis*, were identified and 64 species of medicinal and 19 of specialty flowers were collected from Island system and maintained in the gene garden at CARI, Port Blair. Deepika, an improved dual-purpose Nicobari fowl showed higher adult body weight and annual egg production with better survivability. Herbal products, namely Gromune (Tonic) and Morical feed supplement, were prepared from the fruits of *Morinda citrifolia*. Feeding of Gromune @ 15 ml/bird improved immunity and Morical @ 4% in feed supplement enhanced 24% egg production in Japanese quail.

The coral reefs in Andaman were monitored to study the coral recovery and reef fish diversity after the 2010 mass bleaching phenomena. All the sites showed significant increase (11%) in live coral cover. Abundance of *Chaetodontids* and *Pomacentrids* decreased with decrease in coral cover while that of *Acanthurids* and *Scarids* (predominantly algal grazers) increased.

IP portfolio management

Over 200 partnerships were developed by 39 research institutes with 120 public and private organizations, resulting in an earning of over Rs. 640 lakh. Concerted efforts made by 30 research institutes led to filing of 96 patent applications during the year, raising the cumulative number to 716. Eight national patent applications were granted, besides two international applications—An Artificially Synthesized Peptide (in collaboration with DBT) and A Process for the Production of Organic Formulation of Bio-Pesticides *Pseudomonas*

florescens—granted by United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). Three copyrights were obtained for Monograph Hadamard Matrices, Monograph Q-designs and Expert System for Maize Crop (Maize AGRIdaksh). The cumulative total of varieties granted registration rose to 326. The technologies generated at the ICAR institutes are being transferred/commercialized through Memoranda of Understanding (MoU), licensing agreements, and consultancies/contract research/contract service to various stakeholders, and thus, about 165 such partnerships were developed by 20 research institutes with around 118 public and private organizations.

Partnership and linkages

The Work Plans between ICAR and International Water Management Institute and International Rice Research Institute were signed during the year. Collaborative projects, viz. Global yield gap and water productivity between Independent Science and Partnership Council of the CGIAR, University of Nebraska, Lincoln and ICAR; New knowledge and innovation food design leading to sustainable development of the Agro-food sector and decreased poverty between Anand Agricultural University, Anand and SASNET Fermented Foods and Hildur Functional Foods Pvt. Ltd., to be funded by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Lund, Sweden; Genetic analyses of Asia seabass populations in Indian peninsular waters using polymorphic DNA markers' between National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources, Lucknow and Temasek Life Sciences Laboratory, Singapore; Precision farming for enhancing the livelihood security of farmers between Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore and Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Canada; A global census of rumen microbial diversity between AgResearch, New Zealand and National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal; 'Genetic Engineering of stay green trait for development of drought tolerant wheat' between Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and Institute of Experimental Botany, Academy of Science of the Czech Republic, Laboratory of Stress Physiology, Czech Republic were initiated.

Several major international events were organized during the year, Workshop on 'Climate Change, Adaptation and Mitigation in Agriculture in the ASEAN Region and India' at New Delhi during 23-24 August 2012; Meeting of Experts on Agro Products & Food Security of BRICS Countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa)/ 2nd Meeting of Agriculture Experts Working Group at New

Delhi during 27-28 August 2012; ICAR-APAARI expert Consultation on Trans-boundary Diseases 10-12 October 2012, and the 2nd ASEAN-India Ministerial Meeting on Agriculture and Forestry, ASEAN -India Agriculture Expo at New Delhi during 17-19 October 2012, and the ASEAN-India Farmers Exchange Programme (19-30 December 2012).

National Fund for Basic, Strategic and Frontier Application Research in Agriculture

Based on experience gained and learning from the execution of the Fund during the XI Plan, the Council has planned to enlarge the NFBSFARA substantially during the XII Plan. In the identified thrust areas for the XII Plan, a total of 29 projects were approved with a budget of Rs. 71.69 crore. Some of the salient achievements include: optimized transformation protocol for pigeonpea using *Agrobacterium* strain EHA105 harbouring binary vector pBI121; stem cell culture using pig bone marrow mesenchymal stem cell lines; and design and fabricating indigenous lab-scale atmospheric pressure cold-plasma reactor with and without cooling system for environment friendly treatment of cotton-fabrics for effective dyeing and other qualities.

National Agricultural Innovation Project

The NAIP is supporting 185 sub-projects under four components, viz. ICAR as the Catalyzing Agent for Management of Change in the Indian NARS; Research on Production to Consumption Systems (PCS); Research on Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security (SRLS) and Basic and Strategic Research in the Frontier Areas of Agricultural Sciences (BSR) and has promoted inter institutional and inter organization collaboration. The main achievements were: development of Central Data Centre (CDC) and National Agricultural Bioinformatics Grid (NABG) for hosting different types of ICT applications; 24x7 Rice Knowledge Management Portal; Gender Work Participation Disparity Index (GWPD); and Decision Support System for Agricultural Commodity Market Outlook based on online database repository called Commodity Market Outlook Statistics (CMOS).

A fuel-efficient propeller, capable of saving 19% fuel was developed. Its intervention in the sector having 1,100 vessels saved diesel worth around Rs. 63-78 crore per annum. Foxtail-millet based food was found beneficial to diabetic, obese and heart patients. Under GEF-funded sub-projects, community gene banks were created for distribution of seed of local landraces to farmers that would

help in conservation as well as enhancement of income to the beneficiary farmers. An innovative service 'm-Krishi-Fisheries', helped a village having 32 fishing boats to save 70,000 litres diesel/month and avoided generation of 150,000 kg of CO₂. Allele mining for blast resistance genes *Piz (t)*, *Pita* and *Pi54* was concluded in 268 heterogenous Indian rice landraces. A triple gene fusion construct was developed to build-up broad spectrum diagnostic tools for papaya ring spot virus (PRSV), cucumber mosaic virus (CMV) and groundnut bud necrosis virus (GBNV). Antimicrobial extracts/fractions/pure molecules were identified from selected weeds against micro-organisms causing septic arthritis and urinary tract infection. Fungal isolates capable of synthesizing the ZnO nanoparticles and extracellular synthesis of Fe nanoparticles, were found. Starch nano-composite film was validated for good sealing-ability of pouches, a major criterion in food packaging.

The ICAR continually surged ahead in developing farmer-friendly technologies and assuring quality higher education. The Council, in consultation with all stakeholders, prepared the first ever Policy Framework for Research and Development in Agriculture and Allied Areas. It spells out the key role of the public sector in governance, funding, and execution of agricultural research and education. Human resource development, partnership within and outside the NARS, including private sector and farmers, and commercialization of technology are important dimensions of the R&D policy. This policy has also been recognized in the Science, Technology and Innovation Policy, 2013 unveiled during the 100th session of the Indian Science Congress at Kolkata, by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. The R&D policy articulated by the ICAR would be appropriately integrated with the national R&D system and S&T policy. Further, the Knowledge Meet of Directors, Vice Chancellors of State Agricultural Universities and other stakeholders initiated the formulation of Vision 2050 by all institutions.

Encroachments at Monuments

2465. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally protected monuments in the country illegally encroached upon State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the local bodies concerned are not supporting the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to remove such encroachments;

(c) if so, the persons responsible for allowing encroachments upon these lands and the details of the action taken against the persons involved in such activity;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to keep such monuments free from encroachments;

(e) whether the ASI and the State Archaeology departments had done only cosmetic changes for removal of encroachments around the Golconda Fort and repair of arches and clearing of debris around Charminar, which were not to the satisfaction of the UNESCO team who visited there; and

(f) if so, the action proposed to be taken to remove encroachments at and around the said monuments and for repairing of arches?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) Detail of illegal encroachment are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Constant follow up and coordination is required

to enlist the support of local bodies to the Archeological Survey of India (ASI) to remove encroachments.

(c) As and when encroachments are noticed, field offices of ASI lodge FIR with local police under the provision of the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

(d) On report of encroachment at any monument Police complaints are filed. Show Cause Notice is issued to defaulter to remove the said encroachment. If no action is taken, demolition order is issued to Collector for removal of the said encroachment. Recourse to Court of law is availed of as a last resort.

(e) The ASI and the State Archaeological Department have carried out major conservation and developmental works to the satisfaction of the UNESCO team.

(f) Soon after detecting the encroachments, Hyderabad Circle of ASI issued show cause notice to the violators and removal orders to the concerned Revenue Authorities for their eviction as per the provision of Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

Statement

List of Centrally Protected Monuments under Encroachment

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
1	2	3
1.	Agra Circle	
	Uttar Pradesh	
1.	1. Burhiya ka Tal	Itimadpur, Agra
2.	2. Jama Masjid	Itimadpur, Agra
3.	3. Jama Masjid	Agra
4.	4. Excavated sites	Kankali Tila, Mathura
5.	5. Kota Mound	Mathura
6.	6. Gate way & Sarai, Ekdil	Etawah
7.	7. Mosque and Sarai	Khudagunj, Farrukhabad
8.	8. Mound known as old fort of Kannauj	--
9.	9. Mound known as Lakha Mandap, Barnawa	Baraut, Bagpat, Distt. Baghpat

1	2	3
10.	10. Khanquah Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
11.	11. Khatia Khana, Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
12.	12. Fort wall near Lal Darwaza Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
13.	13. JagnerFort	Agra
2.	Aurangabad Circle	Distt.
	Maharashtra	
14.	1. Kotla of Twelve Imams	Ahmednagar
15.	2. Mucca Masjid	Ahmednagar
16.	3. Ancient site locally known as Ladmod	Newasa, Ahmednagar
17.	4. Bibi-ka-Maqbara	Aurangabad
18.	5. Ancient Site at Paithan	Paithan, Distt. Aurangabad
19.	6. Ellora Caves	Ellora, Distt. Aurangabad
20.	7. Grishneshwar Temple	Ellora, Distt. Aurangabad
21.	8. Devi Temple at Patna	Patna Distt. Jalgaon
22.	9. Changdeo Temple	Chandeo, Distt. Jalgaon
23.	10. Balapur Fort	Balapur, Distt. Akola
24.	11. Anchaleshwar Temple	Chandrapur
25.	12. Mahakali Temple	Chandrapur
26.	13. Fort wall with Ruins of Palace and gateway at Ballarsha	Ballarsha, Distt. Chandrapur
27.	14. Group of temples at Markandadeo	Tq. Chamorshi, Distt. Gadchiroli
28.	15. Taponeshwar Temple	Tapona, Dist. Yeotmal
3.	Bangalore Circle	
	Karnataka	
29.	1. Gowrishwara Temple	Yelandur
30.	2. Someshwara Temple	Kolar
31.	3. Cheluvanarayana Temple	Melkote
32.	4. Jaina tombs	Moodabidri
4.	Bhopal Circle	
	Madhya Pradesh	
33.	1. Gond Fort called Satkhanda and the tower on Rajghat called Shahburz and the Temples there in	Mandla, Distt. Mandla (Mandla)

1	2	3
34.	2. Pre-Historic Rock Shelters at Bhimbetka	Distt. Raisen
35.	3. Gourjhamar Fort at Gourjhamar	Distt. Sagar (M.P.)
5.	Bhubaneswar Circle	
	Orissa	
36.	1. Barabati Fort	Cuttack
37.	2. Khandagiri & Udayagiri caves	Bhubaneswar
38.	3. Sisupalgarh	Bhubaneswar
6.	Chennai Circle	
	Tamilnadu	
39.	1. Megalithic Site, Thirupporur	Kanchipuram District
7.	Chandigarh Circle	
	Punjab	
40.	1. Mound known as Mud fort	Abohar, Distt. Ferozpur
41.	2. Prithvi Raj Chauhan Fort	Hansi, Hissar, Haryana
42.	3. Ancient Site, Theh	Polar, Siwan, Distt. Kaithal
43.	4. Ancient Site, Khokra Kot	Distt. Rohtak
44.	5. Ther Mound, Sirsa	Distt. Sirsa
45.	6. Gateways of Mughal Sarai, Gharaunda	Gharaunda
46.	7. Ancient Site known as Jarasandh Ka Qila, Asandh	Distt. Karnal
47.	8. Mughal Kos Minar	Ambala City, Distt. Ambala
8.	Delhi Circle (NCT Delhi)	
48.	1. Nili Masjid, Hauz Khas	Hauz Khas
49.	2. Ancient Mosque, Palam	Palam
50.	3. Qudasia Mosque, Qudasia Garden	Qudasia Garden
51.	4. Sunehri Masjid near Red Fort, Delhi Fort	Near Red Fort, Delhi Fort
52.	5. Purana Qila (Indraprastha), Two miles south of the	(Indraprastha), Two miles south of the
53.	6. Tughluqabad, Badarpur Zail	Badarpur
54.	7. Begumpuri Masjid & Bijai Mandal	Begumpur
55.	8. Sarai Shahji, Near Shivalik Malviya Nagar	Malviya Nagar
56.	9. Rajpur (Mutiny Cemetery), Old Rajpur Cantonment, North District	Old Rajpur Cantonment

1	2	3
57.	10. 'D' Eremao Cemetery,	Kishanganj
58.	11. Tomb of Razia Begum in Mohalla Bulbuli Khana, Sahajahanabad	Sahajahanabad
9.	Dehradun Circle (Uttarakhand)	
59.	1. Mahashu Temple	Hanoi, Chakrata, Dehradun
60.	2. Temples at Gangolihat	Gangolihat, Pithoragarh
61.	3. Adibadri Group of temples	Adibadri, Chamoli
10.	Dharwad Circle	
	Karnataka	
62.	1. Ali Shaheed Peer Mosque	Bijapur (East)
63.	2. Allahpur Gate	Bijapur (East)
64.	3. Ambar Khan	Bijapur (East)
65.	4. Badi Kaman	Bijapur (East)
66.	5. Bahumani Gate	Bijapur (East)
67.	6. Bathulla Khan's Mosque	Bijapur (East)
68.	7. Fort Wall (from Managoli gate to Bahumani Gate)	Bijapur (East)
69.	8. Golgumbaz & other structures within the protected area	Bijapur (East)
70.	9. Haji Hassan Saheb's tomb	Bijapur (East)
71.	10. Managoli Gate or Fateh Gate	Bijapur (East)
72.	11. Moats of the Fort wall (from Bahumani gate to Mangoli gate)	Bijapur (East)
73.	12. Mubarak Khan Mahal	Bijapur (East)
74.	13. Mustafa Bad Gun	Bijapur (East)
75.	14. Mustafa Khan Mosque	Bijapur (East)
76.	15. Nagthan Gate	Bijapur (East)
77.	16. Nov Gumbaz	Bijapur (East)
78.	17. Padshapur Gate	Bijapur (East)
79.	18. Water Pavilion to the North of Mubarak Khan's mosque	Bijapur (East)
80.	19. Water tower No. 114 with inscriptions to the south of Asar Mahal	Bijapur (East)
81.	20. Water tower No. 115 to the south of Chinch Didi Mosque	Bijapur (East)

1	2	3
82.	21. Water tower No. 142 to the north west of Gumbaz and to the west of Kawas Khan's Mahal	Bijapur (East)
83.	22. Water tower No. 147 to the south of Badi Kaman	Bijapur (East)
84.	23. Water Tower nO. 286 to the north east of Mecca Masjid	Bijapur (East)
85.	24. Sanda Burz	Bijapur (West)
86.	25. Shapur Gate	Bijapur (West)
87.	26. Jorapur Gate	Bijapur (West)
88.	27. Mecca Gate	Bijapur (West)
89.	28. Gun Farangi Shahiburz	Bijapur (West)
90.	29. Sarwad Mosque	Bijapur (West)
91.	30. Landa Khasba Gun	Bijapur (West)
92.	31. Small Pavilion in front of Asar Mahal	Bijapur (West)
93.	32. Water Pavilion	Bijapur (West)
94.	33. Arquilla Moat	Bijapur (West)
95.	34. Chinch Didi Mosque	Bijapur (West)
96.	35. Andu Masjid	Bijapur (West)
97.	36. Ibrahim Old Jami Mosque	Bijapur (West)
98.	37. Gummat Bavdi	Bijapur (West)
99.	38. Sikandar Shah Tomb	Bijapur (West)
100.	39. Yakub Dabuli Mahal (30)	Bijapur (West)
101.	40. Ikhilaskhan Mosque	Bijapur (West)
102.	41. Shah Nawazkhan's Mosque/tomb	Bijapur (West)
103.	42. Moti Darga (Mahal)	Bijapur (West)
104.	43. Hyderkhan's tomb	Bijapur (West)
105.	44. Nityanavarasa Mosque	Bijapur (West)
106.	45. Tomb No. 47	Bijapur (West)
107.	46. Suneri Masjid	Bijapur (West)
108.	47. Tomb No. 22 near Chand Bavadi	Bijapur (West)
109.	48. Masjid Katijapur	Bijapur (West)
110.	49. Aqueduct running from Bhat bavadi south west of Torvi village to Taj Bavadi	Bijapur (West)

1	2	3
111.	50. Chand Bavadi	Bijapur (West)
112.	51. Mulla Mosque	Bijapur (West)
113.	52. Zanziri Mosque of Jahan Begaum's Mosque (20)	Bijapur (West)
114.	53. Malik Sandal Mosque	Bijapur (West)
115.	54. Fort	Gulbarga
116.	55. Khan Jahan Barid tombs	Bidar
117.	56. Bidar Fort (Inner & outer)	Bidar
11.	Guwahati Circle	
	Assam	
118.	1. Sri Suryapahar Ruins	Distt. Goalpara
119.	2. Rock-cut Caves	Jogighopa, Distt. Bongaigaon,
120.	3. Cachari Ruins	Khaspur, Distt. Cachar
121.	4. Temple of Chaturdasa Devata	Udaipur, Distt. South Tripura
12.	Hyderabad Circle	
	(Andhra Pradesh)	
122.	1. Golkonda Fort	Hydrabad
13.	Jaipur Circle	
	Rajasthan	
123.	1. Chittourgarh Fort	Chittourgarh
124.	2. Ranthombhor Fort	Ranthombhor
14.	Lucknow Circle	
	Uttar Pradesh	
125.	1. Small high mound at Bara	Allahabad
126.	2. Ruined fort of Samudra-Gupta and Hansagupta at Jhansi	Allahabad
127.	3. Tomb of Solar Saifud-din	Bahraich
128.	4. Tomb of Rajab Salar Alias Hatila Salar	Bahraich
129.	5. Jama Masjid	Banda
130.	6. Monuments in memory of General White lock's force	Banda
131.	7. Extensive brick strewn mound at Asothar	Fatehpur
132.	8. Bagh Badshahi at Khajuha	Fatehpur
133.	9. Hathikhana mosque or Jaichnadi mdsque at Hathgaon	Fatehpur

1	2	3
134.	10. Circular mound, the site of a temple at Khairai	Fatehpur
135.	11. Tikhariya extensive mound & a group of Hindu sculptures	Fatehpur
136.	12. Kurari Four temple	Fatehpur
137.	13. Square sand stone pillar bearing an inscription Mahipal Deva Samrat dated 974 in the Municipal Garden attached to the town hall	Fatehpur
138.	14. Tomb of Bahu Begum	Faizabad
139.	15. Tomb of Shuja-ud-Daula (Gulab Bari)	Faizabad
140.	16. Tomb of Hazi Iqbal	Faizabad
141.	17. Tomb of Nawab Sadar Jahan at Pihani	Hardoi
142.	18. Memorial Tomb at Khasaura	Hardoi
143.	19. Gandwa, Brick mound locally called banker garh	Hardoi
144.	20. Jain temple mounds at Sumerpur	Hamirpur
145.	21. Panch Mahal complex, Jhansi Fort	Jhansi
146.	22. Mound at Bithur	Kanpur City
147.	23. Memorial well Garden	Kanpur City
148.	24. Subedar Ka Talab	Kanpur City
149.	25. Three images and a Gupta Pillar in the compound of a temple at Behta, Ghatampur	Kanpur Dehat
150.	26. Bundela temple at Banpur	Lalitpur
151.	27. Jain temple at Banpur	Lalitpur
152.	28. Large temple in front of Panch Marhia Madanpur	Lalitpur
153.	29. Jain temple and a Torana or gateway at Siron Khurd	Lalitpur
154.	30. Cemetery Kaiser Pasand near Kaiserbagh Bus Stand	Lucknow
155.	31. Kalan-ki-Lat at Amindabad	Lucknow
156.	32. British Cemetery at Chiria Jheel at Sapru Marg	Lucknow
157.	33. Two Cemeteries at Lucknow - Faizabad Raod, miles 4.5	Lucknow
158.	34. Tomb of janab-e-Aliya	Lucknow
159.	35. Bara Imambare (Asaf-ud-Daula's Imambara)	Lucknow
160.	36. Asafi Masjid	Lucknow
161.	37. Maqbara Shahnajaf or Tomb of Ghazi-ud-Din Haider	Lucknow
162.	38. Rauza-e-Kazmain/Kazmain building	Lucknow

1	2	3
163.	39. Picture gallery	Lucknow
164.	40. Jama Masjid at Hussainabad	Lucknow
165.	41. Chhota Imambara/tomb of Mahammad Ali Shah	Lucknow
166.	42. Tahsin Ali Masjid	Lucknow
167.	43. Amjad Ali Shah's Mausoleum	Lucknow
168.	44. Sher Darawaza/Neil's Gate	Lucknow
169.	45. Kaisarbagh Gate	Lucknow
170.	46. General Wali Kothi	Lucknow
171.	47. Karbala Talkatora	Lucknow
172.	48. Dargah Hazarat Abbas	Lucknow
173.	49. Dianut-Daula Karbala	Lucknow
174.	50. Malka Jahan Karbala	Lucknow
175.	51. Nasir-ud-din Haider's Karbala, Daliganj	Lucknow
176.	52. Nagram mound	Lucknow
177.	53. Paharnagar Tikuria mound	Lucknow
178.	54. Sikehawali Kothi	Lucknow
179.	55. Jama Masjid	Mahoba
180.	56. Lake of Kirat Sagar	Mahoba
181.	57. Lake of Madan Sagar	Mahoba
182.	58. Lake of Vijay Sagar	Mahoba
183.	59. A flat roofed temple at Urvara	Mahoba
184.	60. Large tank at Pathari Kadin	Mahoba
185.	61. Isauli Mosque	Sultanpur
186.	62. Large Dih called Majhangaon with brick towers on four comers	Sultanpur
187.	63. Mound known at Kutti Satruhan Das	Sravasti
188.	64. Small round shaped mound, Tandwa	Sravasti
189.	65. Tomb of Qurban Mohammed at Banger Mau	Unnao
190.	66. Old Nawabi Mosque	Ambedkar Nagar
15.	Mumbai Circle (Maharashtra)	
191.	1. Sholapur Fort	Distt. Sholapur

1	2	3
192.	2. Ardhanari Nateshwar Temple	Velapur, Distt. Sholapur
193.	3. Raigad Fort	Distt. Raigad
194.	4. Kolaba Fort	Alibag, Distt. Raigad
195.	5. Mound locally known as Sonar Bhat	Nalasopra (Gas), Distt. Thane
196.	6. Group of monuments, Agarkot	Distt. Raigad
197.	7. Jageshwari Caves	Distt. Mumbai Suburban
198.	8. Ancient site at Brahampuri	Distt. Kolhapur
199.	9. Bhuleshwar Mahadev Temple	Malsiras, Distt. Pune
200.	10. Hirakot Old Fort	Alibag Distt. Raigad
201.	11. Bassein Fort	Vasai, Distt. Thane
202.	12. Portuguese Monastery Over the Cave and Large Watch Tower on the Adjoining Hill, Mandapeshwar	Distt. Mumbai, Suburban
203.	13. Dilawar Khans tomb, Rajgurunagar	Distt. Pune
204.	14. Sindhudurg Fort at Malvan	Distt. Sindhudurg
16.	Patna Circle	
	(Bihar)	
205.	1. Sher Shah Tomb	Sasaram
206.	2. Buddhist Stupa	Kesaria, Distt. Champaran
17.	Ranchi Circle	
	Jharkhand	
207.	1. Ancient mound locally known as Kulugarha, Basput together with adjacent land, survey plot No. 1095 and 1096	Itagarh, Block Gamharia, Distt. Saraikela Kharswan.
208.	2. Site of an old Fort and ancient tank.	Ruam, Block Musabani, Distt. E. Singhbhum.
209.	3. Asura Site	Khuntitola, Block Khunti, Distt. Ranchi
210.	4. Asura Site	Kunjala, Block-Murhu, Distt. Ranchi
211.	5. Asura Site	Saridkel, Block Khunti, Distt. Ranchi
212.	6. Asura Site	Kathartoly, Block Murhu, Distt. Ranchi
213.	7. -do-	Hansa, Block Murhu, Distt. Ranchi.
18.	Raipur Circle	
214.	1. Danteswari temple	Dantewada Distt.
215.	2. Chaiturgarh Fort	Lepha, Distt. Korba
216.	3. Kotmi Fort	Kotmi, Bilaspur

1	2	3
217.	4. Ram Chandra temple	Rajim, Raipur
218.	5. Sita Bengra Caves	Ramgarh him Udayapur, Sarguja
219.	6. Jogimara Caves	Ramgarh him Udayapur, Sarguja
19.	Srinagar Circle (J&K)	
220.	1. Ancient Fort and Samadhi of Queen of Raja Suchet Singh	Ramnagar, District Udhampur
221.	2. Ancient Palace	Ramnagar, district Udhampur, J&K State
222.	3. Ancient Site & Remains	Burzhom, Srinagar
223.	4. Hemis Monastery	Hemis, district Leh
224.	5. Phyang Monastery	Phyang, district Leh
225.	6. Likir Monastery,	District Leh
226.	7. Lamayuru Monastery	Lamayuru, district Leh
227.	8. Rock-cut sculpture of Maitreya	Mulbeg, district Kargil
228.	9. Buddhist Monastery	Alchi, Ladakh J&K State.
229.	10. Shey Palace	Shey, Ladakh
20.	Shimla Circle (Himachal Pradesh)	
230.	1. Gauri Shankar Temple	Naggar, Tehsil-Kullu District- Kullu
231.	2. Narbadeshwar Temple	Sujanpur, Tehsil -Tira Sujanpur, District-Hamirpur H.P.
21.	Trissur Circle (Kerala & T.N.)	
232.	1. Bekal Fort 16th Century AD	Pallikkare, Pallikkare Panchayat, Kasargod
233.	2. Remains of Fort 16th Century AD	Thangassery, Thangassery Panchayat, Kollam Taluk, Kollam
234.	3. Fort (Yakkara Desam) 16th Century AD	Palakkad, Palakkad Municipality, Palakkad
235.	4. Angengo Fort 17th - 18th Century AD	Anjengo, Anjengo Panchayat, Thiruvananthapuram
236.	5. Jain Temple 14th Century AD	Kidanganad, Sultan Bathery, Sultanbathery Panchayat, Wynad
237.	6. Burial Cave (Ancient Site) C.500 BC-AD 500	Kandanassery, Kandanassery Panchayat PO Mattam, Thrissur
22.	Vadodara Circle (Gujarat)	
238.	1. Malik Alam's Mosque	Ahmedabad
239.	2. Saiyed Usman Mosque Ahmedabad	Usmanpura/Ahmedabad

1	2	3
240.	3. Small Stone Mosque, Ahmedabad	Paldi/Ahmedabad
241.	4. Dariyakhan Tomb, Ahmedabad	Back of Dudheshwar/Ahmedabad
242.	5. Achyut Bibi's Mosque, Ahmedabad	Dudheshwar/Ahmedabad
243.	6. Bahlol Khan Mosque at Dholka	Dholka/Ahmedabad
244.	7. Ancient Site Gohilwad Timbo	Amreli Distt.
245.	8. Ruined Hindu temple & Jain Temples on the top of Hill	Pavagadh/Godhra-Panchmahal
246.	9. Nawab Sardar Khan Roza with its compound Wall	Jamalpur/Ahmedabad
247.	10. MirAbuTurab Tomb, Ahmedabad	Jamalpur/Ahmedabad
248.	11. Ram Laxman Temple, Baradia	Baradia/Distt. Jamnagar
249.	12. Shah Kupai Masjid, Ahmedabad	Karian Khas Bazar/Ahmedabad

[*Translation*]

Closure of Sugar Mills

2466. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

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

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) There are 10 sugar mills in the State of Uttarakhand. The District wise location of these mills is indicated below:

Sl. No.	District	No. of sugar mills
1.	Udham Singh Nagar	6
2.	Haridwar	3
3.	Dehradun	1

(b) and (c) As per information furnished by the State Government, M/s. Kashipur Sugar Mills Ltd., Kashipur District Udham Singh Nagar, has been closed by the sugar mill owners from the current sugar season.

(d) The State Government has informed that the above said sugar mill has cane price arrears of Rs. 1.18 Crore and 23.74 Crore for 2007-08 and 2011-12 sugar seasons respectively. For the recovery of said dues, the Cane & Sugar Commissioner, Uttarakhand has issued recovery certificates under the provisions of the Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply & Purchase) Act, 1953 and the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 against the said sugar mill and the process to recover these outstanding amounts is in progress.

Screening Committee

2467. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the composition and terms of reference of the Screening Committee set up for allocation of coal blocks along with the criteria/procedure for allotment of coal blocks by the said Committee; and

(b) the manner in which the Government monitors/reviews the allocation made by the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The Ministry of Coal vide its office Memorandum dated 14.07.1992 constituted a

Screening Committee for the purpose of screening applications / proposals submitted by private power generating companies for captive coal mines under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Coal. The Screening Committee consisted of representatives from Ministry of Coal (Gol), Ministry of Railways (Gol), Ministry of Power (Gol), Coal India Ltd. and its concerned subsidiary, CMPDIL and the State Governments concerned. The scope of work of the Screening Committee was thereafter expanded to include screening of proposals submitted by companies in the Iron and Steel and Cement sectors. The constitution of the Screening Committee also underwent a change to include representatives from concerned Ministries (Ministry of Steel and DIPP) for the above purpose. Subsequently, Secretary, Ministry of Coal was designated as the Chairman of the Committee.

Allocation of coal blocks to various companies in pursuance of Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 was done by the Government based on the recommendations of an inter-Ministerial inter-Governmental body called the Screening Committee. The applications received from the applicant along with its enclosures were sent to the concerned administrative Ministry as well as to the State Governments. It was also sent to CIL/CMPDIL for their scrutiny and recommendations. In the Screening Committee, the applicant was given an opportunity to present his case before the Screening Committee. Allocation of coal block was decided on merits through consultation/discussions in the Screening Committee.

The guidelines initially framed by the Screening Committee were as follows:

- (i) Preferably blocks in green field areas where basic infrastructure like road, rail links, etc. is yet to be developed should be given to the private sector. The areas where CIL has already invested in creating such infrastructure for opening new mines should not be handed over to the private sector, except on reimbursement of costs.
- (ii) The blocks offered to private sector should be at reasonable distance from existing mines and projects of CIL in order to avoid operational problems.
- (iii) Blocks already identified for development by CIL, where adequate funding is an hand or in sight should not be offered to private sector.

- (iv) Private sector should be asked to bear full cost of exploration in these blocks where may offered.
- (v) While discussing proposals of power generating companies and identifying blocks the requirement of coal for 30 years would be considered.

The guidelines for allocation went through a process of continuous evolution over more than a decade on the basis of the various factors which came up for consideration in the specific cases that needed to be addressed. A large number of officials participated in the meetings of the Screening Committee during this period. The Screening Committee followed a broad set of guidelines for arriving at their final recommendations. The first meeting of the Screening Committee itself recorded that the guidelines were meant as only broad parameters and not rigid boundary lines.

(b) The responsibility of developing the coal block as per the prescribed guidelines and milestone chart attached with the allocation letter rests entirely with the allocattee company. The allocattees of coal blocks, who have not started production so far, are in various stages of obtaining statutory clearances and mining lease, preparing mining plan, acquisition of land, procuring machinery and equipment etc. for both mining as well as end-use project. The allocatees submit a status report to the Coal Controller on quarterly basis. The Coal Controller consolidates and sends the same to the Government and the Government on the basis of the above, periodically monitors and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allocattee companies in the review meetings. Further, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted on 21.06.2012 under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) to review the progress of development of allocated coal/lignite blocks and associated end use projects of the allocattees. Appropriate action including de-allocation, deduction of Bank Guarantee is taken by the Government from time to time.

Based on the recommendations of the then Review Committee and the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG), the Government has so far de-allocated 47 coal blocks. Out of the 47 de-allocated blocks, 2 blocks were allocated again, 3 blocks were assigned to Coal India Limited and in respect of 5 blocks de-allocation letters were withdrawn.

Blockade of National Highways

2468. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are reports of blockade of National Highways in the State of Manipur recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (c) The Kuki State Demand Committee (KSDC, a civil body formed at the behest of the KNO), launched (1700 hrs. November 17, 2012) an indefinite economic blockade on all National and State Highways passing through Kuki inhabited areas of the State in its bid to bring its demand for separate Kuki State to the centre stage. This blockade impacted movement of vehicles passing through Imphal-Ukhrul Road (NH-202), Imphal-Tamenglong Road, Imphal-Moreh (NH-102) and Imphal-Chandel Road, Imphal-Senapati Road and Imphal-Churachandpur Road. Inter District/Inter State passenger services as well as movement of goods vehicles remained suspended, though movement of empty goods trucks took place on NH-37 under security escort. KSDC volunteers enforced the blockade temporarily from November 23, 2012. Again, it announced (December 11) a similar blockade from December 14 to disrupt the ASEAN Car Rally which was scheduled to enter India through Moreh, district Chandel on December 15, 2012. However, the blockade was withdrawn on December 13, 2012 following indication by the Gol to depute an officer from MHA to Imphal, after the winter session of Parliament, for discussion. Again, KSDC announced indefinite bandh, demanding immediate initiation of the political dialogue over the issue for demand for separate State for Kukis (Quit Kuki Land) in the Kuki dominated areas from January 24, 2013 which affected the movement of vehicles along all the National Highways in the State. Besides, the KSDC volunteers partially damaged 14 vehicles in Churachandpur district for defying their call of 'public curfew' in the kuki dominated areas, on the Republic Day. Following the assurance from Manipur Government, it decided to temporarily suspend the indefinite blockade w.e.f. January

28, 2012 at 1930 hrs. The KSDC once again announced indefinite public blockade in all Kuki areas of Manipur w.e.f. February 24, 2013 but later decided to suspend the blockade w.e.f. February 28, 2013 in view of the ongoing HSLC and HSSLC examinations.

Extradition of Accused

2469. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of persons to be extradited in connection with terrorist activities in the country; and
- (b) the measures taken by the Government to extradite the said Persons from foreign countries and the success achieved therein, case-wise?

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

(a) and (b) As per inputs obtained from Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and National Investigation Agency (NIA), process of extradition has been initiated against seven subjects from different countries. As regards extradition of persons, due process of law is already in place.

Prevention of Communal Violence

2470. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes to enact the Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations), Bill 2011; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the said Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Advisory Council in July 2011 forwarded for consideration of Ministry of Home Affairs a draft Bill titled Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice & Reparations) Bill, 2011. The salient features of the said Bill, *inter alia*, include defining Communal & Targeted Violence, providing for punishment of public servants for dereliction of duty and breach of command responsibility, setting up of National and State Authorities

for Communal Harmony, Justice & Reparation, securing victim rights and providing for relief and reparation for all affected persons.

No final decision has been taken on enactment of the said Bill.

Declining Population of SCs

12471. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of the Scheduled Castes has declined in Chhattisgarh as per the census of 2001 and as a result, the State Government has curtailed reservation meant for them;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the Government of Chhattisgarh, State of Chhattisgarh was carved out of the parent State of Madhya Pradesh, pursuant to the State Reorganisation Act, 2000. The reorganization resulted in the allocation of a number of tribal districts to the new state of Chhattisgarh, whereas the SC dominated districts largely formed part of the State of Madhya Pradesh. As a result, the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the State of Chhattisgarh, as percentage of the total population of the State is 31.76% as per 2001 Census, while the SC population of Chhattisgarh is 12%. The State has revised the existing reservation policy in the following proportion for State Cadre Posts:

Scheduled Castes (SCs)	:	12%
Scheduled Tribes (STs)	:	32%
Other Backward Communities (OBCs)	:	14%

In doing so, the Government of Chhattisgarh intended to ensure the equitable distribution of opportunities in government employment in the State by tuning the reservation percentage in accordance with the latest available census data (i.e. 2001 Census)

[English]

Construction of Bridge in A & N Islands

2472. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the period of settlement of East Pakistani Refugees in the Nishindapur, Diglipur Tehsil in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether the Andaman District Zila Parishad sanctioned/released funds to the Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works for Connectivity Bridge over the Kalighat Nallah; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the construct work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The East Pakistani Refugees were settled during the period of 1960 at the Nishindapur, Diglipur Tehsil in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. An amount of Rs. 1,31,00,000/- was deposited by the Andaman Zilla Parishad during September, 2003 to the Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works for construction of bridge over the Kalighat Nallah. The construction work shall commence after due clearances.

[Translation]

Input Subsidy

2473. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released input subsidy to the States including Rajasthan as per the actual demands made by them;

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

(c) whether the subsidy released to the States on agricultural inputs is lesser in comparison to the demands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) No, Madam. The Government does not release any input subsidy directly to the states. It does, however, provide subsidies under various Central sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes as per their respective guidelines.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

[English]

Marketing Plan for Farm Sector

2474. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee on 'Farm Marketing';

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

(c) whether the Union Government has, in coordination with certain States, unveiled a new marketing plan for the farm sector;

(d) if so, whether the Government intends to reform agricultural norms and strengthen the State Agricultural Marketing Boards by giving more financial powers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Agriculture constituted an Empowered Committee of State Ministers in-charge of Agricultural Marketing in 2010 in order to persuade the State Governments/Union Territories to implement the reforms in agriculture marketing through adoption of model APMC Act and to suggest further reforms

necessary for smooth marketing of agricultural produce and to promote grading, standardization, packaging, and quality certification of agricultural produce. The Committee has been deliberating on the issues related to agricultural marketing reforms, investment for development of marketing infrastructure, barrier free supply chains, promotion of alternative marketing channels, simplification of contract farming procedures, provision of single unified license for trading as well as for wholesale and terminal markets, single point levy of market fee, and other related issues. The First Report of the Committee was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture in September, 2011 which has been circulated to States and Union Territories for consideration of the recommendations. Final Report of the Committee is awaited.

(c) to (e) 'Agriculture' and 'Market & Fair' are State subjects. However, the Ministry of Agriculture has been regularly pursuing with the States and UTs to amend their State APMC Acts on the lines of the Model Act circulated to them during 2003 for its adoption in order to bring reforms in agriculture marketing. Adoption of establishment of private yards and direct purchase of agricultural produce, single registration/license for trade transaction in more than one market, Provision of contract farming, promoting e-trading, single point levy of market fee, establishment of private markets and establishment of consumer/farmers market by a person other than Market Committee are being pursued with the States. In order to incentivize reforms, a Central Sector Scheme, namely, 'Development/ Strengthening Agricultural marketing Infrastructure, Grading & Standardization' is being implemented under which the credit linked investment subsidy is provided in reformed States for development of marketing infrastructure for agricultural and allied commodities.

State Agricultural Marketing Boards function under the State Governments. Hence, giving more financial powers to them is the matter related to State Governments.

Benefits of Research

2475. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that GM seeds are not able to manage pests and sucking pests is a major problem for the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether indigenous varieties of seeds are not available to the farmers and private companies are exploiting the farmers by purchasing the new technologies from research centres; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide the benefits of the research directly to the farmers to save them from exploitation by the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Cotton is the only genetically modified (GM) crop that has been approved for commercial cultivation in India. Bt cotton has been highly effective in managing cotton bollworms. Bt delta-endotoxin genes in GM cotton have no effect in suppressing sap sucking pests of this crop.

Sap sucking pests have emerged as a major problem on cotton in recent times. While GM cotton cultivation reduced the overall pesticide use in the crop, use of pesticides targeted against sap sucking pests has increased from 2374 M tonnes in 2006 to 6372 M tonnes in 2011.

(c) and (d) GM cotton hybrids under cultivation are those developed from Indian cotton genetic base. The cotton farmers buy Bt cotton hybrids seeds of their choice in various states.

Cotton production technologies that are relevant to all agro-ecologies have been demonstrated and advised to farmers.

Terrorist Funding

2476. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that funds for terrorism are flowing into the real estate mining and manufacturing sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has enquired into the flow of large scale terrorists funds into the real estate sector and nexus of real estate builders and terrorist organisations;

(d) if so, the details of those real estate builders found involved therein; and

(e) the concrete steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check the nexus of real estate and manufacturing sectors with terrorist organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) As per the available inputs from Central Intelligence and Investigating Agencies, no systemic vulnerability or targeting of real estate, mining and manufacturing sectors per se has been reported or assessed. No such nexus between the terrorist organizations and these sectors has been reported. However, Central Intelligence and Investigating agencies have taken action under the Unlawful Activities (prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) whenever specific instances of funds/property being proceeds of terrorism or intended to be used for terrorism are detected including through purchase of specific properties/plots of land in the real estate sector or extortion from legitimate entities operating in the mining and the manufacturing sectors.

The existing provisions of the UAPA and the Prevention of Money laundering Act (PMLA) comprehensively cover various facets of both terrorist funding and benefits from proceeds of terrorism. UAPA empowers both the Union Government and the State Government agencies to take action wherever specific cases come to light.

As per the recommendation of the FATF and the assessment made by the Central Intelligence / Security agencies, certain amendments have been made to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 which strengthens the legal regime further to combat terrorism in all its manifestations including financing of terrorism.

To address the multi-dimensional aspects of illegal inflow of funds for terrorist activities, several agencies such as RBI, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence agencies of the Centre and States etc. are working in tandem to have effective check. Further, based on the experience gained and gaps identified, Government continuously upgrades technical, coordination

and forensic capabilities of the Central Intelligence and Investigation Agencies to effectively deal with the threat.

National Food Security Mission

2477. SHRI C. RAJENDRA:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the specific programmes launched by the Government under the National Food Security Mission in various States of the country during the last one year and the current year for increasing agricultural production;

(b) the area expanded and productivity enhanced in respect of various agricultural produce including production of pulses under the Mission since its inception, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the annual average increase in the production and the increase in the rate of production in the year 2011-12 in comparison to the year 2009-10;

(d) the total funds allocated and utilized under the scheme for these programmes during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the total number of farmers benefited under this Mission in various States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Madam. National Food Security Mission (NFSM) with three components, viz., NFSM- Rice, NFSM-Wheat and NFSM-Pulses was launched with effect from Rabi 2007-08 with an aim to achieve additional production of Rice, Wheat and Pulses by 20 million tonnes by the end of 11th Five Year Plan, i.e., Rice by 10 million tonnes, Wheat by 8 million tonnes and Pulses by 2 million tonnes.

From Kharif 2010, Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) has been launched under NFSM-Pulses

for technology demonstrations in Village Level Compact Blocks for enhanced production of pulses.

In addition to above, Govt. of India launched a campaign to increase area coverage under pulses through its promotion as intercrops with Kharif crops and as relay crop, and catch crop in Rabi and summer seasons.

(b) The area, production and productivity of rice, wheat, pulses and foodgrains since inception of NFSM Scheme, i.e., from 2007-08 onwards are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Details of average annual growth rates of rice, wheat, pulses and foodgrains during the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 are as under:-

Crops	Average Annual Growth Rate (2009-10 to 2011-12) (%)	
	Production	Productivity
Rice	8.73	6.12
Wheat	8.37	5.79
Pulses	9.06	5.42
Total foodgrains	9.08	7.53

(d) Total funds allocated and released under NFSM scheme during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) New farm practices have been encouraged and nearly 8.19 lakh demonstrations of improved varieties of rice, wheat and pulses have taken place from 2007-08 to 2011-12. Nearly, 174.56 lakh qtls of seed of rice (high yielding variety/hybrids), wheat and pulses have been distributed. More than 122.90 lakhs ha area has been treated with soil ameliorants (gypsum/lime/micro nutrients) to restore soil fertility. About 49.53 lakh ha of cropped area has been covered under Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and 74.70 lakh improved farm machineries/water saving devices (including sprinkler, pumpsets/pipes) have been distributed. Capacity building of farmers has been enhanced through organization of 49182 Farmers' Field Schools.

Area, Production and Yield of Wheat of NFMS States and All India

State/UT	Area ('000 Hectares)						Production ('000 Tonnes)						Yield (Kg./Hectare)					
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bihar	2162.5	2158.3	2193.3	2103.5	2141.9	4450.4	4410.0	4570.8	4097.6	4725.0	2058	2043	2084	1948	2206			
Gujarat	1274.0	1091.0	878.0	1274.0	1351.0	3838.0	2593.0	2352.0	4019.5	4072.0	3013	2377	2679	3155	3014			
Haryana	2462.0	2462.0	2492.0	2515.0	2522.0	10236.0	10808.2	10500.0	11630.0	12685.7	4158	4390	4213	4624	5030			
Madhya Pradesh	3742.3	3785.2	4275.9	4341.0	4889.2	6032.5	6521.9	8410.0	7627.1	11538.5	1612	1723	1967	1757	2360			
Maharashtra	1253.0	1022.0	1081.0	1307.0	843.0	2078.7	1516.0	1740.0	2301.0	1313.0	1659	1483	1610	1761	1558			
Punjab	3488.0	3526.0	3522.0	3510.0	3528.0	15720.0	15733.0	15169.0	16472.0	17280.1	4507	4462	4307	4693	4898			
Rajasthan	2591.8	2294.8	2394.2	2479.2	2935.3	7124.9	7287.0	7500.9	7214.5	9319.6	2749	3175	3133	2910	3175			
Uttar Pradesh	9115.0	9513.0	9668.0	9637.0	9731.0	25679.0	28554.0	27518.0	30001.0	30292.6	2817	3002	2846	3113	3113			
West Bengal	352.6	307.0	315.9	316.8	315.7	917.3	764.5	846.7	874.4	872.9	2602	2490	2680	2760	2765			
All India	28038.6	27752.4	28457.4	29068.6	29864.8	78570.2	80679.4	80803.6	86874.0	94882.1	2802	2907	2839	2989	3177			

Area, Production and Yield of Total Pulses of NFSM States and All India

State/ UT	Area ('000 Hectares)						Production ('000 Tonnes)						Yield (Kg./Hectare)					
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Andhra Pradesh	2113.0	1771.0	1932.0	2131.8	1931.0	1697.0	1448.0	1429.0	1440.0	1230.0	803	818	740	675	637			
Assam	113.0	113.7	115.3	126.4	119.7	63.0	64.5	64.6	70.1	68.6	558	567	561	555	573			
Bihar	607.6	585.7	564.8	612.3	524.3	497.1	469.1	472.5	537.8	511.3	818	801	837	878	975			
Chhattisgarh	915.6	859.8	808.9	861.4	813.6	536.8	496.6	488.7	537.5	499.1	566	580	604	624	613			
Gujarat	881.0	784.0	733.0	890.0	957.0	743.0	609.0	517.0	723.0	780.0	843	777	705	812	815			
Haryana	169.0	182.9	132.0	176.4	180.0	101.8	177.8	100.0	158.5	127.0	602	972	758	899	706			
Jharkhand	410.0	387.6	315.7	426.2	465.5	301.8	280.7	223.7	329.6	412.0	736	724	708	773	885			
Karnataka	2383.0	2087.0	2479.0	2792.0	2303.0	1265.0	972.0	1118.0	1565.0	1134.1	531	466	451	561	492			
Madhya Pradesh	4026.2	4559.8	4940.5	5161.8	5185.9	2453.6	3683.1	4304.6	3386.2	4161.9	609	808	871	656	803			
Maharashtra	4056.0	3082.0	3376.0	4038.0	3273.0	3024.0	1656.0	2370.0	3099.8	2268.0	746	537	702	768	693			
Orissa	859.0	804.9	867.3	879.0	729.3	383.5	387.3	399.3	426.9	343.4	446	481	460	486	471			
Punjab	28.6	23.9	20.3	21.2	19.0	23.0	21.7	18.0	19.3	15.0	804	908	887	910	789			
Rajasthan	3869.9	3672.5	3501.0	4754.8	4458.0	1552.8	1826.4	713.7	3259.7	2432.1	401	497	204	686	546			
Tamil Nadu	609.8	536.1	534.8	636.8	668.5	185.0	164.5	204.1	246.0	369.3	303	307	382	386	552			
Uttar Pradesh	2156.0	2223.3	2540.7	2449.0	2421.0	1576.9	1998.1	1901.4	2037.0	2403.0	731	899	748	832	993			
West Bengal	186.1	182.6	181.9	196.2	185.0	147.6	128.5	150.1	176.1	130.6	793	704	825	898	706			
All India	23633.0	22094.2	23282.4	26401.7	24462.2	14761.5	14566.4	14661.8	18240.9	17088.9	625	659	630	691	699			

Area, Production and Yield of Total Foodgrains of NFSM States and All India

State/ UT	Area ('000 Hectares)					Production ('000 Tonnes)					Yield (Kg./Hectare)				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	7387.0	7442.0	6666.0	8029.8	7289.0	19303.0	20421.0	15295.0	20315.0	18363.1	2613	2744	2294	2530	2519
Assam	2518.0	2670.8	2695.6	2766.5	2736.2	3470.0	4143.0	4481.2	4876.5	4663.3	1378	1551	1662	1763	1704
Bihar	7028.6	6919.7	6634.1	6235.8	6695.9	10864.1	12220.7	10150.6	9221.9	14047.2	1546	1766	1530	1479	2098
Chhattisgarh	5084.0	4963.3	4863.7	4955.4	4964.6	6291.9	5167.3	4902.8	7055.2	6870.5	1238	1041	1008	1424	1384
Gujarat	4481.0	4063.0	3694.0	4525.0	4736.0	8206.0	6481.0	5761.0	8341.6	8874.3	1831	1595	1560	1843	1874
Haryana	4476.0	4610.2	4540.0	4716.4	4630.0	15307.8	15613.4	15357.0	16629.5	17958.7	3420	3387	3383	3526	3879
Jammu and Kashmir	918.6	929.9	935.6	928.2	938.8	1572.1	1721.3	1314.2	1521.6	1586.3	1711	1851	1405	1639	1690
Jharkhand	2436.4	2434.8	1618.3	1492.7	2321.9	4164.5	4188.7	2152.2	1876.6	4175.3	1709	1720	1330	1257	1798
Karnataka	7871.0	7461.0	7955.0	8239.1	7425.0	12186.0	11275.0	10955.0	13877.3	12095.1	1548	1511	1377	1684	1629
Kerala	243.0	245.2	247.3	219.6	212.3	539.7	598.3	610.8	527.1	572.1	2221	2440	2470	2400	2695
Madhya Pradesh	11288.9	11913.3	12459.4	12862.8	13503.5	12070.5	13914.6	16016.4	14952.1	20394.8	1069	1168	1285	1162	1510
Maharashtra	13207.0	11417.0	12112.7	13029.0	10857.0	15191.7	11427.6	12586.3	15420.4	12544.0	1150	1001	1039	1184	1155
Orissa	5489.0	5427.4	5406.1	5318.9	4922.1	8143.3	7399.1	7552.9	7619.3	6412.3	1484	1363	1397	1432	1303

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Punjab	6302.7	6460.0	6503.3	6510.2	6506.0	26815.1	27329.8	26950.1	27866.3	28389.1	4255	4231	4144	4280	4364	
Rajas- than	13607.4	13205.5	13271.8	15069.2	14440.8	16058.7	16680.2	12350.1	18832.2	19469.7	1180	1263	931	1250	1348	
Tamil Nadu	3097.5	3191.9	3032.9	3173.9	3210.4	6582.3	7102.3	7511.4	7594.9	10151.8	2125	2225	2477	2393	3162	
Tripura	247.1	251.3	254.6	275.3	v 278.6	633.3	634.7	647.9	712.4	729.9	2563	2526	2545	2587	2620	
Uttar Pradesh	19084.0	19757.5	19322.0	19804.0	20133.0	42094.8	46729.3	43195.3	47247.6	50283.6	2206	2365	2236	2386	2498	
West Bengal	6355.8	6535.4	6242.3	5561.1	6044.0	16050.2	16295.7	15741.5	14466.9	15985.7	2525	2493	2522	2601	1645	
All India	124067	122833	121333	126671	124754	230775	234466	218107	244491	259323	1860	1909	1798	1930	2079	
	.5	.5	.6	.4	.9	.0	.2	.4	.8	.2						

Statement-II

NFSM - Allocation and Release of funds during 2009-10

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Rice		Wheat		Pulses		Publicity		G.Total	
		Alloc.	Release	Alloc.	Release	Alloc.	Release	Alloc.	Release	Alloc.	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46.69	38.32	0	0	95.54	84.03	2.71	1.47	144.9	123.82
2.	Assam	41.3	36.11	0	0	0	0	1.06	0.05	42.4	36.16
3.	Bihar	19.83	0	57.54	25	48.26	18.34	1.69	0.8	127.3	44.14
4.	Chhattisgarh	49.88	20.66	0	0	42.55	0	0.91	0.5	93.3	21.16
5.	Gujarat	1.92	0	6.58	4.51	14.19	10.47	0.85	0.1	23.5	15.08
6.	Haryana	0	23.21	20.35	10.74	8.3	0.67	0	34.6	28.65	
7.	Jharkhand	16.95	4.68	0	0	0	0	0.99	0.25	17.9	4.93
8.	Karnataka	25.06	12.48	0	0	39.2	34.67	1.49	0.5	65.8	47.65
9.	Kerala	3.91	2.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.9	2.78
10.	Madhya Pradesh	14.59	0	56.42	25	53.97	34.33	0.72	0	125.7	59.33
11.	Maharashtra	25.63	22.13	21.26	18.69	68.18	65.05	1.53	1.53	116.6	107.4
12.	Orissa	40.25	40.25	0	0	24.74	22.16	2.03	1	67.0	63.41
13.	Punjab	0	0	52.96	50.3	11.64	10.92	0.15	0	64.8	61.22
14.	Rajasthan	0	0	31.95	26.38	20.25	11.67	1.97	1.1	54.2	39.15
15.	Tamil Nadu	29.69	17.79	0	14.92	12.29	2.31	0.5	46.9	30.58	
16.	Uttar Pradesh	77.16	41.17	164.27	135.92	71.08	49.19	0.16	0	312.7	226.28
17.	West Bengal	72.02	51.82	7.83	7.27	20.19	12.56	0.49	0	100.5	71.65
	Total	464.88	288.19	422.02	313.42	535.45	373.98	19.73	7.8	1442.1	983.39

NFSM-Allocation and Release of funds during 2010-11 (Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Rice		Wheat		Pulses		A3P (Kharif & Rabi)		G.Total	
		Alloc.	Release	Alloc.	Release	Alloc.	Release	Alloc.	Release	Alloc.	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49.93	39.52	0.00	0.00	52.47	47.10	32.8	32.8	135.20	119.42
2.	Assam	59.15	58.92	0.00	0.00	6.96	5.48	2.18	2.18	68.29	66.58
3.	Bihar	24.04	15.08	37.86	29.37	15.27	1.10	6.01	6.01	83.18	51.56
4.	Chhattisgarh	37.67	5.46	0.00	0.00	17.07	5.33	8.75	8.75	63.49	19.54
5.	Gujarat	1.65	0.00	6.64	4.44	17.68	6.34	13.12	13.11	39.09	23.89
6.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	24.09	22.08	10.82	9.30	4.37	4.37	39.28	35.75
7.	Jharkhand	10.69	5.78	0.00	0.00	11.59	5.79	4.92	4.92	27.20	16.49
8.	Karnataka	19.53	9.63	0.00	0.00	41.82	33.92	28.97	28.97	90.32	72.52
9.	Kerala	2.62	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.62	2.10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11.32	7.90	44.58	28.00	92.18	58.14	66.68	66.68	214.76	160.72
11.	Maharashtra	23.92	19.13	26.40	21.12	61.41	50.02	56.85	56.85	168.58	147.12
12.	Orissa	43.13	39.45	0.00	0.00	17.42	13.07	6.01	6.01	66.56	58.53
13.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	41.34	34.00	6.52	3.02	0.55	0.55	48.41	37.57
14.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	22.20	9.00	52.60	34.25	32.8	32.8	107.60	76.05
15.	Tamil Nadu	26.00	17.86	0.00	0.00	15.33	5.11	7.11	7.11	48.44	30.08
16.	Uttar Pradesh	80.56	10.00	121.62	98.77	58.05	34.91	33.89	33.89	294.12	177.57
17.	West Bengal	49.04	24.80	8.02	5.86	5.09	0.00	3.28	3.28	65.43	33.94
Total		439.25	255.63	332.75	252.64	482.28	312.88	308.29	308.28	1562.57	1129.43

NFSM - Allocation and Release of funds during 2011-12 (Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	NFSW-Rice		NFSM-Wheat		NFSM-Pulses (including Additional Rabi Pulse Prod.)		ASP (Kharif & Rabi)		Grand Total	
		Alloc.	Amt. Release	Alloc.	Amt. Release	Alloc.	Amt. Release	Alloc.	Amt. Release	Alloc.	Amt. Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39.27	35.00	0.00	0.00	47.12	42.19	23.97	11.68	110.36	88.87
2.	Assam	25.24	25.24	0.00	0.00	9.49	9.49	3.02	1.85	37.75	36.58
3.	Bihar	19.26	17.79	37.47	36.10	14.96	16.44	4.72	4.54	76.41	74.87
4.	Chhattisgarh	34.48	30.00	0.00	0.00	23.68	22.45	5.13	2.80	63.29	55.25
5.	Gujarat	1.90	1.18	6.15	6.07	13.52	15.51	8.70	5.55	30.27	28.31
6.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	2128	14.37	9.80	9.38	3.87	3.32	34.95	27.07
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.59	2.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.59	2.69
8.	Jharkhand	8.29	0.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	11.20	2.81	1.00	27.10	12.20
9.	Karnataka	17.38	12.31	0.00	0.00	45.35	45.35	17.58	15.60	80.31	73.26
10.	Kerala	3.04	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.04	2.28
11.	Madhya Pradesh	10.61	8.57	43.53	31.74	78.79	72.83	41.10	33.68	174.03	146.82
12.	Maharashtra	20.45	19.17	22.17	16.28	74.35	69.20	34.70	31.20	151.67	135.85
13.	Orissa	35.97	38.03	0.00	0.00	20.41	22.29	4.63	4.44	61.01	64.76
14.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	38.39	27.53	8.83	7.17	0.50	0.48	47.72	35.18
15.	Rajasthan	0.00	22.65	0.00	22.44	50.23	45.60	21.79	11.24	94.67	79.28
16.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	21.44	21.58	0.00	11.44	9.66	3.70	3.30	36.58	34.54
17.	Tripura	3.63	3.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.63	3.63
18.	Uttar Pradesh	66.55	61.34	118.51	101.21	77.69	68.39	20.97	14.02	283.72	244.96
19.	West Bengal	40.84	30.63	7.43	5.50	6.70	1.05	2.06	1.40	57.03	38.58
Total		351.94	309.44	317.58	261.24	508.36	468.20	199.25	146.10	1377.13	1184.98

NFSM - Allocation and Release of funds during 2012-13 (Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	NFSM - Rice		NFSM-Wheat & Wheat Cluster Demonstration		NFSM - Pulses		Special Plan of Pulses-Kharif		Additional Area coverage-Pulses		A3P-Kharif		A3P-Rabi		Total NFSM	
		Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.20	43.10	0.00	0.00	58.18	51.91	8.40	8.40	7.47	7.47	21.66	21.66	15.60	15.40	158.51	147.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.33	8.40	0.00	0.00									10.33	8.40		
3.	Assam	30.94	23.27	0.00	0.00	6.44	0.29	0.99	0.99	3.49	2.82	0.48	0.42	0.50		41.85	26.80
4.	Bihar	26.51	21.91	47.74	30.27	17.15	0.84	0.99	0.99	6.40	6.40	0.00	0.00	7.08	5.31	105.87	65.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	40.63	30.36	0.00	0.00	21.09	7.22	0.63	0.63	2.40	2.40	4.56	3.18	8.10	4.94	77.41	48.73
6.	Gujarat	2.39	2.43	6.88	4.75	19.24	20.29	6.34	6.34	0.00	0.00	12.90	12.35	7.04	7.04	54.79	53.20
7.	Haryana	0.00		24.66	22.29	9.95	6.96	2.61		11.04	11.04	1.08		8.56	6.24	57.90	46.53
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.95	4.95	17.04	15.30											21.99	20.25
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.17	1.24	14.17	10.63											17.34	11.87
10.	Jharkhand	8.51	5.28	0.00	0.00	12.92	6.94			9.05	9.05	1.62	0.91	2.00	1.09	34.10	23.27
11.	Karnataka	12.08	3.90	0.00	0.00	50.55	46.10	9.87	9.87	8.35	8.35	28.20	27.99	14.00	14.00	123.05	110.21
12.	Kerala	2.59	1.37	0.00	0.00											2.59	1.37
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13.41	12.02	63.14	61.27	97.95	97.15	16.94	16.94	5.64	5.64	8.28	8.28	44.20	42.8	249.56	244.10
14.	Maharashtra	26.51	26.51	20.63	17.57	106.73	106.05	21.83	21.83	10.94	10.94	35.40	35.40	23.52	23.51	245.56	241.81
15.	Manipur	12.16	11.90	0.00	0.00											12.16	11.90

Allocation under NLCPR

2478. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated, released, utilized/unutilized and the achievements made under the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the criteria fixed for allocation of funds under the NLCPR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Funds allotted to North Eastern States under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) are distributed as per equitable distribution formula for retention of projects and after retention State Government submit DPRs, which are techno-economically evaluated

by concerned central government departments and thereafter these projects are sanctioned and funds released. Funds released for sanctioned projects are not based on any criterion but on basis of DPRs found techno economically feasible and availability of funds under NLCPR Scheme. Funds for ongoing projects are released on basis of submission of utilization certificate and other relevant documents. The State-wise, Year-wise funds released and amount utilized under NLCPR scheme and Special BTC Package during last three year and current year up to 28.02.2013 is given in the enclosed Statement. Under NLCPR Scheme, upto 28.02.2013 total 1401 projects with approved cost of Rs. 11602.64 crore have been sanctioned for development of North Eastern Region and out of it State Governments reported completion of 700 projects approved at Rs. 4001.04 crore.

(b) Criteria for equitable distribution of funds is weighted average of Area Population, Human Development Index, Road Density, Percentage of Census Villages Electrified, No. of Beds in Hospitals, Percentage of Households having safe Drinking Water in North Eastern States and Completion rate of NLCPR projects. Criterion is updated every year on the basis of latest data available.

Statement

Funds released under NLCPR Scheme and BTC Package during 2009 to 28.02.2013

State	Amount (Rs. in crore)				Total
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Up to 28.02.2013)	
Arunachal Pradesh	152.89	152.17	194.33	98.21	770.65
Assam	107.49	168.61	122.46	177.87	639.03
Manipur	90.09	96.32	77.81	45.28	410.43
Meghalaya	76.72	58.42	88.28	79.56	378.63
Mizoram	19.91	73.73	59.64	79.62	198.04
Nagaland	102.94	98.43	136.28	54.93	513.16
Sikkim	22.91	61.04	45.88	92.10	241.2
Tripura	95.67	97.05	74.31	56.83	418.62
Total NLCPR	668.62	805.77	798.99	684.40	3569.76
BTC Area Projects	3.15	50.00	50.00	11.16	270.18

Utilisation Certificates under NLCPR Scheme and BTC Package during 2009 to 28.02.2013

Amount (Rs. in crore)

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Up to 28.02.2013)	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	112.53	177.71	107.51	61.57	459.32
Assam including BTC Package	96.78	141.28	146.68	135.63	520.37
Manipur	88.04	59.74	52.33	85.58	285.69
Meghalaya	63.69	37.84	95.42	84.86	281.81
Mizoram	15.38	30.34	16.75	52.80	115.26
Nagaland	113.96	109.37	95.91	27.72	346.96
Sikkim	38.68	27.80	60.30	49.38	176.16
Tripura	79.87	58.30	62.17	19.94	220.27
Total NLCPR	608.92	642.37	637.08	517.48	2405.85

Upliftment of SCs

2479. SHRI CHARLES DIAS:

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note that the Scheduled Castes (SCs) belonging to various religions are still suffering from social, educational and financial disabilities; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to uplift the Scheduled Castes belonging to all religions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The criteria followed for drawing the list of Scheduled Castes (SCs) is social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of traditional practice of untouchability. As per provisions of Article 341(1) of the Constitution, specification of caste etc. as a SC is in relation to a State/Union Territory. In view of Article 341(2) of the Constitution, any amendment in the list of SCs can be done only by an Act of Parliament. Six Presidential Orders, were issued between 1950 and 1978, for specifying SCs in respect of various States/Union Territories, and

amended from time to time, by Acts of Parliament. The existing para in each of the amended six Presidential Orders is as under:

"No person who professes a religion different from the Hindu, the Sikh or the Buddhist religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste".

This Ministry is implementing several Schemes for educational and economic development, and social empowerment of all SCs, in accordance with the provisions of such Schemes.

Biometric Identity Card

2480. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether photo identity cards containing biometric details similar to those given in the Aadhaar Cards are to be issued by the Census Commissioner;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds required by the Census Commissioner and the UIDAI for the purpose;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to coordinate the work of the two separate authorities to avoid duplication and thereby reduce the expenditure for issuing photo identity cards based on biometric based Aadhaar number; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such cards are likely to be issued to the citizens of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The mandate of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue Unique Identity Numbers (Aadhaar) to all residents of the country and not a card. The UIDAI is generating Aadhaar numbers and communicating it to the residents through a letter. The Resident Identity (smart) Cards (RIC) bearing the Aadhaar number would be issued by the Registrar General of Citizen Registration. The RIC would enable both online and offline authentication of identity in a secure manner and will complement the efforts of Aadhaar. The proposal for issuance of Resident Identity (smart) Cards to all the usual residents in the country who are of age 18 years and above under the scheme of creation of NPR has been appraised by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and recommended at an estimated cost of Rs. 5552.55 crore. The Union Cabinet, in its meeting on 31.01.2013, has considered the proposal and referred the same to a Group of Ministers (GoM). The GoM has since been constituted.

(c) to (d) To minimize the duplication of efforts between NPR and UIDAI, the Government has decided that the NPR enrolments will continue as envisaged but if in the course of enrolment, a person indicates she/he is already enrolled for Aadhaar, the biometric data will not be captured for NPR. Instead the Aadhaar number will be recorded in NPR and the biometric data will be sourced from the UIDAI.

Production and Export of Sugar

2481. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

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

(a) whether the production and export of sugar have exceeded the estimates/projections made during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total quantity of sugar produced and exported during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to further boost the production and export of sugar in the ensuing year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) The Central Government revises its estimates of sugar production periodically keeping in view the inputs received from the Cane Commissioners of major sugarcane producing States and the advance estimates of sugarcane production made by the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation. The sugar export is allowed by taking into account the available stocks, estimated production and demand of sugar during the season and prices of sugar in the domestic and international market. The details of sugar produced and exported during the last three sugar seasons is given below:

(In lac tons)		
Sugar Season (October- September)	Sugar Production	Export of Sugar*
2009-10	188	2.15
2010-11	243.50	29.18
2011-12	263.43	36.735

* Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIIS), Kolkata.

(c) and (d) The steps taken by the Central Government to boost the production of sugarcane and sugar are indicated in the enclosed Statement. As regards exports, the Central Government, with effect from 11th May, 2012 has allowed export of sugar without restrictions subject to prior registration of quantity with the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT).

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

The Central Government has taken the following steps to boost the production of sugarcane and sugar in the country:-

(a) The Central Government has announced higher Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane for the ensuing sugar season 2013-14 by Rs. 40/- at Rs.210/- per quintal linked to a basic recovery rate of 9.5% subject to a premium of Rs.2.21 per

quintal for every 0.1 percentage point increase in recovery above that level.

- (b) 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 Government have been given flexibility to choose their priorities for formulation of the crop development project including sugarcane. All the above programs are focused on planting material, transfer of technology, improving productivity, knowledge upgradation and mechanization etc.
- (c) The Central Government provides Concessional loans to sugar factories from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for modernization of plant and machinery, expansion of crushing capacity, utilization of by-products viz. baggasse for co-generation of power and molasses for production of ethanol, upgradation of technology and sugarcane development including better irrigation facilities, improved seed variety, ratoon management etc.

Sugar Production

2482. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the prices of sugar have risen despite an increase registered in its production till February, 2013;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the estimates by the Government and ISMA have indicated a likely shortfall in production during 2012-13 sugar season;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to put a restriction on exports to ensure availability and check the prices of sugar in the country; 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) There has been no rise in sugar prices in the domestic market

during current 2012-13 sugar season (October-September), till February, 2013 as indicated below:-

Month	All-India average monthly retail price of sugar (in Rs. per Kg.)
October, 2012	39.75
November, 2012	39.71
December, 2012	39.07
January, 2013	38.18
February, 2013	37.52

(c) and (d) As per reports received from the Cane Commissioners of the major sugar producing States and ISMA, production of sugar for the current sugar season 2012-13 is provisionally estimated at about 240 lac tons and 243 lac tons, respectively, as against the estimated sugar production of 263.43 lac tons (Provisional) during the last sugar season 2011-12. The shortfall in production is due to lower production in the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka. The Governments of these States have reported that the deficient monsoon and diversion of sugarcane as fodder have adversely affected sugar production in their States.

(e) and (f) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to put a restriction on exports. Adequate stock of sugar is available all over the country to meet the domestic demand and the retail prices of sugar are currently stable in the domestic market.

Recognition to NGOs

2483. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

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

- (a) the methodology adopted by the Government to accord recognition and also decide the amount of grants provided to various Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working for the welfare of SCs and OBCs;
- (b) the details of the NGOs granted recognition during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to enhance the financial grants to such NGOs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) Recognition to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) is not accorded by the Ministry. Grants provided to the NGOs are decided as per the financial norms under various schemes.

(c) and (d) Enhancement of grants to NGOs under various schemes is decided as and when the schemes are revised from time to time.

[Translation]

Price of Packaged Products

2484. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints that some manufacturers are making exorbitant profits by marking high Maximum Retail Price on their products;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any policy to limit the extent of profits and ensure mandatory marking of production cost on packaged goods; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No madam, no such complaint has been received in respect of making exorbitant profits by marking high Maximum Retail Price on their products by the manufacturers. The Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 require certain mandatory declarations like name and address of the manufacturer/packer/importer, name of the commodity, net quantity, month and year of manufacturing, retail sale price in the form of Maximum Retail Price (MRP) Rs..... inclusive of all taxes and consumer care details. These Rules clearly provide that commodities in packaged form can not be sold at a price higher than MRP.

(c) and (d) No, However on the direction of Kerala High Court, the Government had constituted an Expert Committee in August 2007 under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. Govinda Rao, Director, National Institute of public

Finance & Policy to examine the feasibility of declaring a normative price on a pre-packaged commodity, as applicable for the entire country, adequately reflecting the cost incurred by the producer in reaching the package to the end consumer. The Committee unanimously found that it is neither feasible nor desirable to declare a normative price for various customer goods. The committee also observed that the consumer's interest will be well served by the Government taking a pro-active role in creating and deepening the markets and empowering institutions such as the Competition Commission to monitor the market conditions to promote healthy competition.

The committee also examined the question of whether there should be declaration of the other price in addition to MRP. The majority view in the Committee was that it would be impossible to enforce accurate declaration of MRP by requiring the manufacturer to declare the First Point Price in addition to MRP. The Committee recommended that the solution to prevent exploitation of consumer lies in activating competition in the markets. The committee also noted that for goods covered under Schedule 4 of the Central Excise Act, there is an automatic disincentive to inflate the MRP because higher MRP would attract higher taxes.

The Government has accepted these recommendations of the committee.

[English]

Diseases of Livestock

2485. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the major obstacles in achieving the targeted growth rates in the livestock sector is the prevalence and outbreaks of various diseases;

(b) if so, the details of deaths of livestock during the last three years due to these diseases along with the total loss in monetary term;

(c) the details of the States/UTs which are affected by these diseases and the reasons therefor;

(d) the action taken by the Government to save the livestock from various diseases like Foot and Mouth Disease and achieve the targeted growth rate in the livestock sector;

(e) whether the Government has allocated any funds for research on this disease; and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
33. Delhi		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
35. Pondicherry		0	0	0	3	3	0	3	4	1	0	0	0
Total		296	3729	1595	380	9170	2150	315	2918	812	128	2054	369

Note O - Outbreaks, A - Attacks, D - Deaths

Statement-II

The State-wise outbreaks, attacks and deaths due to Foot & Mouth Disease for the years 2009 to 2012 (upto June, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009			2010			2011			2012 (upto June)		
		O	A	D	O	A	D	O	A	D	O	A	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Andhra Pradesh		8	359	7	2	33	0	4	103	12	0	0	0
2. Arunachal Pradesh		18	1072	74	13	865	31	2	102	9	3	843	287
3. Assam		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Bihar		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Chhattisgarh		1	40	0	0	0	0	3	600	0	0	0	
5. Goa		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
7. Gujarat		15	605	7	13	611	18	5	204	0	0	0	0
8. Haryana		0	0	0	3	22	0	0	0	0	1	77	19
9. Himachal Pradesh		0	0	0	1	8	0	1	10	0	3	116	4
10. Jammu and Kashmir		4	781	1	3	89	0	3	16	0	3	105	2
11. Jharkhand		4	353	0	8	1970	0	1	37	0	0	0	0
12. Karnataka		169	3647	117	86	1866	17	169	2914	40	169	5903	33
13. Kerala		47	303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Madhya Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	2266	0
15. Maharashtra		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Manipur		0	0	0	5	64	1	0	0	0	3	68	1
17. Meghalaya		134	3982	0	133	1815	0	336	5152	17	194	2281	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31. Dadra Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Pondicherry	1	1	1	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Total		60	1627	478	84	658	338	48	362	323	11	37	37

Note: O - Outbreaks, A - Attacks, D - Deaths

Statement-IV

The State-wise outbreaks, attacks and deaths due to Peste Des Petite Ruminant for the years 2009 to 2012 (upto June, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2009			2010			2011			2012 (upto June)		
		O	A	D	O	A	D	O	A	D	O	A	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Andhra Pradesh		28	210	101	31	245	82	1	5	1	1	248	163
2. Arunachal Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Assam		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Bihar		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Chhattisgarh		1	418	121	1	631	265	1	16	7	0	0	0
6. Goa		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Gujarat		3	136	22	2	137	33	2	70	30	1	165	11
8. Haryana		7	591	116	6	366	105	4	103	62	3	165	78
9. Himachal Pradesh		0	0	0	4	968	167	7	1461	738	0	0	0
10. Jammu and Kashmir		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Jharkhand		6	157	16	18	1053	149	1	289	11	0	0	0
12. Karnataka		19	231	22	33	558	63	9	119	16	1	13	3
13. Kerala		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Madhya Pradesh		0	0	0	1	2	2	1	32	25	2	43	25
15. Maharashtra		17	728	176	10	368	104	5	306	5	1	58	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16. Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Orissa		5	147	106	10	283	176	6	135	64	10	417	214
21. Punjab		4	264	124	1	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan		1	35	2.4	2	65	23	8	1315	98	4	113	36
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		1	3	1	3	24	8	6	200	120	15	1675	583
25. Tripura		0	0	0	1	18	0	5	45	6	5	2173	51
26. Uttar Pradesh		0	0	0	3	41	0	7	89	0	0	0	0
27. Uttranchal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		92	6351	1748	173	5408	853	133	2790	524	34	411	61
29. Andman and Nicobar		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi		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
35. Pondicherry		0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total		184	9271	2577	300	10188	2041	197	6976	1707	77	5481	1243

Note: O - Outbreaks, A - Attacks, D - Deaths

Statement-V

The State-wise outbreaks, attacks and deaths due to Brucellosis Disease for the year 2009 to 2012 (upto June, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2009			2010			2011			2012 (upto June)		
		O	A	D	O	A	D	O	A	D	O	A	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	52	0	4	80	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30. Chandigarh		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Dadra Nagar Haveli		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Daman and Diu		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Delhi		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. Lakshadweep		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Pondicherry		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		4	94	0	10	88	0	2	17	0	4	11	0

Note: O - Outbreaks, A - Attacks, D - Deaths

Statement-VI

The State-wise outbreaks, attacks and deaths due to Classical Swine Fever for the years 2009 to 2012 (Upto June, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009			2010			2011			2012 (upto June)		
		O	A	D	O	A	D	O	A	D	O	A	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Andhra Pradesh		1	25	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Arunachal Pradesh		2	30	7	51	3808	1288	22	603	188	4	30	0
3. Assam		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Bihar		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Chattisgarh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Goa		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Gujarat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Haryana		7	344	209	3	180	42	2	34	11	0	0	0
9. Himachal Pradesh		0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Jammu and Kashmir		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Jharkhand		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Karnataka		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Kerala		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Madhya Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	569	235

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15. Maharashtra		10	198	152	3	87	39	1	222	190	4	501	443
16. Manipur		0	0	0	18	286	110	13	271	111	9	285	147
17. Meghalaya		18	207	147	52	840	3	157	1154	576	110	652	512
18. Mizoram		77	1021	169	21	717	44	16	434	61	5	64	11
19. Nagaland		11	2983	702	244	10877	1307	28	994	131	8	384	65
20. Orissa		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Punjab		1	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan		3	80	38	2	25	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		0	0	0	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura		4	19	2	20	80	36	43	289	98	12	97	13
26. Uttar Pradesh		1	290	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttranchal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		1	65	50	2	95	39	2	17	5	0	0	0
29. Andman and Nicobar		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi		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
35. Pondicherry		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		136	5267	1646	418	17002	2932	284	4018	1371	156	2582	1426

Note: O - Outbreaks, A - Attacks, D - Deaths

Private Godowns

2486. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy to encourage construction of private godowns for storage of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the per quintal expenditure incurred on storage of foodgrains in private and Government owned godowns per year; and

(d) the total quantity of foodgrains including wheat stored in the godowns of the Government and the expenditure being incurred on their upkeep during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Government is implementing the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme to augment the covered storage capacity through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). The FCI guarantees to hire godowns constructed under this scheme for a period of ten years, thereby, ensuring for the investor, a fair return on his investment. A capacity of about 197 lakh MTs as on 28.02.2013 has been approved for the construction of godowns in 19 States out of which a capacity of 141.46 lakh MTs has been sanctioned for construction. A capacity of 46.88 lakh MTs has been completed. For ensuring long-term scientific storage, the Government has also approved construction of 20 lakh MTs of storage capacity in silos within the overall sanctioned capacity of the PEG Scheme.

The rate of Storage and maintenance of foodgrains in Central Warehousing Corporation/State Warehousing Corporation godowns has been finalized for the year 2009-10 and is fixed at Rs. 5.46 per qtl per month. For the private godowns hired under the PEG Scheme, the rates of hiring are decided through a transparent two bid tendering process and have to be within the approved CWC rates indexed appropriately. However, higher rates than the CWC rates received through tendering can only be approved by the High Level Committee (HLC) of FCI after recording the reasons/justifications.

(d) The quantity of wheat stored in the godowns of Government for last three years is given as under:

As on	Commodity wheat in Central Pool (Fig. in lakh MTs)
01.04.2010	161.25
01.04.2011	153.64
01.04.2012	199.52

The rent paid by FCI to various Government Warehousing Agencies for storage and maintenance of foodgrains in the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)		
Year	Rent paid to CWC/SWC/ Govt. godowns	Maintenance cost incurred in FCI owned Godowns
2009-10	660.89	64.70
2010-11	758.82	71.57
2011-12	974.47	81.37

Tie up with Delhi University

2487. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has tied up with the Delhi University to script Delhi's history in maintaining the monuments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the ASI, so far after the said tie up?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Level of Food Processing

2488. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of food processing in the country is very low as compared to many other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the level of food processing in each State/Union Territory including Gujarat;

(c) whether the infrastructure as well as research and development required for food processing is sufficient to meet the demand of the food processing industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the manner in which the Government proposes to meet the increased demand for processed food in the country?

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

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) As per the "Vision 2015: Strategy & Action Plan for Food Processing Industries in India" document of April 2005, the level of processing in India is very low and varies from sector to sector and is estimated at 2.2% in the case of fruits and vegetables. It is very high in developed countries (80% in USA, 70% in France) and in many developing countries as well (80% in Malaysia, 30% in Thailand). State-wise details on the level of food processing are not available.

(c) to (e) Lack of adequate infrastructure as well as Research & Development in the field of Food Processing are identified as the major constraints faced by the sector. In order to address the problem of infrastructure in food processing sector, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing a scheme for infrastructural development which includes components like (i) Mega Food Parks; (ii) Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation infrastructure; and (iii) Modernisation of abattoirs. For promoting Research & Development in food processing sector, the Ministry has been extending financial assistance to Central/State Government organization/IITs/Universities for undertaking projects aimed at reduction of wastage & spoilage of food & food products, development of technologies & methods for processing/preservation of food products, development & standardization of packaging technologies for food products etc.

Apart from this, Government has been implementing a Scheme for technology upgradation/ establishment/ expansion/ modernisation of Food Processing Industries under which assistance by way of grant-in-aid is extended to entrepreneurs for modernization and setting up of processing units for fruits & vegetables, meat, milk, fish, grain (oil mill; Rice, pulse & flour milling), consumer products (including bakery units) etc. This scheme forms a part of centrally sponsored scheme-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) with effect from 1.4.2012.

Grading of Coal

2489. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the existing procedure and facilities available for grading/specification of coal;

(b) whether the Government is having any proposal to engage an independent third party sampling agency to ensure supply of good quality coal to consumers in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said agency is likely to be engaged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) A Statutory Authority, Coal Controller Organisation (CCO) under the Ministry of Coal, regulates the gradation and classification of coals as per the procedure laid down in the Colliery Control Rules 2004. Grades of coal are declared on the basis of Gross Calorific Value (GCV) by the producing Subsidiaries coal companies of Coal India Limited in every year after obtaining clearance from the Coal Controller Organisation.

(b) to (d) There is a proposal to engage independent Third Party Sampling Agency by Coal India limited for power at loading points for consumers having Fuel Supply Agreements. Modalities are being worked out in this regard by Coal India Limited.

Fire in Neyveil Lignite Mine

2490. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a major fire in one of the mines of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the losses incurred as a result thereof and the extent to which the mining operations have suffered; and

(c) the steps taken to put out such fires and to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) There was a fire incident in Mine-II of Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) Limited on 07.02.2013 due to the failure of a 24 year old Power Transformer. The reasons for the fire was suspected to be an internal fault in the Power transformer, though there was no fault in the circuit. However, Mining Operations were not affected due to the fire as the load connected to the transformer was transferred to other transformers and operation resumed immediately.

(c) A study on assessing the residual life of transformers, which were in continuous service for more than 24 years, has been taken up to take suitable preventive action/replacement wherever necessary.

[*Translation*]

Earthquake Prone Areas

2491. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the earthquake prone areas in the country have been identified for better disaster management; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The National Disaster Management Authority has published guidelines on management of earthquakes, which indicates that the country has been divided into four seismic risk zones.

In addition, Building materials & Technology promotion Council under the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has developed vulnerability Atlas of India 2006, which gives state-wise seismic hazard map and district wise housing types based on census 2001 data and degree of their vulnerability to earthquakes.

Development of High Quality Seeds

2492. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian farmers have been depending on foreign multinational companies for high quality and certified seeds because of the failure of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to make available/develop such seeds;

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

(c) the details of high quality and certified seeds developed by the research institutes during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the various steps taken by the Government to develop new variety of seeds and make them available to the farmers?

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

(b) Indian Farmers are mainly dependent upon the quality seeds produced by National Agricultural Research System (NARS) coordinated by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) as per demands from various states/seed corporations gives yearly indent to ICAR for breeder seed. The foundation and certified seed is produced from this breeder seed.

(c) Invariably, the higher quantity of breeder seed than the indented quantity has been produced by research institutes during the last three years (Statement-I). Accordingly, availability of certified seed has been higher than the required quantity (Statement-II).

(d) NARS develops new varieties of crops to address various biotic and abiotic stresses and to improve per unit productivity. The number of varieties developed during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Breeder Seeds Indent and Production of Different Crops during 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Production in Quintals)

Crops	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Indent	Production	Indent	Production	Indent	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wheat	32330	35049	29692	38469	28860	35745
Paddy	3880	5387	4604	6095	5772	6828
Sorghum	55	221	36	167	113	158

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maize	179	243	178	232	211	173
Barley	2496	3053	1778	2900	1842	1906
Pearl millet	8	8	10	28	15	32
Small millet	5	24	22	42	18	47
Total Cereal Crops	38953	43985	36320	47933	36831	44889
Total Oilseed Crops	34685	29417	33937	34015	41404	41446
Total Pulse Crops	11700	13155	12944	15360	14303	16656
Total Forage Crops	882	1145	627	1039	1627	1708
Total Fibre Crops	42	110	52	71	55	85
Total	86262	87812	83880	98418	94220	104784

Statement-II*All India Requirement and Production/Availability of Certified/quality Seed*

(In lakh Quintals)

Year	Requirement	Availability	Status
2009-10	249.12	279.72	+30.60
2010-11	290.76	321.36	+30.60
2011-12	330.41	353.62	+23.21
2012-13	315.19	328.58	+13.39

Statement-III*Number of new varieties crop-wise released/notified during 2009-10 to 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Crop	Number of varieties			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Paddy	28	29	2	36
2.	Barley	4	3	1	1
3.	Wheat	11	4	3	8
4.	Maize	7	6	3	18

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Bajra		6	3	4	11
6. Sorghum		3	2	3	9
7. Other millet		7	1	3	4
8. Chick pea		4	6		4
9. Pigeon pea		3	1	1	2
10. Horse gram		3	-	1	1
11. French Bean		2	-	-	-
12. Cow pea		2	3	-	1
13. Black gram		4	3	1	5
14. Green gram		6	4		3
15. Lentil		5	-	2	1
16. Field pea		2	1	2	2
17. Ground nut		11	6	4	5
18. Linseed		1	3	2	-
19. Soybean		1	2	-	-
20. Sunflower		-	-	-	3
21. Mustard		6	6	1	5
22. Niger		1	1	-	-
23. Sesame		3	2	-	3
24. Safflower		-	-	-	1
25. Castor		-	3	-	2
26. Cotton		3	7	-	6
27. Jute		3	2	-	2
28. Other fibre		1	2	1	2
29. Sugarcane		-	5	1	6
30. Forage crops		6	8	-	2
Total		133	113	35	143

[English]

**National Mission on Protein
Supplements**

2493. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has introduced a scheme. National Mission for Protein Supplements (NMPS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Karnataka has submitted any proposal for seeking financial assistance under the NMPS;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has released funds to the various States including Karnataka under the Mission; and

(f) if so, the details of fund allocated and released so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Union Government launched a scheme 'National Mission on Protein Supplements (NMPS)' as a part of Rashtriya Krishi Visas Yojana (RKVY) in the financial year 2011-12 in 22 identified States which was further extended to 7 more States during the financial year 2012-13. The objective of this programme is to increase production of animal protein like milk, meat and fish etc. in order to meet rising demand for these products. The salient aspects covered under NMPS are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) No, the Government of Karnataka has not submitted any proposal to avail funds under any component of National Mission on Protein Supplements till date. The Government of Karnataka has been allocated Rs. 22.03 crore under Dairy (Rs. 10.35 crore), Fisheries (Rs. 9.18 crore) and Goatery (Rs. 2.50 crore).

(e) and (f) Till 05.03.2013, the Government has released Rs. 247.47 crore as against the allocation of Rs. 500.26 crore. The State-wise details of funds allocated and released during 2012-13 (as on 05.03.2013) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

National Mission on Protein Supplements (NMPS)

The salient aspects of various components covered under NMPS are given below:

- i. **Dairy Development:** The scheme is named as Special Programme for Dairy Development under National Mission on Protein supplements (SDDP-NMPS). Under the scheme, projects is being funded for expansion of animal husbandry and dairy developments activities with priority given to improving productivity of milch animals through measures such as productivity improvement programme, improving nutritional balance of animal feed concentrate, fodder development activity and improving milk procurement, processing and marketing infrastructure in the identified area of implementation.
- ii. **Fisheries:** The areas under fisheries sector which has been taken under NMPS are Reservoir Fisheries Development and Aquaculture Development through Integrated approach / Open sea cage culture.
- iii. **Goatery:** The areas under Goatery sector which has been taken under NMPS are Intensive goat production system and Support to conventional goat production with capacity building in the community.
- iv. **Piggery:** The areas under Piggery sector which has been taken under NMPS are promotion to availability of high grade cross bred piglets through pig breeding and multiplication units.

The detailed guidelines of NMPS involving components of Dairy Development, Fisheries, Piggery and Goat Development under RKVY were issued to the participating States. The States were directed to prepare detailed project proposals at their level and get the sanction of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the respective State.

Statement-II

*State-wise funds allocated and released under National Mission on Protein Supplements during 2012-13
(as on 05.03.2013)*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No. States		Allocation					Funds
		Dairy	Fisheries	Goatery	Piggery	Total*	Released upto 05.03.2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.41	9.18	4.00	1.80	28.39	14.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		5.84		3.30	9.14	1.65
3.	Assam	6.02	5.84	2.50	4.50	18.86	18.86
4.	Bihar	10.14	9.18	4.50	1.80	25.62	
5.	Chhattisgarh	6.19	5.84	2.50		14.53	14.53
6.	Gujarat	15.44	9.18	2.50		27.12	13.56
7.	Haryana	9.75	5.84	1.00		16.59	8.30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.24	9.18	1.00		16.42	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.57	5.84	2.50		14.91	14.91
10.	Jharkhand	6.53	5.84	2.50	2.10	16.97	8.49
11.	Karnataka	10.35	9.18	2.50		22.03	
12.	Kerala	7.52	9.18	1.00	1.80	19.50	9.25
13.	Madhya Pradesh	10.73	9.18	4.00	1.80	25.71	25.71
14.	Maharashtra	12.17	9.18	4.50	2.10	27.95	27.95
15.	Manipur		3.34	0.00	2.10	5.44	2.72
16.	Meghalaya		5.84	1.00	3.30	10.14	
17.	Mizoram		5.84	2.50	3.30	11.64	11.64
18.	Nagaland		5.84	0.00	3.40	9.24	9.24
19.	Orissa	6.73	9.18	2.50		18.41	9.21
20.	Punjab	12.17	5.84	0.00	0.00	18.01	9.00
21.	Rajasthan	14.91	5.84	4.50		25.25	5.17
22.	Sikkim		5.84	0.00	3.00	8.84	2.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23. Tamil Nadu		10.70	9.18	4.50	0.00	24.38	12.19
24. Tripura			5.84	1.00	1.80	8.64	4.32
25. Uttar Pradesh		19.43	9.18	4.50	2.10	35.21	13.11
26. Uttaranchal		6.45	5.84			12.29	3.11
27. West Bengal		8.55	9.18	4.50	1.80	24.03	7.43
28. Puducherry			2.50			2.50	
29. Goa			2.50			2.50	
Total		200.00	200.26	60.00	40.00	500.26	247.47

Suicide Cases in CAPF

2494. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) personnel have reportedly committed suicide;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any

study/investigation and constituted any special task force to find out the reasons behind such cases;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As reported by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR) & National Security Guards (NSG), rank-wise, gender-wise and force-wise details of personnel who committed suicide during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year		Officers/GOs*		JCOs/SOs*		ORs*		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2010	CRPF	01	00	01	00	26	00	28
	BSF	00	00	03	00	26	00	29
	ITBP	00	00	00	00	05	00	05
	SSB	00	00	01	00		00	12
	CISF	00	00	00	00	16	01	17
	NSG	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	AR	00	00	00	00	08	00	08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2011	CRPF	01	00	00	00	41	02	44
	BSF	00	00	05	00	34	00	39
	ITBP	00	00	00	00	03	00	03
	SSB	01	00	00	00	09	02	12
	CISF	00	00	01	00	10	00	11
	NSG	00	00	00	00	03	00	03
	AR	00	00	01	00	07	00	08
2012	CRPF	00	00	02	00	39	02	43
	BSF	00	00	00	00	39	01	40
	ITBP	00	00	00	00	05	01	06
	SSB	00	00	00	00	07	00	07
	CISF	00	00	04	00	02	12	18
	NSG	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	AR	00	00	02	00	03	00	05
2013	CRPF	00	00	00	00	05	00	05
	BSF	00	00	00	00	07	00	07
	ITBP	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
	SSB	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
	CISF	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	NSG	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	AR	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Total		03	00	20	00	308	21	352

(GOs- Gazetted Officers, JCOs/SOs-Junior Commissioned Officers/Subordinate Officers & Ors-Other Ranks)

The causative factors in most of the cases were found to be generally the personal and domestic problems like marital discords, personal enmity, mental illness, depression, etc. In few cases the same could be owing to the work related stress.

(c) to (e) A study/investigation was got conducted through Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) into the factors causing stress in Forces and to

suggest the remedial measures for the same. The team, in its report submitted in June, 2004, made recommendations which were broadly classified under three heads, viz organizational (37 recommendations), Individual (8 recommendations) and Governmental (3 recommendations). Government has already considered these recommendations to address the stress related problems, their causes and effects on the personnel to check the incidents of suicides.

Following measures have been taken by the Government to minimize such cases, including easing of job related stress and improve the working conditions, behavior of senior officers and mental health of the personnel of CAPFs & AR:-

- (i) Implementing a transparent, rational and fair leave policy;
- (ii) Grant of leave to the force personnel to attend to their urgent domestic problems/issues/needs;
- (iii) Regular interaction, both formal and informal, among Commanders, officers and troops to find out and address their problems;
- (iv) Revamping of grievances redressal machinery;
- (v) Regulating duty hours to ensure adequate rest and relief;
- (vi) Improving living conditions through provision of basic amenities/ facilities for troops and their families;
- (vii) Motivating the forces through increased risk, hardship and other allowances;
- (viii) Provision of STD telephone facilities to the troops to facilitate being in touch with their family members and to reduce tension in the remote locations;
- (ix) Better medical facilities for troops and their families including introduction of Composite Hospitals with specialized facilities;
- (x) Organising talks by doctors and other specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns;
- (xi) Yoga and meditation classes for better stress management;
- (xii) Recreational and sports facilities and provision of team games and sports etc.;

- (xiii) Providing welfare measures like Central Police canteen facility to the troops and their families, scholarships to their wards, etc.;
- (xiv) Giving status of ex-CAPF personnel to the retired personnel of CAPF, which is expected to boost the morale of the existing CAPFs personnel and also expected to provide better identity, community recognition and thus higher esteem and pride in the society to the Ex-CAPF personnel.

**Integrated Programme for Development
of Coconut and Cashewnut**

2495. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched an Integrated Programme for Development of Coconut and Cashewnut in the various States including Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress achieved by the Government under the programme, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Government has been implementing different schemes for development of coconut, through Coconut Development Board, and development of Cashewnut, through Directorate of Cashewnut and Cocoa Development, in various States including Maharashtra. The details of the schemes are at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The progress achieved by the Government is at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Schemes for Coconut Development Board	Schemes for Directorate of Cashewnut and Cocoa Development
1	2
1. Production and distribution of planting material	1. New planting of cashew with high yielding varieties
2. Expansion of area under coconut	2. Replanting and rejuvenation of old and senile gardens

1	2
3. Integrated farming for productivity improvement	3. Technology demonstration in farmers' field and institutional farms
4. Technology demonstration	4. Establishment of model cashew nurseries
5. Market promotion & statistics	5. Publicity for crop promotion for technology dissemination
6. Coconut palm insurance scheme	6. Training programmes on cashew
7. Information and information technology	
8. Human Resource Development	
9. Technology Mission on Coconut	
10. Replanting and rejuvenation of coconut gardens	

Statement-II

Progress Achieved by the Government

Coconut Development	Cashewnut
Total quantity of Coconut produced in the country during the last three years and current year as follows:	The production of Cashewnut increased from 5.73 lakh MT in 2005-06 to 7.00 lakh MT in 2011-12. Similarly, the area under cashew also increased from 8.37 lakh hectare to 9.70 lakh hectare. An area of 1.37 lakh hectare brought under new planting with high yielding varieties and senile area of 64,361 hectare replanted with high yield varieties.
Year	Production
2008-09	15729.7 million nuts*
2009- 10	10824.3 K MT #
2010-11	10840.0 K MT #
2011-12	11686.1 KMT (first estimate) #

Source:

* Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture

Advisor (Horticulture), Ministry of Agriculture

An area of 2127 hectares was additionally brought under coconut by extending financial assistance of Rs. 155.68 lakh benefiting 7754 farmers. The additional area will yield 18 million nuts annually, on attaining the economic production stage.

A total of 3.93 lakh disease advanced and senile palms were removed and subsidy of Rs. 1797.44 lakh disbursed benefiting 2.73 lakh farmers under 'Replanting and Rejuvenation of Coconut Gardens'.

Auction of FM Radio Licences

2496. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has auctioned licences to operate FM radio services in the country;

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

(c) the details of revenue generated therefrom during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Under the Policy for FM broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-I), the Government auctioned 101 private FM radio channels across 40 cities in the country during 1st March to 15 March, 2000. Subsequently, under the Policy for expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-II), the Government conducted bidding for 337 channels in 91 cities, across the country, during January-February, 2006. At present, 242 FM channels in 85 cities are operational. However, no auction was conducted for private FM radio channels during the last three years and the current year.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Cooperative Education Fund

2497. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and the functions of the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI);

(b) whether the NCUI has established a Cooperative Education Fund;

(c) if so, the details and the objectives of the fund thereof;

(d) whether any irregularities have come to the notice of the Union Government in the utilisation of the said fund during the course of implementation of educational programmes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The objects of the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) are to promote and develop the cooperative movement to educate, guide and assist the people in their efforts to build up the cooperative sector. To achieve its objectives, NCUI is organizing various education and training programmes with assistance of the Government. It also works with the State Governments and international agricultural & cooperative organizations to promote cooperative activities.

(b) and (c) The Cooperative Education Fund (CEF) was established by the Government of India in order to promote the cooperative education and training in the cooperative sector. The fund is administered by a committee constituted by the Central Government under sub-rule (1) of rule 25 of the Multi State Cooperative Societies Rules, 2002, with President of NCUI as its Chairperson and six other members representing the Government and the Cooperative Societies/Institutes.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) The Question does not arise.

[English]

Fake Agencies

2498. SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that fake agencies are luring the unemployed youth by asking for security money to get employment for them in the name of bogus letterheads of Kisan Call Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) Reported names, addresses etc. of some such fake agencies luring the unemployed youth by asking them to deposit security money have been given in the enclosed Statement-I. General modus operandi adopted by them is also mentioned therein.

(c) The details of action taken by the Government are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of fake agencies indulged in fraudulent advertisement on employment in the name Kisan Call Centre or names alike

Sl. No.	Name and address of the fake agency as given in their advertisement/offer letters
1	2
1.	Kisan Call Centre, Post Box No. 9 and 36, Ahmedabad General Post Office, Gujarat Website: www.kisancallcenter.com
2.	Kisan Call Centre Services(A unit of all over India Information) (under Government Processor), A-17/2, Plot No. 12, Ph-2nd, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi
3.	Kisan Helpline Services, A-22, Plot No.44, 2nd Phase, Gurgaon (Haryana), Regd. No.45021 UPCT Website: www.kisanhelplineservices.com
4.	Kisan Call Centre (Government of India Undertaking) KrishiVistarBhawan, Pusa Road, New Delhi-110012 Website: www.kisancallcentre.in
5.	Kisan Grahak Seva Kendra, A-22, Plot No.44, Kisan Bhawan, 2nd Phase, Gurgaon (Haryana) Website: www.kisansevakendra.com
6.	Kisan Call Centre (Government of India Undertaking), Agri help with a human touch, Regd Office: Kisan Yojana Bhawan Minto Road, New Delhi-110002 Website: www.kisancallcentre.in
7.	Kisan Helpline Services, H.No. A-44, Plot No.22, Sector-44, Amba Tower near Shiv Temple, Pin 201009
8.	Kisan Seva Kendra (Helpline Services to Farmer), Sector-12, Chandigarh (Punjab)
9.	Kisan Seva Sanstha. Plot No.5, Sec-9, RTO Road, Shastri Bhavan, Okhala, New Delhi-110058

These fraudulent entities have been issuing advertisements in various names having strong resemblance with the Government of India Scheme '*Kisan Call Centre*'. In some cases, website addresses have also been given to lend credence to such bogus advertisements.

The gullible youth are asked to contact on a given telephone number and a telephonic interview is then carried out. Thereafter, the candidate is declared selected and he is asked to deposit a security amount ranging from 6000 -20500 in a given Bank Account Number. A fake offer letter also is issued simultaneously.

Statement-II

Details of action taken by the Government on fake agencies issuing advertisement on employment in Kisan Call Centers or names alike

- i. Complaints which were received from affected candidates and other sources were reported to Addl. Commissioner of Police, Parliament Street, New Delhi and Deputy Commissioner, Cyber Crime, Delhi Police for investigating the matter and taking suitable action against the fraudulent agencies. The matter was also taken up with the Commissioner of Police, Delhi for his intervention in the matter. Two cases have been registered by police.
- ii. All the Directors of Agriculture of States/APCs/ Principal Secretary/Secretary Agriculture have been requested to create awareness amongst the candidates from respective States about such fraudulent advertisements and also to take stern action against such agencies demanding security money from the candidates for offering KCC related jobs.
- iii. Advertisements were also issued in the leading and local newspapers during June, 2012 and January, 2013 in different parts of the country to alert people not to pay any security money against such fraudulent advertisements by these fake agencies.
- iv. A scrolling message was also issued on Doordarshan National, Regional and Narrow Casting Kendras alerting people against such misleading advertisements on employment in Kisan Call Centre or related organisations.
- v. All the Kisan Call Centres under the Government of India Scheme have been advised to guide and alert the public who call on the toll free number 1800-180-1551 seeking clarification on any such fraudulent advertisement.
- vi. Letters have also been issued to CMDs of banks concerned to enquire into the financial transactions relating to security money deposited fraudulently in

their branches from banking point of view because some bank account numbers had also been given in the misleading advertisements.

- vii. The matter has also been taken up with the Central Bureau of investigation to get the matter thoroughly investigated to bring the perpetrators of this serious offence to book as the case has nation-wide ramifications.

Revival of Militancy

2499. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that some of the organisation belonging to United Kingdom (UK) are striving to revive the Sikh militancy;

(b) if so, whether the Government has sought assistance from the Government of UK to probe the said case;

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

(d) whether various networking sites have been put under the scanner for trying to revive the movement; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the preventive measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, there are reports that some organizations like the Babbar Khalsa International (BKI) in the UK are striving to revive Sikh militancy.

(b) and (c) Government have conveyed its concerns to the UK authorities including during the recent India-UK Summit held in New Delhi on February 19, 2013. Both sides have agreed to enhance cooperation in this regard.

(d) and (e) The Government of India has adopted an integrated approach to counter such attempts which, *inter-alia* include sustained vigilance along the borders, strengthening of mechanisms for intelligence gathering and sharing. A close watch is maintained on the activities of various groups known to have been engaged in trying to foment terrorist activities in Punjab. In addition, pro-Khalistan terrorist outfits namely, Babbar Khalsa International, International Sikh Youth Federation, Khalistan

Commando Force and Khalistan Zindabad Force continue to be listed as Terrorist Organizations in the schedule to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2004.

[Translation]

Withdrawal of visa policy with Pakistan

2500. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan is requesting for withdrawal of the new visa agreement signed on 8th September, 2012 which came into effect on 14th December, 2012; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Allotment of Street Vending Sites

2501. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding demanding/accepting bribes to rig allotment of street vending sites by the officials of the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC);

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) New Delhi Municipal Council has informed that they have received only one reference in this regard recently. Action against the guilty officers/officials is taken as per the law.

Upgradation of Roads

2502. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved upgradation of 2000 km. roads in tribal areas and blocks adjoining the borders under the Border Area Development Programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal of upgradation of 2000 km. roads in tribal areas and blocks adjoining the border under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP). The BADP is being implemented through the State Government, as a part of the comprehensive approach to border management, to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international land border and to saturate border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/local schemes and participatory approach. The developmental activities under BADP relate to social infrastructure, link roads, employment generation, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors etc.

Commodity Market

2503. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Forward Market Commission has pulled up the commodity exchanges like the National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange and the Indian Commodity Exchange for poor client registration;

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

(c) whether the Forward Market Commission has also decided to ban transactions by the clients who are not registered with the exchange for SMS and e-mail alerts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it is likely to check unauthorised trade through client accounts along with the cut off date fixed for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Forward Markets Commission (FMC), the Regulator for commodity futures markets under the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 in February, 2012 had directed the National Commodity exchanges to communicate the details of all the trades executed on their platform at the end of each trading day, to the concerned clients through SMS and E-mail alerts. These instructions were to be implemented by 1st May, 2012. However, on a review FMC observed that the progress of sending SMS and E-mail alerts was not satisfactory. FMC in January, 2013 directed the National Exchanges to ensure 100% coverage of all the clients and now allow a client to trade unless he/she is registered for SMS and E-mail alerts from 1st March, 2013. However, on further consideration, the Commission extended this time limit to 1st May, 2013 and also decided that a penalty of Rs. 500 per client per trade on the member would be applicable for trades executed without SMS alert facility, with effect from 1st April, 2013 with a maximum penalty of Rs. 5000 per day per client code. It has also been decided that exchanges would ensure that Email alerts are sent compulsorily to all the clients, who have registered their Email address with their respective members.

(d) The mandatory registration of clients for SMS alert facility is likely to significantly check unauthorized trades as the clients will be alerted about the trades executed in their account. The cut off date for implementation of the penalty structure is 1st April, 2013.

Anti-human Trafficking Units

2504. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of victims of human trafficking rescued by the Anti-Human Trafficking units in the country since its inception, State-wise; and

(b) the amount of funds released and utilised so far for the said units, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per data available for the period from June, 2011 to March, 2012, a total number of 4956 victims of human trafficking were rescued by Anti Human Trafficking Units. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Ministry of Human Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs. 8.717 crore in the year 2010-11 and Rs. 8.338 crore in the year 2011-12 for establishment of 115 and 110 AHTUs respectively. In the year 2010-11, all 115 Anti-Human Trafficking Units have been made functional. In the year 2011-12, 50 AHTUs have been made functional. Details of funds released to the State Governments during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of Victims of Human Trafficking Rescued
June, 2011 to March, 2012*

State	Number of Victim Rescued
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	143
Arunachal Pradesh	NA
Assam	285
Bihar	67
Chhattisgarh	NA
Goa	54
Gujarat	NA
Haryana	265
Himachal Pradesh	13
Jammu and Kashmir	22
Jharkhand	NA

1	2
Karnataka	360
Kerala	461
Madhya Pradesh	NA
Maharashtra	988
Manipur	9
Meghalaya	NA
Mizoram	10
Nagaland	7
Orissa	73
Punjab	NA
Rajasthan	460
Sikkim	44
Tamil Nadu	1152
Tripura	NA
Uttar Pradesh	172
Uttrakhand	17
West Bengal	226
Total (States)	4828
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA
Chandigarh	NA
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA
Daman and Diu	NA
Delhi	126
Lakshadweep	NA
Puducherry	2
Total (UTs)	128
Total (All-India)	4956

Statement-II

*Fund Released for Establishment of AHTU's
During 2010-11 & 2011-12*

State	No. of AHTU'S Sanctioned in 2010-11	Amount Sanctioned in 2010-11@ 7,58,000 per AHTU	No. of AHTU's Sanctioned in 2011-12	Amount Sanctioned in 2011-12 @ 7,58,000 per AHTU
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	5	37,90,000	5	37,90,000
Arunachal Pradesh	3	22,74,000	3	22,74,000
Assam	5	37,90,000	5	37,90,000
Bihar	7	53,06,000	7	53,06,000
Chhattishgarh	4	30,32,000	4	30,32,000
Goa	1	7,58,000	1	7,58,000
Gujarat	5	37,90,000	5	37,90,000
Haryana	3	22,74,000	3	22,74,000
Himachal Pradesh	2	15,16,000	2	15,16,000
Jammu and Kashmir	4	30,32,000	3	22,74,000
Jharkhand	4	30,32,000	4	30,32,000
Karnataka	5	37,90,000	4	30,32,000
Kerala	3	22,74,000	3	22,74,000
Madhya Pradesh	8	60,64,000	8	60,64,000
Maharashtra	6	45,48,000	6	45,48,000
Manipur	2	15,16,000	2	15,16,000
Mehgalaya	2	15,16,000	1	7,58,000
Mizoram	2	15,16,000	1	7,58,000
Nagaland	2	15,16,000	2	15,16,000
Orissa	6	45,48,000	6	45,48,000
Punjab	4	30,32,000	4	30,32,000
Rajasthan	6	45,48,000	6	45,48,000
Sikkim	1	7,58,000	1	7,58,000

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	6	45,48,000	6	45,48,000
Tripura	1	7,58,000	1	7,58,000
Uttar Pradesh	12	90,96,000	12	90,96,000
Uttarakhand	2	15,16,000	2	15,16,000
West Bengal	4	30,32,000	3	22,74,000
Total	115	8,71,70,000	110	8,33,80,000

[Translation]

Taxation System for Film/ TV Industry

2505. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the film/TV industry have expressed concern over taxation system;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to impose service tax on the earnings of TV /Film artists and production of films;

(d) if so the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction/response of the said artists;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any assessment/survey of the adverse effect of the said proposal/decision on the entertainment industry; and

(f) if so, the outcome of the said assessment/survey and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the taxation system for the benefit of the entertainment industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Yes.

(b) Some of the reasons are as under:

(i) With the introduction of new tax regime effective 1.7.2012, several services availed by film producers

are liable to service tax. This has resulted in an increase in the overall cost of production of films;

(ii) The services provided by digital cinema distributors were earlier exempted from service tax. However, with the introduction of negative list, this benefit has been withdrawn;

(iii) The proposed Goods & Services Act legislation proposes to exclude entertainment tax levied by the local bodies from the Goods & Services Tax ambit;

(iv) Post production activities carried out on films temporarily imported into India and re-exported to its destination after completing the job of editing, dubbing and imparting special effects should be treated as product of the place where it received the services;

(v) Custom duty exemption on film equipments used for film shooting in India would encourage foreign production houses to shoot on Indian locations; and

(vi) Consider exclusion of sale, distribution or exhibition of cinematographic films from the definition of royalty under Direct Tax Code.

(c) and (d) Yes. The TV/Film artists, w.e.f. 1.7.2012 are required to pay service tax. As for production of films, this activity is not taxed, but the services by way of temporary transfer or permitting the use or enjoyment of a copyright to cinematograph films were liable to service tax prior to 1.7.2012. However, at the request of the film industry, exemption was granted to such services w.e.f. 1.7.2012.

The film industry represented against the fact that they were unable to pass on the tax burden due to this exemption to the next level. With the intention to restrict this scope of exemption, the service of exhibition of cinematograph films (in cinema halls) are proposed to be

given exemption w.e.f. 1.4.2013. Other services provided by the film producers would be taxable. This restriction to the scope of exemption for the film producer has been done on the request of the film industry representatives.

- (e) No Madam.
- (f) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Improvement of Border Roads

2506. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has forwarded a proposal for improvement of 965 kms. of border road on 30 May, 2009; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Government has approved, in November, 2010, a proposal for construction of Gadhuli-Hajipur-Santalpur road of about 255 km. (122km. new road and 133 km. to be upgraded) at an estimated cost of Rs. 550.00 Cr. Gujarat Road and Buildings Department (GRBD), which is the executing agency for these works, has completed work to the extent of 130 km. for up-gradation of existing roads. The agency has prepared Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for construction of new roads of 122 km. for execution of work.

Community Radio Stations

2507. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up 500 new Community Radio Stations (CRSs) in the country during the 12th Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated funds required/allocated for the purpose;
- (c) whether the Government has received proposals from various States including Kerala for setting up of CRS;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on such proposals; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure quality service by the CRSs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Permission is granted by the Ministry to set up Community Radio Stations (CRSs) to Educational Institutions, Registered Societies/NGOs and Krishi Vigyan Kendras etc. So far, 418 permissions have been given to set up CRS. A proposal has been mooted in the 12th Five Year Plan to permit setting up new CRSs apart from other activities.

(c) and (d) Government has received 1156 applications so far from various states including Kerala for setting up of CRS's. This Ministry has so far issued 418 permissions to various organizations to set up Community Radio Stations in India. State wise list of permissions issued, operational CRS and applications under consideration is available on Ministry's website www.mib.gov.in

(e) The Ministry has been organizing several awareness and capacity building workshops for existing community radio stations all over the country to enhance their technical knowledge and content creation skills. 43 workshops have been organized across the country since 2007. Ministry has also instituted National Community Radio Awards to promote healthy competition for better programming on Community Radio Stations.

[*Translation*]

Monuments Associated with Freedom Struggle

2508. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has recently conducted a survey to identify and locate the monuments associated with freedom struggle in the country since the first war of Independence in 1857;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with locations identified, so far;

(c) whether several of these monuments are in dilapidated conditions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to repair these monuments along with the funds earmarked for the purpose?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Storage Capacity

2509. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
 SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
 SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
 YOGI ADITYA NATH:
 SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
 SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
 SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
 DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
 DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
 SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
 SHRI LAL JI TANDON:
 SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
 SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
 SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
 SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
 SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
 KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
 SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
 SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
 SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

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

(a) the quantum of foodgrains lost/damaged due to storage in open, rains and other natural calamities and transportation during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is providing any assistance to the States for creating storage space or to engage the private sector for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof indicating the funds allocated and utilised and the storage space created/proposed to be created during the last three years and the ensuing year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in storage capacity creation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the mechanism put in place to regularly monitor and review the policy and inflow of FDI in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Details of central pool foodgrains damaged/became non-issuable during the last three years and the current year due to various reasons are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The Government gives Grants-in-aid to North East (NE) States and the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir for creation of their own storage capacity. In last three years and the current year, a total amount of Rs. 31.02 crore has been released towards creation of proposed storage capacity of about 50,000 tons. The Government has also finalised a Plan scheme especially for the North-East, for creation of an additional storage capacity of 5.40 lakh tons through the Food Corporation of India (FCI).

The Government is also implementing the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme to augment the covered storage capacity through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). A capacity of about 197 lakh tons has been approved till 28.2.2013 for construction of godowns in 19 States, out of which a capacity of 141.46 lakh tons has been sanctioned for construction. The FCI guarantees to hire godowns constructed under this scheme for a period of ten years, thereby ensuring for the investors, a fair return on the investment. A capacity of 46.88 lakh tons has been completed as detailed in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Region-wise details of the Foodgrain accrued as Damaged/Non-issuable in FCI during last three years and current year

(Figures in tons)

Sl. No.	Region	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 1.2.2013)
1.	Bihar	726	200	0	319.3
2.	Jharkhand	17	39	29	3.43
3.	Orissa	0	18	36	1
4.	West Bengal	1357	922	477	15
5.	Assam	38	49	442	51.54
6.	North East Frontier (NEF)	77	175	0	195
7.	Nagaland and Manipur	0	1	0	0
8.	Delhi	5	1	10.9	6.18
9.	Haryana	0	53	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	0	0	0
12.	Punjab	2273	182	37	89
13.	Rajasthan	12	21	30	120.83
14.	Uttar Pradesh	14	520	258	18.3
15.	Uttarakhand	0	1338	72	221
16.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	4.33	18.63
17.	Kerala	19	99	200	0
18.	Karnataka	70	17	0	127.36
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	12	29	16.66
20.	Gujarat	814	2595	226	195
21.	Maharashtra	245	97	1473	47
22.	Madhya Pradesh	49	2	0	0.06
23.	Chhattisgarh	974	2	13.78	8.98
	Total	6702	6346	3338.01	1454.27

Statement-II*Status of Construction of Godowns under PEG Scheme as on 28.02.2013*

Sl. No.	State	Total capacity approved	Total capacity allotted/ sanctioned	Work completed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,51,000	4,51,000	1,99,800
2.	Bihar	9,40,000	3,15,000	22,000
3.	Chhattisgarh	5,42,600	5,42,600	1,54,950
4.	Gujarat	1,00,000	50,000	4,800
5.	Haryana	39,52,800	30,82,216	8,20,501
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,42,550	45,850	2,500
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,61,690	2,46,510	10,000
8.	Jharkhand	1,75,000	1,15,000	
9.	Karnataka	3,55,300	3,13,370	1,39,370
10.	Kerala	55,000	5,000	5,000
11.	Madhya Pradesh	23,66,600	15,73,000	79,800
12.	Maharashtra	6,99,900	5,98,770	2,78,770
13.	Odisha	3,00,000	3,00,000	1,64,000
14.	Punjab	49,99,000	43,19,038	24,23,243
15.	Rajasthan	2,50,000	2,50,000	53,000
16.	Tamil Nadu	3,45,000	2,85,000	60,000
17.	Uttarakhand	25,000	10,000	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	32,95,500	15,13,700	2,50,334
19.	West Bengal	3,56,600	1,30,180	20,700
Total		1,97,13,540	1,41,46,234	46,88,768

*[English]***Discovery of Ancient Inscriptions**

2510. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for excavation and exploration of ancient/historical sites and inscriptions in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the salient features of the policy for the purpose;

(c) whether ancient inscriptions of Tamil Brahmi have been discovered by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in many parts of Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof, location-wise;

(d) the details of other inscriptions of historical importance of ancient India discovered during excavations in various parts of the country; and

(e) the action plan of the Government/ASI to carry out excavation and exploration to unearth items of historical importance of ancient India?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) The Central Government through the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 empowers the Archaeological Survey of India to regulate archaeological excavations in the country. The relevant portion of the Act is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Yes, Madam. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) Exploration/excavation is the original mandate of Archaeological Survey of India, under which the proposals for exploration/excavation are called in from all the field offices of Archaeological Survey of India, Departments of Archaeology from different State Governments and all University Departments of Ancient Indian History, Archaeology which are scrutinized by the Standing Committee of Central Advisory Board for Archaeology for their recommendations on yearly basis.

Statement-I

Relevant portion of the Ancient Monuments and

Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 pertaining to Excavation/Exploration

Excavations in protected Area under Section 21:

An archaeological officer or an officer authorized by him in this behalf or any person holding a licence granted in this behalf under this Act (hereinafter referred to as the licensee) may, after giving notice in writing to the Collector and the owner, enter upon and make excavations in any protected area.

Excavations in areas other than protected area under Section 22: Where an archaeological officer has reason to believe that any area not being a protected area contains ruins or relics of historical or archaeological importance, he or an officer authorised by him in this behalf may, after giving notice in writing to the Collector and the owner, enter upon and make excavations in the area.

Excavations, etc, for archaeological purposes under Section 24: No State Government shall undertake or authorize any person to undertake any excavation or other like operators for archaeological purposes in any area which is not a protected area except with the previous approval of the Central Government and in accordance with such rules or directions, if any, as the Central Government may make or give in this behalf.

Statement-II

The places of Tamil Brahmi inscription in Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Discovered in the year	District	State
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aiyarmalai	1974	Karur	Tamil Nadu
2.	Alagarmalai	1908	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
3.	Ammankoyilpatti	1979	Salem	Tamil Nadu
4.	Anaimalai	1906	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
5.	Arachalur	1962	Erode	Tamil Nadu
6.	Arittapatti	1971&2003	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
7.	Jambai	1981	Villupuram	Tamil Nadu
8.	Karungalakkudi	1911	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
9.	Kilavalavu	1903	Madurai	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Kongarpuliyankulam	1910	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
11.	Kudumiyamalai	1991	Pudukkottai	Tamil Nadu
12.	Kunnakkudi	1909	Sivagangai	Tamil Nadu
13.	Mamandur	1940	Thiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu
14.	Mangulam	1882, 1906 & 1964	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
15.	Mannarkoil	2000	Thirunelveli	Tamil Nadu
16.	Marukaltalai	1906	Thirunelveli	Tamil Nadu
17.	Mettupatti	1906,1908,1986 & 1986	Dindugal	Tamil Nadu
18.	Mudalaikulam	1978	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
19.	Muttupatti (Karadipatti)	1910	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
20.	Nekanurpatti	1992	Villupuram	Tamil Nadu
21.	Pugalur	1964	Karur	Tamil Nadu
22.	Sittannavasal	1914	Pudukkottai	Tamil Nadu
23.	Thirupparankundram	1908 & 1952	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
24.	Tiruchirapalli	1938	Thiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu
25.	Tirumalai	1989	Sivagangai	Tamil Nadu
26.	Tiruvadavur	1965	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
27.	Tondur	1991	Villupuram	Tamil Nadu
28.	Vikkiramangalam	1926,1964 &1978	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
29.	Varichiyur	1908	Madurai	Tamil Nadu

Recently discovered places in Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Discovered in the year	District	State
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pulimankombai	2006	Theni	Tamil Nadu
2.	Thathapatti	2007	Theni	Tamil Nadu
3.	Porpanaikottai	2012	Pudukkottai	Tamil Nadu
4.	Keelakuilkudi	2012	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
5.	Thiruparankundram	2013	Madurai	Tamil Nadu

Statement-III

Details of inscriptions of historical importance of ancient India discovered during excavations in various parts of the country

Sl. No.	Provenance/Details	District	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Inscription of historical importance during excavation at		Andhra Pradesh
	(a) Salihundam	Kotturu	
	(b) Nagarjunkonda	Guntur	
	(c) Gummadidurru & Ghantasala	Krishna	
	(d) Kapavaram	East Godavari	
2.	Raja Vishal Ka Garh (5 terracotta sealings depicting some legends in Brahmi script)	Vaishali	Bihar
	Excavations conducted at		
	Antichak - 6 Copper seals; 37 Terracotta Sealings; 4 Votive Stupas; 3 inscribed stone slabs; 1 inscribed stone piece and 1 bone seal	Bhagalpur	
	Chandimau - 1 terracotta sealing	Nalanda	
	Juafardih - Hopscotch	Nalanda	
	Damankhanda - 1 terracotta sealing	Nalanda	
	Begampur - 1 terracotta sealing	Nalanda	
	Ghorakatora - 5 terracotta sealings	Nalanda	
	Kolhua - 1 terracotta sealing; 1 potsherd; 1 votive stupa of brick	Vaishali	
3.	Ten seals with inscriptions from Khirsara	Kachchh	Gujarat
	Rani-ki-Vav, Udayamati, Patan (inscription on white marble sculpture of Queen Udayamati (Solanki)	Patan	
4.	Three numbers of terracotta inscribed sealing discs measuring 5.5. cm diameter and its thickness is 1.5 cm., Benisagar script has been deciphered as 'Shri Hiraneya Parbhu Swamy'	West Singhbhum	Jharkhand
5.	Five terracotta seals with inscriptions wherein only one is clearly identified. The legend reads as " <i>Sri Vira Krishna Pratapa Raya</i> ". Two other seals bear the Persian letter ("Hai") which is the initial letter of Haider Ali (Bekal Fort)	Kasargod	Kerala
6.	Two copper plate inscriptions at Pranaveswara tempje at Talagunda, Shikaripur Taluk	Shimoga	Karnataka
7.	Deorkothar (Brahmi inscription of 3rd century B.C.)	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4
8.	Terracotta sealings, steatite seal, stone inscriptions, inscriptions on potsherds from archaeological excavations at Lalitagiri	Cuttack	Odisha
9.	a. Eight Pallava Inscriptions at Saluvankuppam b. Two Rashtrakuta Inscriptions at Saluvankuppam	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu
10.	Boxanagar - inscribed coins and sealings	West Tripura	Tripura
11.	Lathiya - 1 copper ring cum seal; 10 terracotta sealings	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh

Food Processing Industries

2511. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to give special emphasis for development of Food Processing Industries in the North Eastern region of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds earmarked for this region;

(c) whether the Government has sought external assistance for development of this sector in the country;

(d) if so, the assistance sought and provided by various countries, country-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for providing better research and development facilities in rural areas for promotion of this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) For promotion of setting up of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) in the country including North-Eastern Region, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) implemented the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries during 11th Plan. During 12th Plan (2012-13), this scheme has been subsumed under Centrally Sponsored Scheme-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP).

Under the above Scheme, Ministry extended financial assistance to food processing units including fruits & vegetables units in the form of grants-in-aid to the implementing agencies/entrepreneurs @25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas, or @33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas such as Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North-Eastern States, A&N Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas in the country. The same pattern of assistance is available under NMFP through States/UT Governments.

This Ministry in coordination with Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC) under Ministry of Agriculture is also implementing Mini Mission-IV under Horticulture Mission for North-East & Himalayan States. Under the Mini Mission-IV component of this scheme, assistance at higher rates i.e. @ 50% upto Rs. 4 crore for setting up of new food processing units and upto Rs. 1 crore for Upgradation/modernization of existing units is available to industries involved in processing of horticultural produce in the above States. Further, this scheme is operational during 2012-13 also. Funds under the scheme are disbursed through SFAC to the beneficiaries.

During 12th Plan (2012-13) Government has launched National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) through States/UTs with an objective of decentralization of implementation of Ministry's schemes, which will lead to substantial participation by State Governments/UTs. Funds provided to North-Eastern States under the Mission is Rs. 24 crores. The above Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries has been subsumed in the NMFP w.e.f. 01.04.2012 (2012-13).

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

(e) Government has implemented in 11th Plan as well as in 12th Plan (2012-13) a Plan Scheme namely: Quality Assurance, Codex, R&D and Other Promotional Activities. The main objective of the scheme is the development of new products and new cost effective technologies for preservation and packaging of food products, standardization of various factors such as additives, coloring agents, preservatives, pesticide residue etc. This scheme provides financial assistance for Research & Development to Central/State Government Organisations/IITs/Universities @ 100% of the equipment cost/consumables/JRD/SRF. The Schemes research benefits are available for all the areas in the country including rural areas.

Ancient Monuments of Buddhist Era

2512. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some ancient monuments belonging to the Buddhist era were unearthed in east and west Midnapur district of West Bengal in the recent past;
 (b) if so, the details thereof;
 (c) whether the Government has taken any step to preserve/protect these monuments;
 (d) if so, the details thereof; and
 (e) the funds allocated/spent for the purpose by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) An archaeological site namely Sakheesena Mound at Moghalmari, P.S. Dantan, Distt. West Midnapur yielding cultural traits belonging to Buddhism and later period has been unearthed in the district of West Midnapur in the State of West Bengal by the Department of Archaeology, University of Calcutta in the recent past.

(b) The excavations have revealed the existence of a brick temple with monastery complex decorated with panel of stucco figures on the outer wall. The figures include Janguli, Kubera, Gana figure, Bodhisattva, flying figure, couple, wheel, etc. It also yielded five terracotta votive tablets depicting Buddha as a central figure flanked by Bodhisattvas on both sides and a large number of terracotta lamps, sprinklers, Post-Gupta pottery, etc. have

been found. The monastery belongs to 6th to 7th century A.D. and is comparable with Vikramshila, Paharpur, Mainanuti, etc. on stylistic ground.

(c) to (e) The monuments/site are not declared as of national importance under section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. Hence, question does not arise.

UNESCO'S World Heritage List

2513. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
 SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
 SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms/criteria for inclusion of any historical site/ city/university/monument and intangible cultural heritage in the UNESCO's World Heritage list and the details of historical sites/monuments of the country included in the said list;

(b) the details of proposals received from the States and submitted by the Government to the UNESCO for according World Heritage status to various heritage cities/sites/monuments and Nalanda University as well as intangible cultural heritage along with the present status of each of such proposals;

(c) whether a team of the UNESCO and the World Bank visited the said heritage cities/sites in the recent past;

(d) if so, the outcome of the said visit; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in according approval by UNESCO and the steps taken/being taken by the Government for expeditious inclusion of these cities/ sites/ monuments/universities as well as intangible cultural heritages in the World Heritage List?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) The criteria for inscription of a site/element in the World Heritage List of UNESCO is at enclosed Statement-I. The sites/elements included in the World Heritage List of UNESCO is at enclosed Statement-II.

(b) Nomination dossiers on Hill Forts of Rajasthan, Qutb Shahi Monuments of Hyderabad, Majuli Island and

Rani-Ki-Vav under cultural category and the Great Himalayan National Park under Natural Category have been submitted to the World Heritage Centre (WHC). The list of nominations related to intangible elements submitted to UNESCO is enclosed as Statement-III.

(c) and (d) ICOMOS Mission to the Qutb Shahi Monuments of Hyderabad and the IUCN Mission to the Great Himalayan National Park had visited sites for evaluation. The ICOMOS Advisory Mission to Hill Forts of Rajasthan visited Jaipur in November, 2012 and advised for inclusion of Jaisalmer Fort in the nomination. The revised nomination has been sent to the WHC.

(e) Inscription of a site in the World Heritage List is a long and scheduled process. Further, WHC/UNESCO considers only one nomination under each category in a given year from a State Party.

Statement-I

A. Criteria for Inscription of Cultural and Natural Sites::

- (i) represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- (ii) exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
- (iii) bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- (iv) be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- (v) be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
- (vi) be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);

- (vii) contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
- (viii) be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;
- (ix) be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;

B. Criteria for Inscription of Intangible Cultural Heritage:

1. Criteria for inscription on the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding

In nomination files, the submitting State(s) Party(ies), is (are) requested to demonstrate that an element proposed for inscription on the Urgent Safeguarding List satisfies all of the following criteria:

- U.1 The element constitutes intangible cultural heritage as defined in Article 2 of the Convention.
- U.2 a. The element is in urgent need of safeguarding because its viability is at risk despite the efforts of the community, group or, if applicable, individuals and State(s) Party(ies) concerned;
- or b. The element is in extremely urgent need of safeguarding because it is facing grave threats as a result of which it cannot be expected to survive without immediate safeguarding.
- U.3 Safeguarding measures are elaborated that may enable the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned to continue the practice and transmission of the element.
- U.4 The element has been nominated following the widest possible participation of the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned and with their free, prior and informed consent.
- U.5 The element is included in an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s)Party(ies), as defined in Articles 11 and 12 of the Convention.

U.6 In cases of extreme urgency, the State(s) Party(ies) concerned has(have) been duly consulted regarding inscription of the element in conformity with Article 17.3 of the Convention.

2. Criteria for inscription on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

In nomination files, the submitting State(s) Party(ies) is (are) requested to demonstrate that an element proposed for inscription on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity satisfies all of the following criteria:

R.1 The element constitutes intangible cultural heritage as defined in Article 2 of the Convention.

R.2 Inscription of the element will contribute to ensuring

visibility and awareness of the significance of the intangible cultural heritage and to encouraging dialogue, thus reflecting cultural diversity worldwide and testifying to human creativity.

R.3 Safeguarding measures are elaborated that may protect and promote the element.

R.4 The element has been nominated following the widest possible participation of the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned and with their free, prior and informed consent.

R.5 The element is included in an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies), as defined in Articles 11 and 12 of the Convention.

Statement-II

List of Sites/Intangible Elements included in World Heritage List of UNESCO from India

(Under protection of ASI)

Cultural Sites

Sl. No.	Name of Site	State
1	2	3
1.	Ajanta Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
2.	Ellora Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
3.	Agra Fort (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Taj Mahal (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)	Orissa
6.	Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)	Tamil Nadu
7.	Churches & Convents of Goa (1986)	Goa
8.	Group of Temples, Khajuraho (1986)	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)	Karnataka
10.	Group of Monuments, Fatehpur Sikh (1986)	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Group of Temples, Pattadakal (1987)	Karnataka
12.	Elephanta Caves (1987)	Maharashtra
13.	Great Living Chola temples at Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram (1987 & 2004)	Tamil Nadu
14.	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3
15.	Humayun Tomb, Delhi (1993)	Delhi
16.	Qutb Minar Complex, Delhi (1993)	Delhi
17.	Prehistoric Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park (2004)	Gujarat
19.	Red Fort Complex, Delhi (2007)	Delhi
(Under protection of Ministry of Railways)		
20.	Mountain Railway of India (Darjeeling,1999), Nilgiri (2005), Kalka-Shimla(2008)	West Bengal, TamilNadu, Himachal Pradesh
21.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)	Maharashtra
(Under Protection of Bodhgaya Temple Management Committee)		
22.	Mahabodhi Temple, Bodhgaya (2002)	Bihar
(Under Protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums Department)		
23.	Jantar Mantar, Jaipur (2010)	Rajasthan
Natural Sites (Under Protection of Ministry of Environment & Forest)		
24.	Kaziranga National Park (1985)	Assam
25.	Manas Wild Life Sanctuary (1985)	Assam
26.	Keoladeo National Park (1985)	Rajasthan
27.	Sunderban National Park (1987)	West Bengal
28.	Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988, 2005)	Uttaranchal
29.	Western Ghats (2012)	Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu

Intangible Elements

S. No.	Name of Element	State
1	2	3
1.	Kutiyattam, Sanskrit Theatre (2008)	Kerala
2.	Tradition of Vedic Chanting (2008)	Multi States
3.	Ramlila, The Traditional Performance of Ramayana (2008)	Multi States
4.	Novruz, Nowrouz, Nooruz, Navruz, Nauraz, Naevruz (2009)	States inhabiting Parsi Communities
5.	Ramman, Religious Festival and Ritual Theatre of the Garhwal Himalayas (2009)	Uttarakhand

1	2	3
6.	Chhau Dance (2010)	West Bengal, Orissa, Jharkhand
7.	Kalbelia Folk Songs and Dances of Rajasthan (2010)	Rajasthan
8.	Mudiyettu, Ritual Theatre and Dance Drama of Kerala (2010)	Kerala
9.	Buddhist Chanting of Ladakh (2012)	Jammu and Kashmir

Statement-III

*List of Proposals Related to Intangible Cultural Heritage
Submitted to UNESCO for Inscription:*

Sl. No.	Year of Proclamation	Name of Element/Item	Nominating Agency
1	2	3	4
1.	2009	Sankirtan, ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur	SNA
2.	2009	Traditional brass and copper craft of utensil making among the Thatheras of Jandiala Guru Punjab, India	IGNCA
3.	2009	Kolam, ritualistic threshold drawings and designs of Tamil Nadu, India	National Museum
4.	2009	Music and knowledge of the Veena stringed instrument	SNA
5.	2009	Chaar Bayt, a Muslim tradition in lyrical oral poetry, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, India	IGNCA
6.	2011	Chettikulangara Kumbha Bharani Kettukazhcha	Govt. of Kerala
7.	2009	Shadow Puppet Theatre Traditions of India	SNA
8.	2009	Sattriya Music, Dance & Theatre	SNA
9.	2009	Patola: Double Silk Textile of Patan	NID, Ahmadabad
10.	2009	Lama Dances of Sikkim: Buddhist Monastic Dances, Sikkim	EZCC
11.	2011	Practice of Turban Tying in Rajasthan	WZCC
12.	2011	Kalamkari Paintings	Salarjung Museum / Govt. of A P
13.	2009	Rathwa ni Gher: Tribal Dances of Rathwas, Gujarat	WZCC
14.	2009	Sankheda Nu Lakh Kam: Lacquered turned wood furniture of Sankheda, Gujarat	NID, Ahmadabad
15.	2011	Qawwali	SNA
16.	2011	Jangam Gayan	NZCC
17.	2011	Durga Puja in West Bengal	National Library Kolkata

1	2	3	4
18.	2009	Hingan: Votive Terracotta painted plaque of Molela, Rajasthan	NID, Ahmadabad
19.	2009	Phad: Scrol painting and their Narration, Rajasthan	IGNCA
20.	2011	Nautanki	NSD
21.	2011	Ranmale	Govt. of Goa
22.	2011	Gaddi Jatar	IGNCA
23.	2009	The Festival of Salhesh, Bihar	National Museum
24.	2009	Nacha: folk theatre, Chhattisgarh	IGRMS
25.	2009	Dashavatar - Traditional folk Theatre forms of Maharashtra & Goa	CCRT

Construction of Site Museum at Lalitgiri

2514. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government /Archaeological Survey of India(ASI) proposes to set up a site museum at Lalitgiri to house the sacred Buddhist relics retrieved during excavation;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its present status and the reasons for the delay;

(c) the time by which the said museum is to likely to be set up; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the construction work for the purpose?

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

(b) to (d) The ground plan of the museum building has already been approved. Following this, detailed drawings are prepared which are essential for construction of the new museum building observing all codal formalities and there is as such no delay in the project. The construction work will start after the approval of required designs and funds.

[Translation]

Publicity of Government Schemes

2515. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the methods adopted for publicity of the various schemes and programmes being implemented by the Government in the country;

(b) whether exhibitions are organised to create awareness among the people on the schemes/ programmes implemented by the Government in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry has received proposals from the States including Uttar Pradesh for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken on such proposals, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (e) The methods adopted for publicity of the various schemes and programmes being implemented by the Government are:

- (i) Advertisements through Newspapers/TV Channels/ FM Radio Stations/Digital Cinema/Community Radio,
- (ii) Messages through Internet,
- (iii) SMS services on mobiles,
- (iv) Exhibitions,
- (v) Hoardings and banners and other Outdoor publicity medium,
- (vi) Pamphlets and brochures etc.

- (vii) Press Releases, Press Notes, Feature Articles, Backgrounders, Photographs, Data Base available on Press Information Bureau (PIB)'s official website.
- (viii) Press Conferences, Press Briefing, Interviews,
- (ix) Bharat Nirman Public Information Campaigns
- (x) Inter-personal communication including Oral Communication Group Discussions, Public Meeting, Film Shows, Inter-active Programmes like Quiz etc.
- (xi) Live performances, using the folk and traditional art.

Directorate of Field Publicity (DFP) and Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) organized 23797 and 688 Exhibitions respectively during April 2012 to February 2013.

No proposal has been received from any State Government including Uttar Pradesh except for Tamil Nadu Government during last three years.

The Chennai Unit of DAVP has organized Mahatma Gandhi exhibition from 2nd to 4th October, 2012 on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti for three days on the request of State Information and Public Relation Department, Tamil Nadu.

[English]

Relief Measures for Farmers

2516. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
 SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:
 SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
 SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite increase in minimum support prices of crops, credit flow to agriculture, debt waiver/relief and interest subvention on crops loans, the farmers continue to commit suicides, particularly in rainfed/drought prone areas of the country;

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

(c) whether a number of farmers in the country are falling into debt trap;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide financial and logistical assistance to farmers to mitigate their hardships and indebtedness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Reasons of suicide by farmers are manifold which, inter-alia, include indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal reasons. Details of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons, during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, as reported by respective State Government are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As per report on "Indebtedness of Farmer Households" by National Sample Survey Organization (2005), of the estimated 89.35 million farmer households, 48.6% were indebted to either formal or informal or both sources of credit. Also, as per report of an Expert Group (2007) appointed by Government of India to look into the problems of agricultural indebtedness in its totality and suggest measures to provide relief to farmers across the country, inter-alia, indebtedness of farmers in India is as diverse and heterogeneous as are agrarian conditions and average farmer household borrowing has not been excessive.

(e) In addition to increase in minimum support prices of agricultural commodities, credit flow to agriculture, debt waiver/relief and interest subvention, Government has taken various other steps to provide financial and logistical assistance to farmers, which include issue of Kisan Credit Cards, assisting formation of Joint Liability Groups, provision of agricultural inputs and other support services, redesigning crop insurance schemes, construction of warehouses, godowns, silos and cold storages and creation of infrastructure for transportation and marketing of agriculture produce, etc. In the Budget 2013-14, it has been proposed, inter-alia, to extend the interest subvention scheme for short-term crop loans to crop loans borrowed from private sector scheduled commercial banks in respect of loans given within the service area of the branch concerned, support Farmer Producer Organizations and also create a Credit Guarantee Fund.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Period/ (Date of report)	Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons as reported by State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2010	254
		2011	231
		2012	29
		2013 (28.02.2013)	Nil
2.	Karnataka	2010	125
		2011	90
		2012 (26.11.2012)	33
3.	Maharashtra	2010	548
		2011	485
		2012 (22.02.2013)	473
4.	Punjab	2010 (20.09.2010)	04
5.	Assam	04.03.2013	Nil
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.07.2012	Nil
7.	Bihar	05.03.2013	Nil
8.	Chhattisgarh	06.01.2011	Nil
9.	Goa	01.03.2013	Nil
10.	Gujarat	28.02.2013	Nil
11.	Haryana	26.07.2012	Nil
12.	Himachal Pradesh	21.02.2013	Nil
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	27.02.2013	Nil
14.	Jharkhand	18.06.2010	Nil
15.	Kerala	01.08.2011	Nil
16.	Manipur	02.12.2010	Nil
17.	Meghalaya	30.07.2012	Nil
18.	Madhya Pradesh	18.01.2011	Nil
19.	Mizoram	19.02.2013	Nil
20.	Nagaland	08.09.2011	Nil

1	2	3	4
21.	Odisha	06.03.2013	Nil
22.	Rajasthan	23.11.2010	Nil
23.	Sikkim	22.02.2013	Nil
24.	Tamil Nadu	28.02.2013	Nil
25.	Tripura	14.06.2012	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	28.04.2011	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	19.07.2011	Nil
28.	West Bengal	13.12.2010	Nil
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.02.2013	Nil
30.	NCT of Delhi	27.02.2013	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	28.02.2013	Nil
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	04.03.2013	Nil
33.	Lakshadweep	28.12.2012	Nil
34.	Puducherry	23.04.2012	Nil
35.	Chandigarh	01.03.2013	Nil

Regulator for Coal Sector

2517. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to establish an independent regulator for the coal sector is under consideration of the Government;

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

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the coal sector and coal users/ coal utility units;

(d) whether private sector companies engaged in the commercial mining of coal would be brought under the ambit of the said regulator/ authority; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the details of the private sector companies engaged in the coal sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) A proposal for setting up of the Independent Regulatory Authority for coal sector was submitted for consideration of the Cabinet. The same was considered by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 10.5.2012 and was referred to a Group of Ministers (GOM) for making recommendations. The GoM had held two meetings on 25.7.2012 and 21.01.2013 so far to consider the proposal.

It is expected that the constitution of an independent regulatory body for coal sector would result in more optimal development and conservation of coal resources, more effective regulation on mine working conditions, adoption of best mining practices, redressal of complaints, etc.

(d) and (e) The private sector companies are not engaged in the commercial mining of coal as per the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act. 1973, as amended from time to time. However, coal mines allotted to private companies for captive use would also come under the purview of the proposed Regulator.

**Revamp of Archaeological
Survey of India**

2518. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to set up a State level ASI on the lines of ASI in the Ministry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen all the wings of ASI so as to ensure better protection and conservation of the monuments under ASI?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Four additional posts of Additional Director General and 18 additional posts of Joint Director General have been sanctioned for the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). ASI engaged M/s Manpower Management and Planning Consultants, K-107-B, Sheikh Sarai, Phase-II, New Delhi-110017 on 21.5.2010 on the work measurement study to restructure and strengthen the Archaeological Survey of India, who submitted their report on 14th March 2011.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) As above in (a) and (b).

Productivity of Foodgrains

2519. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of essential commodities/foodgrains have declined over the past few months;

(b) if so, the extent to which the food inflation has fallen and the increase registered in the productivity of foodgrains during the year 2012;

(c) whether his Ministry has requested to ease the restrictions for export/import imposed on certain food items;

(d) if so, the details of such items along with the final decision of the Government thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to boost agricultural productivity so as to make the country the leading exporter in agricultural produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (Base Year 2004-05=100) for food grains for the period January, 2012 to January, 2013 indicates that the wholesale prices of foodgrains were increasing during January, 2012 to December, 2012. This trend changed with the WPI of food grains showing a marginal decline in January, 2013. In case of Cereals there has been sharp increase in WPI from 177.4 in January 2012 to 209.5 in January 2013. The WPI of Pulses shows a sharp increase from 208.6 in February 2012 to 260.8 in September 2012, and a decline thereafter from 256.5 in October, 2012 to 246.4 in January, 2013.

As regards inflation of Food Articles, there has been an increasing trend in WPI from January, 2012 to July 2012. Thereafter the index was showing a mixed trend with marginal month to month fluctuations.

A Statement showing variations in the monthly WPI of Food Articles, Food grains, Cereals and Pulses over the last one year is given below:

Period	Food articles	Food Grains	Cereals	Pulses
January 2012	191.1	183.3	177.4	210.8
February 2012	192.4	183.5	178.2	208.6
March 2012	197.1	185.6	180.3	210.3
April 2012	207.2	188.9	184.3	211.0
May 2012	206.1	190.4	184.3	218.6
June 2012	209.4	193.3	186.3	226.1
July 2012	212.4	199.8	190.3	244.8
August 2012	211.8	207.6	196.5	259.8
September 2012	213.1	212.0	201.6	260.8
October 2012	212.7	214.1	205.0	256.5
November 2012	213.8	215.3	206.7	255.6
December 2012	212.2	216.2	209.0	250.3
January 2013	213.8	215.9	209.5	246.4

Prices of food articles are mainly governed by the market forces of demand and supply, cost of transportation, storage etc. Demand for food articles is rising due to increasing incomes, urbanization etc. Prices of food articles are also affected by the crop conditions and supply chain constrains.

Productivity of foodgrains registered a sharp increase during the year 2011-12 with 2079 kg. yield per hectare as compared to 1930 kg. yield per hectare in 2010-11.

(c) and (d) Policy decisions on export/import of food items are taken by the Government after Inter Ministerial consultations. Presently, there are no restrictions on export of food item, except for certain restrictions on export of pulses and edible oils in view of domestic demand. Also there are no restrictions on import of major food items.

(e) Various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), and Micro-Irrigation are being implemented by the Government to increase agricultural productivity and production. Steps also taken for increased availability of concessional credit, improved seeds and fertilizers to increase agricultural productivity in the country. The Government has accorded high priority to the holistic and sustainable development of rainfed areas through an integrated watershed development approach.

[*Translation*]

Sale in Open Market

2520. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

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

(a) whether wheat was sold in open market between the period 2009 and 2011 in order to check price rise in the country;

(b) if so, the quantum of wheat sold through open market during the said period along with the price thereof;

(c) whether the Government had assessed the rise in the selling price of wheat and flour before initiating the said sale; and

(d) if so, the extent of rise in consumer prices of wheat and flour registered during the said period and the prices at which wheat was sold in open market in comparison to the domestic cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. 39.67 lakh tonnes of wheat has been sold to retail

and bulk consumers under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) [OMSS (D)] during the period 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12. The price of wheat during the period is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Government regularly monitors wheat and flour

prices in the market. However, no specific study is undertaken before initiating wheat sale under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS).

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

The price of wheat sold under OMSS during 2009-2012

	Wheat (Retail)	Wheat (Bulk+Small Traders)
2009-10	MSP of Wheat for RMS 2009-10 (Rs. 1080 per quintal) + railway freight from Ludhiana to concerned State Capital	Acquisition cost of wheat in Punjab in the relevant Rabi Marketing Season (Rs.1312.92 per quintal) plus the railway freight from Ludhiana to State capital plus the carrying cost involved (storage cost plus interest cost) till the month of sale. On 23.12.2009, rate was revised and fixed at Acquisition cost of wheat in Punjab in 2008-09 (Rs. 1213.60 per quintal) + railway freight from Ludhiana to concerned State Capital
January 2011-		
September, 2011	-do-	-do-
October, 2011-		
March, 2012	MSP of wheat for RMS 2011-12 (Rs. 1120 per quintal) +bonus (Rs. 50 per quintal)	MSP (Rs. 1120 per quintal) + Bonus for 2011-12 (Rs. 50 per quintal) (for wheat procuring States) MSP (Rs. 1120 per quintal) plus bonus (Rs. 50 per quintal) for RMS 2011-12 + 50% of railway freight from Ludhiana to State Capital (for non- wheat procuring States)

[English]

Mega Food Parks

2521. SHRI. JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI AJAY KUMAR:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) the criteria and objectives for establishing Mega Food Parks in the country;

(b) the details of Mega Food Parks approved and functioning so far, along with the present status of ongoing projects across the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to set up more such parks in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the locations selected for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The execution, ownership and management of the Mega Food Park is vested with a

Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). The main eligibility criteria of the SPV is indicated below:

- i. The SPV shall be a Body Corporate registered under the Companies Act.
- ii. Each SPV would have at least three entrepreneurs / business units, with the entrepreneurs being independent of each other and business units with no common directors.
- iii. The promoter holding maximum equity in the SPV will be the lead promoter. The lead promoter will be primarily responsible for co-ordination with all stakeholders including with the Ministry of Food Processing Industries to ensure effective implementation of the project.
- iv. At least 26 percent of equity of the SPV should be held by food processor(s) within the SPV.
- v. The combined net worth of shareholders of the SPV should not be less than Rs.50 crore with food processor(s) having at least Rs. 10 crore of net worth.
- vi. Each member in SPV must have a net worth at least 1.5 times of their proposed equity contribution in order to ensure requisite contribution for the project.

- vii. The SPV needs to bring in at least 20 percent of the total project cost as equity in general areas and at least 10 percent of the total project cost in difficult and hilly areas.

The objective of Mega Food Parks Scheme is to provide state of the art infrastructure for Food Processing Industries in a demand driven manner with an effective supply chain management from farm gate to market. The Scheme envisages a cluster-based approach and Hub and Spoke Model comprising of farm proximate facilities such as Collection Centres, Primary Processing Centers (PPC) linked with a Central Processing Centre (CPC).

(b) The Ministry has so far approved 30 Mega Food Park projects out of which 14 projects have been accorded 'Final' approval and the remaining 16 projects have been accorded 'In-principle' approval. Out of the 14 finally approved projects, 2 projects, one each in Andhra Pradesh and Uttarakhand are partially operational. The present status of the 30 approved projects is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has already initiated process for seeking approval of the Competent Authority for upscaling of the Scheme to set up more Mega Food Parks in the country.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name	Project cost (Rs. Cr.)	Date of in-principle approval	Date of Final Approval	Amount of grant approved (Cr.)	Amount of grant released (Cr.)	Actual expen- diture (Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	M/s Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Andhra Pradesh	116.94	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	45.00	105.25
2.	M/s Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Ltd., Uttarakhand	95.08	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	30.00	62.11
3.	M/s North East Mega Food Park Ltd., Assam	75.98	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	30.00	29.91
4.	M/s Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Jharkhand	113.95	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	15.00	13.78
5.	M/s Tamil Nadu Mega Food Park Ltd., Tamil Nadu	133.45	16.12.2008	16.03.2010	50.00	5.00	10.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	M/s Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., West Bengal	132.71	16.12.2008	16.03.2010	50.00	30.00	50.91
7.	M/s Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Kolar, Karnataka	144.33	03.08.2010	27.03.2011	50.00	15.00	31.36
8.	M/s International Fresh Farm Products (India) Ltd., Ferozpur, Punjab	130.38	03.08.2010	25.05.2011	50.00	30.00	39.79
9.	M/s Keventer Food Park Infra Ltd., Bhagalpur, Bihar	153.96	29.04.2011	30.11.2011	50.00	5.00	3.07
10.	M/s Sikaria Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd., Agartala, Tripura	87.45	29.04.2011	30.11.2011	50.00	15.00	11.29
11.	M/s Anil Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Vadodara, Gujarat	141.07	29.04.2011	13.01.2012	50.00	5.00	24.53
12.	M/s MITS Mega Food Park Ltd., Rayagada, Odisha	80.17	29.04.2011	16.04.2012	50.00	5.00	3.08
13.	M/s Indus Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	130.82	10.10.2011	27.08.2012	50.00	5.00	13.56
14.	M/s Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd., Aurangabad, Maharashtra	120.76	05.04.2011	Final Approval to the project has been accorded by IMAC on 19.02.2013.			
15.	M/s Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd., Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh	168.65	24.09.2010	'In principle' approval was accorded on 24-09-2010. The SPV has been granted extension of time till 31.03.2013 for fulfillment of prescribed conditions for final approval.			
16.	M/s Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Raipur, Chhattisgarh	124.91	06.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
17.	M/s Chekranemi Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Abhishehpakkam, Puducherry	149.89	06.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
18.	M/s Chhattisgarh Agro Mega Food Park Ltd., Raipur, Chhattisgarh	129.65	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
19.	M/s Greens Food Park India Pvt. Ltd., Pulwama, Jammu & Kashmir	81.02	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
20.	M/s Soma New Towns (P) Ltd., Sirsa, Haryana	147.08	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
21.	M/s Green Tech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ajmer, Rajasthan	113.11	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
22.	M/s Godavari Mega Aqua Park Pvt. Ltd., West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	119.12	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
23.	M/s Pristine Logistics & Infraprojects Pvt. Ltd., Khagaria, Bihar	142.98	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	M/s Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park, Surat, Gujarat	108.30	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
25.	M/s Poliyon Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Una, Himachal Pradesh	97.63	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
26.	M/s Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Satara, Maharashtra	132.26	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
27.	M/s Huma Coastal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ganjam, Odisha	117.05	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
28.	M/s Kanchenjunga Organic Mega food Park Ltd., South Sikkim, Sikkim	80.37	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
29.	M/s Himalayan Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	124.52	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
30.	M/s Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	113.90	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			

[*Translation*]

Modernisation of DMS

2522. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of milk production at present against the installed capacity under the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS);

(b) the cumulative losses incurred by DMS during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch a turnaround plan for modernisation and financial restructuring of DMS;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to modernise the DMS to reduce the losses incurred by them?

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 present quantity of milk production in DMS against installed capacity of 5.00 lakh litres per day is 2.75 lakh litres per day valued at Rs.81.20 lakhs

(b) The cumulative losses incurred by DMS during the last three years are as under:

Year	Net Losses (in Rs./Crore)	Cumulative Losses (in Rs.Crore)
2009-10	38.08	782.32
2010-11	32.10	814.43
2011-12	24.24	838.66

(c) and (d) The Cabinet has given 'in principle' approval for corporatisation of DMS to provide it autonomy to make strategic decisions on commercial lines and to make it financially viable.

(e) Old & obsolete plant and machinery in DMS are replaced with latest and efficient equipments in a phased manner to improve efficiency and reduce losses.

Circulation of Fake Currency

2523. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any efforts to identify the sources of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) in view of their seizure in such a large quantity in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether evidence has been found confirming the use of fake currency to finance terrorism and organised crime in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to solicit international cooperation to deal with the FICN menace in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. As per available inputs from Central Intelligence and Investigating Agencies, some consignments of high quality FICN have been either directly or indirectly sourced by Pakistan via Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Malaysia and UAE.

(c) and (d) Out of the 7 cases being investigated by NIA involving production, circulation and smuggling of high quality counterfeit currency, in one case evidence has come on record that fake currency was being used to fund terrorism. During the investigation of the case pertaining to the activities of David Coleman Headley and others, it was revealed that Fake Indian Currency Notes were given to him for using these in India.

(e) The Government has constantly raised the issue in international bilateral and multilateral fora dealing with such issues. Under the Indo-US Homeland Security dialogue counterfeit currency is one of the aspects of cooperation.

Coal Allocation to Gujarat

2524. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal based companies situated in Gujarat have been allocated coal from the South Eastern Coal Belts instead of the Western Collieries Limited (WCL) which is nearer to the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the criteria for coal allocation from the WCL;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from Gujarat to consider allocation of coal to coal based industries in the State from the nearer coal belts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The coal based companies including power stations situated in Gujarat are being supplied coal from South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL). However, a small quantity of coal is also supplied from Western Coalfields Limited (WCL). The decision for source of allocation of coal is based on the long-term availability of coal, potential for incremental production, transport logistic etc. The major coal reserves of Coal India Limited (CIL) are concentrated in the coalfields of Karanpura (Northern India), Ib, Raigarh (East Central India), Korba (Central India) and Talcher (Eastern India). These are the upcoming coalfields of CIL, there is not much growth prospects in WCL. Further, the coal available at WCL is already linked to various power stations/ industries.

(c) and (d) The request of Gujarat for enhancement of allocation of coal from WCL has been examined by the Task Force constituted by Ministry of Coal for rationalization of sources for existing coal consumers. The Task Force recommended for reduction in quantity allocated to Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL) from Korea Rewa fields of C/D grade coal and proportionate increase from Korba fields of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) by swapping quantities of Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited (MPPGCL). In view of the recommendations of Task Force, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has to take up the matter with GSECL and MPPGCL for their concurrence in respect of the implementation of the specific recommendations on this aspect.

[Translation]

External Assistance to Separatists

2525. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received information regarding assistance provided by neighbouring country, China to separatist groups involved in large scale violence that took place in the North Eastern States in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various separatist organisations active in the North Eastern States are getting financial assistance and weapons from China;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) No Madam. However, there are reports that the insurgent groups operating in the North Eastern States of India have been augmenting their armory by acquiring arms from China and Sino-Myanmar border towns and routing them through Myanmar. There are no confirmed reports to suggest that the insurgent groups are receiving funds from China.

(e) The Government of India has taken up the matter with the Chinese side through diplomatic channels. The Chinese Government has conveyed that it would never support armed groups that are against the Government of India. The Chinese Foreign Ministry has stated that the Chinese Government always adheres to the principle of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs and they do not support any anti-government forces in India. India and China have an annual Counter-Terrorism Dialogue under which the two sides discuss all such issues. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[English]

Import of Pulses and Vegetable Oils

2526. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN
SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

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

(a) whether the import of pulses and vegetable oils have shown a rising trend in the recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the agencies involved therein indicating the quantum of the said commodities imported and the foreign exchange spent thereon during the last six months, pulse-wise and oil-wise;

(c) the percentage share of imports in the total consumption of the said commodities during each of the last five years; and

(d) the steps taken to improve production and domestic availability of the said commodities along with the success achieved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The import of pulses and vegetable oils in the recent months have been showing a fluctuating trend, as per the month-wise DGCI&S data given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to improve the production and domestic availability of pulses and edible oils are given in the enclosed Statement-II. As compared to the earlier relatively stagnant levels of production of pulses, it increased to 18.24 million tonnes in 2010-11, 17.09 million tonnes in 2011-12 and is estimated to be 17.58 million tonnes in 2012-13. In respect of oilseeds, there was significant production of 32.47 million tonnes in 2010-11, 29.79 million tonnes in 2011-12 and is estimated to be 29.46 million tonnes in 2012-13, as per the Second Advance estimates released by Ministry of Agriculture dated 8.2.2013.

Statement-I

Month-wise import of Pulses and Vegetable Oils during 2012-13 (April-December)

Month	Pulses Quantity (In tonnes)	Vegetable oil fixed (edible) Quantity (In tonnes)
April	135315	843330
May	217739	914511
June	194885	790313
July	385987	923826
August	324039	853295
September	300096	991388
October	505202	1035504
November	408030	802956
December	443232	842889

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.

Statement-II

The Steps taken by the Government to improve domestic availability of pulses and edible oils, inter alia, include:

- Reduced import duties to zero for pulses, and to 7.5% for refined & hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils.
- Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil and edible oils in blended consumer packs up to 5 kg. with a minimum export price of USD 1500 per MT) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses and lentils up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum).
- Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds.
- Suspended Futures trading in urad and tur.
- In respect of pulses, a scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses under Public Distribution System to Below Poverty Line (BPL) Card Holders is presently in operation and in the case of edible oils, a Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through Central PSUs and distributed by State/UT Governments has been implemented since 2008 with subsidy of Rs.15/- per kg. for distribution through PDS. The scheme has been extended from time to time on demand from States and now extended up to 30.9.2013.
- For increasing the production and productivity of Pulses in the country, NFSM-Pulses is under implementation in 468 districts of 16 States.
- In addition, Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) is also implemented under NFSM-Pulses for Demonstrations of Production and Protection Technologies on Village Level Compact Blocks for enhanced production of pulses as well as motivating farmers.
- Besides, Govt. of India has launched Special Plan to achieve 19+ Million tonnes of Pulses production during Kharif 2012-13 in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.
- To compensate the losses of production of Kharif pulses during 2012, a programme on Additional Area coverage of Pulses during Rabi/Summer 2012-13 has been implemented in 15 states during Rabi/Summer 2012-13 to increase the production of Rabi/Summer Pulses through area expansion of Rabi Pigeonpea, Gram, Pea and Lentil during Rabi and Green Gram and Black Gram during summer.
- Several States have also taken up pulses production programme under other schemes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA).
- A Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) is being implemented in 14 major oilseeds growing states, 15 Maize growing States and 9 Oil Palm States. Subsequently, Pulses have been included under NFSM w.e.f. April, 2010.
- In order to disseminate information on improved production technologies amongst the farmers block demonstrations and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) demonstrations are organized through State Department of Agriculture and Front Line Demonstrations through ICAR

[Translation]

VIP Security

2527. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Union Government to review the security cover system provided to VIPs including those under Z+ category;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Security Guard (NSG) has exclusive women commandoes to protect women VIPs belonging to Z+ category;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of requests received by NSG to provide security cover to women VIPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is a Special Leave Petition in which, *inter-alia*, issue of security cover system has also been raised which is under consideration of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. National Security Guard (NSG) does have women commandoes who are deployed not only for VIP Security duties but for other operational duties as well. Security to an individual is provided on the basis of comprehensive threat assessment made by the Central Security Agencies.

Assistance under NDRF and SDRF

2528. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has made some amendments in the prevailing norms for extending assistance under the National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF) and the State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) and has fixed the amount of assistance to be provided under the drought situations for a maximum of 90 days;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for taking such a decision;

(c) whether famine and drought situations continue to prevail at times for more than a year in a desert State like Rajasthan and extending relief to the affected people including livestock protection becomes extremely necessary; and

(d) if so, whether the State Government would be able to sustain relief measures for a long period in the drought affected areas in the wake of these new norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Government of India revises items and norms of assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), from time to time. Based on representations received from States, norms in respect to provision of fodder/feed concentrate and water supply in cattle camps [Item No. (ii) and (iii) of SDRF/NDRF items and norms of assistance] have been upwardly revised on 28.09.2012 as "default period for assistance will be upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought up to 90 days". Details of revisions are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Drought like situation, at times, may recur or continue beyond kharif/rabi seasons. In such situation, State Governments initiate necessary relief measures from SDRF which is readily available with them. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is provided from NDRF for natural calamities of severe nature as per established procedure and extant norms. Details of central assistance approved from NDRF to drought affected States, including Rajasthan, during 2008-09 to 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Item No.	Item	Original Norms of Assistance issued on 16th January, 2012	Norms of Assistance revised on 28th September, 2012
1	2	3	4
6(ii)	Provision of fodder/feed concentrate in cattle camps.	Large animals - Rs.32/- per day Small animals - Rs.16/- per day As per actual for 15 days, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee (SEC) and recommendation of the Central Team [in case of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)].	Large animals - Rs.32/-per day Small animals - Rs.16/-per day Period for providing relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period for assistance will be upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought upto 90 days.

1	2	3	4
6(iii)	Water supply in cattle camps.	As per actual 15 days, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of Central Team (in case of NDRF).	Period for providing relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period for assistance will be upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought up to 90 days.

Statement-II

Central assistance from NDRF to States for mitigating drought situation

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Assistance approved from NDRF**
1	2	3
Drought of 2008-09 *		
1.	Karnataka	83.83
2.	Uttarakhand	57.51
Drought of 2009-10*		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	575.30
2.	Assam	89.94
3.	Bihar	1163.64
4.	Himachal Pradesh	88.93
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	156.77
6.	Jharkhand	200.955
7.	Karnataka	116.49
8.	Kerala	33.02#
9.	Madhya Pradesh	246.31
10.	Maharashtra	671.88
11.	Manipur	14.57
12.	Nagaland	21.12
13.	Orissa	151.92
14.	Rajasthan	1034.84

1	2	3
15.	Uttar Pradesh	515.05
Drought of 2010-11		
1.	Bihar	1459.54
2.	Jharkhand	855.30
3.	Odisha	376.55
4.	West Bengal	724.99
Drought of 2011-12		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	706.15
2.	Karnataka	186.68 282.35
3.	Maharashtra	574.71
Drought of 2012-13		
1.	Maharashtra	778.09
2.	Karnataka	526.06

including Rs. 0.12 crores for hailstorm

* From National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF).

** NCCF was renamed as National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) from 2010-11.

[English]

Scheme for Fishermen

2529. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received various proposals from the State Government of Tamil Nadu for Infrastructure Development Reservoir and National Welfare Fund Scheme for fishermen for marketing of fish;

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

(c) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be sanctioned;

(d) whether fishermen belonging to Below Poverty Line families are entitled to get benefits under these schemes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the funds provided by the Union Government to various States for these schemes during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. Proposals have been received from Government of Tamil Nadu under various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes relating to fisheries. The State-wise details of the funds released including to Government of Tamil Nadu during last three years and the current financial year are given in the enclosed Statement-I to V. Sanction of proposals and releases of funds is made after evaluation in accordance with the scheme guidelines and obtaining utilization certificate and progress report of the previously released amount. Fishermen belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families are also entitled to benefits under these schemes.

Statement-I

Details of funds released during the last three years and the Current Year under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture.

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 as on (06-03-2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.00	93.00	100.00	160.00
3.	Assam	75.00	0.00	75.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	20.00	101.40	65.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	77.50	131.25	81.00	56.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	75.00	66.50	60.00	60.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.48
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	112.50	112.50	153.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	33.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	100.00	150.00	145.87	300.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	250.00	210.00	139.00	232.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Maharashtra	39.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	75.00	75.00	106.00	120.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	100.00	342.00	250.00	514.05
19.	Nagaland	200.00	195.50	355.00	407.50
20.	Orissa	236.25	130.00	336.73	330.00
21.	Pondicherry	6.95	0.00	0.00	8.00
22.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	0.00	8.60	8.60.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	10.00	4.43
25.	Tamil Nadu	178.75	225.00	350.00	50.00
26.	Tripura	24.00	37.81	100.00	141.07
27.	Uttar Pradesh	150.00	273.15	400.00	370.14
28.	Uttarakhand	67.65	24.00	33.80	42.95
29.	West Bengal	200.00	200.00	180.00	190.00
30.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	FISHCOPFED	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55

Statement-II

Details of funds sanctioned during the last three years and the Current Year under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State /UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 as on (06-03-2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191.00	100.00	0.00	50.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	175.63	60.00	217.39	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Gujarat	0.00	500.00	1224.30	63.75
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	622.19	1090.28	1072.28	871.24
11.	Kerala	1716.80	1420.78	590.43	1973.25
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	115.53	700.00	0.00	1000.00
14.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	22.53	22.53
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	300.00	65.21	430.00	60.00
19.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	650.00	1700.00	1965.00	700.00
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	West Bengal	1575.00	912.73	0.00	0.00
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	15.00	64.46	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Daman and Diu	80.05	6.00	0.00	7.50
30.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Puducherry	200.00	400.00	900.00	500.00
33.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
35. Jharkhand		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36. Cochin Port Trust		0.00	0.00	505.00	23.00
37. Other		279.22	841.42	590.54	1025.46

Statement-III

Details of funds sanctioned and funds utilized during the last three years and the Current Year under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 as on (06-03-2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh		57.12	200.00	0.00	88.24
2. Arunachal Pradesh		100.00	100.00	6872	0.00
3. Assam		0.00	10.00	42.07	0.00
4. Bihar		0.00	293.00	0.00	0.00
5. Chhattisgarh		36.19	15.00	59.83	136.00
6. Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Goa		6.00	24.00	23.47	31.58
8. Gujarat		0.00	0.00	45.32	0.00
9. Haryana		6.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Himachal Pradesh		6.26	12.15	14.12	15.92
11. Jammu and Kashmir		60.00	125.00	75.00	0.00
12. Jharkhand		248.21	256.33	251.50	180.77
13. Karnataka		93.54	133.86	154.33	435.85
14. Kerala		652.57	526.00	795.07	915.40
15. Maharashtra		20.00	0.00	1.40	50.00
16. Madhya Pradesh		60.93	35.85	229.32	208.25
17. Manipur		25.00	56.44	29.60	0.00
18. Meghalaya		0.00	17.66	0.00	0.00
19. Mizoram		29.45	11.22	14.69	186.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Nagaland	190.00	104.08	202.24	315.00
21.	Orissa	0.00	20.98	253.47	77.85
22.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Pondicherry	340.00	299.00	505.13	200.00
24.	Rajasthan	27.00	0.00	16.53	0.00
25.	Sikkim	12.00	12.00	15.00	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	737.94	683.43	886.89	186.77
27.	Tripura	63.55	74.13	69.41	202.24
28.	Uttar Pradesh	150.00	249.25	100.00	253.47
29.	Uttarakhand	19.65	7.95	0.00	7.95
30.	West Bengal	71.20	299.20	22.40	133.20
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.95	4.15	0.00	0.00
32.	FISHCOPFED	592.72	623.80	550.52	568.88
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00

Statement-IV

Details of funds sanctioned during the last three years and the Current Year under Central Sector Scheme on Strengthening of Data Base and Geographical Information System for the Fisheries Sector

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 as on (06-03-2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.86	14.50	0.00	23.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.68	10.00	20.12	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	5.62	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	5.00	14.68	19.09	21.84
6.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	18.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	21.10	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9.05	10.50	12.90	14.40
9.	Karnataka	11.50	15.57	13.00	18.71
10.	Kerala	11.66	13.81	0.00	11.78
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	19.37	17.63	15.00	16.00
13.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Mizoram	11.80	12.70	16.36	19.65
15.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	3.00	13.30
16.	Meghalaya	2.34	0.00	3.38	0.00
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Tripura	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50
19.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	13.88	18.49	16.69	23.72
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	16.26	15.00	20.40
24.	West Bengal	92.32	370.55	110.00	50.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	4.15	0.00	3.39
26.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Chhattisgarh	6.04	9.02	3.00	9.63
28.	Pondicherry	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	CIFRI	50.00	0.00	60.00	66.18
32.	CMFRI	10.00	140.00	13.50	0.00
33.	FSI	13.00	10.00	10.00	5.21
34.	FISHCOPFED	0.00	65.00	51.00	25.00
35.	DAHD HQ (Comp) TM	0.00	2.65	7.90	5.40
36.	Registration of Fishing Vessels	701.86	180.89	0.00	0.00

Statement-V

Details of funds sanctioned during the last three years and the Current Year under Central Sector Scheme on National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 as on (06-03-2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	928.91	1289.42	1185.52	912.10
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	612.66	478.09	12.19	0.00
4.	Assam	87.14	80.45	427.02	109.46
5.	Bihar	0.00	36.93	967.90	15.11
6.	Chhattisgarh	397.71	337.11	197.81	398.66
7.	New Delhi	2.53	122.19	180.00	9.00
8.	Gujarat	0.00	846.23	776.79	254.79
9.	Goa	9.46	1.38	0.00	13.45
10.	Haryana	0.00	28.53	0.00	0.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	162.68	47.65	0.00	188.23
12.	Jharkhand	172.86	102.67	186.12	71.14
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	328.46	47.55	226.12	21.00
14.	Karnataka	1174.19	1496.88	660.91	440.90
15.	Kerala	1585.68	2412.27	2048.06	1717.65
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.98	395.98	396.15	61.17
17.	Maharashtra	362.38	1241.55	1826.04	1222.89
18.	Manipur	388.64	9.50	1.47	393.06
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	1.50	0.00	38.03
20.	Mizoram	52.04	109.34	92.23	73.61
21.	Nagaland	185.03	227.60	131.24	337.91
22.	Orissa	46.49	445.95	426.23	1130.59
23.	Puducherry	22.50	135.47	107.42	0.00
24.	Punjab	4.47	35.56	19.07	121.92
25.	Rajasthan	0.00	112.82	0.41	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
26. Sikkim		33.34	278.68	124.09	150.58
27. Tamil Nadu		737.52	388.92	1627.16	1675.83
28. Tripura		21.00	7.30	100.74	1.50
29. Uttar Pradesh		77.31	172.14	9.28	272.66
30. Uttarakhand		0.00	2.25	4.13	4.62
31. West Bengal		518.91	1033.34	147.71	146.88
32. Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00	37.25	0.00

Housing Scheme for Fishermen*(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)*

2530. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

...(Interruptions)

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal of Rs. 266.26 lakhs from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for housing scheme for fishermen under the Central Sponsored Scheme of welfare of fishermen and Rs. 133.00 lakhs has been released while the remaining amount of Rs. 133.26 lakhs is still awaited; and

(b) if so, the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be sanctioned and released?

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

(b) The balance amount will be released to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh after physical and financial progress report of the first installment is received by the Union Government.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 Noon.

11.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North East Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North East Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8532/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Food Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8533/15/13]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Consumer Coordination Council, Noida, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Consumer Coordination Council, Noida, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8534/15/13]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Fair Business Practices, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council for Fair Business Practices, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8535/15/13]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8536/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Grant-in-aid to Panchayati Raj Institutions) (Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 07/2012/F.No.6-6(1)/2003-PR in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated 20th January, 2012 under Section 204 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Panchayats) Regulation, 1994.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8537/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): On behalf of Shri D. Napoleon, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8538/15/13]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation, Faridabad, for the year 2011-2012. (ii) Annual Report of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation, Faridabad, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8539/15/13]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8540/15/13]

- (3) A copy of the National Commission for Backward Classes (Power to Review Advice) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 360(E) in Gazette of India dated 3rd May, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8541/15/13]

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please put down the banner.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not do that.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Coal for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8542/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Tariq Anwar.

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

AND

BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

* Laid on the Table.

"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 Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 2013."

Madam Speaker, I lay on the Table the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 11th March, 2013.

...(Interruptions)

12.02 ¼ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

30th Report

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I beg to present the Thirtieth Report (English and Hindi versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please put it down.

...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 32nd Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): Madam, I beg to make a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 32nd Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2012-13),

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8545/15/13.

pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

 ...(*Interruptions*)

12.03¼ hrs.

MOTION RE: FORTY-FIFTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 11th March, 2013."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 11th March, 2013."

The motion was adopted.

12.03½ 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 immediately. Only those matters shall be treated as laid, for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

 ...(*Interruptions*)

(i) Declaring Madurai Airport in Tamil Nadu as International Cargo Airport to boost export from the State

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Thousands of persons undertake air travel from southern districts of Tamil Nadu for various purposes viz. business, tourism and other purposes to several foreign countries especially Malaysia,

* Treated as laid on the Table.

Singapore, Dubai, Sharjah, Muscat and Kuwait and return from there. Madurai with a number of super speciality hospitals is also a health destination visited by foreign nationals for treatment. Direct flight from Madurai to those destinations will substantially reduce their cost of travel and its duration. Lack of direct international connectivity except in the case of Sri Lanka and delay in notifying Madurai Airport as International Cargo Airport severely hamper industrial investment and development in the region. International connectivity to Madurai, which is the cultural capital of our state and gateway to southern districts is an important place from infrastructure point of view for initiating industrial ventures.

If Madurai Airport is included in the Bilateral Airport Treaties, International air liners especially from the Middle East and South Asian countries would introduce direct flights to Madurai.

Direct export of textiles to Dubai/Europe/US, Handloom towels to US and other countries, fresh vegetables and fruits from main market Oddanchatram near Madurai, Flowers and sizeable quantity of engineering goods, automobile spare parts, granite icons, medical equipment, Value added food products and other commodities are exported from the southern districts of Tamil Nadu on daily basis to many international destinations now through Thiruvananthapuram, Calicut, Cochin, Trichy and Chennai Airports.

Direct export of such commodities through Madurai Airport will substantially reduce their transportation cost and time and increase the quantum of exports especially in the export of fresh fruits and vegetables and flowers from this region on account of their quick transportation to various international destinations.

I urge upon the Hon'ble Ministers of Finance and Civil Aviation to look into the matter for the expeditious execution of said works.

(ii) Regarding need for enhancement of budgetary allocation to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan

[*Translation*]

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Dewas): The Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) was set up with the objective of helping the rural youth to make progress and provide them avenues to take part in the process of nation building as well as providing opportunities for the development of their personality and skills. The said organisation is functioning properly and becoming successful in achieving

its target also, however, even now a lot of work remains to be done in the rural areas of the country through this organisation.

Less budgetary allocation is the main reason for slow pace of work being undertaken by the said organization. Hence, I request the Government that the current budgetary allocation should be increased by four times so as to provide opportunities to the rural talented youth.

(iii) Need to enhance the wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

[English]

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE (Virudhunagar): The UPA Government is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of employment with guaranteed wage in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This is one of the dream projects of the Union Government. This project has been appreciated and vastly welcomed by all sections of the society and being implemented in States.

At present the wage rate payable to unskilled manual workers working in various schemes under MGNREGA is very low. The consumer price index for agriculture labour is increasing every year and people are unable to cope with this income. So, I urge upon the Union Government to increase wage rate from the present rate of Rs. 135/- for the benefit of the rural poor people.

(iv) Need to provide adequate assistance to families of Government servants who die in harness

[Translation]

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the problems being faced by the family members of a Government servant who dies while in service in getting job on compassionate ground. In case of a death of Government servant while in service, his family members have to face several financial, psychological and social problems. Today, there are lakhs of such families who are on the verge of starvation as there is not even a single earner in their families and their widows and children are unable to meet even basic needs. Their children have to be deprived of education. The family members of the

deceased Government servants are unable to treat their ailments as they do not have sufficient money to get their treatment done. They have to face so many other problems also. Hence, the Government should take necessary steps for the assistance of such families.

(v) Need to declare Jain Community as a minority community throughout the country

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD (Mumbai South Central): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Gazette Notification issued on 23rd October, 1993 by the Union Ministry of Minority Affairs. It was through this notification that Muslims, Buddhists, Parsis, Sikhs and Christians were awarded the status of 'Minority Communities'. However, despite having distinct religious identity and fulfilling all criteria, minority status was not awarded to the Jain Community. Madam, a demand is being made since long at national level for granting minority status to the Jain Community and the community is already enjoying minority status in some states. If the Jain community is awarded the status of minority community then not only they will be able to create their own identity but will keep their cultural heritage intact in a better way. Hence, I demand the Government to grant minority status to the Jain community at the earliest after making amendment in the National Commission for Minorities Act.

(vi) Need to provide financial and technological assistance to orange growers in Vidharbha Region of Maharashtra

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Vidharbha region which is called the 'Land of Oranges' and where the problems of orange growers have been constantly increasing for the past few years. In Vidharbha region, oranges are grown in 1.5 acres of land. However, as 40% of the oranges are smaller in size, the farmers do not get remunerative price in the market due to which they have to incur huge losses. There is not even a single food processing industry in Maharashtra for these small sized oranges due to which the farmers are compelled to sell these oranges at a very low price.

In the year 2006, the Government had launched a scheme called 'Technology Mission' on citrus for Vidharbha however, till date the farmers have not been benefited from this scheme. Every year thousands of orange trees get withered due to diseases. The farmers have been demanding since long that the Government should provide financial assistance to them. However, the said demand

has not been fulfilled by the Government so far. There is a need to take steps at the earliest to protect orange cultivation in Vidharbha region, to provide financial and technological assistance to the orange growers, give incentive to the farmers for improving productivity/maintenance of old orchards and setting up of food processing industries.

(vii) Need to accord sanction for laying of water pipelines intersecting railway lines in Gujarat under multi-village water supply project

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the need to lay a pipeline in Gujarat under the Multi Village Supply Project (M.V.S.P). But various railway lines have to be crossed for laying of a number of water pipelines and this requires permission of the Ministry of Railways. The Government of Gujarat has taken a lot of new steps to supply potable water to coastal areas and areas having shortage of water under M.V.S.P and has successful in its endeavour. The Ministry of Railways should also try its level best to make the measures taken by the Government of Gujarat under the said project successful.

At present a total of 26 proposals are lying pending for approval for more than a year in the Ministry of Railways. I would like to make you aware that this unnecessary delay not only causes cost overrun under the project but also deprives lakhs of people living in coastal and other areas having water shortage from reaping the benefits of the project.

Therefore, I would like to urge the Union Government to issue directives for according sanction for laying of water pipelines intersecting railway lines in Gujarat under the said project at the earliest in wider public interest.

(viii) Regarding proper monitoring of quality of construction and repair of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Mangaldoi Parliamentary constituency of Assam

[*English*]

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): The quality of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is very poor in the following Legislative Assembly Constituencies (LACs) namely Kamalpur, Rangiya, Nalbari and Sipajhar. These LACs are under my; constituency Mangaldoi. There is no proper system to monitor the quality and further repairing of the roads as per contract norms. P.W.D. officials generally avoid District Level Vigilance meetings. In view of this, I urge upon the Hon'ble Union Minister for Rural

Development to institute an inquiry into P.M.G.S.Y of above mentioned LACs.

I would like to know about the outcome of inquiry of MGNREGA which was instituted after raising the matter in Lok Sabha in 2012. I expect the Government to state the outcome of C.B.I inquiry on alleged corruption charges of D.R.D.A Nalbari as per assurance of Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development letter dated 4th June 2012. This assurance was given in response to the matter raised in the House.

Further I urge upon the Government to institute an inquiry relating to quality and construction of roads under of above mentioned LACs as there are alleged corruption charges.

(ix) Need to make river Aami flowing through Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh pollution free

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Water is the lifeline of all living-beings. The mad race for materialistic development has created the problem of water pollution. The severe water pollution has caused threat to the existence of both living beings and nature. The unplanned and unscientific approach to development has completely polluted the major sacred rivers such as Ganga, Yamuna etc and other big rivers and their tributaries. The river Aami which flows through Gorakhpur, district and is a tributary of River Rapti has been polluted for a long time now. There was a time when livestock was raised and farming done in the villages at the banks of Aami river in eastern Uttar Pradesh. Aami river was the source of livelihood for fishermen but the industrial units in Khalilabad have been polluting this river till date and at present the affluent of industrial units in Giddha and Rudholi is being drained into this river which is threatening its existence. Vocations of raising livestock, farming and pisci-culture have been destroyed in the villages situated on the banks of this river due to pollution. Excessive pollution in this river has made it emit a foul smell at present. A large number of fish have died in Rapti river due to polluted Aami water for many kilometers at the confluence of Aami river. The main source of pollution in Aami river is the sewage discharged from Sant Kabirnagar and Nagar Panchayat Maghar. What directives have been issued to municipal corporations for taking action in this regard? An agitation at local level is going on against the excessive pollution.

In view of the movement of 'Aami Bacho Manch' the Aami river should be cleaned in wider public interest.

(x) Need to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Jaipur district of Uttar Pradesh

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the lack of attention of the Ministry of Human Resource Development towards Jaunpur district in Uttar Pradesh. Population wise, Jaunpur is the second biggest district in Uttar Pradesh. But even after so many years after independence no Kendriya Vidyalaya has been established in the district. The Kendriya Vidyalayas which have been established in border districts are at a distance of around 60 kilometers from Jaunpur. This deprives the children in Jaunpur district from benefit of education provided by the Government. I represent the Machhlishahr Parliamentary Constituency of Jaunpur and the people demand admission of their children in Kendriya Vidyalayas against MP quota. I am unable to help them due to absence of a Kendriya Vidyalaya in the district. The Government has probably formulated a scheme to establish 500 new Kendriya Vidyalayas across the country.

In view of this, I urge the Government of India and Ministry of Human Resource Development to make arrangements for establishing a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh so that the children of Jaunpur district may also benefit from the education being provided by the Government.

(xi) Need to prevent annual flood caused by the Sharada river in Sitapur Parliamentary Constituency in Uttar Pradesh and also rehabilitate people who lost their houses and properties due to land erosion caused by the river

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KAISERJAHAN (Sitapur): Dozens of villages including Mallaanpur, Kashipur, Pasinpurva, Musepur of Reusa Development Block located in my Parliamentary Constituency Sitapur have submerged into the river due to land erosion caused by the river Sharada. It happens every year that dozens of villages i.e. most of the areas of Sitapur get affected due to flood caused by the river Sharada. The hon. Minister of Water Resources himself visited the affected areas during the previous years to take stock of the situation and stated that it is necessary to solve this problem. All the villages get affected due to this. The problem of rehabilitation arises for the people residing in these areas but this problem continues unabated.

Hence, my request to the Government is that necessary steps may be taken to rehabilitate the people of Mallaanpur, Kashipur, Pasinpurwa, Musepur and other villages situated on the banks Sharada river in Sitapur Parliamentary Constituency who have lost their houses due to land erosion caused by the river and to protect them from this natural calamity which occur every year. It is necessary to take steps in public interest.

(xii) Need to expedite conversion of railway line from Saharsa to Forbesganj in Bihar into broad gauge and also provide sufficient funds for the work

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): While drawing the attention of the hon. Minister of Railways towards the problems of the people of my Parliamentary Constituency I would like to tell that the work of gauge conversion of railway line from Saharsa to Forbesganj is going on at a slow pace despite the fact that more than four years have elapsed since the sanctioning of the said work. The services of all the trains running on this track have been discontinued for the last one year due to which the people have to face a lot of difficulties. Besides, the budgetary allocation made for this purpose is negligible. Not even 10% work of this line has been completed so far.

Therefore, my request to the hon. Minister of Railways is that arrangement should be made to provide sufficient funds to get this work done at the earliest and instructions may be issued to the concerned officials for expediting the work of the said railway line so as to address the problem being faced by the people.

(xiii) Need to declare State highways intersecting N.H.-7 in Dharmapuri parliamentary constituency of Tamil Nadu as National Highway

[Translation]

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): The State highways such as Malur-Hosur-Adhiyamankottai Road Hogenekkal-Pennagaram-Dharmapuri-Tirupatur Road, Dharmapuri-Harur (via Morppur) Road and Salem-Tirupattur-Vaniyambadi (via Harm) Road intersect with National Highway No. 7 at many places. These State Highways play a very important role to share the vehicular movement of road traffic heading towards National Highway No. 7. There has been persistent demand to declare the above State Highways as National Highways to facilitate further improvement and strengthening of these State Highways. The vehicular movement on these State Highways has increased manifold over a period of time. The only solution for the improvement of these State

Highways and to prevent recurring accidents is by declaring them as National Highways. This will pave the way for the development of the existing State Highways and over all development of Dharmapuri district. In the entire district of Dharmapuri, there is no National Highway as of now. I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to declare the above said State Highways into National Highways in the national interest.

(xiv) Need to ban the use of Endosulfan in Kerala and sanction a special financial package to the state for providing relief to the affected families

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Continuous use of endosulfan in some villages in Kasargod district of Kerala has caused huge damage. About thousand persons are living with serious health problems. About 500 innocent persons have already died. This includes children, women and elderly persons. Government of Kerala has taken some measures in this regard but it has affected more than eleven Panchayats. They need continuous health assistance and rehabilitation facilities. State Government could not alone meet the huge financial burden. Government of Kerala has requested the Central Government for the special financial package for the victims. Since endosulfan has already been banned by the Stockholm Convention, there is no justification for the introduction and use of this deadly pesticide again in any part of our country. Therefore, I request the Government for the complete ban on endosulfan and sanction of Rs. 475 crore as a special package as requested by the State of Kerala.

(xv) Need to provide adequate supply of power to Odisha from Central Pool

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): With accelerated growth in industrialization and rural electrification in the state of Odisha, the demand for power has registered a steep rise. The current peak demand of the state has reached 3300 MW and the average power supply is about 2700 MW. There is a deficit of about 300 MW during off-peak period and 500 MW during peak period.

Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, State sponsored BGJ and BSVY schemes will electrify 95 thousand villages and habitations and further 34 lakh BPL households be provided with electricity connection in the state. Unless the supply side of power will be improved the very purpose of providing electricity to all households through these ambitious schemes will be defeated.

To meet the exigency of the current deficit situation, allocation of minimum 500 MW of round the clock (RTC) power to Odisha is required from the 15% unallocated share of the Central Generating Stations, especially from NTPC Kaniha stage-11. Allotment from this reserved quota to the state would certainly enable increased availability of power there.

(xvi) Setting up of uid Centres at Panchayat level in the country

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): The process of registration and delivery of Aadhaar cards is only being done in the block headquarters and not at the Panchayat level.

Potka is a fantastic example of a typical Indian block with 34 Panchayats and villages located at a distance of 25 to 30 Kms from one another. UID cards are being made only in Potka and Haldipoar block. It is impossible to expect poor villagers, widows with children, workers in factories and small farmers etc. to leave their jobs and chores to travel such distances to get their cards. The cost of traveling comes to Rs. 40 and another Rs. 20 is spent on food. Furthermore, due to rush and varied documents required, they eventually end up travelling 2 to 3 times.

This is a serious and ridiculous situation that warrants immediate attention. There is serious lack of planning in this regard.

This is a matter of urgent public importance and can be tackled only if UID Centres are set up at the Panchayat level which can cater to 8-10 villages which would reduce the misery, cost and other structural problems.

12.04 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF THIRD REPORT
OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE
RAILWAY BUDGET (2013-14) GENERAL
DISCUSSION
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT
(RAILWAYS), 2013-14
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS
(RAILWAYS), 2012-13
AND
DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS),
2010-11 - Contd.**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Discussion on Railway Budget.

[Translation]

*SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): The Government presents the Railway Budget in the House every year and like every year this year also it has neglected Bundelkhand area. My Parliamentary Constituency is already affected by natural calamities and it is a drought prone area. There is a need to provide special economic package to the farmers of this area every year. However, I fail to understand as to why the Government does not pay any attention towards this area.

I am a Member of Parliament from this area. In my every Parliamentary speech or in Railway speeches, I have been regularly recommending the Government to increase the services of train facility for the people of Bundelkhand which is affected by the natural calamities.

The current Railway Budget seems to be discernibly inclined towards congress-ruled states. I would like to know whether the people of Uttar Pradesh particularly of Bundelkhand and Jalaun, not belong to this country? Does the Government love the people of Rae Bareilly only?

The Railway Budget is on expected lines. This Railway Budget is a complex "budget which is beyond the comprehension of the common man. The Minister of Railways has tried to show that the fares have not been increased directly however it is well known that the fares had already been increased before the budget. The fares have been increased by increasing the fuel surcharge. This will put an additional burden on the common people. Further, 5.8% hike in freight rates will definitely affect common man. This will not only increase in fares of railways, instead, the traders will be compelled to increase the prices of all essential commodities like steel, cement petroleum products, T.V., fridge, scooter, motor cycle, food items etc. due to increase in freight rates. Besides, the Minister of Railways has made a provision of increasing fares twice in a year. The steel companies have stated that the steep prices may rise by 5 to 8% in the domestic market due to increase in freight rates. It will definitely affect the common people as the companies will have to spend more money on transportation of coal, raw material, iron and iron ore. Increase in cost will result in increase in the prices of all commodities. The power companies will be compelled to increase power tariff due to rise in transportation cost of coal. The prices of petroleum products will increase. The Indian Oil Company had stated that this increase will put an additional burden of Rs. 500/- crore on it.

*Speech was laid on the table

The 50 kg. sack of cement is likely to get costlier by 7 to 10 Rupees. This would be an unnecessary burden on the common man with regard to construction of his house.

Likewise, this increase will definitely be a burden on farmers also as it will directly affect the transportation cost of fertilisers and other agricultural equipments. Not only this, transportation charges have been increased on all kinds of food items. Transportation of everything like coarse grains, pulses, edible oil has become expensive.

This increase in price has affected each section of society. All sections such as poor people, labourers, weavers etc are bearing the brunt of this Railways budget. My Parliamentary Constituency Jalaun in Bundelkhand is extremely ill equipped to face this price rise.

Announcements have been made for running 98 new trains along with 67 trains and laying railway tracks for a length of 500 kms during this financial year. But Bundelkhand has been neglected. The big cities across the country are getting everything. These metro cities are already getting additional facilities and giving them more facilities seems to show that discriminatory behavior is prevalent against some states.

There are already many trains running in cities such as Amritsar, Bandra, Chandigarh, Chennai, Delhi, Howrah, Mumbai, Kolkata etc and these places have now got express trains.

The Hon. Minister of Railways has announced in his Budget speech to set up 60 new modal stations, 179 escalator, and install 40 new lifts along with opening executive lounge at seven stations. But this does not seem to materialise in my Parliamentary Constituency as nothing is being done there. Perhaps it is so because the unlike people in metro cities, the people in Bundelkhand are poor and is unable to raise their issues in from the Minister of Railways. Does he only listen to the issues of upper class and upper middle class? Is he deaf to the cries of the poor people, the labourers, the weavers, the minorities?

Every Minister of Railways has made announcements in his Budget speeches for improving passenger facilities, increasing the number of modal railway stations, cleaning railway stations, installing bio toilets but the ground reality is something different. Each year these announcements prove to be nothing more than mere formalities. They have nothing to do with reality, whatsoever, the condition of trains is deteriorating. There is no arrangements for potable water on railway stations. Trash keeps on lying on the tracks. Even today, people are found to be defecating near

the railway lines, out in the open. The facility for e-ticketing is available for only educated and civilised people. Even today, poor people have to give money to middlemen/touts for booking tickets. Even today, the people in my region do not have the luxury of comfortable travel. The public is forced to travel by sitting on doors, roofs and toilets in trains.

Therefore, I strongly urge upon the Minister of Railways to pay particular attention to my Parliamentary Constituency Bundelkhand Jalawn. I am raising the issues of poor weavers, poor people, labourers and minorities in the House as I am an MP from the area and it is my constitutional and ethical responsibility to do so. I urge him to be generous towards the poor people of this drought hit area. Facilities in remaining parts of the country are already there but the people in this area are bereft of facilities till date.

Once again I urge upon him to keep in mind the issues of the people of my Parliamentary Constituency Bundelkhand, Jalaun at the time of his reply during the discussion on the Rail Budget and make announcement for introducing trains for this area in his speech.

[English]

*SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY (Anantapur): I support the Railway Budget, 2013-14 presented by the hon. Railway Minister, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansalji.

The Ministry has allotted one crore rupees for the Guntakal Junction bypass line. I feel that it is too meager to take up the work. Many goods trains, passenger and express trains pass through this junction. In the absence of bypass line, trains are getting delayed by two to three hours. Therefore, I request the Minister to allocate, at least, twenty crore rupees and complete the work in this year itself.

The Railways have completed the electrification between Guntakal and Renigunta. For the traction shed nearly Rs.75 crores is needed but the Railways have allotted only Rs.8 crores which is very meager. I request the Minister to enhance the allocation for this.

I thank the Railway Minister for augmenting the Guntakal Diesel Loco Shed capacity by 50 high horse power locos. In fact, the present loco capacity of the shed is 100, but the shed is accommodating 115 locos with the same infrastructure. Therefore, to accommodate another

50 locos, new infrastructure has to be created. The railway Ministry is taking up this work at an estimated cost of Rs.2,385.00 lakh with an outlay of Rs.4.85 lakh during 2013-14. I feel this allocation is meager. I request the Railway Minister to allocate some more funds to start with and fix up some time frame in order to complete it before the cost escalates.

I also thank the Railway Minister for including Guntakal-Footover bridge connecting platform Nos.6-1. As you know, Guntakal is an important junction and classified as 'A' category station. In fact, the existing steel foot over bridge connecting all platforms is more than 100 years old. The bridge is corroded and pitted, endangering the safety of users. Therefore, this foot over bridge is required for the safety of railway commuters. The estimated cost of this project is Rs.300.00 lakh with an outlay of Rs.45.00 lakh during 2013-14.

I express my thanks for gauge conversion of 115 Km. between Hospet and Guntakal, Gooty-Renigunta-patch doubling (151.04 km) and Raichur Guntakal (81.1 Km.) which was long overdue. These lines will fetch good amount of revenue for Railways.

I also thank the Railway Minister for including the Ananthapur-Prasannapalli Road over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 127.

I also express my gratitude for setting up of new electric loco shed for accommodating 100 locos at Guntakal under phase-I; and also Gooty (Diesel Loco Shed) for augmentation of berthing capacity of locomotives by 3 Nos.

I express my thanks for taking up new lines construction Rayadurg-Tumkur via Kalyandurg (213 Km.).

However, there are some mini projects in Anantapur which will directly benefit the people.

1. Construction of new Road under bridge at Railway KM 213/2-3 near HLC Colony at Anantapur. It is approximately 350 M from an existing RoB at KM 212/8-9 between Anantapur-taticherla stations. The estimated cost is Rs.2.02 crores.
2. As the population of Anantapur city is increasing manifold and there is a need for widening the existing culverts which are indicated as under:-
 - Bridge No.74 at KM 2113-3 between Anantapur-Prasannayapalli Stations. This is a pipe culvert which has got road connectivity on either which

*Speech was laid on the table

is required to be widened with pre-cast Box Type Opening as is being done at the required places with less expenditure which will ease the hardship of the people.

- Bridge No.75 at KM 210/3-4 between Anantapur-Prasannayapalli stations. This is a 4-5 mts. Wide span bridge with Light Motor Vehicle movement which is very narrow. This bridge also needs to be widened with about 10 mts. span for the free passage of light motor vehicles. This will also facilitate the free passage of road vehicles and to avoid hardship being faced by the people of the city.

I would like to bring to the kind attention of the Railway Minister that the existing traffic level crossing gate No. 128A near TTD, Kalyanamandapam, Ramachandra Nagar, Anantapur city has been closed down since January, 2013 due to construction of road over bridge. Consequently many school going children, employees of the state and Central Governments and general public who are residing on either side of the gate are facing difficulties. I request the Railway Minister to issue instructions to the South Central Railway to reopen the existing traffic LC No. 128A immediately.

The non daily express trains passing through Anantapur station are not stopping at Anantapur station. They are Train No 16533/16534 Jodhpur-Yeswanthpur-Jodhpur Express; and Train No. 15015/15016 Gorakhpur-Yeswanthpur-Gorakhpur Express. I request the Minister to issue instructions to the Railways to stop these trains at Anantapur station. There is a need to increase the frequency of these trains including Train No.17211/17212 Yeswanthpur-Machilipatnam-Yeshwanthpur.

A number of employees from various States are working in the local industries at Tadipatri. Therefore, a non-daily Express Train No. 11043/44 running between Madurai-Lokmanya Tilak needs stoppage at Todipatri station to cater to the needs of the employees.

There is a vociferous demand from the people of Imampuram (between Venkatampalli and Khadarpet Railway Stations of Guntakal Division and old Guntakal) for stopping trains at Imampuram village and ticket issuing agency. I am ready to release funds from MPLADS in any manner to complete construction of "earthen platform at Imampuram".

I request the Railway Minister to take these mini projects into consideration and allot some funds to start

with as these will benefit the people to a great extent.

With these few words, I conclude.

*SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI (Keonjhar): The Union Rail Budget 2013-14 brings very poor message to the people of my State Odisha as well as the people of my parliamentary constituency Keonjhar. This Budget not only encourages regional imbalance but also provokes the public to rail rokhos and rail bandhs, which puts the Railways to a heavy loss in the foreseeable future. The Budget speech of the Minister in the Lok Sabha itself contradicts itself. The Minister stated that the special emphasis will be on coal and iron ore sector and allocated more funds. But nowhere did I find any such allocation in those areas where these minerals are available. I want to inform that, Keonjhar district of Odisha, is one of the most mineral rich district in the country, and Angul, Sundargarh and Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand the most mineral rich districts in the country. I would like to bring to your notice that long awaited projects like Badampahar, Keonjhar and Banspani-Bimalagarh rail lines are not only important for industrialisation of the nation but also commercially profitable for railways. These linkages can provide huge profits for Railways and also sound infrastructure in the backward areas of the country.

I would request the Government that these new lines should be included in the current Budget of 2013-14. With these words, I fully oppose this budget.

*SHRI SIDHANT MOHAPATRA (Berhampur): I am folly surprised in this Budget that nothing has been done by the Ministry of Railways regarding my Constituency Berhampur, Odisha. I had submitted my proposals also.

So, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to give special attention and provide necessary required amount of financial assistance for my constituency as well for my State of Odisha.

*SHRI LAXMAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj): I would like to bring this to the notice of the Ministry of Railways with great regret that during last Railway Budget, it was mentioned that the survey work of Badmara-Chukliya in my parliamentary constituency Mayurbhanj, Odisha has been completed. But Madam, I am surprised that no financial allocation has been given in the current Railway Budget. So I would like to request the Ministry of Railways through you to provide fund for the said project.

* Speech was laid on the Table

Secondly in last Budget, I had also made a request that in Baripada Station of Mayurbhanj Odisha, some old railway engines and other productive railway goods are lying under the Sun. After few years, they may be washed away. These railway goods are the hearths of poor tribals of my constituency. These old engines are the witness in Odisha. They were introduced by the then Maharaja of Mayurbhanj Kingdom. So I would like to request the Ministry of Railways through you Madam to take necessary steps for preservation of these railway goods in the shape of museum in the Baripada Railway Station area and they should not be shifted to somewhere else and to be kept at Baripada.

Thirdly the proposal for new railway line from Badamara to Kharagpur via Chandua which was given earlier may be taken up soon.

Lastly I would request that early steps may be taken for a junction for passenger halting at Kuchei, Banapur, Badamara and Rajaloka of Rupsa Bangriposi Road in my constituency Mayurbhanj Odisha.

[Translation]

*SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO (Dhule): I represent Dhule Parliamentary Constituency in Maharashtra and it is an economically backward and tribal majority area.

First of all, I thank the Hon. Minister of Railways for approving the upgrading of Dhulia Railway Station to a model station in the 2013-14 railway budget. My Parliamentary Constituency Dhule is an extremely backward tribal majority area and it is my social obligation and responsibility to raise its demands in front of the Government and it is the responsibility of the Government to fulfil these demands. I have complete faith that the railways project stated below would contribute a lot to develop this area.

Manmad-Indore Railway Line: The proposal to lay broad gauge line from Manmad to Indore was made in 2002 and the detailed project report was presented in 2004. The then cost of the said railway line was estimated at rupees 1001 crore and rate of return (ROR) was 7 per cent which was more than the others. The planning Commission approved this project in June, 2012 on the condition that the centre will bear 50 per cent and Maharashtra with Madhya Pradesh will together contribute 50 per cent cost of the project. It is still pending for approval

of the Railway Board. The demand for this is being raised for 40 years. This project is extremely essential for the progress of my area and it is definitely going to be benefitted in this regard. Despite repeated efforts, no decision has been taken till date and this is causing people to lose patience. Now it is likely that the people in the area would agitate to raise their demands. I demand the Government to implement this railways projects as a central government project and these projects should be outlined at the earliest so that we could move forward in future to develop this area.

It is necessary to construct a platform number 4 on Nasik Railway station and build an entry gate on the eastern side of the platform for movement of passengers.

In view of the number of travellers likely to arrive on Nasik Railway Station for the Kumbh Mela, to be organised in 2015-16, it is necessary to widen the flyovers and separate roads for arrival and departure.

The Government of Maharashtra has stated that it can bear 50 per cent cost of the new Nasik - Pune railways line. The railways board has approved this new railway route and there is a provision for funds in the Budget.

It is the need of the hour and demand of the people for the new railway routes connecting Dhule-Mumbai, Dhule-Pune and Dhule-Nagpur.

The electrification and doubling of the Dhule-Chalisgaon railways route is extremely necessary.

There is a demand to change the name of the Mumbai-Howrah Mail via Allahabad Train No. 12321/12322 to Bhagwan Mahavir Express as the Jain pilgrimage site Parshvanath, a famous sacred place lie on its route. It is necessary to run this train regularly. The announcement with regard to change of name of this train to Bhagwan Mahavir Express has been made but no action has been taken on it till date. I request to change the name of the Mumbai- Howrah Mail via Allahabad to Bhagwaan Mahavir Express on the occasion of Bhagwan Mahavir Jayanti on 22nd March, 2013 so that the wishes of the people may be realized.

I have worked under the guidance of Hon. Pawan Kumar Bansal in the Committee on Water Resources and I observed that the approach and the method of working of the Hon. Minister have been positive. Therefore, my expectations have increased after his becoming the Minister of Railways. We are dejected but still hopeful. I hope that the Hon. Minister would do justice.

* Speech was laid on the Table

* SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Whenever the Railways Budget is presented, a lot of expectations arise that the Minister of Railways would make some announcements to expedite the development process in the area and give the details of the progress of the schemes already announced. But even in this Budget the people of Western Uttar Pradesh have got nothing. Meerut is the most important city within the borders of National Capital Region and Western Uttar Pradesh has been a centre of economic, political, social and religious activities since ancient times. It is extremely regrettable that the proper development of railways infrastructure in this area escaped the attention of the Hon. Minister of Railways. I would like to raise the demands of the public, in front of the Hon. Minister of Railways for development of this region without making any special introduction.

The work of doubling and electrification of Delhi-Saharanpur and Delhi-Moradabad sections is going on at a very slow pace. The Government has been extending the time limit fixed for completion of this project. My submission is that the work of doubling and electrification of these railway routes may be completed at the earliest to facilitate the expansion of railway services in this area and smooth operation of trains on these railway routes. Similarly, the work of laying additional corridor line on Meerut- Khurja section connecting eastern corridor with Meerut in the dedicated freight corridor has not yet been started. Meerut is a major industrial city of western Uttar Pradesh where sports goods, band instruments, handloom products, scissors etc. are manufactured and exported on a large scale. It is absolutely necessary to connect Meerut with freight corridor for the facility of industry and establish a container Depot there.

I had mentioned about Hastinapur earlier also. The Government has already sanctioned the project regarding laying of railway line from Meerut to Hastinapur, however, the Ministry is averting the construction work of this railway line stating that it is not economically viable to lay this railway line. I don't think it is necessary to give any introduction about Hastinapur. It has been an important centre of our historical and religious traditions. At present, the city is a world famous jain pilgrimage. A village called Saifpur Karamchandpur is located at a distance of merely 3 kms from Hastinapur which is the birth place of Bhai Dharam Singh- one of the Panj Pyare- where largest Gurudwara has been constructed. A large number of people from both India and the world visit these places. I don't think it would be economically unviable to lay these

*Speech was laid on the Table

railway lines. Even if it is economically unviable, I request the Minister of Railways to start the work of laying Meerut - Hastinapur railway line respecting the sentiments of two major minority communities of the country - jain and sikh communities and as a social responsibility of the Ministry. The Government makes tall claims that it cares for the minorities. I am hopeful that the minorities will be given their rights in the form of the said railway lines.

The former Minister of Railways had made an announcement that a survey will be conducted for laying railway lines from Panipat to Meerut and from Daurala to Bijnore via Hastinapur. Both these lines are very important and useful. If these lines are laid, then Meerut and Western Uttar Pradesh will be connected with main railway routes of the country which will also lead to development. I would like to know about the present status of these lines from the hon. Minister.

The Ministers of Railways make promises to the public in the House but later forget those promises. Just now, I mentioned those promises. Similarly, announcement was made to convert Meerut and Hapur stations into model stations, open OPDs and set up diagnostic centres at Meerut Cantt, Meerut city and Hapur stations however these promises were not fulfilled and it remained on paper only. The condition is such that there is no proper arrangement to ensure cleanliness at these stations. Waiting rooms remain closed most of the times, there is no shed on foot overbridge constructed at Hapur Station due to which the passengers face problems during the rainy season. I had mentioned earlier also about an announcement made by the Minister which I am mentioning again. On 12th February, 2004, the then Minister of Railways Shri Nitish Kumarji, laid the foundation stone for construction of double line railway bridge at Braj Ghat on Ganga river on Delhi-Moradabad railway line. At that time Shri Nitish Kumarji made an announcement to introduce a new shuttle train from Delhi to Braj Ghat. Even today the people of that area are waiting for that train. Similarly, in the Railway Budget of 2010, an announcement was made regarding 16 routes under 'Bharat Tirth'. What happened to those announcements? I hope that the Azadi express will not meet the same fate as Bharat Tirth. The announcements made in the House should be fulfilled. If it is not fulfilled then it is contempt of the House also and raises question mark on credibility of the Government as well.

I request the Minister of Railways to introduce following trains from the point of view of expansion of railway services in western Uttar Pradesh:-

A train from Meerut to Vrindavan via Hapur-Bulandshahar-Khurja may be flagged off.

A new shuttle train may be run from Garhmukteshwar to New Delhi via Hapur - Anand Vihar. If it is not possible to introduce a train from Garhmukteshwar, then it may be introduced from Hapur only.

The passenger trains running from Moradabad to Hapur (54305) and Hapur to Gaziabad (54301) may be extended upto New Delhi.

Another local train may be introduced from Meerut to Delhi.

A new train from Meerut to Howrah via Allahabad may be started.

A train called Puja Special Train was introduced from Kathgodam to Delhi via Hapur, the services of which have been discontinued now. It may be re-started.

Mandor Express used to run between Jodhpur and Meerut via old Delhi. However, its service has been limited to old Delhi due to lack of washing line. But now since new washing line has been laid in Meerut, therefore, I request that it may once again be extended upto Meerut.

A train from Allahabad to Udampur via Khurja was started twice a week, which was very convenient to the passengers. It may be re-started.

A ticket counter or a railway reservation centre may be opened at Meerut Cantt Station in the side of Kanker khara for the facility of more than one lakh population residing in Kanker Khara village. Similarly, a Railway Ticket Counter may be opened at Hapur Railway Station on the side of Avas Vikas colony on permanent basis. Earlier, the service of a ticket counter was introduced but later it was withdrawn after making it operational for few days. Alongwith this, an additional counter may also be opened at reservation counter on permanent basis.

The space is available for setting up of a railway passenger reservation system centre in the premises of Sardar Patel Agriculture University located on Meerut-Roorkee road and in the IIMT Institute located in Ganga Nagar, Meerut Mawana road. The formal requests have also been sent to the Ministry on behalf of the Vice Chancellor of the University and the Chairman of the Institute in this regard. My submission is that PRS Centre should be set up in these premises for the facility of people of this area.

It is necessary to construct an over bridge at Meerut Cantt Station to facilitate the movement of pedestrians, two wheelers and other vehicles of large population of Kanker Khara.

It is necessary to construct an underground railway bridge near Panchi village between telephone pole no. 72/1 and 72/2 on Meerut-Khujra railway line.

Kharkhoda is an important station between Meerut and Hapur. The people of rural areas, residing near Meerut South and Kharkhoda have to go 10-20 kms after crossing the entire city of Meerut to catch Nauchandi Express and Sangam Express. Often it takes hours due to traffic congestion etc. Hence, my request is that stoppage of Nauchandi Express and Sangam Express should be provided at Kharkhoda station.

Hapur city is the headquarters of newly created Hapur district. It is quite natural that movement of various sections of people has increased due to this. It is necessary to provide stoppage of following both UP and DOWN trains at Hapur station from the point of view of movement of various sections of people:-

1. 12203/12204 Garib Rath Express
2. 15035/15036 Kathgodam Anand Vihar Sampark Kranti Express
3. 2391/12392 New Delhi-Patna Shramjeevi Express

Meerut city station is located in a very crowded area due to which often the passengers face difficulty in reaching the station. It is requested to provide stoppage of following trains at Meerut Cantt railway station keeping in view the facility of the passengers:

1. 14317/14318 Ujjain-Dehradun Express
2. 14309/14310 Indore-Dehradun Express
3. 19565/19566, Okha-Dehradun Express
4. 19325/19326 Indore Amritsar Express
5. 12911/12912 Valsad-Haridwar Express
6. 12287/12288 Kouchuveli-Dehradun Express
7. 12687/12688 Madurai-Dehradun Express

A railway halt may be provided at Taga Sarai near railway crossing checkpoint No. 37 on Hapur-Khurja railway line to facilitate the movement of students of several schools located in nearby areas and the farmers. There has been

continous demand since 1978 to provide halt at this crossing by these schools.

Generally, coaches in shuttle train, running between Meerut and Delhi, are reduced due to which daily commuters travel by rising their lives, hence the number of coaches should atleast be increased to 20. Similarly, the number of coaches in shuttle train heading towards Delhi from Hapur is reduced while in this train also, the number of coaches should be more than 20. The number of coaches in the trains running between Meerut and Khurja has been reduced to 5. Large number of passengers travel in these trains which run between Meerut and Khurja and compelled to sit on the roofs of the train. The number of coaches in these trains should atleast be increased to 10.

Pavlikhas Station is located between Meerut Cantt and Daurala. When this station was constructed, no settlements such as Modipuram-Pallampuram etc. were there on Meerut-Roorkee road. Now around one lakh to one lakh fifty thousand people live near due to these settlements and two universities located here but there is no link route for Pavlikhas station in this direction. This route should be built so that it is convenient for people to reach the station.

The long awaited construction of the railways over bridge on Meerut road in Hapur was completed in June 2012. Naturally, the public in the area has relieved from the traffic jams, which used to be there for hours due to construction of the bridge. Since the completion of construction of this over-bridge the railways has been talking about to do away with the crossing below the bridge by constructing a wall. In this regard I request not to close this crossing as around fifty thousand lower and middle class people live near the two railway lines and more than 500 petty shopkeepers and vendors earn livelihood in this area and the entire population of the area use these two crossings to reach the main market in Hapur. As this crossing falls on the national highway from Meerut to Badaun, thus a large number of heavy vehicles pass through here and the construction of over-bridge has been a relief to the people here as various kinds of traffic has lessened but to shut down these crossings due to these reasons is highly inappropriate. There are two main reasons for this. Firstly, the breadth of this over-bridge is very less and if there is any vehicle failure or accident on this bridge, the traffic would come to a standstill. Secondly, a large number of kids use this crossing to go to school. The rickshwas, vendors, cycles, two wheelers and

thousands of pedestrians use this crossing. It is not hard to imagine the difficulty people would experience due to complete shutdown of the crossing. If there is only over-bridge left for movement of people often there would be traffic jams and the heavy as well as speedy vehicles could be the cause of accidents of rickshwas, vendors, cycles, two wheelers, children and pedestrians. The closing of these railway crossings would also endanger the livelihood of hundreds of families. The possibility of closing down of this crossing has made people apprehensive and outraged.

I request that the over-bridge should be used by the heavy and medium vehicles like car etc. and there should be an option for remaining vehicles to use the railway crossing. I admit that running the crossing entails financial expenses but it is necessary in public interest. I request in this regard that there is a need to reconsider the policy of closing down railway crossing after the construction of the over-bridge. The Policy of closing of railway crossings after the construction of over-bridge is appropriate only on highways devoid of population. It is not appropriate to do so at populated places. I have also raised this issue in the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Railways on 23-08-2012. I believe that Ministry would take a decision in this regard at the earliest.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Railways towards another important subject. There is a railways park near the railway station in Hapur which was constructed by the public with the consent of the then administrative officers and the railways in 1985. An organization named Manav Seva Mission has spent lakhs of Rupees and planted hundreds of trees and constructed footpaths etc. with the help of the public in the last ten years. This organization maintains this beautiful and lush green park. No doubt that this land belongs to the railways but there can be no better use of the land then this. This is the only park for the public in Hapur City for morning walk and it is a ridge area and acts as lungs for the city. Now, this park is being destroyed in the name of construction of residence for railway employees in Hapur and thousands of trees have been cut. The people in Hapur are extremely sad and agitated due to this. Apartments should definitely be constructed for the railways employees but some other land should be used for it in the near vicinity of the railways. I request that the Minister of Railways intervene in this issue and consider other options for construction of apartments. The local railways officers should not be obstinate to destroy this park. I

alongwith the public of Hapur would always be grateful to the Hon. Minister for this.

As I have requested in the beginning, there are a lot of expectations from the Minister of Railways and I mentioned a few out of those. I hope that the Hon. Minister of Railways would pay attention in this direction and meet these expectations.

After the mobile revolution, the utility of PCO on stations almost negligible now and thus, PCOs which were allocated to the handicapped persons are almost useless now and they are on the verge of starvation due to lack of work. Hon. Minister of Railways has understood their plight and announced providing alternative jobs to them. For this, I thank the Hon Minister of Railways Shri Pawan Bansal on behalf of the handicapped persons and show my gratitude. With this, I conclude.

*SHRI DILIP KUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmednagar): Every year, at the time of presenting the Budget, the Minister of Railways promises a lot of things to the passengers. Schemes for qualitative improvement in train services and for transforming the face of railway stations are presented but within a few days the general public gets disappointed. After listening to the Rail Budget this year, it seemed that the borders of India are limited to only Rai Bareli, Amethi and Alwar. But the reality is that the needs of the country with regard to the railways are different from what the Rail Budget presented by the hon. Minister of Railways shows. A couple of months ago fare was increased but nothing was announced regarding services. Therefore, the hon. Minister of Railways has acted deceptively and drilled a hole in the pockets of the passengers. A close look on the Rail Budget reveals that it incurred a loss of rupees 24600 crore in 2013 and no funds have been released for improvement schemes launched in the past what to speak of announcing any schemes in public interest. Shri Bansal has totally neglected my Parliamentary Constituency. Demands were raised by dint of a 'Rail Roko Abhiyaan' in Ahmadnagar to draw the attention of the Railways.

There was a demand for immediately starting the long pending work of track doubling of the Daund-Manmad line by allocating adequate funds. Shri Bansal ignored this demand and allocated an amount of only Rs. 25,000 out of the estimated amount of Rs. 35 lakh 70 thousands as per the updating survey. These 25,000 rupees will be spent on paper work and on daily allowances of the officers only. How would this help in updating?

*Speech was laid on the Table

The work of Ahmadnagar-Beed-Parli line has been done for a stretch of only 12 kilometers from Ahmadnagar. A sum of rupees 108 crores has been allocated for further work. But this is not substantial as a sum of rupees 55 crores was announced for this line last year. But the Ministry of Railways did not provide the funds. Even this year there are apprehensions regarding the actual sum of allocation out of the total allocated amount.

Ahmadnagar-Pune is an important busy road route of the country and not only of the State. That is why, I had demanded for connecting Pune to Ahmadnagar (via Kedgaon- Kashti) through train. An announcement for a survey of this line was made in the last Budget. It has been neglected in this Budget.

The survey of the proposed Kalyan- Ahmadnagar railway line has been conducted 5-6 times earlier. The Ministry of Railways has all of those survey reports. Instead of taking a decision on it, an announcement has been made to conduct a survey again and it has been put on hold.

Demands were made for four railway overbridges (ROB) in Shrigonda Tehsil, 3 ROB's in Rahuri Tehsil and one ROB each in Dehra (city Tehsil) and Nimbkak. These demands have also been ignored.

A demand for starting a railway booking counter in Shani- Shingnapur was made in view of the upcoming Nasik Kumbh Mela but it has also been ignored. The demand for a special train on 'Sholapur- Nagar-Manmad-Nasik' has met the same fate.

The demands for two booking windows and parking etc. facilities on Ahmadnagar station platform and setting up of adequate sheds on platforms have also been cancelled.

The Sai Express which runs from Shirdi to Mumbai is running with only seven coaches from Shirdi to Daund and the demand for adding more coaches have also been neglected. The demand for providing a halt of Pune-Gorakhpur train at Ahmadnagar station has also been ignored.

There has been a long pending demand to run all the weekly trains on this line on a daily basis. Even this demand has been ignored.

This makes it clear that there is nothing in this Railways Budget that can give direction to the railways or provide relief to railway passengers. There is nothing good in this Budget. My Parliamentary Constituency has been

utterly neglected. This is extremely disappointing and this would add to the burden of financial woes of the common people. There is a lack of balance in this Budget. I would like to conclude by saying that it reflects the miserable performance this Government.

[English]

*SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI (Chikkodi): I lay my speech on Rail Budget 2013-14.

Proposal-1 New Lines

Allocation of more funds for Bangalkot-Kudachi New BG Line:

North Karnataka's one of the long standing demands i.e., Bagalkot-Kudachi New Railway BG Line on PPP basis has been sanctioned during 2010-11 Railway Budget. But the allocation of funds for this new BG line is very meager. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.816.00 crores as per the survey report and same amount has sanctioned in the "Rail Budget 2010-11". But, amount allocated in Rail Budgets of 2010-11 and 2011-12 were Rs. 4.00 crore and Rs.20.00 crores respectively i.e., total allocation of this project is Rs.24.00 crore as against the sanctioned amount of Rs.816.00 crores. But, to complete the said proposed line of 142 km. early, more funds are required.

This is a long standing North-Karnataka's demand and I, therefore, request you to move a proposal to the Railway Ministry to allocate more funds for early completion of this new line.

Proposal-2: Sanction of Survey of New BG Lines:

- 1) Belgaum-Karad via Nippani and
- 2) Shedbal-Bijapur new Railway Lines

The survey for above mentioned proposed new BG lines was sanctioned during "Railway Budget-2011-12". In the year 1907, the British Government had planned to provide railway link between Belgaum-Karad via Sankeshwar-Nippani-Kagal enroute with NH-4. Then Railway Minister late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri visited the Nippani town in the year 1954 and had promised to sanction the said line. But, till today these lines have not been sanctioned. I, request for sanction of said projects during this Supplementary Railway Budget 2013-14.

*Speech was laid on the Table

Proposal-3: Increase of coaches to the local trains running between Miraj-Belgaum-Hubli in Karnataka

Several requests were made for increase of coaches to the following local trains running between Miraj-Belgaum-Hubli

1. Train No. 1561/1562 & 1563/1564-Miraj-Belgaum-Miraj
2. Train No. 1605/1606-Miraj-Londa-Miraj
3. Train No.1047/1048-Hubali-Miraj-Hubli and
4. Train No. 1619/1620-Miraj-Hubli-Miraj

Presently, the above said trains are running with 6-8 coaches. But, there is huge demand for increase of coaches. The Central Railways have augmented to one coach each to all the local trains running between Londa-Belgaum-Miraj. But, nearly 2000 to 3000 access passengers are traveling with great difficulties daily from these trains. I, therefore, request you to take necessary action for increase atleast one more coach to each of the above mentioned local trains.

Proposal-4: Sanction of New Trains:

1. New trains from Miraj-Bangalore-Miraj:

There is huge demand for new trains from Miraj-Bangalore via Belgaum, Hubli and vice-versa. The present trains running in this route are inadequate and passengers are suffering a lot. I, therefore, request to kindly start at least one more new train from Miraj-Bangalore-Miraj or Pune-Bangalore-Pune and also request you to start the following new trains.

1. Pune-Bangalore-Pune (via Belgaum, Miraj)
2. Hubli-Mumbai-Hubli (via Belgaum, Miraj)
3. Hubli-Varanasi-Hubli (via Belgaum, Miraj)
2. Sanction of Garibrath Train

Daily, thousands of agricultural labours and various workers from poor classes are traveling to various parts of the country, especially to State capital Bangalore and also Mumbai, Pune, etc. Therefore, I request to start "Garibrath Train" from Mumbai to Bangalore via Pune-Miraj-Belgaum-Hubli.

3. Extension of existing trains upto Miraj

The following daily trains may please be extended upto Miraj

1. Hubli-Bangalore-Hubli Intercity
2. Dharwad-Mysore-Dharwad
3. Hubli-Tirupati-Hubli passenger

The above said train may be extended atleast upto Belgaum

4. Re-start of cancelled trains:

The following trains have been stopped or cancelled socs after conversion of narrow-gauge to broad gauge, which were running between Bangalore-Hubli-Belgaum-Miraj.

1. Hubli-Pune-Hubli passenger
2. Bangalore-Pune Deccan Express
3. Hubli-Vasco passenger

Proposal-5: Convert of weekly trains to daily:

The following trains are running weekly or twice in week through Belgaum district may please be converted to daily trains.

1. 12629/30-Karnataka Sampark Kranti Exp. From 2 days 10 daily.
2. 2781/82-Mysore-Nzm Swarn Jayanti Exp. From weekly to daily.
3. 16505/06-Bangalore-Gandhidham Exp. From 1 day to daily.
4. 16533/34 -Yashwantapur-Jodhpur Exp. From 1 day to daily.
5. 16507/08-Bangalore to Jodhpur Exp. From 2 days to daily
6. 16531/32-Yashwantapur-Ajmeer Exp. From 1 day to daily.
7. 16209/10-Mysore-Ajmeer Exp. From 2 days to daily.

Proposal No.6: Stoppage of Trains

Sl. No.	Train No./Name	Where to Stop
1	2	3
1.	16589/90-Kolhapur-Bangalore Rani Channamma Exp.	Hudali Railway Station

1	2	3
2.	1017/1018 Dadar-Yashwantpur-Dadar Chalukya Exp.	Raibag and Pashchapur Railway Stations
3.	1035/1036 Dadar-Mysore-Dadar Sharavati Exp.	Raibag and Pashchapur Railway Stations
4.	All express trains	Kudachi Railway Station
5.	12779/80 Goa Express	Khanapur Railway Station

Proposal-7: Upgradation of Railway Stations:

1. Bellad Bagewadi Railway station
2. Parakanatti Railway station
3. Kudachi Railway station
4. Chinchali Railway station

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister for Railways to include these demands in the supplementary Budget 2013-14 and issue necessary orders to the concerned Railway Authorities to stop the following trains at Raibag railway station at the earliest.

[Translation]

*DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): The Rail Budget presented by the Minister of Railways for approval indicates a gloomy state of affairs. Indian Railways is the symbol of social, cultural, geographical and traditional unity of India and also its national pride. The Indian Railways is a reliable mode of transportation for connecting the historical sites in remote areas and bringing them in the race for growth but the irony is that Indian Railways has become a victim of the professional politics. This is a slaughterhouse where expectations and hopes of lakhs and crores of people get dashed to the ground. Although it is a family of 14 lakh employees but it is a model of unresolved problems. Even today there are 17 thousand such railway 'crossings' where thousands of lives get destroyed in the absence of watchman. Even today parts of North-East India are untouched by railways. Trains are not being run to remote areas in Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal, Manipur, Arunachal and Central India. Each day around 2 crore passengers travel by trains. The image of railways has taken a beating in the world due to not increasing the

*Speech was laid on the Table

number of coaches in the trains, lack of amenities, pathetic condition of catering system.

The Hon. Minister of Railways has given wings to his imagination in considering to provide services in the coaches. But, this is only a flight of imagination. It is not pragmatic. There are 2000 such bridges on the railway lines across the country whose time limit has ended 5-10 years back. Delay in their construction slows down the trains. This increases the consumption of power and diesel. There is no mention of any kind in this Railways Budget to solve all these problems.

The Minister of Railways has displayed a sleigh of hand in the Railways Budget. He has increased revenue by 12 thousand crore rupees through imposition of indirect tax. He has stated that passenger fares can be increased two times in a year. The statement of the Minister of Railways is unfortunate. It is unlikely that such a budget of the Minister of Railways would have been presented in any country across the world. It has been rightly said:

"Bahut shor sunte the Hathi ki Dum ka,

Par Kathe Par ek Katra Khoon na nikla."

The Minister of Railways has added burden to the expenses of the common people. He has increased the freight rate by more than 5 per cent. This Budget has been limited to only Amethi, Rai Bareli, Haryana and Punjab but India is bigger than this. These places cannot be even termed as small part of India but to spent the hard earned money of the entire nation on the constituencies of a few leaders is a national crime. It is the decision of a biased mind and reflects the nature of the Minister.

Bihar is nowhere in the scheme of things or the Railways Budget. The Minister of Railways has been graced by late Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, Shri Kedar Pandey, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav, Shri Nitish Kumar, Shri George Fernandes etc and many more eminent persons. They had a nationalist outlook. They had presented the railways project with keeping the entire country in mind. If they wanted they could have turned the Ministry of Railways, Government of India into Ministry of Bihar. But the cultural norms of Bihar prevented them from doing so. A number of schemes were proposed by them for Bihar and Patna like Digha - Sonapur railway overbridge, Munger, Begusarai, railway bridge on the Ganga, making of railway coach wheels in Chhapra, a scheme for manufacturing of railway wheel in Nalanda, railway bridge on Kosi river in Narkatiyaganj etc. Funds were also allocated for those schemes but the current

Minister of Railways has not considered these projects at all. This is worrisome.

I do not want to speak in detail. But I come from Begusarai district and represent the Parliamentary Constituency Nawada. I have reached milestones in social service in the Begusarai district for 45 years. At the same time, I have kindled the imagination in the nook and corner of Nawada in the last four years. The grievance of both the districts is the same. I am from Begusarai, it is my motherland whereas Nawada is the mother India. The emotional connection, sympathy towards both move me to the core. Thus, I would like to draw your attention towards the railways problems in Nawada and Begusarai.

Gaya is an international Buddhist circuit. Lakhs of people across the world visit Gaya every year to offer their prayers for departed souls and the Express trains have stoppage there. These trains do not run till Nawada, Barsaliganj, Jhajha which are at a short distance from Gaya. There is no express train from Nawada to Delhi or Nawada to Howrah. There is no arrangement for computerised ticket system on railway station and there is an acute shortage of potable water. There is a lot of filth on the station. Nawada has been reduced to a caricature amidst announcements of the Minister of Railways. Can I know why the Minister of Railways is apathetic and when will his announcements address social commitments, social justice and turn his slogans of development of the backward areas into reality? How can I term this Budget as a visionary Budget and we could expect something from it for the country? This paints a gloomy picture for us or Nawada. I would like this step motherly treatment by Railways with Nawada to end immediately. The railway line should be electrified.

The expansion from Tilaiya to Koderma should be completed by 2013. The announcement for making Tilaiya a railway division should be immediately implemented and Mahabodhi resting on the feet of vision for six hours should be extended till Jhajfia. Along with this the Lal Qila Express and Janta Express which run from Howrah at 5.42 am and 6.42 a.m. respectively, reach Delhi via Patna. Atleast one train out of Janta Express or Lal Qila Express should be run to Delhi via Nawada. One Intercity train should be run from Gaya to Jasidih via Nawada.

As far as district Begusarai is concerned it has been constantly neglected by the Ministry of Railways. Barauni Junction, the largest platform in South Asia could have been made a railway zone due to its expanse and geographical location but it was also neglected. Thousands

of quarters have turned into dilapidated buildings. They have no utility. 2500 acres of land provided by the farmers is lying barren. A number of former Minister of Railways shamelessly laid the foundation stone of rail coach factory in Barauni but the rail coach factories were opened elsewhere. If he cannot give us anything then he does not have the right to insult us or turn us into a laughing stock. Barauni junction has been neglected to the extent that platforms are constructed at distance of three kilometers in the name of delayed running of trains, and express train is not run till Barauni Junction but it is diverted on another route. A large number of incidents of inconvenience to passengers, kidnapping, molesting and robbery etc. are taking place. This is affecting all of us.

Not only this, the foundation stone of the railway overbridge was laid on Ganga River in Munger, Begusarai by the then Hon. Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in the presence of the then Minister of Railways Shri Nitish Kumar. The then Minister of Railways had himself outlined/identified the site for constructing railway line and over bridge on the rock where the old Shahpur Kamaal Northern Munger train used to run in Shahpur Kamaal. Crores of rupees were spent. Now, he is not the Minister of Railways anymore and Shri Lalu Prasad ji the current Minister of Railways. He changed that line and this resulted in a loss of crores of rupees. Crops, gardens in hundreds of acres of land were destroyed and hundreds of people were displaced. The situation is becoming worrisome. Just remember that the ruling party pays for playing with the lives of the people. It is not too late. The government should take effective steps and complete the construction of the track identified for the railway line. I hope that his discretion would be utilized and if it does not happens then no one would be spared from the public discontent and anger.

Under North Eastern Railways, Rajdhani-Delhi, Guwahati Rajdhani Express, Gareeb Nawaz Express are such trains which do not stop at Begusarai station. Begusarai Barauni is the only industrial city in Bihar. There are no facilities for the thousands of foreign tourists and tourists from various parts of the country in Begusarai. There are no reserved seats for Begusarai district in Delhi-Guwahati train. It is appalling that there are no reserved seats despite stoppage of the train there. I again demand that Barauni be made an eastern railways zone.

Despite meeting all the requirements the station in the industrial commercial capital of Bihar, Begusarai has not been given 'A' grade stations. Eight pairs of important

long distance trains do not stop at this station. There is not even one foot over bridge were Down line is used for rake point. The work for construction of a reservation counter at the station is pending for years and there is no arrangement for drinking water even in summers. There is no announcement system or work indication board on the station. There is no berth reservation facility in major express trains.

There is lack of passenger amenities at stations such as Pachwada, Teghda, Sahebpur, Kamaal, Salona, Godhpura. Not even one carriage ride is available at Saharsa-Barauni rail block/section. There is a requirement for DMU train here which runs from Patna to Hasanpur via Barauni. lakhs of passengers from Manjhaul Baruani area in Begusari and Hasanpur Vitham in Samstipur and Alanli Olapur Duli in Khajeria district face a lot of difficulties due to lack of direct train service to Patna, Barauni, Begusarai, Mokama etc.

It is necessary to expand the train services of the following trains: 17005/06-Darbhanaga-Hyderabad Express to Saharsa/Katihar; Yashwantpur-Muzzafarpur should be run every day. Rajdhani 12424/23 should be provided stoppage facility and reservation at Begusarai railway station. Janshatabdi should be run every day from Saharsa Katihar to Howrah. Stoppage should be provided to Express and Passenger trains at Bachhwara station. Announcement was made to upgrade Nawada and Barsliganj to model station but it was not implemented.

Nawada city houses the headquarters of the district. Every day more than around 10 thousand rural people visit Nawada Court regarding complaints of consumer goods. In such a situation it is extremely necessary to build an over bridge over the railway slope.

There is lot of discontent in people due to expectations and hopes of the society. All are becoming intolerant. All are becoming apathetic towards social responsibility. We look alive but are living as breathing corpses. We have lost honour and become shameless, we have lost judgment and become argumentative. We have lost knowledge and gained science. We have lost health and succumbed to our desires, lost heart and become brainier. We have lost light and gained darkness. In such a scenario this Budget of the Ministry of Railways is disappointing. It has increased problems instead of decreasing them. This budget is disappointing and it has hurt the sentiments of 125 crore people.

'Maktal me aate hain Khanjar badal-badal kar,
Ya rab kahan se laon main sar badal-badal kar'.

[English]

*SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE (Udupi-Chickmagalur): I would like to thank the Railway Minister for giving coastal Karnataka the importance it has not been given before, in his maiden railway budget. I understand that the demands and expectations are very high across the country and given the limited resources, he has done his level best to fulfill our demands in coastal Karnataka. I would like to congratulate the Ministry of Railways for taking the decision to impart skills to the youth in railway related trades in 25 locations spread across the length and breadth of the country and Mangalore is one of such locations. The long pending Chickmagalur-Sakleshpur line has been sanctioned, the Mangalore-Madgao intercity daily train via Udupi has also been sanctioned. Both trains will hugely benefit the people of this area and I am very thankful for it. I am glad that railway over bridges and railway under bridges will be constructed, as we have several railway gates in the coastal area which are not only time consuming for the commuters in other vehicles but also notorious for accidents.

However, there are some points that I would like to point out.

Doubling has been sanctioned for Tumkur-Arsikere and Sivani-Ajjampura-Hosadurga but there is an urgent need for the upgradation of these stations as well as several other stations in coastal Karnataka and Chikmagalur as well as a huge demand for stops at more stations. I will write to the honourable Minister detailing and requesting for the same.

The Bangalore-Mangalore weekly express is not sufficient for the number of passengers traveling every week. We need the express train to run a minimum of three times a week. Passengers will not be in a position to plan their trip one week in advance. Mangalore-Kacheguda Express must go via north Karnataka as it will help people working here.

The Bangalore-Karwar train route needs to be less round about. Currently, the train runs via Mysore, which is too time consuming and does not benefit the coastal passengers.

Mangalore should at any cost, be separated from the Palghat Division of Kerala and included in the South

*Speech was laid on the Table

Western Railway Zone. The divisional office should be opened in Mangalore.

Mangalore-Kacheguda Express currently runs weekly via Dhone, Gooty, Renigunta, Coimbatore. It would have been for more useful if the route was through Hyderabad-Karnataka.

DEMU which is between Batkal and Thokur needs to be extended to Mangalore central.

There is a demand for Hubli-Ankola route and also for the Vasal-Virar route to be connected to Konkan Railway via North Karnataka.

[Translation]

*KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg): My State, Chhattisgarh has always been neglected by the Ministry of Railways whereas there are a lot of possibilities for development there due to the presence of ample minerals. But due to the lack of development of the railways facilities/amenities these minerals are not being mined/exploited properly and the state is not developing at the pace it should be developing. This is the state of affairs in the state at the time when Bilaspur zone which generates maximum amount of revenue is located in Chhattisgarh.

Second problem is that the geographical condition of Chattisgarh is such that the railway tracks pass vertically through this state which connects a small number of major cities units railway services but a large part of the state is untouched by the railways because the expansion of the state is mainly taking place in the opposite directions. No efforts have been made since independence to provide railway facilities to the people of this area. The need of the hour is to formulate a special action plan for expansion of railways in this area which should be constructed with the help of a special package.

The Minister of Railways has not paid attention to the demands of the public representatives either. I had demanded the Honourable Minister of Railways for the completion of a number of important demands in my area which included demands for alteration of train routes and timings, increase in the fares of a number of trains and introduction of a few new trains. Apart from this a demand was made to set up a rail coach factory in my Parliamentary Constituency, Durg, where the railways owns a vast tract of land. But not even one demand out of these have been met. This is a step motherly treatment which is being

*Speech was laid on the Table

meted out by the Union Government with the BJP ruled states.

I represent Bhilai, Durg. People from all over the country live in the premises of Bhilai Steel Plant. There are South Indians, North Indians, Maharashtrians and a large number of Sikhs also live there. This is why Bhilai is termed as mini India. But whenever there is the issue of giving something to the state, the people there keep on hoping for development. I would like to raise this issue that there are a lot of trains in my area which were needed. We do not even need a large number of new trains but if the trains already running are provided stoppage there. We would be grateful. I request the Hon. Minister of Railways to extend the trains there, which remain stationed for 15-16 hours. I urge the Hon. Minister of Railways to fulfill these demands.

The Gondia-Kolhapur-Maharashtra Express which runs from Bhilai to Pune should be extended upto Durg. The said train remains stationed in Gondia from 8 pm in the night till 8 a.m. The distance between Durg to Gondia is only 135 kilometers. As not even one train runs from Durg to Pune, thus running of this train would provide a direct train service to Pune and to the resident there. We have not got even one direct train from Durg to Indore till date. If the Indore-Nagpur Shatabdi Express which runs from Nagpur to Indore is extended upto Durg the people of this area from Malwa who are living there could get a direct train service upto Indore. A large number of citizens reside between Durg, Bhilai and Uttar Pradesh and Bihar but a very small number of trains running in these states have inconvenient timings. Durg-Nautanwa Express is the only train which connects Durg to Gorakhpur and runs for only two days in a week which results in a lot of crowds in these trains. Passengers face a lot of inconvenience in getting reservation and I urge the Minister of State to run this train daily. Alongwith this, this train leaves Durg at 8 p.m. and reaches Gorakhpur next day at 10 p.m. and due to this passengers face a lot of inconvenience reaching their desired destination. Therefore, it would be appropriate to run this train in the morning so that it would reach all the important stations at day time. Along with this a new train should be run from Durg to Patna. As I said before, there are a lot of Sikhs who live in my area and when the former Minister of Railways was visiting there he had assured the Sikh community there that he would extend the Durg-Gondwana Express, which runs from Durg to Nizamuddin, till Amritsar and along with this the Durg-Jammu Tavi Express, which runs from Durg to Jammu, would be run via Amritsar but the Sikh community is

agitated because despite the announcement of the Minister of Railways it has not been able to be included in the Budget. I would like to inform you that the Sikh community has threatened to launch a 'rail roko andolan' there with regard to this extension. I urge him to understand their sentiments and arguments and talk arrangements for the extension of the train till Amritsar. Betwa Express runs from Durg to Kanpur twice in a week, it should be run four times in a week. Along with this, the four trains Surat Puri Train, Gandhidham Puri Train, Ahmedabad Pur and Jaipur Puri Express reach Puri via Sambhal Pur on a weekly basis which should be at least extended till Shrikalukulam, Palaja and Barhampur once a week.

The Union Government has been unsuccessful in providing any relief to the public. When the new Minister of Railways assured office it was expected that he would perhaps do something new but he has disappointed by walking in the footsteps of his predecessors. This budget has neither focused on increasing railway amenities nor includes any provision for passenger safety. It is true that some petty demands of Durg Bhilai region have been accepted but it is negligible in view of the demands of this region. Primarily the demands for change in running times or routes of the trains or increase in their frequency have not been approved.

*SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): It is very unfortunate that Mithilanchal and Bihar have been neglected in this year's Railway Budget. Usually a host of natural calamities strike Mithilanchal due to which all round development has not been possible.

The former Minister of Railways had approved area of the railways work in my Parliamentary Constituency Supaul and a minimum amount was set aside in the Budget. But this year there is nothing new in the Budget. I am listing the problems of my Parliamentary Constituency, which are as follows:

1. Funds were allocated in the Budget for gauge conversion of Saharsa-Forbesganj railway line during the financial year 2012-13 but the work is being carried out at a snail's pace. There is a need to complete this rail project at the earliest because the train which passes through this line has been stopped due to which the common people are facing a lot of inconvenience.
2. A negligible amount of the funds was proposed for the gauge conversion of Mansi-Saharsa-Dauram-

*Speech was laid on the Table

Madhepura-Purnia (143 km.) and Mansi-Saharsa-Madhepura (60 km) line in the years, 2011-12 and 2012-13. However, the Hon. Minister has not obliged us this time as well.

3. Work on the 90 km. long railway line from Madhepura to Banmankhi is not being done even after approval and survey.
4. The Ministry of Defence has arranged funds for gauge conversion of Sakri-Lokha Bazar-Nirmali and Saharsa-Forbesganj line and given it to the Department of Railways. Even then no work is being done.
5. No work has been started despite the survey of approval for the construction of 92 kms. long railway line from Aroria to Supaul. Similarly, there is a problem on the 44 kms. railway line from Khagaria to Kusheshwar station. Therefore, there is a need to work on both, start these railway lines at the earliest.
6. The gauge conversion work of Nirmali to Sakri line has not been completed till date. Every day 4-5 long distance trains pass through Sakri Railway station and it is an important railway station of my Parliamentary Constituency, Supaul. Trains for Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai, Surat leave from here. I request to add one bogie in all these trains in Sakri for the convenience of the passengers.
7. There is a need to arrange for potable water, toilets, passenger waiting room, parking and street lights besides undertaking beautification of Supaul railway station.
8. There is a need to formulate a scheme for running long distance trains from Supaul railway station so that the people of the district could use this station.
9. Almost 95 per cent work of Kosi Bridge has been completed. There is a need to lay tracks on it and open it for public use.
10. There is a need for the construction of a railway over-bridge at Supaul-Tharvitia railway crossing No. 53. There is traffic jam here for hours. Therefore, there is a need to start this work in public interest.
11. There is need for construction of a railway over bridge along with setting up of a railway reservation counter, waiting room, tea stall and toilet at Raghapur Railway Station.

12. It is very unfortunate that despite the approval of construction of over bridge in Supaul, construction work has not been started till date.

All the problems that I raised are important and I urge upon the Hon. Minister of Railways to make arrangements for funds in this Budget and cooperate with the citizens of Mithilanchal. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

*SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): The Railway Budget presented by the Hon'ble Minister on 26th February 2013, in the Lok Sabha is disappointing as far as the common people are concerned. People of Kerala are deeply anguished over their neglect in this budget. Even the Chief Minister, who is also a senior leader of the Congress Party, has expressed his disappointment.

During the previous Sessions especially in the month of December 2012, I have invited the attention of the Railway Minister towards various issues in Indian Railways and upon the urgent needs of Kerala and my constituency, Attingal, in Kerala.

Many of the promises made by former Union Railway Ministers to the state are still remaining as promises on paper and no positive steps have been taken by the railways so far.

While the network of Indian Railways is growing, why even the existing vacancies are not filled up; not to say about the work load of the employees? Railways have a vital role in promoting National Intergirity. But, now a days we hear about PPPs, outsourcing and privatization. Anyway this will not promote National Integrity and social and economic justice. Is there any permanent mechanism for the co-ordination between the Railways and the State Governments? It is still the rails of the Colonial Era, I fear.

Hiding the increase of train fares and putting it in the Annexure is simply misleading. The diesel price are shooting up just because of the wrong policies of the GOI. And the rise in the train fares is also on account of the rise in the fuel 7 0 5 prices. May I ask is it the common people who is responsible for all these? GOI is responsible for such a situation. We experience a State sponsored inflation.

However, I take this opportunity to draw your kind attention to the urgent needs of Kerala that are to be addressed by the Railways.

*Speech was laid on the Table

The following are the immediate requirements of State of Kerala.

Formation of a Peninsular Zone in Kerala.

Starting production from Railway Coach factory at Palakkad, where the land is already in the possession of Railways.

Starting of a new Wagon factory at Alappuzha.

Starting of a goods yard at Kadakkavur, as there is no goods shed in between Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam. In Kottayam also a goods shed is necessary.

Doubling of Railway lines throughout Kerala.
Electrification of Railway lines.

More MEMU trains and extending the Kollam-Nagarcoil one to Kanyakumari, the southern cape of India.

Waiting Rooms may be provided at all Railway Stations to Women Passengers with toilet and security facilities.

Bogies attached in trains running to and from Kerala are found to be shabby and in bad conditions. Frequently the toilets go without water. Hence, bogies may be cleaned and enough water may be provided throughout their journeys. Safe journey is the right of a passenger.

Ms. Mamata Banerjee, made a promise in 2010-11 Union Railway Budget, to start a Railway Medical college, in Thiruvananthapuram. I have drawn the attention of all the former Union Railway Ministers, General Managers, Southern Railways, Chennai and Divisional Railway Managers, Southern Railways, Thiruvananthapuram about the availability of Railway land available in Kadakkavur and also in Nemom (Thiruvananthapuram about the availability of Railway land available in Kadakkavur and also in Nemom (Thiruvananthapuram District) of my Attingal Parliament Constituency. But in subsequent Budgets no amount has been earmarked for a Railway Medical College.

An announcement was made in the Union Railway Budget 2011-12 about starting of a Coaching Yard at Nemom in Thiruvananthapuram district. Though enough land is available the same has not found a place in this year Railway Budget. This has to be started without any delay.

Goods shed which was functioning at Kochuveli (Thiruvananthapuram District) was disbanded to accommodate passenger terminal. Enough land is available at Kadakkavur which could accommodate a new

goods shed. The added advantage of Kadakkavur is that it connects the National Highway and state highways of the southern districts.

Starting of a Mineral Water Bottling plant is a promise made in Union Railway Budget long ago. Though, I have repeatedly invited the attention of the Hon'ble Union Railway Ministers in this regard, I am extremely sorry to state that no attention has been paid to this matter so far, by any one. Enough water and land is available at Kadakkavur (Thiruvananthapuram district) which was once a water filling station for steam engines. Another place suitable for Mineral Water bottling plant is Akathumuri (near Varkala Sivagiri Railway Station in Thiruvananthapuram District).

Day to day works, including Passenger Reservation System gets effected for want of staff at various Railway stations. Adequate staff should be provided.

Though a new building is ready to function as reservation cum booking office at Varkala in my constituency, the same is kept idle as Railway could not post enough staff there to carry out the work. It actually results in revenue loss to Railways.

At present many refreshment stalls on Railway Stations are not properly maintained and enough care is not given for cleanliness. Hence, the catering needs in some of the Railway Stations may please be handed over to Kudumba shree units, run by Women's Self Help Groups. This will bring good change in serving food and behaviour. The lady passengers and commuters will also feel safe in the presence of these elderly women. Hence, serious thought may be given to handing over some of the small Railway refreshment stalls to Kudumba Shree Units.

Foot over-bridges are to be provided at Nemom, Murukkumpuzha and Kaniyapuram Railway Stations (all in Thiruvananthapuram district) for the benefit of passengers and commuters. At present the public is crossing over the Railway Track to reach the other end, which is not safe and admitable. Hence, more priority is to be given for construction of over-bridges.

The heights of the platforms may be increased. I have already requested for this at Kadakkavur and Kaniyapuram Railway Stations.

The roofs of the existing platforms may be extended to provide shelter to passenger during day time and rainy seasons.

Lights and fans may be switched on in the platforms of railway stations during late evenings and nights, well before the arrival of trains. These may be switched off, only after all the passengers leaving the platform.

Varkala, Kadakkavur, Chirayinkeezhu, Murukkumpuzha and Kaniyapuram may be declared as Adarash Railway Stations.

From Howrah to Thiruvananthapuram/Kocuvelli a new train may be introduced on daily basis to facilitate Keralites living in and around Kolkata. At present the capital city of the state of Kerala is connected with Guwahati only once in a week. This may be enhanced to tri-weekly.

From Bangalore to Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi are having at present a tri-weekly train, besides the two daily trains. As lakhs of Keralites are working/living there, the tri-weekly trains may be extended to run as daily ones.

A new daily express train: Madgoan (Goa)-Kottayam-Kanyakumari. (Mumbai-Goa Konkan Kanya rakes can be used for this train). Increase in frequency of some trains can also be considered, viz -

- (i) 2201/2202 LTT Kurla - Kochuveli Garib Rath: from Bi-weekly to daily.
- (ii) H. Nizamuddin-Thiruvananthapuram Rajdhani Express should be made a daily train.

2223/2224 LTT Kurla-Ernakulam Durgam from Bi-weekly to daily and this shall be extended to Kochuveli.

As the southernmost state and a large number of its population living and working in the north Indian States, adequate number of Holiday Special trains should be provided to Kerala.

Varkala is a famous tourist centre and also houses the Sivagiri Pilgrimage Centre of the Samadhi Place of Sree Narayana Guru. Thousands of people are thronging Varkala every day. Hence, it is absolutely necessary to allow stops to all Express and Superfast Trains at Varkala Sivagiri Railway Station (i.e. between Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam Railway stations). Those trains which at present do not have a stoppage at Varkala should be given a stoppage either at Kadakkavur or at Chirayinkeezhu or at Murukkumpuzha or at Kaniyapuram. The last two stations are nearest to the CRPF Batalian Centre, the Technopark and the newly merging Technocity. It is also nearest to the world famous Shantigiri Ashram Late Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan (Veteran MP & former Speaker of Kerala Legislative Assembly) pressed for stoppage of Train Nos. 16349 & 16350 at Chirayinkeezhu. It was accepted by the

Railways and displayed in their website also. But, now the same has gone out from the website of the Railways. It is indeed a shocking matter. Hence, the Railway authorities may be persuaded to keep its promise, by providing stoppage to Train Nos. 16349 and 16350 at Chirayinkeezhu as it will highly beneficial to the ladies and senior citizens coming to the city during office hours. It will certainly ease out some of the congestion on the NH also.

I once again urge upon the Hon'ble Railway Minister to ensure that all the declarations in the previous budgets are implemented. Otherwise the sanctity of the Budgets will be in peril, which will ultimately hamper the very existence of our Parliamentary Democracy.

[Translation]

*SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA (Saharanpur): In my Paliamentary Constituency Saharanpur, double railway line from Tapri Junction to Jammu and Meerut to Delhi was laid many decades back. However, in the absence of double railway line from Meerut to Tapri Junction, a lot of inconvenience is being faced by the Railways in the operation of trains. Tapri Junction is the nearest station to Saharanpur. A large number of people, visiting Haridwar, a famous pilgrimage centre of the country and Dehradun, the capital of Uttarakhand have to board the train which passes through this single railway line. Similarly, this is an important railway line of the Northern Railways. However, in the absence of double railway line from Tapri to Meerut, excessive delay occurs in arrival and departure of trains. All the formalities for converting this railway line into double track have already been completed but the work has not been started yet.

Despite a lapse of more than 62 years of our independence there is still a single railway line from Municipal Corporation- Tapri to Meerut, the stretch of which is around 110 kms. The doubling work of this railway line has not been undertaken even today. For the past several years, this problem has been brought to the notice of the Railways, however, no work has been started in this regard so far.

There is a single railway route which is being used by the passengers to reach Saharanpur from Delhi, Dehradun the capital of Uttarakhand, Haridwar- the famous Hindu pilgrimage and Jammu and Kashmir. Municipal Corporation Saharanpur is the largest wooden handicraft market of Asia from where huge quantity of wood carving items are exported to other countries of the world.

*Speech was laid on the Table

Deoband, the famous education Centre of Muslims in Asia called Darul-uloom is located on the Municipal Corporation Saharanpur-Meerut railway line. A large number of students of the Muslim Community from all over the world come to Deoband to pursue Islamic education. The distance between Saharanpur and Delhi is around 170 kms but five hours are taken in train journey. This distance could be covered in two hours. The passengers have to face a lot of difficulties due to excessive delay in arrival/departure of trains because of the single railway line and most of the trains run 4-5 hours late. I request that necessary steps should be taken for the solution of this problem.

The distance between my parliamentary constituency Saharanpur and Dehradun, the capital of Uttarakhand is merely 40 kms. My parliamentary constituency, Saharanpur is adjacent to three other states- Uttarakhand, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. A train running from Saharanpur to Dehradun passes through Roorkee-Haridwar due to which it takes additional two hours to reach Dehradun from Delhi. There is a need to formulate an action plan for laying a new railway line from Saharanpur to Behat, Mirzapur, Vikas Nagar and Dehradun, the capital of Uttarakhand keeping in view the convenience of the passengers and complete it at the earliest.

The passengers have to enter and exit from only one side of the platform at Municipal Corporation Saharanpur railway station. There is always fear of untoward incidents due to movement of large number of local people at this station. There is no bridge at the second gate of Saharanpur railway station to enable the passengers reach directly to the platform from other side. There is only one railway employee who works from 9am to 5pm at the reservation centre due to which the passengers face a lot of difficulties in buying general ticket and making reservations. Hence, arrangement should be made to make the said reservation centre functional in double shift to avoid long queues.

The population of Saharanpur is around 15 lakhs. Around 10 thousand small and big units are running here. It is unfortunate for Saharanpur district that despite carving out an unique image worldover through its wood carving industry and being awarded the honour of town of excellence by the Government, the Railways is still overlooking the problems related to trains in Saharanpur. I urge the government to get these problems resolved.

Tapri railway junction falls under my Parliamentary Constituency, Saharanpur district, Uttar Pradesh. Around 22 mail/express, 12 passenger trains and around 6 goods

train run, through this Tapri railway junction. A total of 80 trains including goods trains run up and down from this junction to New Delhi and other stations via Saharanpur and Meerut.

Tapri railway junction is a major railway junction from where mail/express trains and major 6 trains run to and from Dehradun and Haridwar. Hundreds of passengers disembark and board various trains at the station. But due to no overbridge on the junction many passengers have lost their lives or limbs while crossing the line. The lack of overbridge is a huge inconvenience to the passengers in crossing the line and there is always a fear of accident.

Some construction material for construction of overbridge is lying on the railway station but no work has been started yet which is causing loss of revenue to the railways and the passengers are also facing inconvenience. It is extremely necessary to get the construction of railway overbridges on the lines started from the point of view of the security of the passengers to enable them to conveniently cross the railway lines at the Tapri railway junction. The height of the platform number 2 at the Tapri railway junction is low which causes a lot of inconvenience to the passengers while boarding or deboarding. Passengers have fallen prey to a lot of accidents due to its low height.

The passengers face a lot of inconvenience due to the absence of stoppage of train number 12287 Kochuveli to Dehradun and 12288 Dehradun to Kochuveli Express, 12171 Balsad to Haridwar and 12172 Haridwar to Balsad on Tapri railway junction under my Parliamentary Constituency Saharanpur (UP). As the passengers who travel in these trains to go to Saharanpur have no information. They are forced to disembark from a moving train at Tapri junction which has caused a lot of accidents. Therefore, these trains should be given stoppage of 2 minutes at the Tapri junction for making journey of the passengers in this train convenient.

A water tank was constructed at Tapri railway junction for providing water but at present there is no proper arrangement for the same. A water tank should be arranged here for the passengers.

Around 1500 passengers commute through Tapri railway junction everyday. Despite this there is no reservation centre at the station for the convenience of the passengers and this results in a lot of inconvenience for the passengers which causes wastage of time. Therefore, a railways reservation centre should be opened here.

There is inadequate arrangement of power at the Tapri railway junction under my Parliamentary constituency, Saharanpur (UP) and the generator there is unable to supply power properly. Due to this the passengers are unable to spot footboard at night and accidents take place at the time of boarding and disembarking the trains. Moreover, the excessive usage of generator causes loss to the railways board. Alongwith this the availability of power at Tapri railway junction is either in the day or night in alternate weeks. As there is proper continuous supply of power on all the other railway stations, thus, there should be a similar supply of power on an important station like Tapri railway junction. Therefore, a power hotline should be set up for Tapri junction.

A lot of trains pass through gate number 4 on bypass line of Tapri railway station in the day and at night. The ditches are so deep on this gate that a lot of times buses, trucks or other heavy vehicles overturn there which affects traffic and train remains stationed for 2-3 hours near or at the station. A lot of serious accidents have taken place here due to these ditches. There is no arrangement of any light on this gate at night. This increases the possibility of accidents. The crossing gate is narrow which allows movement of only one car at a time which results in traffic jams on Tapri road. Therefore, it is crucial to widen this gate besides filling up the ditches. The doubling of Delhi-Shahdara-Shamli-Saharanpur railway line is extremely important.

Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh is a major city in Uttar Pradesh and there are many offices of Central government alongwith the office of divisional commissioner. This city is close to Haryana and a lot of traffic from Punjab, Haryana and other states passes through Saharanpur which results in heavy traffic near the railway station. But the pending construction work of the rail overbridge on the railway line near Saharanpur railway station results in destruction of traffic for many hours which causes a lot of inconvenience to the people who commute there. Thus, the construction work of the overbridge on the railway line near the Saharanpur-Meerut line should be completed at the earliest.

Jaroda Hut village is located on Saharanpur-Meerut railway route under northern railways at a distance of 18 kilometers from Deoband railway station. Demands are being made for a long time to provide railway halt here but no railway halt has been provided here so far which is the cause of resentment in rural people in Jaroda and other nearby villages.

If a Railway halt is provided at Jaroda Hatt, the people of not only Jaroda Hatt but also from nearby villages will benefit from it. Therefore, I urge the Government to keep public interest in mind and provide a railway halt at Jaroda Hatt on Saharanpur-Meerut under section Northern Railway at the earliest.

Saharanpur/ Tapri junction under then Northern Railways is an important junction. For a long time, there have been demands for providing stoppage of train no. 2287/2288 on this station and for increasing the number of general coaches in 4646/4645 (Shalimar Express). But it has not been acceded to till date.

I urge upon the Government to complete the unfinished work of construction of over bridge near Saharanpur railway station besides providing stoppage train no. 2287/2288 on Saharanpur/ Tapri junction and also increase the number of general coaches in train No. 4646/4645 (Shalimar Express).

Train number 4309/4310 is the only train which runs till Ashok Nagar (religious place) and it is not running for a long time now. Demand is being made to run this train again and there is a consistent demand to run another train, train No. 0483/0484 (Allahabad- Udhampur M.) again from Saharanpur to Allahabad via Aligarh, Kanpur.

Saharanpur is a major railway junction under Northern Railways. This city is near Haryana and every day students and passengers travel in large numbers to reach Yamunagar/ Ambala. Therefore, there is an urgent need for running a passenger train for Ambala from Saharanpur at 7.30 am.

The passengers have been facing a lot of difficulties for more than one year due to delay in the arrival of train no. 4681 at Saharanpur railway station from New Delhi. There is a need to run this train on time.

Not only I hope but also believe that action will soon be taken to resolve the issues regarding trains in my Parliamentary Constituency that I raised in the House.

*SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ (Mohanlalganj): Many of my colleagues have discussed in detail many important points of this Railways Budget. The hon. Minister of Railways has reluctantly but ultimately increased the burden on the common man in many ways. His argument is that he has not increased the fare of unreserved seats, I would like to ask if there is no increase in fare then why are the passengers required to pay more amount on train

*Speech was laid on the Table

tickets for the same distance? Whether he charges more money under fuel surcharge had or for services, the extra money is being charged from the public only.

A new way has been found to charge more money from the passengers on cancellation of tickets, charging more money for tatkal tickets and clerical surcharge for all the classes and it is not a right thing to do. It has for the first time in the Railways that a bad practice of charging more money from the passengers in the name of various services has been started. And it is being claimed that this is a balanced Budget. The important feature of the Budget is that it has paved the way for cyclic increase in fares, the prices of tickets and surcharges will be increased in every six months. Uttar Pradesh has been discriminated against. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards two former Minister of Railways, Shri Madhu Dandavate and Shri Janeshwar Mishra. These were two such, Ministers who carried out railways work impartially.

A lot of superfast trains are running and the number of superfast trains has been increased and there has been increase in the surcharge of the superfast trains. All of us know that most of the superfast trains run like ordinary/regular trains only. I would like to give an example, the Delhi- Lucknow Mail is called a superfast train and it completes the journey in 8 hours 35 minutes while another regular train Padmavat Express covers the same distance in 8 hours 30 minutes. This is only one example. This is the condition of almost all the fast trains on all the routes.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister what is the rationale behind introducing super fast trains besides charging more money from the passengers. If this is a balanced Budget then it is hard to imagine an unbalanced Budget.

Everyone is aware of the poor security mechanism for passengers in the trains - Any anti-social elements can convert travelling in trains into a bitter experience. Passengers are expected to look after themselves, railways does not provide any guarantee of security.

The steps taken in the Budget to prevent train accidents are inadequate. There is a shortage of modern equipment to examine the tracks. Arrangements for the same should have been made in this Budget. This Budget has not even mentioned the potential factors responsible for accidents.

There is no need to go in detail about the cleanliness standards in the trains as all know about it. If the Hon. Minister of Railways had charged money for cleanliness,

the public would not have minded it. The current arrangement for cleaning the trains is very poor and needs to be improved.

I would like to say one more thing that despite writing letters or making requests to highlight the problems faced by passengers the Ministry of Railways is indifferent towards the works involving public interest.

I represent the parliamentary constituency Mohanlalganj in Uttar Pradesh. I would like to raise demands pertaining to various railways work of this area in front of the Minister of Railways. I have written many letters and raised this issue through various mediums, I hope the hon. Minister would look into these -

1. Stoppage was provided to an express train at Haroni Station earlier, now it is not being provided anymore. I request that just like the past the express train (Chitrakoot Express) should be provided stoppage at Haroni Station.
2. I demand that railways should take necessary steps to provide following services at Haroni railway station without delay- Construction of a railway overbridge, increase the height of low level platform, the old shed and seats for passengers on platform no. 1 and 2 be expanded as per the requirement at present and provide potable water facilities. It is extremely necessary to provide high quality toilets, catering stalls, reservation facility, announcement system, waiting room, vehicular parking as around 35 thousand passengers commute through this station. The per day earning of this railway station is around 1.5 lakh rupees. Therefore, Haroni railway station should get B level facility and appropriate facilities should be made available at the station.
3. I demand that a railway crossing should be constructed near Sitapur road highway as there is a school and college here. There are also industrial units and hospitals here. General public faces a lot of problems due to absence of crossing here.
4. Mahilabad is famous all over the world for mangoes and known as the city of mangoes. I demand that the train no. 5309/5310 should be provided stoppage at Mahilabad railway station.
5. Stoppage should be provided to the following trains in Mohanlalganj -
 1. Intercity Express

2. Nowchandi
 3. Triveni
 4. 415 up
 5. 426 down
6. Ganga Gomti should be provided stoppage at Nijoha railway station. I conclude my speech with these demands and once again request the Hon. Minister to seriously consider these demands and oppose them.

*SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASANA (Bharuch): I am grateful to the Hon. Minister of Railways for introducing a provision in the Budget for laying a new railway line from Narmada district in Gujarat to Kewadia colony via the tribal area Rajpapila. But this entire tribal area is very backward. It is necessary to extend this railway line from Kewadia colony to Badoli, Chhota Udaipur to Dhar railway station in Madhya Pradesh to Jao for development of this area. This could immensely benefit and develop the entire tribal areas in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

Similarly, the small railway line from Ankleshwar to Netrang is closed from many years. The closed railway line should be converted into broad gauge and extended till Dediapada and Sagbara.

Besides this there is a demand for many years to provide stoppage to

1. Bandra-Jadepur Suryakari Express
2. Indore-Puna
3. Bandra-Bhawnagar
4. Jhansi-Bandra trains at Bharuch and Ankleshwar railway station.

Ankleshwar and Bharuch are entirely industrial areas. People from all over the country including Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Northern States come here. Thus, I demand to provide stoppage to all the express trains running on Mumbai-Delhi route at Bharuch and Ankleshwar.

*SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV (Rajnandgaon): I oppose the Railway Budget presented by the UPA Government. This Budget is completely directionless and unfavourable to the interests of the railways. The reasoning behind not increasing the fare is misleading as the fare

has been increased indirectly. The increase is excessive due to more than 30 per cent seats in tatkal quota. Allocation has not been made for the old approved schemes and the Government has tried to gain cheap publicity by the approval of a large number of new surveys despite the lack of any time bound programmes on the completed survey reports. There is no new scheme or guidelines for catering services or cleanliness in the Railway Budget and the railways has particularly increased the price of food items by 50 per cent. The price of tea has been increased from rupees 4 to rupees 7, breakfast from rupees 18 to rupees 30 and lunch from 32 rupees to 50 rupees. In fact even the price of water bottle has been increased from 12 rupees to 15 rupees. Despite the increase in prices the quality and quantity of food and beverages is not upto the mark. There is no checking of food in the trains. If there could be staff for ticket checking why can't there be staff for checking food and beverages? No food is upto the quality and quantity standards. Even the water bottles that are being supplied are of inferior quality brand. Even the quality of food and beverages served in Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Duranto and such trains in which the charges of food and beverages are included in the ticket prices is bad. Hundreds of modal stations have been announced for cheap publicity and the situation is such in those stations that there is not sufficient shed on the platforms.

I represent Rajnandgaon in Chhattisgarh which is a very important district headquarter located on the western border of Chhattisgarh. I have been trying for years to raise three demands of this area but this important station of Bilaspur zone which provides 15 per cent of revenue to the Indian Railways is being continuously neglected. I have submitted many proposals for developing coaching terminal services in the Dongargarh railway station where land of old standard loco shed is available and there is also an important pilgrimage site there. If this is done then all the passenger trains which remain stationed on Durg station for more than 8 hours could be run from Dongargarh and railways could get additional revenue.

The survey report of the railway line from Uslapur, Bilaspur to Dongargarh via Kauardha has been presented and the said line has been termed profitable but the neglect of railways towards such a profitable line from Bilaspur to Dongargarh via Raipur, Bhillai which would be an alternative to the busiest railway division shows that it lacks adequate foresight and planning. The Railways Budget this year has been presented by the Minister of Railways from Congress Party. Therefore, it was expected that Chhattisgarh would get a lot of things as because the

*Speech was laid on the Table

Ministers of Railways till date did not fight elections from Chhattisgarh but it is extremely regrettable that Chhattisgarh has only got one weekly train in new express trains, no train in the new passenger trains, no train in those category of trains, the frequency of which are to be increased and only one train out of the trains the last destination of which has been increased, stoppages. No worse treatment can be meted out than this. As I am an MP from the opposition party thus I should think of political gain from this move of the ruling party but I am requesting the hon. Minister of Railways, considering the inconvenience faced by the public of Chhattisgarh, to announce at least 2 trains for Chhattisgarh in his reply. Hit's das also happened in the Railways Budget of 2009-10 when nothing was announced in the Railway Budget but in response to the discussion on Budget, 2 trains were announced. There is no stoppage for a number of superfast trains at Rajnandgaon station while an extremely important train such as Rajdhani Express is provided stoppage there. When such important trains are being given stoppage there then why are other trains not being provided stoppage there? Similarly, Dongargarh is a pilgrimage of Ma Bmleshwari Devi and a lot of superfast trains are provided stoppage here from time to time temporarily but it is not being provided on permanent basis. All such trains should be given permanent stoppage.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Hon. Minister of Railways.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: No banners!

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to hon. Members who have participated ...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.04½ hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)

...(Interruptions)

14.0¼ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE - Contd.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Item No. 8, Shri Tariq Anwar.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Odisha Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-2011.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Odisha Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8543/15/13]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 97 of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001:-

- (i) The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (Second Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 900(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th December, 2012.
- (ii) The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 901(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th December, 2012.
- (iii) The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 902(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th December, 2012.
- (iv) The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (Use of Denomination of Registered Variety) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 903(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th December, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8544/15/13]

—————
...(Interruptions)

14.0½ hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF THIRD REPORT
OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE
RAILWAY BUDGET (2013-14) - GENERAL
DISCUSSION
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT -
(RAILWAYS), 2013-14
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS -
(RAILWAYS), 2012-13
AND
DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS - (RAILWAYS),
2010-11 - Contd.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Railway Minister.

—————
...(Interruptions)

14.0¾ hrs.

At this stage Shri Ganesh Singh and some other hon. members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have the reply.

...(Interruptions)

14.01 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, at the outset, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on the Railway Budget, Demands for Grants on Account, Demands for Supplementary Grants 2012-13 and the Demands for Excess Grants 2010-11. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Minister of Railways reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH (Anandpur Sahib): Please listen to the reply to issue raised by him. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 13th March 2013 at 11 a.m.

14.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 13, 2013/Phalguna 22, 1934 (Saka).

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