

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Fifth Session**  
**(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XI contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

*Monday, August 1, 2005/Śravana 10, 1927 (Saka)*

*(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of our colleague, Shri Bikash Chowdhury.

Shri Bikash Chowdhury was a sitting Member of the Lok Sabha representing Asansol Parliamentary Constituency of West Bengal. He also represented the same constituency in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Lok Sabha from 1998 to 2004.

Earlier, Shri Chowdhury was a Member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly for four terms from 1977 to 1996.

An able parliamentarian, he was a Member, Committee on Energy and its Sub-Committee on Coal and Consultative Committee, Ministry of Coal from 1998 to 1999. He was also a Member, Committee on Energy from 1999 to 2000 and Member, Consultative Committee, Ministry of Mines and Minerals from 2000 to 2004. He was presently Member of the Committee on Coal and Steel.

A social activist, a leader of the masses, well-known political leader closely connected with the movement of the coal miners and he was associated with a large number of trade unions. He was also a Member of the West Bengal State Committee to the Communist Party of India (Marxist) for a long number of years. He organised several literacy centres and was closely associated with folk theatrical performances through the Yatra Samitis.

He was also the President of the Vidya Sagar Charcha Kendra. He had to his credit several articles on the subjects of coal, land and politics.

In his demise, the country has lost a votary of the working class and the masses.

Shri Chowdhury passed away this morning in New Delhi at the age of 73.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend 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.*

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

#### Pending Cases in Labour Courts

\*101. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been a number of cases pending with the Labour Courts/tribunals over the years;

(b) if so, the number of such courts/tribunals functioning at different places in the country and the number of cases pending with each court/tribunal for the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for delay in the settlement of cases by the courts/tribunals;

(d) whether the orders of the tribunals are not being implemented properly by the employers causing hardships to the workers; and

(e) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against such employers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) As per the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, the Central Government is the 'appropriate government' in respect of

industrial disputes in the Central Sphere. For adjudication of industrial disputes in the Central Sphere, there are, at present, twenty two Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT's) established by the Government of India.

The number of cases pending in the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT's) during the last three years along with their location is given in the enclosed statement.

The number of cases pending in the Central Sphere is maintained CGIT-wise.

(c) Some of the reasons for delay in settlement of cases are as follows:

- (i) Parties seek frequent adjournments to file documents;

(ii) Absence of affected parties at the time of hearing;

(iii) Parties approach the High Courts or Supreme Court against order issued by the Tribunals on preliminary points and hearing of the case is stayed for a long time leading to delay.

(d) and (e) As per the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, an Award is enforceable on expiry of thirty days from the date of its publication. The Awards of the Tribunal are subject to Writ jurisdiction of Hon'ble High Courts/Supreme Court. In such circumstances, the concerned parties approach the Hon'ble High Courts/Supreme Court against the Award. As a result, such Awards remain unimplemented for a long time. In cases, where the parties do not approach the High Courts/Supreme Court against the Award and Awards are not implemented, legal action is taken under Section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by the Central Industrial Relation Machinery (CIRM).

#### *Statement*

#### *Pendency/Disposal figure for the last three years in the CGITs*

Sl.No.	CGIT	2002				2003				2004			
		Cases		Applications		Cases		Applications		Cases		Applications	
		Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Mumbai-I	58	183	16	64	69	191	36	62	42	233	15	80
2.	Mumbai-II	106	335	81	411	111	312	164	351	8	344	3	406
3.	Dhanbad-I	111	1739	27	376	86	1779	15	386	10	1874	2	391
4.	Dhanbad-II	260	1337	38	26	286	1182	31	54	260	1040	6	51
5.	Asansol	66	424	5	74	33	424	0	83	22	471	1	94
6.	Kolkata	73	170	45	158	3	193	0	160	19	219	39	130
7.	Chandigarh-I	346	1790	77	319	146	1850	76	239	256	2041	66	329
8.	Chandigarh-II**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	54	0	7
9.	New Delhi-I	143	1132	38	283	71	617	22	148	128	556	20	181
10.	New Delhi-II*	—	—	—	—	0	613	0	159	195	556	84	102
11.	Kanpur	33	625	187	517	13	655	24	535	33	685	264	281

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Jabalpur	168	1237	7	543	44	1509	46	651	123	1503	24	635
13.	Chennai	276	337	135	37	144	324	0	12	170	588	21	22
14.	Bangalore	112	322	34	130	34	353	18	155	61	356	134	31
15.	Hyderabad	36	520	91	628	40	579	244	914	65	665	111	1282
16.	Nagpur	70	383	7	0	15	720	0	0	5	824	0	7
17.	Bhubaneshwar	81	393	16	84	65	366	27	100	10	418	0	108
18.	Lucknow	88	359	15	36	74	376	15	31	68	435	23	36
19.	Jaipur	30	90	8	143	26	124	103	67	74	123	24	57
20.	Guwahati**	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	5
21.	Ernakulam*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4	0	0
22.	Ahmedabad*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	1666	15	833
<b>Total</b>		<b>2057</b>	<b>11376</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>3829</b>	<b>1260</b>	<b>12167</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>4107</b>	<b>1664</b>	<b>14680</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>5068</b>

\*\*These CGITs have started functioning from 2003

\*These CGITs have started functioning from 2004

Cases: Cases are those that are referred under Section-10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to the CGIT-cum-Labour Courts for adjudication consequent upon the failure of conciliation made by the RLC(c)s or the ALC(c)s.

Applications: Applications are those that are filed by the workers directly under Section 33-A and 33-C of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 before the CGIT-cum-Labour Courts.

#### National Farmers Welfare Fund

\*102. SHRI LONAPPAN NAMBADAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing burden on farmers on account of accumulation of interest due to re-scheduling and postponement of loans in the wake of natural calamities and distress;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government to mitigate the distress of farmers;

(c) whether the Government is considering to constitute a 'National Farmers Welfare Fund' to extend the relief and rehabilitation measures to the farmers;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Total interest payable by farmers will increase due to conversion/reschedulement of loans. However, to mitigate the distress of farmers, the banks have been advised to:

- (i) Grant fresh crop loans to the affected farmers.
- (ii) The rates of interest on the converted loans should be the same as that charged on short-term loans.
- (iii) Converted/rescheduled dues should be treated as current dues and banks should not compound interest in respect of the loans converted/rescheduled.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government has initiated several measures for providing relief and rehabilitation measures to the farmers in the wake of occurrence of natural calamities and distress. Banks have been advised to provide, *inter-alia*, following relief to the farmers:

- (i) Convert/restructure the loan (both principal as well as interest) due in the year of occurrence of natural calamity,
- (ii) Rate of interest on the converted loans to be the same as the charged on short-term loans,
- (iii) Not to compound interest in respect of the loans converted/rescheduled.
- (iv) To grant a one-time settlement (OTS) including partial waiver of interest or loan to the small and marginal farmers who have been declared as defaulters and have become ineligible for fresh credit. Banks have also been advised to review cases where credit has been denied on the sole ground that a loan account was settled through compromise or write-offs.

For compensating the production loss of farmers in the event of occurrence of natural calamities, the Government is operating National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS). In addition, assistance is also provided to the State Governments under National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)/Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for undertaking relief and rehabilitation measures for the farmers affected by natural calamities.

#### Development of Forest and Coastal Areas

\*103. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering any proposal to improve tourism in forest and coastal areas in the country, especially in Gujarat;

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

(c) the funds released to State Governments for the purpose during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has been assisting State Government/Union Territories by sanctioning Central Financial Assistance for the projects of development of tourism in the country including forest and coastal areas under the following schemes:

1. Product/Infrastructure development for Destinations and Circuits.
2. Assistance to Large Revenue Generating Projects.

No proposal has been received from the State Government of Gujarat to develop forest/coastal area during the current financial year.

(c) Ministry of Tourism has released funds for the following projects for the purpose during the current year-

1. Restoration of Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation & other Tourist facilities damaged due to Tsunami in coastal areas of Tamil Nadu—Release of Rs. 150.00 lakh.
2. Construction of Cottages at Mukki, Madhya Pradesh—Release of Rs. 27.32 lakh.
3. Integrated Development of Alappuzha Heritage Town, Kerala—Release of Rs. 640.00 lakh.

#### Safety of Wild Animals

\*104. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has assessed the possibility of relocation of villages near the National Parks/Sanctuaries in order to save the endangered wild animals;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of National Parks/Sanctuaries surrounded by villages;

(c) the number of villages proposed to be evacuated, State-wise and the details of the plan formulated for rehabilitation of the villages;

(d) whether in the meeting held in Delhi recently, the State Chief Wardens and Field Director of tiger reserves



had demanded special financial package to meet the immediate need of the National Parks and Reserves;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Government to those demands?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) No, Sir. There is no provision for relocation of villages situated near the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries. However, the States are authorized to delineate the boundaries under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 during acquisition of rights *vis-a-vis* continuance of any right over any land within the limits of the National Park/Sanctuary.

(b) and (c) Does not rise.

(d) Yes, Sir. There was general demand from States for a special package.

(e) and (f) A request has been made by Rajasthan Government for central assistance relating to a special package to Ranthambore and Sariska Tiger Reserves. The State Government has been requested to submit the detailed proposals.

[Translation]

#### Irrigated Land

\*105. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 70% arable land is still unirrigated and depends on vagaries of nature;

(b) if so, the percentage of unirrigated land, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the extent of irrigation capacity which remained unutilised during the last and the current Five Year Plan;

(d) the extent of unutilised irrigation capacity which remained blocked due to water disputes;

(e) whether there is any proposal to formulate a new irrigation policy;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (g) As per information provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Net Sown Area has been estimated as 132.80 million hectare, out of which unirrigated land is 79.73 million hectare *i.e.* 60.04% of Net Sown Area. State-wise and Union Territory-wise details are at statement.

At the end of last Five Year Plan *i.e.* IX Plan, the gap between created and utilized irrigation potential was 13.89 million hectare. The gap between created and utilized irrigation potential as on 1st April 2004 has been estimated as 14.54 million hectare. The non-utilisation of created potential is not attributable to disputes.

In order to bridge the gap between the created and utilized irrigation potential, several measures such as Command Area Development, Extension, Renovation and Modernisation of Schemes, Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies, and better management practices including Participatory Irrigation Management practices etc. are adopted. The National Water Policy addresses the broader issues of irrigation planning and management. A draft Irrigation Management Policy was considered by National Water Resources Council in its meeting held on 6th February 1996 and it was felt that the States could consider them by appropriately modifying the same to suit their requirements.

#### Statement

*State-wise details of Net Sown Area, Net Irrigated Area and Percentage of unirrigated land*

(In thousand hectares)

Sl.No.	States	Net Sown Area (NSA)	Net Irrg. Area (NIA)	% of Unirrigated land
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9615	3614	62.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	164	42	74.93

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	2734	170	93.78
4.	Bihar	5725	3482	39.53
5.	Chhattisgarh	4754	1088	77.53
6.	Goa	141	24	82.98
7.	Gujarat	9622	2994	68.88
8.	Haryana	3458	2966	14.23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	550	102	81.45
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	733	300	59.07
11.	Jharkhand	1769	164	90.73
12.	Karnataka	9838	2515	74.44
13.	Kerala	2189	379	82.69
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14518	4494	69.05
15.	Maharashtra	17579	2971	83.10
16.	Manipur	140	65	53.57
17.	Meghalaya	230	59	74.35
18.	Mizoram	154	16	89.61
19.	Nagaland	324	65	79.94
20.	Orissa	5680	1883	66.85
21.	Punjab	4250	4038	4.99
22.	Rajasthan	10807	4372	59.54
23.	Sikkim	95	17	82.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	4590	2310	49.67
25.	Tripura	280	37	86.79
26.	Uttaranchal	793	347	56.24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16597	12232	26.30
28.	West Bengal	5354	2304	56.97
Total States		132683	53010	60.05

1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38	0	100.00
2.	Chandigarh	2	1	50.00
3.	Daman and Diu	4	1	75.00
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	7	69.57
5.	Delhi	29	29	0.00
6.	Lakshadweep	3	1	66.67
7.	Pondicherry	22	19	13.64
Total UTs		121	58	52.07
Grand Total (States+UTs)		132804	53068	60.04

[English]

**Coverage of A.A.Y.**

\*106. SHRI SURESH KURUP:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to bring more families under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) during the coming years;

(b) if so, whether there has been any change in the criteria for identification of the families to be included in AAY;

(c) the number of additional families likely to be included as a result of this expansion;

(d) the States where this scheme is not in force alongwith the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps being taken to extend the scheme to the entire country; and

(f) the subsidy provided by the Union Government to the State Governments under the said scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) As announced in the Union Budget 2005-06, the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) has been expanded with effect from 1st April, 2005 to cover an additional 50 lakh BPL households increasing its coverage to 2.5 crore BPL households. With this increase more than 38% of the total BPL families under the Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) would be covered under AAY.

There is no change in the criteria of selection of households which will continue to be from amongst the poorest of the poor from the BPL list. The State Governments have been asked to give thrust to households from the poorest and backward blocks and/or where nutritional deficiency is more widespread, while identifying families under this expansion.

(d) and (e) The AAY scheme is being implemented in all the States/UTs.

(f) The subsidy provided to the State Governments for off-take of foodgrains under AAY during 2004-05 (State-wise) is given in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Subsidy (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	458.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.70
3.	Assam	139.82
4.	Bihar	337.84
5.	Chhattisgarh	181.23
6.	Delhi	12.04
7.	Goa	10.12
8.	Gujarat	97.05
9.	Haryana	52.58
10.	Himachal Pradesh	38.37
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	41.66
12.	Jharkhand	153.47
13.	Karnataka	290.78
14.	Kerala	157.43
15.	Madhya Pradesh	313.31
16.	Maharashtra	527.31
17.	Manipur	8.67
18.	Meghalaya	16.19
19.	Mizoram	7.13
20.	Nagaland	11.51
21.	Orissa	233.34
22.	Punjab	18.55
23.	Rajasthan	186.60
24.	Sikkim	4.08
25.	Tamil Nadu	426.75
26.	Tripura	21.47
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1011.96

1	2	3
28.	Uttaranchal	34.46
29.	West Bengal	235.22
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA
31.	Chandigarh	0.19
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA
33.	Daman and Diu	NA
34.	Lakshadweep	NA
35.	Pondicherry	1.24
<b>Total</b>		<b>5037.19</b>

*[Translation]***Amendment to A.P.M.C. Act**

\*107. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to amend Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulations Act (A.P.M.C. Act);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether consequent upon the proposed amendments A.P.M.C. will have to compete with private investors;

(d) if so, whether the Government are taking remedial steps to keep A.P.M.C. in competition; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the existing Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation Act (APMC Act), State Government alone is empowered to initiate the process of setting up of markets for agricultural commodities in notified areas. Processing industry can not buy directly from the farmers. The farmer is restricted from entering

into direct contract with any manufacturer as the produce is required to be canalized through regulated markets. These restrictions are acting as a disincentive to farmers, trade and industry. An Inter-Ministerial Task Force in its report of 28.06.2002 has, as a measure of reforms in agricultural marketing sector, recommended to amend the State APMC Act to promote competitive agricultural markets in private and cooperative sectors, direct marketing and contract farming programmes.

The recommendations of the Task Force were discussed with the State Governments. The State Governments expressed the view that reforms in the agricultural marketing sector were necessary to move away from a regime of controls to one of regulation and competition. In view of liberalization of trade and emergence of global markets, it was necessary to promote development of a competitive marketing infrastructure in the country and to bring about professionalism in the management of existing market yards and market fee structure. For this, there was a need to formulate a model legislation on agricultural marketing. The Ministry of Agriculture, accordingly, formulated a model law on agricultural marketing in consultation with the State Governments and circulated it to all the States for the implementation of the suggested reforms. The Model law was discussed at the National Conference of State Agriculture Ministers on 7th January, 2004 and again on 19th November, 2004. All the states in general agreed to bring suggested changes in their respective APMC Act.

(c) The aim of the reform in the agricultural sector is to develop alternative competitive markets in private and cooperative sectors so as to provide freedom to farmer to sell his produce in the market providing better prices and services. Consequent to the amendment, several alternative marketing channels would be available to farmers to go for direct marketing or contract farming or sell it at the warehouse on the strength of godowns receipt, without the necessity of going through licensed traders and regulated markets. Regulated markets will, therefore, have to improve their services in order to attract farmers to the regulated yards.

(d) and (e) The Government is encouraging a regulated marketing regime, where there is fair competition, so that the farmers can gain from the options available, and take their produce to centres that offer the best price and services.

*[English]*

### **Integration of Steel Units**

\*108. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether, on the lines of oil and bank sectors, the Government proposes to merge all the Steel Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) with the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objective behind merging of the steel PSUs;

(d) whether the Government has proposed to write off all the debts of steel PSUs before merging them with SAIL;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether interests of the employees have been protected/proposed to be protected before and after merger of these PSUs;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the extent to which this merger is likely to increase the steel production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the merger of Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited (IISCO), a wholly owned subsidiary of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) with SAIL. SAIL will take over all obligations, rights and liabilities of IISCO, including its permanent employees without any interruption in their services. There is no other formal proposal at present for merger of Steel Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) with SAIL.

(c) Merger with SAIL will provide the much needed investments in IISCO to improve its performance. Also, there would be optimum utilization of raw materials available with both SAIL and IISCO.

(d) and (e) No debts of IISCO have been written off in the approved process of merger.

(f) and (g) While approving merger of IISCO with SAIL, the interests of the employees have been protected and they will in fact benefit by way of improved pay/wages on the lines of SAIL.

(h) There would be no additional capacity added to SAIL as IISCO is a subsidiary of SAIL.

*[Translation]*

### **Ban on Bt. Cotton in Andhra Pradesh**

\*109. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":  
SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three varieties of Bt. Cotton approved by Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) in 2002 for Andhra Pradesh have been recently banned;

(b) if so, the names of the said varieties along with the reasons for banning them;

(c) whether GEAC has approved 18 new hybrids of Bt. Cotton for planting in India;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether GEAC has found the proof of successful seed production of above seeds;

(f) if so, the names of Institute which have given the certificates;

(g) whether adequate market is available for Bt. Cotton in India; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to protect the interest of Bt. Cotton growing farmers?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) The GEAC did not renew the permission granted in 2002 for commercial cultivation of the three Bt. Cotton varieties namely MECH 12 Bt, MECH 162 Bt and MECH 184 Bt in respect of Andhra

Pradesh because of its overall unsatisfactory performance in the State as reported by them.

(c) and (d) The GEAC has approved 17 new Bt. Cotton varieties for commercial cultivation for a period of three years. List of approved varieties for various zones is enclosed as Statement-I.

(e) and (f) The Bt seeds were extensively tested in the contained and multi-locational trials under supervision of the Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation (RCGM) as per the detailed guidelines and procedures framed for the purpose. Subsequent to this, Bt seeds were put under the large scale field trials of the GEAC as well as under the Indian Council of Agriculture & Research (ICAR) testing system. The large-scale field trials and ICAR trials have been evaluated by the Monitoring-cum-Evaluation Committee (MEC) and the Indian Council of Agriculture & Research respectively. The GEAC has taken into consideration the recommendations of the MEC and ICAR while approving the Bt variety for commercial cultivation.

(g) and (h) The overall area under Bt. Cotton has increased over the last three years as reported by the Bt. Cotton growing States. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. To protect the interests of Bt. Cotton growing farmers, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) is implementing a scheme known as National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS), which covers cotton crop, including Bt. Cotton. The Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) has organized a number of training-cum-awareness workshops to sensitize the farmers on the benefits and management of Bt. Cotton as well as the potential risk associated with illegal Bt. Cotton seeds. MOA and MoEF have advised the Bt. Cotton growing states to take necessary punitive action against the producers and vendors of illegal Bt. Cotton seeds under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Seed (Control) order, 1983. To assist the State Governments in controlling the release of spurious seeds, the Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur has been notified as the referral laboratory for detecting the presence/absence of Bt. genes. The institute has also developed a simple and cheap testing kit for quick verification of Bt. gene in cotton.

**Statement I***Bt. Cotton varieties approved for commercial cultivation in the various zones*

S.No.	Name of Hybrids	Name of Company	Zone
1.	NCS-207 Mallika	M/s Nuziveedu Seeds Ltd.	Central & South
2.	NCS-145 Bunny	M/s Nuziveedu Seeds Ltd.	Central & South
3.	RCH 2 Bt	M/s Rasi Seeds Ltd.	Central & South
4.	RCH-144 Bt	M/s Rasi Seeds Ltd.	Central
5.	RCH-118 Bt	M/s Rasi Seeds Ltd.	Central
6.	RCh-138 Bt	M/s Rasi Seeds Ltd.	Central
7.	RCh-20 Bt	M/s Rasi Seeds Ltd.	South
8.	RCH-368 Bt	M/s Rasi Seeds Ltd.	South
9.	RCh-134 Bt	M/s Rasi Seeds Ltd.	North
10.	RCh-317 Bt	M/s Rasi Seeds Ltd.	North
11.	MRC-6322 Bt	M/s Mahyco	South
12.	MRC-6918 Bt	M/s Mahyco	South
13.	MRC-6301 Bt	M/s Mahyco	Central & North
14.	MRC-6304 Bt	M/s Mahyco	North
15.	Ankur-651 Bt	M/s Ankur Seeds Ltd.	Central & North
16.	Ankur 2534 Bt	M/s Ankur Seeds Ltd.	North
17.	Ankur-09	M/s Ankur Seeds Ltd.	Central

States covering each zone: Central Zone (Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra & Gujarat) South Zone (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Tamil Nadu) and North Zone (Punjab, Rajasthan & Haryana)

**Statement II***Area under commercial cultivation of Bt. Cotton in acres*

States	Kharif 2002	Kharif 2003	Kharif 2004
Andhra Pradesh	9,404	13,500	1,76,000
Madhya Pradesh	3,676	33,000	2,12,798
Gujarat	22,577	1,03,000	3,11,157
Maharashtra	30,899	54,000	3,99,000
Karnataka	5,401	7,500	84,764
Tamil Nadu	925	19,000	29,640
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,682</b>	<b>2,30,000</b>	<b>12,13,359</b>

[English]

### Farm Debt

\*110. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:  
SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTTY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the figures of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) regarding "farm debt" which has become one of the biggest suicide inducing factors in the country;

(b) if so, the details of suicide deaths as per NSSO and State police records during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the Government bodies have shifted their responsibilities to private money lenders; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to save the farmers from the clutches of private money lenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The survey report released by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in the month of May, 2005 on indebtedness of farmer households does not address the issue of suicide due to farm debt but the Government is aware of the fact that indebtedness is one of the major reason for suicide by the farmers.

(b) NSSO does not collect and maintain such information. State-wise, information in respect of suicide death of farmers compiled on the basis of information made available by the State Governments is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) To save the farmers from the clutches of private money lenders, the Government has taken several measures and has advised the banks to:

- i. To increase the agricultural credit flow at the rate of 30% per year.

- ii. To restructure the outstanding debt of the farmers under the following heads in accordance with the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD).

- **Farmers in distress**—Rescheduling/restructuring of the outstanding loan of the farmer as on 31st March, 2004 in the districts declared as calamity-affected by the State Government. Rescheduled loan shall be repayable over a period of five years, at current interest rates, including an initial moratorium of two years.

- **Farmers in arrears**—Loans in default of farmers who have become ineligible for fresh credit as their earlier debts have been categorized as sub-standard or doubtful shall be rescheduled as per the guidelines so that such farmers become eligible for fresh credit.

- iii. To grant a one-time settlement (OTS) including partial waiver of interest or loan to the small and marginal farmers who have been declared as defaulters and have become ineligible for fresh credit. Banks have also been advised to review cases where credit has been denied on the sole ground that a loan account was settled through compromise or write-offs.

- iv. In some parts of the country, farmers face acute distress because of the heavy burden of debt from non-institutional lenders (e.g., moneylenders). Banks have been permitted to advance loans to such farmers to provide them relief from indebtedness.

- v. All the Public Sector banks have been advised to reduce their lending rate for agriculture to a single digit rate of not more than 9% per annum on crop loans upto a ceiling of Rs. 50,000/-. This rate will benefit most of the crop loan account holders and will cover almost all the small and marginal farmers.

- vi. To waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans up to Rs. 50,000 and agri-business and agri-clinics up to Rs. 5 lakh.



**Statement****[Translation]**

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Period	No. (Based on the figures reported by State Govts.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2001-02	233
		2002-03	280
		2003-04	258
		2004-05 (upto 31.12.2004)	758
2.	Karnataka*	2000-01	2630
		2001-02	2505
		2002-03	2340
		2003-04	708
		2004-05 (upto 28.02.2005)	216
3.	Maharashtra	2001	84
		2002	131
		2003	180
		2004	524
4.	Punjab	2001	1
		2002	—
		2003	2
		2004	—
5.	Kerala	2002	44
		2003	40
		2004	96
6.	Tamil Nadu	2004-05 (upto 30.09.2004)	31

**Short fall in Production of Sugar**

\*111. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total quantity of sugar produced in the country during 2004-05 crushing season State-wise;

(b) the extent to which it is estimated to be surplus/short with regard to the consumption in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to import sugar to meet the shortage, if any;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the total quantity likely to be imported;

(e) whether some of the leading sugar producing States have failed to achieve the target of sugar production during the said period; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) A statement showing the estimated production of sugar during 2004-2005 sugar season, as reported by the State Government and sugar mills is enclosed.

(b) The sugar production in 2004-2005 season together with carry over stock of sugar from the previous season is estimated to be more than adequate to meet the needs of domestic consumption in 2004-2005 sugar season.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) No targets are fixed for production of sugar for any State.

\*Note: As per the information furnished by the State Government of Karnataka, the figures for the years 2000-01 to 2002-03 are based on the records with the State Crime Records Bureau; and for the years 2003-04 and 2004-05 (upto 28.2.2005) on the basis of records maintained by the Agriculture Department of the State.

**Statement****State-wise Sugar Production during the Sugar Year  
2004-2005**

Sl.No.	State	(Provisional)
		(Qty. in lakh tonnes)
		2004-2005 (Estimated)
1.	Punjab	3.37
2.	Haryana	4.03
3.	Rajasthan	0.11
4.	Uttaranchal	3.82
5.	Uttar Pradesh	50.32
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.85
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.30
8.	Gujarat	8.32
9.	Maharashtra	22.29
10.	Bihar	2.77
11.	Orissa	0.84
12.	West Bengal	0.05
13.	Andhra Pradesh	9.75
14.	Karantaka	13.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	9.84
16.	Pondicherry	0.19
17.	Goa	0.09
<b>Total</b>		<b>129.94</b>

**Irregularity of Monsoon**

\*112. SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:  
MOHD. SHAHID:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made an assessment on the impact of irregularity of monsoon on foodgrains production in terms of percentage;

(b) if so, the estimated decline in the production of foodgrains recorded in terms of percentage during the current year;

(c) whether the contribution of agriculture sector in the total earnings of the county from export has increased during the recent past;

(d) if not, the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(e) whether export from this sector is likely to decline further; and

(f) if so, the crops likely to suffer the most on that account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Although the amount of rainfall, including temporal and spatial distribution is one of the major determining factors of foodgrains production, yet there are other major factors like temperature, adequate and timely supply of inputs, incidence of pests and diseases, managerial skills of farmers etc. which play a vital role in the productivity and production of foodgrains. Therefore, it is difficult to isolate and quantify the impact of irregularity of monsoon on foodgrains production in terms of percentage.

(b) The behaviour of monsoon was erratic in the month of June 2005 and at the all-India level the cumulative rainfall from 1st June to 29th June was 20% less than the normal (long period average) rainfall. However, the monsoon revived subsequently and the cumulative rainfall from 1st June to 20th July 2005 at the All India level was 349.5 millimeter, equal to normal rainfall. The sowing operations were delayed in the beginning of monsoon but have accelerated with steady progress of monsoon and it is expected that the area under crops will improve in the coming weeks. Assuming no further aberration in the monsoon and adequate availability of inputs, no decline in the production of foodgrains is anticipated at this juncture.

(c) The value of agricultural exports (including allied sectors) in money terms shows an increasing trend over the years. It increased from Rs. 25314 crores in 1999-2000 to Rs. 39863 crores in 2004-05. However, percentage of agricultural exports to the total exports shows a declining trend. In 1999-2000 agricultural exports

constituted 15.9% of the total National exports, which declined to 11.2% in the year 2004-05. It may, however, be noted that the percentage of agricultural imports to total imports also registered a decline from 7.5% to 4.6% during the same period.

(d) The boost export of agro products, the Government provides a variety of incentives in the form of financial and other assistance through Commodity Boards/Authorities, Export Promotion Councils for infrastructure development, modern packaging units, quality control and research and market development.

(e) and (f) As mentioned in part (c), the value of agricultural exports shows an increasing trend over the years. The value of agricultural exports is not expected to decline in future years. However, the relative share of agricultural exports *vis-a-vis* exports of non-agricultural items would depend on factors like domestic demand and supply, international market situation encompassing production, demand and prices etc.

#### **Closed Sugar Mills**

\*113. SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several sugar mills are lying closed in the country;

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

(c) the assistance provided by the Government for the revival of the said mills alongwith the number of mills revived till date;

(d) whether unemployment has increased due to closure of the said mills;

(e) if so, whether the workers of the said mills have been provided or proposed to be provided alternative employment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) A statement showing State-wise details of sugar mills which remained closed during 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 sugar seasons is enclosed.

(c) to (f) It is the responsibility of the entrepreneur to take steps to reopen/revive the closed sugar mills. The sick mills belonging to private and public sectors are covered under the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA). Such sugar mills are required to make a reference to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) whenever their accumulated losses become equal to or more than the net-worth. If the rehabilitation schemes sanctioned by BIFR provide for any relief/concession from this Ministry, the scheme is considered as per the existing guidelines.

As regards the cooperative sugar mills a Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) to consider the proposals of the potentially viable sick sugar mills to this sector.

The Central Government has provided a loan of Rs. 20.89 crores to 3 sick sugar mills for modernization and rehabilitation.

The interests of workers employed in sick/closed sugar undertakings are protected by owners/promoters and State Governments (in case of PSUs) as per the relevant Acts and Regulations.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise list of sugar mills which did not work during 2003-04 and 2004-05*

State	Position as on 30.06.2005	
	2003-2004	2004-2005
1	2	3
Punjab	1	3
Rajasthan	2	2
Uttar Pradesh	19	17
Madhya Pradesh	5	5
Gujarat	7	5
Maharashtra	49	89
Bihar	18	19
Assam	3	3

1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	14	8
Karnataka	13	12
Tamil Nadu	4	4
Orissa	4	2
West Bengal	1	1
Nagaland	1	1
Kerala	2	2
Pondicherry	1	1
Haryana	—	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>176</b>

[English]

#### Production Cost of Fertilizers

\*114. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VARMA:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether increase in the price of fuel has affected the cost of production of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the extent to which the fertilizers industry had been affected as a result thereof; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to reduce the production cost of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The cost of production of fertilizers is dependent on the cost of raw materials/inputs used in their manufacture. As per the New Pricing Scheme for urea units, rates of concession payable to urea units are adjusted to provide for escalation/de-escalation in the variable cost related to changes in the price of feed stock, fuel, purchased power and water. Further, the pre-set energy norms, raw material mix and mechanism for providing escalation/de-escalation in prices of inputs for

urea units during Stage-II of the New Pricing Scheme w.e.f. 1.4.2004 have been communicated to urea manufacturing units. Subject to this, the variation in the input prices of fuel are borne by the Government and the urea manufacturing units are not affected by the variation in the prices of fuel.

The concession/subsidy on decontrolled phosphatic and potassic (P&K) fertilizers is being paid under the Concession Scheme on sale of decontrolled P&K fertilizers. The difference between normative delivered price and indicative maximum retail prices (MRPs) is paid as concession/subsidy. The delivered normative prices of P&K fertilizers except SSP are updated quarterly based on the prevailing prices of finished fertilizers/fertilizer inputs like Di-ammonium phosphate (DAP), Mariate of Potash (MOP), rock phosphate, sulphur, phosphoric acid and urea in the international market. The concession/subsidy on Single super Phosphate (SSP) is paid on *ad hoc* basis.

(c) With a view to controlling the cost of production of urea, the Government has taken following measures:

- (i) Introduction of group based New Pricing Scheme (NPS) for urea units in place of erstwhile unit specific Retention Price Scheme (RPS) w.e.f. 1.4.2003, which aims at greater efficiency, uniformity and transparency in disbursement of subsidy to urea units and inducing urea units to take cost reduction measures on their own to be competitive.
- (ii) Formulation of policy of investment in new and expansion projects of urea based only on natural gas (NC)/liquefied natural gas (LNG) as feedstock as they are cheaper and more efficient feedstock compared to naphtha/Fuel Oil (FO)/ Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS).
- (iii) Formulation of policy for de-bottlenecking/modernisation/revamp of existing urea units based only on NG/LNG.
- (iv) Formulation of policy for conversion of existing non-gas based urea units to NG/LNG for feedstock and fuel purposes.
- (v) Priority allocation of natural gas under administered price mechanism (APM) to fertilizer sector alongwith power sector.

*[Translation]***Poor Families Excluded from P.D.S.**

\*115. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:  
SHRI B. MAHTAB:

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

(a) the quantum of foodgrains distributed to people belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category under the Public Distribution System (PDS) during the last three years;

(b) whether a large number of people belonging to the BPL category are not getting the benefits of this scheme;

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

(d) the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The total allocation and offtake of foodgrains (rice and wheat) in respect of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families who are part of BPL families) during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 is as under:

(in lakh tonnes)

Year	Allocation	Offtake
2002-03	268.99	172.63
2003-04	271.05	199.69
2004-05	273.31	227.38

(b) to (d) The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central Government and State Governments. The Central Government is making adequate allocation of foodgrains for the targeted BPL/AAY families. It is the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations to identify the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issue ration cards and distribute the foodgrains to the BPL/AAY households.

**Per Capita Foodgrain**

\*116. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the per capita availability of foodgrains is declining in the country;

(b) if so, the per capita availability of wheat, rice, pulses, sugarcane, cotton during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the country has become dependent/is likely to become dependent on import in order to meet its domestic requirement of the said products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) There have been fluctuations in per capita availability of foodgrains due to fluctuations in foodgrains production caused by abnormal variations in weather conditions. The figures of net per capita availability of foodgrains during the period 2001-02 to 2003-04 are given below. In the case of sugarcane and cotton which are basically raw materials, figures of per capita availability are not compiled. The figures of per capita availability of foodgrains given in the table have been worked out at the all India level on the basis of net production, after adjusting for seed, feed and wastage, estimated at 12.5% of gross production, net export and change in stocks.

*Per Capita Net Availability of Wheat, Rice,  
Pulses and Foodgrains*

(Kg. per year)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Pulses	Foodgrains
2001-02	60.8	83.5	12.9	180.4
2002-03	65.8	66.2	10.6	159.7
2003-04	59.2	71.1	13.1	169.1

Note: Foodgrains include coarse cereals also.

As may be seen from the figures given above, though the net per capita availability of foodgrains declined from 180.4 kilograms per year in 2001-02 to 159.7 kilograms per year in 2002-03, it increased to 169.1 kilograms per year in 2003-04. While there was significant increase in foodgrains production to 212.85 million tonnes in 2001-02, the severe drought of 2002 that adversely affected several States in the country led to a sharp decline in foodgrains production to 174.77 million tonnes in 2002-03, which contributed to the decline in per capita availability of foodgrains in the country in 2002-03. With favourable rainfall, production revived, which is reflected in the increase in per capita availability in 2003-04.

(c) and (d) The country is not dependent on imports for rice and wheat. In fact, India continues to be a net exporter of rice and wheat. However, India is a net importer of pulses in view of the need to bridge domestic demand-supply gap. In the case of sugar India's import is mostly meant to contribute to the economic activity and value addition through exports. As regards cotton, production levels are adequate to meet our domestic demand.

In order to ensure remunerative prices and encourage farmers to raise production and productivity of major agricultural commodities, including foodgrains, to cope with increase in demand from the growing population, the Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) every year. Besides, with a view to raising overall production of agricultural commodities, including foodgrains, the Government have identified the following areas for focused and priority attention:

- Raising productivity levels of all crops/commodities.
- Doubling Rural Credit in three years, easing the burden of and high interest rate;
- Dry Land Farming, promotion of Horticulture production and Water Management;
- Creation of additional irrigation facilities;
- Marketing support to farmer's produce for ensuring fair and remunerative prices;
- Assistance to the farmers under various agricultural and horticultural production programmes;
- Insurance of crops against production loss due to natural calamities.

[English]

#### **Problems of Coconut Farmers**

\*117. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the problems of the coconut farmers in the Coastal States in the country especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to resolve their problems;

(c) whether the Coconut Development Board has initiated any scheme to assist the coconut growers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Coconut Development Board under the Ministry of Agriculture is extending technical and financial assistance to the State Government to mitigate the problems of coconut farmers through adoption of improved management practices especially for control of pests and diseases. Special attention is being given towards control and management of eriophyid mite, spread across the coastal states of the country, including Andhra Pradesh. Details of assistance being provided to farmers under different schemes of Coconut Development Board are given in the enclosed Statement.

As a special package, an amount of Rs. 3.70 crores was released to Government of Andhra Pradesh during 2000-01 exclusively for the control of Eriophyid mite. In addition, under Technology Mission on Coconut, an amount of Rs. 1.63 crores has been sanctioned to the State Government, Andhra Pradesh for management of eriophyid mite in coconut gardens during 2004-05.

#### ***Statement***

##### ***Programmes of Coconut Development Board***

1. ***Expansion of area under coconut:*** Financial assistance @ Rs. 8,000 per ha. is extended to the farmers for taking up new plantation of coconut.

2. ***Integrated farming in coconut holding for productivity improvement:***

(a) Scheme for cutting and removal of Tatipaka disease advanced palms by extending financial assistance @ Rs. 250/palm cut and removed.

- (b) Scheme for providing financial assistance @ 50% of cost of establishment of organic manure unit limited to Rs. 20,000/- per promoting use of organic manures by establishing organic manure production units.
- (c) Laying out of Demonstration plots for demonstrating scientific management practices by extending financial assistance of Rs. 35,000/- per ha.

In addition, the schemes of (i) Establishment of Demonstration-cum-Seed Production Farms, (ii) Establishment of Regional Coconut Nurseries, (iii) Aid to registered/private/approved coconut nurseries and seed gardens, and (iv) Production and distribution of Hybrids/other local cultivators, provide for production of quality planting materials and cultivators to help the farmers.

#### Cultivable Land Area

\*118. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cultivable land area has remained unchanged and the rate of food production has declined over the past few years;

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

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government to deal with this situation in view of the constantly increasing population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) According to the Land Use Statistics compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, the area of cultivable land declined from 183.63 million hectares in 1998-99 to 182.93 million hectares in 2002-03. The figures of cultivable land for subsequent years are not available. The figures of foodgrain production showed inter-year fluctuations, reflecting the impact of weather related shocks, particularly deficient rainfall. The decline in foodgrains production was exceptionally high in 2002-03 due to severe drought that affected several States in the country. The relevant figures are given in the following table:

Year	Cultivable land (million hectare)	Percentage growth	Foodgrains production (million tonnes)	Percentage Growth
1998-99	183.63	—	203.61	—
1999-2000	183.61	-0.01	209.80	3.04
2000-01	183.12	-0.27	196.81	-6.19
2001-02	183.08	-0.02	212.85	8.15
2002-03	182.93	-0.8	174.19	-18.16
2003-04	NA	NA	213.46	22.54
2004-05	NA	NA	204.61	-4.15

Note: NA (Not Available).

(c) Since land resources are limited in supply, increase in production commensurate with increase in population can be achieved only through higher productivity (yield per hectare). This in turn presupposes assured irrigation to obtain full benefits from yield raising inputs. Government has, therefore, identified irrigation, including micro irrigation as thrust area for focused and priority attention. The Union Budget for 2005-06 has

stepped up the outlay on Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) from Rs. 2,800 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 4,800 crore in 2005-06. Keeping in view the importance of increasing area under micro irrigation from 1.2 million hectares to 3 million hectares through efficient water use, the Union Budget has provided an outlay of Rs. 400 crore for 2005-06. With a view to enabling farmers to meet the credit needs for purchase of yield

raising inputs, the Union Budget has also proposed to increase the flow of credit by 30% from commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative banks to the agriculture sector in 2005-06.

#### **Expansion of Tourism Industry**

\*119. DR. K. DHANRAJU:  
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is considerable scope of expansion of tourism industry;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has conducted any study to explore the possibility for expansion of tourism industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir. India's vast bounties of nature; its great treasures of art, architecture and philosophical thoughts; its rich cultural heritage; its rural and wildlife and practices of Yoga, Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani Systems of dealing with physical and mental ailments; etc. offer variety of tourism options for foreign tourists and it is felt that the present level of foreign tourist arrivals is much below India's potential.

(b) and (c) Perspective Plans for development of tourism in States/UTs have been prepared.

#### **Modernisation of Agriculture**

\*120. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:  
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to modernize agriculture sector in the country;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to set up Agriculture Science Centres in various parts of the country;

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

(e) the funds provided for promotion and modernization of agriculture under various schemes during each of the last three years in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has taken steps to modernize agriculture sector by supporting the States through various Schemes pertaining to marketing and extension reforms, strengthening of marketing infrastructure, diversification and value addition through the National Horticulture Mission, Bamboo Mission, Micro Irrigation and other reforms linked schemes. In addition, information and communication technology is being used for providing information to farmers on crops, weather, price and other farm related information.

(c) and (d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established a network of Farm Science Centres commonly called Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country. The functions of these KVKs are technology assessment/training of farmers/extension functionaries and conduct frontline demonstrations.

So far, 488 KVKs have been established in various states of the country. The locations of these KVKs are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(e) The particulars of funds provided for promotion and modernization of agriculture-Schematic area-wise/year-wise by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation during the last three years for promotion and modernization of agriculture are given in the enclosed statement-II.



**Statement I***List of 488 Krishi Vigyan Kendras as on 21.7.2005*

Sl.No.	Name & Address of KVK	Host Organization	Year of Sanction
1	2	3	4
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Central Agricultural Research Institute P.O. Box. No. 181, Port Blair-744101	The Director, Central Agricultural Research Institute, Andaman and Nicobar Islands Port Blair-744101	1992 I
<b>Andhra Pradesh (22)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, B.K. Samudram Mandal Reddipalli, Anantpur-515 701	Vice-Chancellor, Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-500030	1983 S
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Undi Bhimavaram West Godavari-534199	-do-	1995 S
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Malyal Farm, Mehabubabad Warangal-506101	-do-	1984 S
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agril. Research Station, Amadalavalasa, Shrikakulam-532523	-do-	1984 S
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rastakuntabai, Vizianagaram-535523	-do-	1984 S
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Cuddapah C/o Vice-Chancellor, Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad	-do-	2004 S
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Krishna-521175 Co/ Vice- Chancellor, Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-500030	-do-	2002 S
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nellore 524003 C/o Vice-Chancellor, Acharya N.C. Ranga Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-500030	-do-	2004 S
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agricultural Research Station, Adilabad-504001	-do-	2004 S

1	2	3	4
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Zonal Agricultural Research Station, Darsi, Prakasam-523247	Vice-Chancellor Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-500030	2004 S
11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Wyra, Khammam C/o Vice- Chancellor, Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad	-do-	2004 S
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Sugarcane and Rice Research Station, Rudrur, Nizamabad	-do-	2004 S
13.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rajanagaram Mandal, East Godawari-533105	The Director, Centraj Tobacco Research Institute, Rajamundry-500044	1992 I
14.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Research Farm, Hyatnagar, Ranga Reddy-501505	The Director, CRIDA Complex, Saidabad P.O.-Santoshnagar, Hyderabad-500059	1976 I
15.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Madanapuram, Kothakota, Mahboobnagar-509110	The Executive Director, Youth for Action, Plot No. 162, H.No.1- 2-593/50, Sri Nilayam, Sri Sri Marg, Street No.-4, Lane No. 5, Near Bala Saidabad Temple Ganganmahal, Domalyuda Hyderabad-500029 (AP)	1992 N
16.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gaddipalli Garedepalli Mandal, Nalgonda-508201	Secretary, Aurobindo Institute of Rural Development, Gaddipalli, Nalgonda-508201	1983 N
17.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, RASS Vanasthali, Karakanbadi, P.O. Reningunta, Chittoor-517520	Chairman, Rayalseema Seva Samiti, 9, Old Hazur Office Building, Tirupathi, Chittoor-517520	1992 N
18.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jammikunta, Karimnagar-505112	Director, Gram Nava Nirman Samiti, H.No. 1-9-639/1, Vidyanagar, Hyderabad	1992 1992
19.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Yagantipalli, P.O. Baganapalle, Mandal, Kurnool-518186	Secretary, Shri Hanumantharaya Educational & Charitable Society, Pendekanti Public School, Kothapeta, Kurnool	1989 N

1	2	3	4
20.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, C/o Bhagavatula Charitable Trust, Yellamanchili-531055 Vishakhapatnam	The Secretary, Bhagavatula Charitable Trust, Yellamanchili-531055 Vishakhapatnam	1995 N
21.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Box No. 214, Zaheerabad, Medak-502220	Chairman, Deccan Development Society, A-5, Meera Apartments, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad	1992 N
22.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vinayashram, Cherukupalli Mandal Guntur-522309	Chairman, Vinayashram Cherukupalli Mandal, Guntur-522309	1992 N
<b>Arunachal Pradesh (4)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Basar-791101, West Siang	The Director, ICAR Complex for NEH Region, Umroi Road, Barapani-793103 Meghalaya	1979 I
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, West Kameng C/o Director of Agriculture, Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Naharlagun-791110, Itanagar	Director of Agriculture, Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Naharlagun-791110, Itanagar	2003 O
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, KVK, Tirap C/o Director of Agriculture, Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Naharlagun-791110, Itanagar	-do-	2004 O
4.	KVK, Dibang Valley C/o The Director of Agriculture, Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh Naharlagun (Arunachal Pradesh)	The Director of Agriculture, Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh Naharlagun (Arunachal Pradesh)	2004 O
<b>Assam (16)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tezpur, C/o P.B. No. 51, Sonitpur, Tezpur-784001	Vice-Chancellor, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-785013	1979 S
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Arunachal, Silchar-788025, Cachar	-do-	1994 S
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Khumtai, Golaghat-785619	-do-	1993 S

1	2	3	4
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Talipara, Gossaigaon-783360 Kokrajhar	Vice-Chancellor, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-785013	1985 S
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nazira-785685, Sibsagar	-do-	2003 S
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nalbari C/o Vice-Chancellor, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	-do-	2004 S
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Barpeta C/o Vice-Chancellor, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	-do-	2004 S
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bongaigaon C/o Vice-Chancellor, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	-do-	2004 S
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Zonal Agricultural Research Station Diphu-782460, Distt. Karbi Anglong	-do-	2004 S
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Horticultural Research Station, Kahikuchi, District-Kamrup	-do-	2004 S
11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Agricultural Research Station, Baisa Gorumoria-787032, District-North Lakhimpur	-do-	2004 S
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Agricultural Research Station, Shillongani, District-Nagaon-782001	-do-	2004 S
13.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Citrus Research Station, Gelapukhuri Road, District-Tinsukia-788125	-do-	2004 S
14.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Agricultural Research Station, P.O. & Distt. Karimganj-788710	-do-	2004 S
15.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chirakuta (Revenue village Jamduar Pt. II) Dhubri	-do-	2005 S
16.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Silagaon (Silapathar) Dhemaji	-do-	2005 S

1	2	3	4
<b>Bihaar (26)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rajendra Agricultural University P.O. Sankarpur, Munger-811201	Vice-Chancellor, Rajendra Agricultural University Pusa, Samastipur-848125	1979 S
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jale Farm, Darbhanga, C/o Vice- Chancellor, Rajendra Agril. University, Pusa, Samastipur-848125	-do-	1996 S
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rajendra Agricultural University Hajipur Farm, Vaishali-844101	-do-	1996 S
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rajendra Agricultural University Khodawanpur-848202, Begusarai	-do-	1992 S
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rajendra Agricultural University Agwanpur-852201, Saharsa	-do-	1979 S
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rajendra Agricultural University Harnaut-803110, Nalanda	-do-	1992 S
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rajendra Agricultural University Vijaynagar-813102, Banka	-do-	1983 S
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rajendra Agricultural University Barh-803213, Patna	-do-	1992 S
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rajendra Agricultural University Farpur-811105, Sekhupura	-do-	1996 S
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rajendra Agricultural University Saraiah-843126, Muzaffarpur	-do-	1997 S
11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rajendra Agricultural University Madhepura-852113	-do-	2002 S
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bihar Agricultural College, Sabour-8132210, Bhagalpur	-do-	2004 S

1	2	3	4
13.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Irrigation Research Station, Bikramganj-848125, Rohtas	Vice-Chancellor, Rajendra Agril. University, Pusa Samastipur-838125	2004 S
14.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Araria C/o Vice-Chancellor, Rajendra Agril. University, Pusa, Samastipur-848125	-do-	2004 S
15.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Purnea C/o Vice-Chancellor, Rajendra Agril. University, Pusa, Samastipur-848125	-do-	2004 S
16.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Katihar C/o Vice-Chancellor, Rajendra Agril. University, Pusa, Samastipur-848125	-do-	2004 S
17.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Samastipur C/o Vice-Chancellor, Rajendra Agril. University, Pusa, Samastipur-848125	-do-	2004 S
18.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Siwan C/o Vice-Chancellor, Rajendra Agril. University, Pusa, Samastipur-848125	-do-	2004 S
19.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, West Champaran C/o Vice-Chancellor, Rajendra Agril. University, Pusa, Samastipur-848125	-do-	2004 S
20.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, SCADA P.O. Arra-802301 Bhojpur-802301	Chairman, Sone Command Area Deve. Agency, Sne Bhavan, Patna	1993 O
21*.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jahanabad C/o Chairman, Sone Command Area Dev. Agency, Sone Bhavan, Patna	-do-	1997 O
22.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gram Nirman Mandal Sokhodeora-805116, Nawada,	General-Secretary Gram Nirman Mandal Ashram, Sokhoderia-805105, Nawada	1979 N
23.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vanavasi Seva Kendra, Adhaura-821116, Bhabua, Distt. Kaimur	President, Banavasi Seva Kendra, Adhaura- Bhabhua, Kaimur-821116	1992 N

1	2	3	4
24.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Shrambharati, Khadigram-811313 Distt. Jamui	Chairman, Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Khadigram, Jamui-811313	1994 N
25.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, S.K. Chaudhary Educational Trust, Basaith Chandpura, Madhubani-847102	President-cum-Managing Trustee S.K. Choudhary Edn. Trust, 141 Sukhdeve Vihar, Mathura Road, New Delhi-110025	1994 N
26.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Khagaria, C/o Charvak Socio-Eco. Development Trust, Koshi College, Vijay Lodge, Khagaria	Charvak Socio-Eco. Development Trust, Koshi College, Vijay Lodge, Khagaria	2004 N
<b>Chhattisgarh (10)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sarkanda Farm, Bilaspur-495001	Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur-492021, Chhattisgarh	1984 S
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.B. No. 03, Ajmera Farm, ZARS Ambikapur, Sarguja-497001	-do-	1994 S
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, College of Veterinary Science, Anjora, Durg-491001	-do-	1992 S
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kumharawand Farm Jagdapur, Bastar-494005	-do-	1992 S
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Raipur C/o Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur-492021, Chhattisgarh	-do-	2004 S
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Janjgir-Champa C/o Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur-492021, Chhattisgarh	-do-	2004 S
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Raigarh C/o Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur-492021, Chhattisgarh	-do-	2004 S
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dhamtari C/o Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur-492021, Chhattisgarh	-do-	2004 S
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mahasamund C/o Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur-492021, Chhattisgarh	-do-	2004 S

1	2	3	4
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dantewara C/o Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur-492021, Chhattisgarh	Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur-492021, Chhattisgarh	2005 S
<b>Delhi (1)</b>			
1.*	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ujwa, New Delhi	The Director, NHRDF, Janakpuri, New Delhi	1995 O
<b>Goa (2)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, ICAR Complex, Ela, Old Goa-403202	The Director, ICAR Complex, Ela, Old Goa-403202	1984 I
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, South Goa C/o Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Goa Panaji	Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Goa, Panaji	2004 O
<b>Gujarat (20)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Deesa, Banaskantha-385535	Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Agricultural University, Ahmedabad	1976 S
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Waghai, Dang-390470	-do-	1985 S
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Devgarh Baria, Dahod-389380	-do-	1976 S
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Anand Devataj Sojitra Anand-387240	-do-	1985 S
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Main Dry Farming Research Station, Targhadia, Distt. Rajkot-360003	-do-	2004 S
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Rice Research Station, Vyara, Distt. Surat-394650	Vice-Chancellor, Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari, Gujarat	2004 S
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Amreli C/o Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh (Gujarat)	Vice-Chancellor, Junagadh Agricultural University, Unagadh-362001(Gujarat)	2004 S
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Main Millet Research Station, P.O. & District Jamnagar-361006	-do-	2004 S



1	2	3	4
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ahmedabad C/o Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh (Gujarat)	Vice-Chancellor, Junagadh Agricultural University Junagadh-362001 (Gujarat)	2004 S
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Porbandar, C/o Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh (Gujarat)	-do-	2004 S
11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sabarkantha, Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Sardar Krushinagar, Gujarat	Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Sardar Krushinagar-385006, Gujarat	2004 S
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Randheja, Gandhinagar-382620	Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad-382620	1977 O
13.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ta. Kaparada Valsad-396191	-do-	1992 O
14.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dethali, Kheda	-do-	2005 O
15.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ganpat Vidya Nagar, Mehsana	Mehsana District Education Foundation, Kherva	2005 N
16.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Chaswad, Ta-valiya Bharauch-393130	Chairman, Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation, Pune	1994 N
17.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Golayamdi, P.O. Baladarpur Vadodara-391125	Chairman, Mangal Bharti Bahadurpur, Baroda-391125	1994 N
18.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Samoda, Ganwada Tal. Sidhpur, Patan-384130	Director, Saraswati Gram Vidyapeeth Samoda, Mehsana	1992 N
19.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ta. Mundra, P.O. Sadan, Kuchchh-370421	Chairman, Rural Agro. Research & Development Society, Juhu, Bombay	1992 N
20.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vejalpur, Kalol Taluka, Panchmahal	Central Institute for Arid Horticulture, Bikaner, Rajasthan	2005 I
<b>Haryana (18)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vill. Ujha, P.O. Rishalu, Teh. & Distt. Panipat-132104	Vice-Chancellor, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar-125004	1993 S

1	2	3	4
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, New Peoda Road, P.B. No. 40 Kaithal-132027	Vice-Chancellor, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar-125004	1992 S
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Near Power House, Pandu Pindara, Jind-126102	-do-	1992 S
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sadalpur, Teh. Mandi Adampur Hissar-125052	-do-	1989 S
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, 430/13, Urban Estate, Kurukshetra-132118	-do-	1992 S
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhopani, P.O. Bhaskola Distt. Faridabad-121002	-do-	1992 S
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Damla, Yamunanagar-135001	-do-	1992 S
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Narela Rathdhan Road, Jagdishpur P.B. No. 28, Sonipat-131001	-do-	1992 S
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Near Jat College Rohtak-124001	-do-	2002 S
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tehsil Road, Sirsa-123055	-do-	2002 S
11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mahendragarh-123029	-do-	2002 S
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Fatehabad C/o Vice-Chancellor, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar-125004	-do-	2004 S
13.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jhajjar C/o Vice-Chancellor, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar-125004	-do-	2004 S
14.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhiwani C/o Vice-Chancellor, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar-125004	-do-	2004 S

1	2	3	4
15.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, NDRI, Karnal-132001	Director, NDRI, Karnal-132001	1976 I
16.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, IARI, Sikohpur, Gurgaon-122001	Director, IARI, Pusa, New Delhi-110012	1983 I
17.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, VIII. Tepla, P.O. Saha Distt. Ambala-133104	President, Society for Creation of Heaven on Earth, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi	1993 N
18.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, C/o Sri Bhagvat Bharati Ashram, Rampura, Rewari-123401	Secretary, Bhagwat Bhakti Ashram, Rampura, Rewari-123401	1983 N
<b>Himachal Pradesh (12)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, CSKHPKV, P.O. Bajaura, Distt. Kullu-175125	Vice-Chancellor, Ch. Sarwan Kumar Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Palampur-176062	1993 S
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rampur, Una-174303	-do-	1991 S
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Palace Colony, Mandi-175001	-do-	1993 S
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hill Agricultural Research Extension Centre, CSKHPKV Dhaula Kuan, Distt. Sirmour-173001	-do-	1982 S
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, CSKHPKV Hamirpur at Bara, P.O. Bara. Tech. Nadaun Distt. Hamirpur-177044	-do-	1989 S
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kangra-176001, Distt. Kangra	-do-	2002 S
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Highland Agril. Research & Extension Centre, Kukumsari-175142, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti	-do-	2004 S
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Research Station, Berthin-174029, Distt. Bilaspur	-do-	2004 S
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kinnaur at Kekong Peo, Kinnaur-172107	Vice-Chancellor, Dr. YS Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Solani Nauni-173230	1995 S

1	2	3	4
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chamba at Saru VPO Saru Teh. & Distt. Chamba-176310	Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry Solan, Nauni-173230	1991 S
11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Near Petrol Pump, Rohru, Distt. Shimla-171207	-do-	1995 S
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kandaghat, Distt. Solan-173215	-do-	2004 S
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir (12)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, SKUAST (J) PARS R.S. Pura, Jammu-181102	Vice-Chancellor, S.K. University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Jammu-180012	1992 S
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, B.P.O. Thandwal Rajouri-135131	-do-	2002 S
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Horticultural Research Sub- Station, Bhaderwah, Doda	-do-	2002 S
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Agricultural Research Station P.B. No. 146, Leh-194101	Vice-Chancellor, S.K. University of Agril. Sciences & Tech., Srinagar-180012	1993 S
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, SKUAST(K) Malangpura-192308 Distt. Pulwama, C/o P.B. No. 1228 GPO Srinagar-190001	-do-	1983 S
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Shuhama, P.B. No. 1277 GPO Srinagar-190001	-do-	1992 S
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, K.D. Research Station, Old Airport, Budgam	-do-	2002 S
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Agricultural Research Sub- Station, P.O. & Distt. Kargil-194103	-do-	2004 S
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Putshee-Bandipora, Baramula	-do-	2005 S
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gushee, Kupwara	-do-	2005 S

1	2	3	4
11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pombay, Anantnag	Vice-Chancellor, S.K. University of Agril. Science & Tech., Srinagar-180012	2004 S
12.*	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kalibari, Kathua-184104	Secretary, Shiv Gramodyog Mandal, Kathua	1993 N
<b>Jharkhand (17)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Jagannathpur, West Singhbhum-833203	Vice-Chancellor, Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi-834006	1983 S
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Zonal Agricultural Research Station, Khuttabandh, District-Dumka-814101	-do-	2004 S
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Palamau C/o Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi-834006	-do-	2002 S
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pankur C/o Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi-834006	-do-	2004 S
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Lohardaga C/o Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi-834006	-do-	2004 S
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Giridih C/o Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi-834006	-do-	2004 S
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bokaro C/o Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi-834006	-do-	2004 S
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, East Singhbhum C/o Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi-834006	-do-	2004 S
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sahebganj C/o Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi-834006, Jharkhand	-do-	2004 S

1	2	3	4
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chatra C/o Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi-834006, Jharkhand	Vice-Chancellor, Birsa Agricultural University Kanke, Ranchi-834006	2004 S
11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Garhwa C/o Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi-834006, Jharkhand	-do-	2004 S
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sindhri, Dhanbad-828122	-do-	1994 S
13.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sujani, P.O. Ghorlash, Deoghar-814152	General Secretary, Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal, Deoghar-814152	1985 N
14.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Morabadi, Ranchi-834008	Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission Ashrama, Divyayan Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Swami Vishuddkananda Road, Morabadi, Ranchi-834008	1977 N
15.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Holycross V.T.I., Hazaribagh-825301	Directoress, Holycross V.T.I., Hazaribagh-825301	1984 N
16.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bishnupur, Gumla C/o Secretary, Vikas Bharti, Bishunpor, Gumla, Jharkhand-Pin-835331	Secretary, Vikas Bharti, Bishunpur, Gumla, Jharkhand-Pin-835331	2004 N
17.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Koderma C/o Director, Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, Orissa	Director, Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, Orissa	2005 I

**Karnataka (25)**

1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.B. No. 24 Distt. Raichur-584101	Vice-Chancellor, University of Agril. Sciences, Dharwad-580005	1994 S
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hegari, Distt. Bellary-583138	-do-	1994 S
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hanumanmatti, Ranebennur, Distt. Haveri-581135	-do-	1977 S
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Post Box No. 58, Janawada, Bidar-585401	-do-	1985 S

1	2	3	4
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dharwad C/o Vice-Chancellor, University of Agril. Sciences Dharward-580005	Vice-Chancellor University of Agril. Sciences, Dharwad-580005	2004 S
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Koppal C/o Vice-Chancellor, University of Agril. Sciences, Dharward-580005	-do-	2004 S
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Aland Road, District Gullbarga-585101	-do-	2004 S
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.B. No. 18, P.O. & District Bijapur-586101	-do-	2004 S
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Banvasi Road, Sirsi-581401 District-Uttar Pradesh	-do-	2004
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bagalkot C/o University of Agril. Sciences, Dharward-580005	-do-	2005 S
11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kandail, Hassan-573127	Vice-Chancellor University of Agril. Sciences, GKVK, Banglore-560065	1992 S
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, V.C. Farm, P.O. & District-Mandya-571405	-do-	2004 S
13.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.B. No. 120, Narile District-Shimoga-577405	-do-	2004 S
14.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Konehalty, Tiptur-572202, Distt. Tumkur	-do-	2004 S
15.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Brahmavar-576214, District-Udupi,	-do-	2004 S
16.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Babbur Farm, Hiriyur-572143, Distt. Chitradugra	-do-	2004 S
17.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agricultural Research Station, Mudigere, Chickamaglure-577132	-do-	1985 S
18.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dakshin Kannada C/o Vice- Chancellor, University of Agril. Sciences, GKVK Bangalore-560065	-do-	2004 S

1	2	3	4
19.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chamrajanagar C/o Vice-Chancellor, University of Agril. Sciences, GKVK, Bangalore-560065	Vice-Chancellor University of Agril. Sciences, GKUK, Bangalore-560065	2004 S
20.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gonikoppal, Distt. Kodagu-571213	The Director, IIHR, 255 Uper Palace, Orchards, Bangalore-79	1976 I
21.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nanjangud Taluk, Sutoor Distt. Mysore-571129	President, JSS, Rural Development Foundation Mysore	1994 N
22.*	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chikkabalapur, Kolar	President, Karnataka Welfare Society, Chikkabalapur, Kolar	1994 N
23.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tukanatti Gohak, Belgaum-591319	President, Belgaum Integrated Rural Development Society, Belgaum	1994 N
24.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hulkotti, Distt.-Gadag-492205	Chariman, K.H. Patil Agril. Sciences Foundation, Distt. Gadag-582205	1985 N
25.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Davanagere C/o Chairman Taralabalu Rural Development Foundation (TRDF), Anubhava Manripa, Davanagere-577404	Chairman, Taralabalu Rural Development Foundation (TRDF), Anubhava Manripa, Davanagere-577404 (Karnataka)	2004 N
<b>Kerala (14)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pattambi, Distt. Palakkad-679306	Vice-Chancellor, Kerala Agril. University Mannuithy, Thrichur-680651	1979 S
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sadanandapuram, Distt. Kollam-69550	-do-	1994 S
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ambalavayal, Waynad-673593	-do-	1984 S
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kumarakkom-686566, District. Kottayam	-do-	2004 S
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kannur C/o Vice-Chancellor, Kerala Agril. University, Mannuithy, Thrichur-680651	-do-	2004 S



1	2	3	4
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Malappuram C/o Vice-Chancellor, Kerala Agril. University, Mannuthy, Thrichur-680651	Vice-Chancellor Kerala Agril. University Mannuthy, Trichur-680651	2004 S
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Thrissur C/o Vice-Chancellor, Kerala Agril. University, Mannuthy, Thrichur-680651	-do-	2004 S
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Kudlu Distt. Kasaragode-671124	Director, Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod-671124	1991 I
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, CPCRI, Regional Station, Krishnapuram, P.O., Kayangulam-690533, District Alappuzha	-do-	2004 I
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Narakkal, Distt. Ernakulam-682505	Director, P.B. No. 1603, Tatapuram CMFRI, P.O. Rochi-682014, Kerala	1976 I
11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Peruvannamuzhi, Distt. Kozhikode (Calicut)-673528	Director, Indian Institute of Spices Research (Regional centre), Calicut-673528	1991 I
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mitraniketan, Velland, Distt. Thiruvananthapuram-695543	President, Mitraniketan, Vellanad-696543, Thiruvananthapuram	1979 N
13.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Santhanpara, Distt. Idukki-685619	President, Bapooji Sewak Samaj, Chakkopallam, Idukki	1994 N
14.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kolabhagaon, Thadiyoor Distt. Pathanamthitta-689545	Chairman, Christian Agency for Rural Development, Thiruvalla, Pathanamthitta	1994 N
<b>Lakshadweep Island (1)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Kiltan Island Lakshadweep-682558	Directorate of Agriculture, Union Territory of Lakshadweep and Monicoy Island Karavatti, Lakshadweep-682558	1996 O
<b>Madhya Pradesh (36)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Agricultural Research Station, Chandangaon, Chhindwara-480001	Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Jabalpur-482004	1983 S

1	2	3	4
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, JNKVV Farm, Rajgarh Naka, Jhabua-457661	Vice-Chancellor Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur-482004	1984 S
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, North Karaundia Sidhi-486661	-do-	1992 S
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Technical School Campus, Rewa Road, Birhulla Farm, Shahdol-484001	-do-	1992 S
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, College of Agriculture, Jaswadi, East Nimar, Khandwa-450001	-do-	1994 S
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Near Lalitpur Naka, Tikamgarh-472001	-do-	1994 S
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Block Office Compound, Seoni-480661	-do-	1994 S
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, College of Agriculture, JNKVV Campus, Gwalior-474002	-do-	1997 S
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kothi Bagh, Biaora Rajgarh-465661	-do-	1994 S
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Raghogarh Naka Post Aron Guna-473101	-do-	1994 S
11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Badagaon Block-Kiranpur, P.O. Pala Balaghat-481115	-do-	1992 S
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Seed & Farm Development Campus, Betul Bazar, Betul-460004	-do-	2002 S
13.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Laxmipur, Panna-488001	-do-	2002 S
14.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Post Box No. 18 Dhar-451001	-do-	2002 S
15.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tribal Agricultural Research Station, Dindori-481880	-do-	2003 S

1	2	3	4
16.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Lahar Bhind C/o Dean College of Agriculture, Gwalior-474002	Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur-482004	2003 S
17.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kithalla Farm, College of Agriculture, Rewa-486001	-do-	2003 S
18.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Powarkheda, District-Hosangabad-461110	-do-	2004 S
19.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Jaura Khurd, AB Road, District-Morena-476001	-do-	2004 S
20.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bambori Farm, P.O. & District Sagar-470002	-do-	2004 S
21.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, C/o ADRs Zonal Agricultural, Research Station West Nimar, District Khargone-451001	-do-	2004 S
22.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Girwar Farm, Shajapur-465001	-do-	2004 S
23.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Near Kothi, Ujjain-456001	-do-	2004 S
24.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, College of Horticulture, Mandsaur-458001	-do-	2004 S
25.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jabalpur C/o Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur-482004	-do-	2004 S
26.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Harda C/o Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur-482004	-do-	2004 S
27.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Damoh C/o Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur-482004	-do-	2004 S
28.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Narsinghpur C/o Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur-482004	-do-	2004 S

1	2	3	4
29.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Balgarh, Dewas C/o Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Jabalpur-482004	Vice Chancellor Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya Jabalpur-482004	2005 S
30.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Berasia Road, Bhopal-462038	The Director, CIAE (ICAR), Nambiagh, Berasia Road, Bhopal-462038	1979 I
31.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Joara, P.O. Kalukheda, Ratlam-457340	President, Kalukheda Shiksha Samiti, Ratlam	1994 N
32.*	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sri Malwa Mahila Vikas Samiti P.O. Sirjon, Vidisha-464228	President, Malwa Mahila Vikas Samiti, 32, Niyamatpura, Shajanabad, Bhopal	1992 N
33.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Majhgaon, Satna-485331	Chairman, Deen Dayal Research, Institute, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi	1992 N
34.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust Kasturbagram Indore-452020	Chairman, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Kasturba Gram, Indore	1996
35.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vill. Sewania P.O. Ichhwar Sehore-466115, Bhopal	The Chairman, Centre for Rural Dev. & Environment, Bhopal	1999 N
36.	Bhoj Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Near Village Naktara, P.O. Bankhadi, NH 86 Extn., Raisen Begumganj Road, Raisen-466551	Secretary, PDKVAAS, Bhopal	2004 N

**Maharashtra (33)**

1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Selsura, Wardha-422001	Vice-Chancellor, Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola-444104	1976 S
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Sakoli, Distt. Bhandara	-do-	2002 S
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Zonal Agricultural Research Station, P.O. Sindewahi Distt. Chandrapur-441222	-do-	1999 S
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Waghaur Road, P.O. & District-Yavatmal-445001	-do-	2004 S

1	2	3	4
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hiwara, Post Ratnara, Gondia-441614	Vice-Chancellor Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola-444104	2004 S
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gadchiroli C/o Vice-Chancellor, Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola-444104	-do-	2004 S
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Paithan Road, Aurangabad-431005	Vice-Chancellor, Marathwada Agril. University, Parbhani-415725	1983 S
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Marathwada Agricultural Clinic, Tuljapur, Distt. Osmanabad-413601	-do-	2004 S
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Shirgaon, Ratnagiri-415629, Wardha-422001	Vice-Chancellor, Bala Saheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, Ratanagiri-415712	1983 S
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Agricultural Research Station, Karjat-410201, Distt. Raigarh	-do-	2004 S
11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, (MPKV) Agricultural Research Station, Dhule-424004	Vice-Chancellor, Mahatama Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri-413722	1983 S
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, (CICR) P.B. No. 20, Post Shankar Nagar, Nagpur-440010	The Director, Central Institute for Cotton Research, P.O. No. 20, Nagpur-440010	1994 I
13.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Y.C. Maha. Open University, Nashik-422005	Vice-Chancellor, Y.C. Maharashtra Open Uni., Nashik-422005	1994 O
14.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.B. No. 33, Jitur Road, Parbhani-431401	President, Jeevan Jyoti Charitable Trust, Parbhani-431401	1994 N
15.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, PO Talasade, Tal. Hathkangale Kolhapur-416112	President, D.Y. Patil Education Society, Talashande, Kolhapur-416112	1994 N
16.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jalgaon, P.O. Jamod, Buldhana-443402	Chairman, Satpuda Edn. Society Jalgaon, Jamod, Buldhana-443402	1994 N

1	2	3	4
17.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chiranlan, P.O. Ghatkhed, Amravati-444602	President, Sharam Sadhna Trust, 57, Congress Nagar, Amravati-44602	1995 N **
18.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Badnera, Durgapur, Amravati-444701	President, Sharam Satiya Foundation, Madhuban Colony Camp, Amravati-444701	1995 N
19.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.B. No. 224 P.O. Shivajinagar Nanded-431602	Chairman, J.N. Inett. of Edn. Sci. & Tech. Research, Nanded-431602	1994 N
20.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gate No. 22/1 B, Solapur Barshi Road, Solapur-413001	President, Shabari Krishi Pratishtan, Solapur-413001	1994 N
21.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Link Road, P.O. Risod, Washim-444506	President, SUVIDE Foundation, Risod, Akola-444506	1994 N
22.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Kirol Tal. Malvan Sindhudurg-416616	President, Poip Falaotpadan Sankar Samiti, Sindhudurg (MS)-416616	1995 N
23.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Kosbad Hill, Thane-401703	Secretary, Gokhle Edn. Society, BYK College of Commerce, Nasik	1976 N
24.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Pal, Jalgaon-425508	Chairman, Satpuda Vikas Mahdal Pal, Raver, Jalgaon-425508	1984 N
25.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Ambajogai, Distt. Beed-431517	Chairman, Deen Dayal Research Institute, Rani Jhansi Marg, New Delhi	1990 N
26.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kalanade, Tal. Karada, Satara-415110	Chairman, Kalayani Gorakshan Trust, Shangrila Gardens B&C Wings, First Floor, Bund Garden Road, Pune-411001	1992 N
27.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sharda Nagar, Malegaon Colony, P.O. Baramati-413115, Pune	Chairman, Agril. Developmen Trust Sharda Nagar, Baramati-413115, Pune	1992 N
28.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Loni Babhleshwar, Tal. Rahata P.O. Ahmednagar-413737	Chairman, Pravara Instt. of Res. & Edn. In Natural & Soc. Sci., Parvaranagar, Ahmednagar-413737	1992 N

1	2	3	4
29.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, VPVPC 4/3 VSSK Ltd., Sangli-416416	President, Vasant Prakash Vikas Pratisthan, Sangli-416416	1992 N
30.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.B. No. 45, Sardar Patel Road, Jalna-431203	Secretary, Marathwada Shethi Sahayya Mandal, P.B. No. 45, S.P. Road, Jalna-431203	1992 N
31.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sarswati Nagar, Akola Road, Hingoli	President, Saint Namdev Sevabhavi Sanstha, Saraswati Nagar, Akola Road, Hingoli	2002 N
32.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jaywant Chowk, via Dhule, Nandurbar-425412	President, Dr. Hedgewar Seva Samitti, Nandurbar-425412	2002 N
33.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chincholirao Wadi, Latur	Secretary Manjara Charitable Trust MIDC, Plot No. P. 43, Barshi Road, Latur-413531	2005 N
<b>Manipur (4)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, ICAR Complex for NEH Region, Lamphelpet, Imphal West-795004	The Director, ICAR Complex for NEH Region, Umroi Road, Barapani-793103	1979 I
2.	Sylvan Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hengbung, B.P.O. Hengbung— 795129, Senapati	President, Foundation for Environment and Eco. Dev. Services, Imphal	2002 N
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bishnupur C/o Uttuo Joint Farming -cum-Pisci Culture Coop. Society Ltd., Bishnupur	Uttou Joint Farming-Cum- Pisci Culture Coop. Society Ltd., Bishnupur	2003 n
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Andro Village, Imphal East District	Vice-Chancellor Central Agricultural University (CAU) Imphal	2005 I
<b>Meghalaya (5)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, for NEH Region, Sangsanggiri Dobasipara, Tura, West Garo Hills-7940005	The Director, ICAR Complex for NEH Region, Umroi Road, Barapani-793103	1979 I
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, RI-Bhoi C/o The Director, ICAR Complex for NEH Region, Umroi Road, Barapani-793103	-do-	2002 I

1	2	3	4
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jaintia Hills	Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Meghalaya, Shillong	2004 I
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, East Khasi Hills C/o Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Meghalaya, Shillong	-do-	2004 I
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, West Khasi Hills C/o Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Meghalaya, Shillong	-do-	2004 I
<b>Mizoram (8)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Govt. of Mizoram Lunglei, Hnahthial, Lunglei-796701	The Director of Agriculture, Govt. of Mizoram Aizawal	1995 O
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Department of Agriculture, Kolasib-796081	-do-	1976 O
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chhatla, Chimtuipui/Saiha District	-do-	2005
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sihtlagnjpuiram Chhung Lawngtlai district	-do-	2005 OO
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Lengpui, Mamit district	-do-	2005 O
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Champhai C/o The Director of Agriculture, Govt. of Mizoram, Aizawal	-do-	2004 O
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, N. Vanlaiphai, Serchhip district	-do-	2005 O
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Selesihi, Aizwal C/o Central Agricultural University, Imphal	Vice-Chancellor Central Agricultural University (CAU) Imphal	2005 I
<b>Nagaland (4)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, ICAR Complex for NEH Region, Jhamapani, Dimapur-297106	The Director, ICAR Complex for NEH Region, Umroi Road, Barapani-793103 (Meghalaya)	1977 I
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pfutsero, Phek C/o Director, NRC, Mithun, Jharanapani, Medziphema-797106	Director, NRC Mithun, Jharanapani, Medziphema-797106	2002 I



1	2	3	4
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Yisemyong, Mokokchung C/o Director of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Nagaland, Kohima-797001	Director of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Nagaland, Kohima-797001	2002 O
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Lumami, Zunheboto	Nagaland University, Lumami, Camp: Kohima-797001	2005 O
<b>Orisa (25)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Res. Station, Semiliguda, P. Box. 10, Sunabeda-763002, Koraput	Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar-751003	1982 S
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jule Research Station, P.O. Kapaleshwar At Jajanga Kendrapara-754211	-do-	1994 S
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Reg. Res. Station, Judia Farm, P.O. Keonjhar-758002	-do-	1982 S
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Devog via Singila, Baliapal, Balasore-756023	-do-	1983 S
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhanjanagar, At: Benakunda, P.O. Dihapadhala via Bhanjanagar Ganjam-761126	-do-	1985 S
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gambhirapalli, P.O. Larambha, Bargarh-768102	-do-	1992 S
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Udyagiri, Kandhamal (Phulbani)-762100	-do-	1982 S
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Reg. Res. Station, NARP Campus Bhawani Patna, Kalahandi-766001	-do-	1992 S
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, At P.O. Barachana Jajpur-754081	-do-	2002 S
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, OUAT, Mahisapet Dhenkanal-759001	-do-	1994 S

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11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, At. Bikash, Nagar P.O. PTC Angul-759122	Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar-751003	1994 S
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Zonal Agricultural Research Station, P.O. Ranital-756111, District-Bhadrak	-do-	2004 S
13.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nabarangpur, Umerkote Distt. Nawarangpur-764073	-do-	2004 S
14.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sundergarh C/o Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar-751003	-do-	2004 S
15.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nayagarh C/o Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar-751003	-do-	2004 S
16.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sambalpur C/o Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar-751003	-do-	2004 S
17.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jagatsinghpur C/o Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar-751003	-do-	2005 S
18.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gajapati C/o Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar-751003	-do-	2005 S
19.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rayagada C/o Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar-751003	-do-	2005 S
20.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nawpara C/o Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar-751003	-do-	2005 S
21.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Palajhar Boudh C/o Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar-751003	-do-	2005 S

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22.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mayurbhanj C/o Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar-751003	Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agrl. & Tech. Bhubaneswar-751003	2005 S
23.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sonepur C/o Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar-751003	-do-	2005 S
24.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, CRRI, Santhpur At P.O. Uchhabada via. Kola Sahi, Cuttack-754002	The Director, Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack-753006	1992 I
25.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, CIFA at P.O. Kausalayaganga, via Khurda, Bhubaneswar-751002	The Director, Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Kausalayaganga, Dhauli, Bhubaneswar-751002	1976 I
<b>Pondicherry (2)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Madur, Karaikal-609607	Chief Secretary, Govt. of Pondicherry, Chief Secretariat Bldg.	1974 O
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kurambapet, Pondicherry-605009	Chief Secretary, Govt. of Pondicherry, Chief Secretariat Bldg.	1994 O
<b>Punjab (15)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Model Agricultural Farm, Faridkot-151203	Vice-Chancellor, Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana-141004	1994 S
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, PAU Regional Research Station, Gurdaspur-143521	-do-	1982 S
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Malwa Farm Firozpur-152001	-do-	1988 S
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Near Kheti Bhavan, Dabawali Road, Bathinda-151001	-do-	1989 S
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Teh. Garhshankar VPO Bahawal, Hoshiarpur-146105	-do-	1989 S
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.B. No. 22, Patiala-147001	-do-	1989 S

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7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, J.J. Farm, Near New Grain Market, P.O. Sheikhpur, Kapurthala-144620	Vice-Chancellor, Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana-141004	1989 S
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ranbir Club Road, Vil. Kheri, Sangrur-148001	-do-	1993 S
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vill & P.O. Langroya, Distt. Nawanshehar-120902	-do-	1994 S
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Research Station, Havelikalan, District Roopnagar-140001	-do-	2004 S
11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ludhiana C/o Vice-Chancellor, Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana-141004	-do-	2004 S
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Amritsar C/o Vice-Chancellor, Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana-141004	-do-	2004 S
13.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Muktsar C/o Vice-Chancellor, Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana-141004	-do-	2004 S
14.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Fatehgarh Sahib C/o Vice-Chancellor, Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana-141004	-do-	2004 S
15.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Moga C/o Vice-Chancellor, Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana-141004	-do-	2005 S
<b>Rajasthan (32)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Khedle Khurd, Lalsat Road, Dausa-303303	Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner-334001	1994 S
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Abusar, P.B. No. 4, Jhunjhunu-333001	-do-	1989 S

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3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Beechwal, Bikaner-334006	Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner-334001	1983 S
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Karmoda Sawai Madhopur-322001	-do-	1992 S
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tabiji Farm, NH No. 8, Ajmer-305001	-do-	1992 S
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, RIICO Industrial Area, Dhoulpur-328001	-do-	1992 S
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sikar-332301	-do-	1976 S
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Keshwana, Jalore-343001	-do-	1985 S
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Navgaon, Alwar-301025	-do-	1992 S
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kumher, Bharatpur-321001	-do-	1988 S
11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.B. No. 40, CAZRI Area, Jaisalmer-345001	-do-	1992 S
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. No. 36 Athiyasan, Nagaur-341001	-do-	1992 S
13.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. & District- Ganganagar-335001	-do-	2004 S
14.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Karauli C/o Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner-334001	-do-	2004 S
15.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, V/P Falog, Dungarpur-314001	Vice-Chancellor, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technolgy, Udaipur-313001	1992 S
16.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Borwat Farm, Dahod Road, Banswara-327001	-do-	1983 S
17.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Anta, Baran-325502	-do-	1994 S

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18.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. No. 15, Sirohi-307004	Vice-Chancellor, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology Udaipur-313001	1989 S
19.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rithola, Chittogarh-312001	-do-	1992 S
20.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Borkhera Baren Road, Kota-324001	-do-	1992 S
21.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.B. No. 4 Nainwa Road Bundi-323001	-do-	1992 S
22.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.B. No. 16, Kota Road, Jhalawar-326001	-do-	1992 S
23.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dhoinda, Rajsamand-313342	-do-	1994 S
24.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.B. No. 56 Bhilwara-311001	-do-	1992 S
25.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, V.P. Tankadra, Chomu, Distt. Jaipur-303702	The Secretary, Pragati Trust, Chomu, Jaipur-303702	1992 N
26.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Banasthali Vidyapeeth, P.O. Distt. Tonk-304022	The Secretary, Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali, Tonk-304022	1992 O
27.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Badgaon, Udaipur-313001	The President, Vidya Bhawan Society, Badgaon, Udaipur-313001	1983 N
28.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sardar Shahar, Churu-331401	The Registrar, Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Sardar Shahar, Churu-331401	1992 N
29.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.B. No. 29 Danta Barmer-334001	The Secretary, Society to Uplift Rural Economy, Barmer-334001	1992 N
30.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sangaria, Hanumangarh-335063	President, Keshyanand Memorial Trust, Sangaria, Hanumangarh-335065	1989 N
31.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, CAZRI (ICAR) Campus, Jodhpur-342003	The Director, CAZRI (ICAR), Jodhpur-342003	1983 I

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32.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, CAZRI (ICAR) Jodhpur Road, Pali-306401	The Director, CAZRI (ICAR) Jodhpur-342003	1992 I
<b>Sikkim (4)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, ICAR Complex for NEH Region, Saramsa, Ranipool-7371354, East Sikkim	The Director, ICAR Complex for NEH Region, Umroi Road, Barapani-793103 (Meghalaya)	1982 I
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, North Sikkim C/o The Additional Director (F.C.) Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Sikkim, Krishi Bhavan, Tandong-737102 (Sikkim)	The Additional Director (F.C.) Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Sikkim, Krishi Bhavan, Tandong-737102 (Sikkim)	2004 O
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Geba near Geyzing, West Sikkim	Principal Director (FS&ADD), Food Security and Agriculture Development, Department, Krishi Bhavan, Tandong-737102 (Sikkim)	2005 O
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Namthang, South Sikkim	-do-	2005 O
<b>Tamil Nadu (28)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sandhiyur Mallur via, Distt. Salem-636203	Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-641003	1994 S
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vridhachalam, Distt. Cuddalore-606001	-do-	1985 S
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sirugamani, Trichirappali-639115	-do-	1977 S
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Valikandapuram Distt. Perambalur-621115	-do-	2004 S
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, National Pulse Research Centre, Vamban-622303, Distt. Pudukottai	-do-	2004 S
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Coastal Saline Research Centre, Collectorate Complex, District-Ramnathapuram-623501	-do-	2004 S

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7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Horticultural Research Station, Pechiparai-629161, District-Kanyakumari (TN)	Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Coimbatore-641003	2004 S
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kallankulathur, Kattupakkam Distt. Kancheepuram-603203	-do-	1985 S
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Madurai C/o Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-641003	-do-	2004 S
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Villupuram C/o Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-641003	-do-	2004 S
11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vellore C/o Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-641003	-do-	2004 S
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Thiruvallur C/o Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-641003	-do-	2004 S
13.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Thiruvarur C/o Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-641003	-do-	2004 S
14.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nagapattinam C/o Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-641003	-do-	2004 S
15.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kundrakudi, Distt. Shivangangai-630206	Vice-Chancellor, TN University of Veterinary and Animal Science, Madras-600051	1996 S
16.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Namakkal C/o TN University of Veterinary and Animal Science, Madras-600051	-do-	2004 S
17.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gandhigram Distt. Dindigul-624302	The Secretary, Gandhigram Rural Instt., Gandhigram-624302, Dindigul Anna	1989 O



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18.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Vivekanandapuram, Seellyur, Karamadai Block, Distt. Coimbatore-641113	The Secretary, Sri Avinashilingam Institute of Higher Educational and Home Science, Coimbatore-626520	1979 O
19.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, CENDECT, Kamatchipuram, (SO) Distt. Theni-626520	Chairman, Centre for Deve. & Communication Trust, Theni, Madurai-626520	1994 N
20.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, C/o UPASI, Glenview, Coonoor- Distt. Nilgiris-643101	Secretary, UPASI, Glenview, Coonoor-643101, Nilgiri Distt.	1983 N
21.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kilnelli Village, Chithathur Post Cheyyar TK, Distt. Tiruvannamalai-604410	President, Tamil Nadu Board of Rural Dev., No. 13, Crescent Park Street, T. Nagar, Madras-500017	1991 N
22.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Urmelalagion Tenkasi (TK), Vill. Ayikudi Post Distt. Tirunelveli-67852	Chairman, RVS Education Trust, Dindigul, Anna	1994 N
23.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Elumichangiri Village Krishanagiri, Distt. Dharmapuri-635120	President, TN Board of Rural Development, T. Nagar, Madras-500012	1994 N
24.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Usilampatti Manyeripatti (BPO) Senagipatti, Distt. Tanjavur-613402	President, Bhakva Memorial Trust, 596, A-1 & A-2, TNHB Colony, Periyar Nagar, Korathur, Madras-600080	1995 N
25.*	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mundradajpu, P.O. Kariapatti, Virudhunagar (Kamarajar)-626102	Chairman, Meyer's Trust, Madurai	1995 N
26.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, MYRADA, 57, Bharathi Street, Gobichettipalayam, Post, Distt. Erode-638452	Executive Director, MYRADA, Domlur Layout, Bangalore-560071	1991 N
27.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vegaikulam, Mudivithanedal Post Distt. Toothukudi (Tuticorin)-628102	Chairman, SCAD Cherandevi, Tirunelveli	1995 N
28.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Puluderi, Kullthalai, Karur	Saraswathi Foundation for Rural Development and Training	2005 N

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**Tripura (4)**

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| 1. | Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Divyodaya, Chebri, West Tripura-799207   | The General Secretary,<br>Sri Ramkrishna Seva Kendra,<br>23, R.N. Mukherjee Road, Kolkata   | 1979<br>N |
| 2. | Krishi Vigyan Kendra,<br>ICAR Complex for NEH,<br>Birchandra Manu, South Tripura<br>Manpathar-797144 | The Director,<br>ICAR Complex for NEH, Region<br>Umroi Road, Barapani-793103<br>(Meghalaya) | 1984<br>I |
| 3. | Krishi Vigyan Kendra,<br>Salema Model Orchard (Farm)<br>Dhalai district                              | Director of Agriculture<br>State Department of Agriculture,<br>Govt. of Tripura, Agartala   | 2005<br>O |
| 4. | Krishi Vigyan Kendra,<br>Panisagar Progeny Orchard,<br>North Tripura District                        | -do-  | 2005<br>O |

**Uttaranchal (12)**

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|----|---|--|-----------|
| 1. | Krishi Vigyan Kendra,<br>P.O. Gulchora (Lohaghat)<br>Champawat-262524   | Vice-Chancellor,<br>G.B. Pant University of Agricultural<br>and Technology, Pantnagar-263145 | 1994<br>S |
| 2. | Krishi Vigyan Kendra,<br>GBPUAT Hill Campus,<br>Ranichauri, Tehri Garhwal-249199  | -do-   | 1983<br>S |
| 3. | Krishi Vigyan Kendra,<br>Majhera, Post-Garampani, (ZARS)<br>Distt. Nainital   | -do-   | 2004<br>S |
| 4. | Krishi Vigyan Kendra,<br>Gwaldam, Chamoli C/o Vice-Chancellor,<br>G.B. Pant University of Agricultural<br>and Technology, Patnagar-263145 | -do-   | 2004<br>S |
| 5. | Krishi Vigyan Kendra,<br>Govt. Agricultural Farm,<br>Hardwar-247667   | -do-   | 2004<br>S |
| 6. | Krishi Vigyan Kendra,<br>Vegetable Research Centre,<br>Matela (Kosi), Almora-263601   | -do-   | 2004<br>S |
| 7. | Krishi Vigyan Kendra,<br>Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali College<br>of Horticulture, Bharsar, <i>Via</i><br>Chipalaghat, Pauri Garhwal-246123 | -do-   | 2004<br>S |
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8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, State Govt. Horticulture Farm, Jakhdhar, P.O. Barau, Rudraprayag-246439	Vice-Chancellor, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar-263145	2004 S
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Udham Singh Nagar C/o Vice-Chancellor, G.B. Pant University of Agricultural and Technology, Pantnagar-263145	-do-	2004 S
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pithoragarh C/o Vice-Chancellor, G.B. Pant University of Agricultural and Technology, Pantnagar-263145	-do-	2004 S
11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dehradun C/o Vice-Chancellor, G.B. Pant University of Agricultural and Technology, Pantnagar-263145	-do-	2004 S
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Uttarkashi C/o Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan	Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan	2004 I
<b>Uttar Pradesh (59)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Niyamatpur Sahajanpur-242001	Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Modipuram, Meerut-250110 (UP)	1994 S
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rice Research Station, Nagina, Bijnor-246762	-do-	1992 S
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Chander Nagar, Saharanpur-247001	-do-	1992 S
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bara Pathar Farm Ujhani, Distt. Badaun-243639	-do-	1992 S
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, R-3/20, Rajnagar, Ghaziabad-201001	-do-	1992 S
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dhamaura, Rampur-244901	-do-	1992 S
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Baghara, Jalalpur, Muzaffarnagar-125053	-do-	1994 S

1	2	3	4
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kendra, Hastinapur, Meerut-250404	Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Modipuram, Meerut-250110 (UP)	1992 S
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gandhi Stadium Compound, Pilibhit-262001	-do-	1998 S
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Baghpat C/o Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Modipuram, Meerut-250110 (UP)	-do-	2004 S
11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Moradabad C/o Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Modipuram, Meerut-250110 (UP)	-do-	2004 S
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Noorpur Chholus, Gautam Budha Nagar	-do-	2005 S
13.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Crop Research Station, Near Kisan Degree College, Bahraich-271801	Vice-Chancellor, Narandra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology Kumarganj, Faizabad-224229	1983 S
14.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Sohoan, Ballia-227054	-do-	1984 S
15.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pilkhi, P.O. Haldhapur, Mau-221705	-do-	1989 S
16.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kallipur, P.O. Mirzamurad, Varanasi-221307	-do-	1989 S
17.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Banjariaya Farm, P.O. Katiya, Basti-272232	-do-	1989 S
18.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Crop Research Station, Masodha, P.O. Dabha Semar-224133 Distt. Faizabad	-do-	2004 S
19.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Belipur, District-Gorakhpur-273011	-do-	2004 S

1	2	3	4
20.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Basuli, District-Maharajganj	Vice-Chancellor, Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology Kumarganj, Faizabad-224229	2004 S
21.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tissuhi, Mirzapur, District-Sonbhadra	-do-	2004 S
22.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vill. & P.O. Sohna, Siddharth Nagar-272192	-do-	1992 S
23.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Azamgarh C/o Narandra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad	-do-	2004 S
24.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Barabanki C/o Narandra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad	-do-	2004 S
25.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Buxa, Jaunpur C/o Narandra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad	-do-	2005 S
26.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chandauli C/o Narandra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad	-do-	2005 S
27.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Balrampur C/o Narandra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad	-do-	2005 S
28.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vety. College, Mathura-281001	Vice-Chancellor, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidhyalaya Evam Go Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura-281001	1984 S
29.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bharari P.O. Bhojla, Jhansi-284003	Vice-Chancellor, C.S. Azad. Uni. of Agril. & Technology, Kanpur-208002	1989 S
30.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dariapur RBL, P.O. Munsiganj, Rai Bareilly-229405	-do-	1984 S
31.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Therion, P.O. Therion, Distt. Fatehpur-212622	-do-	1989 S

1	2	3	4
32.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Central Dairy Farm Complex, Aligarh-202001	Vice-Chancellor, C.S. Azad Uni. of Agril. & Technology, Kanpur-208002	1992 S
33.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Zonal Agricultural Research Station, Daleep Nagar-208001, District- Kanpur (Dehat)	-do-	2004 S
34.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Research Station, P.O. & District Mainpuri-205001	-do-	2004 S
35.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Zonal Agricultural Research Station, Belatal-Jaitpur, District-Mahoba-210423	-do-	2004 S
36.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Agricultural, Engineering College Farm, District Etawah-206001	-do-	2004 S
37.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tobacco & Potato Research Farm, Gurshahiganj, District Kannauj-209722	-do-	2004 S
38.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Firozabad C/o C.S. Azad, Uni. of Agril. & Technology, Kanpur-208002	-do-	2004 S
39.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hamirpur C/o C.S. Azad, Uni. of Agril. & Technology, Kanpur-208002	-do-	2005 S
40.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jalaun C/o C.S. Azad, Uni. of Agril. & Technology, Kanpur-208002	-do-	2005 S
41.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Lakhimpur Kheri C/o C.S. Azad, Uni. of Agril. & Technology, Kanpur-208002	-do-	2005 S
42.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Lalitpur C/o C.S. Azad, Uni. of Agril. & Technology, Kanpur-208002	-do-	2005 S
43.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Farrukhabad C/o C.S. Azad, Uni. of Agril. & Technology, Kanpur-208002	-do-	2005 S

1	2	3	4
44.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, IISR, Raibareilly Road, Lucknow-202002	Director, Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow-202002	1994 I
45.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, C/o Kamla Nehru Memorial Trust, P.O. KNI, Lal Diggī Civil Lines, Sultanpur-228118	Secretary, Kamla Nehru Memorial Trust, Sultanpur-228118	1976 N
46.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, R.B.S. College, Awagarh, Etah-207301	Principal, Raja Baiwant Singh College, Bichpuri, Agra-283105	1982 O
47.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, R.B.S. College Bichpuri, Agra-283105	-do-	2002 O
48.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Amar Singh College, Lakhoti-245407 Bulandshahar	Principal, Amar Singh College, Lakhoti-245407, Bulandshahar	2004 O
49.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jai-prabha, Gram-Gopalgram, Gonda-271125	Chairman, Deen Dayal Research Institute, Rani Jhansi Raod, New Delhi	1989 N
50.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Via Pahari, Ganiwan, Chitrakoot-210206	-do-	1992 N
51.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agricultural Deemed University, Allahabad-211077	The Director, Allahabad Agricultural Research Institute, Allahabad-211007	1992 O
52.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sant Ravidas Nagar C/o The Director, Allahabad Agricultural Research Institute, Allahabad-211007	-do-	2004 O
53.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Barakachha Farm, P.O. Belhara Institute of Agricultural Science, Mirzapur-231001	Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	1984 O
54.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, IVRI, Izatnagar, Bareilly-243122	The Director, Indian Vet. Research Instt., Izatnagar, Bareilly-243122	1985 I
55.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kushinagar C/o Indian Institute of Vegetable Research (IIVR), Varanasi	The Director, Indian Institute of Vegetables Research (IIVR), Varanasi	2005 I

1	2	3	4
56.	V.K.S. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Virandra Nagar, Dhaura, Hasanganj, Unnao-209851	Chairman, Kunwar Ram Bux Singh Edn. Society, C-11 A, Vigyan puri, Mahanagar, Lucknow-226006	1999 N
57.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kalakankar, Pratapgarh-229408	Chairman Raja Avdesh Singh Memorial Society, Ainthn (Kalakankar), Pratapgarh	1999 N
58.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.G. College, Ravindrapuri, Gazipur-233002	Chairman P.G. College, Gazipur-233002	2002 N
59.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kantian & Amberpur, Sidhauli, Sitapur	Manav Vikas Evam Sewa Sansthan, 261, Hind Nagar Kanpur Road, Lucknow	2005 N
<b>West Bengal (16)</b>			
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kalimpong, Darjeeling-734301	Vice-Chancellor, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalyaya, Haringhata, Mohanpur, Nadia-741252	1992 S
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jagatballavpur, Howrah	-do-	2005 S
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chinsurah, Hooghly	-do-	2005 S
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nadia	-do-	2004 S
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, C/o Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, P.O. Nimpith Ashram South 24-Parganas-743338	Chairman, Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, P.O. Nimpith Ashram South 24-Parganas-743338	1979 N
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kapgari, Medinipur-721505	President, Sewai Bharti, Kapgari, Medinipur-721505	1976 N
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bardhaman-713212	Central Research Institute of Jute & Allied Fibres (CRIJAF), Barrackpore	2005 I
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sri Niketan, Birbhum-731236	Vice-Chancellor, Vishwa Bharti Shanti Niketan, Bolepur	1994 O
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Sonamukhi, Bankura-722207	Executive Vice-Chairman, WB Comprehensive Area Development Corporation, 6-A, Raja Subodh Mullick Square, Calcutta	1983 O



1	2	3	4
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vivekanand Nagar, Purulia-735219	President, Kalyan P.O. Vivekanand Nagar Purulia-735219	1992 N
11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ramshai, Jalpaiguri-735219	Vice-Chancellor, WBUA & F, Kolkata-700037	1983 S
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ashokenagar in North 24-Paraganas	-do-	2005 S
13.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Pundibari-736165, Distt. Coochbehar	Vice-Chancellor, Uttar Banga Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, P.O. Pundibari-736165	2004 S
14.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Malda C/o Vice-Chancellor, Uttar Banga Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, P.O. Pundibari-736165	-do-	2004 S
15.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dakshin Dinajpur C/o Vice-Chancellor, Uttar Banga Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, P.O. Pundibari-736165	-do-	2004 S
16.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Uttar Dinajpur C/o Vice-Chancellor, Uttar Banga Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, P.O. Pundibari-736165	-do-	2004 S

\*Closed down

\*\*There are two KVKs in Amravati district, the KVK at Ghatkhed under Sharam Sadhana Trust, Amravati has been working in Akola district.

I—ICAR Institutes

S—State Agricultural Universities

N—NGOs

O—Others include State Governments, Central/State Public Undertakings, and Educational Institutions including Central Universities.

### *Statement II*

*Funds Provided under Various Schemes of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation during  
Each of the Last Three Years*

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Schematic Area	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Macro Management	595.63	648.15	1186.62
2.	Horticulture	218.05	197.83	283.63

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses	132.22	154.89	275.59
4.	Crops	109.45	32.13	44.96
5.	Seeds	11.53	22.37	21.96
6.	Agricultural Implements & Machinery	2.34	3.13	5.82
7.	Fertilizers	2.26	3.72	7.34
8.	Plant Protection	14.67	16.03	25.69
9.	Agriculture Marketing	69.96	88.02	139.83
10.	Credit & Crop. Insurance	341.87	714.45	430.91
11.	Cooperation	30.44	42.36	66.17
12.	Agriculture Extension and Training	45.17	57.88	92.09
13.	Information Technology (IT)	6.66	4.41	4.94
14.	Watershed Development in shifting cultivation areas of North Eastern States	20.00	20.00	19.35
15.	Natural Resources Management	5.96	6.48	6.79
16.	Rain fed Farming System	1.06	0.87	0.75
17.	Trade (SFAC)	15.98	0.00	0.00
18.	Drought Management	1.16	0.32	0.05
19.	Agriculture Census	8.98	8.60	13.41
20.	Economic Administration	37.75	45.26	46.56
21.	Secretariat Economic Service	5.63	2.89	3.40
Total		1676.77	2070.73	2675.84

### Flood Control in Guwahati City

(c) the response of the Government thereto?

1023. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) As per the information furnished by the Water Resources Department, Government of Assam, no master plan for protection and development of fragile ecology of Guwahati, saving the city from recurrence of floods, its wetlands, hills and river front has been submitted to Union Government.

(a) whether the Government of Assam has submitted any master plan to the Union Government for protection and development of fragile ecology of Guwahati, saving the city from recurrence of floods, its wetlands, hills and river front;

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(b) if so, the details and the cost involved therein and the central aid if any sought therefor; and

**Demand and Supply of Cotton**

1024. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of annual cotton demand in the country, State-wise;

(b) the quantity of cotton being produced in different parts of the country presently, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the production of cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The annual demand of cotton during the years 2003-04 and 2004-05 are given below:

*Annual Demand of Cotton*

(Quantity in Laskh bales of 170 kgs each)

Demand	2003-04	2004-05
Mill Consumption	150.4	168.0
Small Mill Consumption	13.0	17.0
Non-Mill Consumption	10.6	13.0
<b>Total Consumption</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>198.0</b>

(b) The quantity of cotton produced in different parts of the country for the years 2003-04 and 2004-05 (estimates) is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Steps taken to improve the production of cotton:-

Implementation of the various measures through four mini missions of Technology Mission on Cotton, Wider adoption of BT seeds by the farmers and availability of quality seeds in large quantities.

The Government has been announcing Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for cotton in each season, backed by procurement by Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and National Agricultural Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), with a view to protecting the farmers during period of fall in prices.

**Statement***State-wise Cotton Production*

(Quantity in Lakh bales of 170 kgs each)

Name of State	2003-04	2004-05 (Estimates)
Andhra Pradesh	26.00	32.50
Gujarat	50.00	62.00
Haryana	11.50	15.00
Karnataka	4.00	9.00
Maharashtra	31.00	52.00
Madhya Pradesh	19.50	16.00
Punjab	11.00	16.50
Rajasthan	8.50	10.50
Tamil Nadu	3.50	5.50
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>165.00</b>	<b>219.00</b>
Others States	1.00	1.00
Loose Lint	11.00	12.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>177.00</b>	<b>232.00</b>

Source : Cotton Advisory Board (CAB).

*[Translation]***Pending Proposals of Aquaculture and Fisheries**

1025. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals regarding aquaculture in fresh water, strengthening of Database and Information Networking, Training and Extension Units and Narmada Valley Development Project are pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question do not arise.

*[English]*

**Chennagiri and Tharikere Taluk Ubrane Lift Irrigation Project**

1026. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken Chennagiri Taluk and Tharikere Taluk Ubrane Lift Irrigation Project;

(b) if so, the present status of the project; and

(c) by when it is likely to be completed alongwith estimated cost involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka has undertaken Chennagiri Taluk and Tharikere Taluk Urbane Lift Irrigation Project.

(b) The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 96.41 crores. The project is proposed to be taken up in 3 stages. The estimated cost of the first stage is Rs. 36.33 crores. Evaluation of tenders received for the first stage is under process.

(c) The first stage of the project costing Rs. 36.33 crores is proposed to be completed in 24 months. The remaining two stages of the project will be taken up depending upon the availability of funds.

**Loss due to Tsunami in A&N Islands**

1027. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of Plantation, Horticultural land and the number of livestocks, poultry and birds damaged/affected in Andaman and Nicobar Islands due to Tsunami;

(b) the number of Coconut and Arecanut trees damaged in the Islands as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has formulated any scheme to compensate the losses;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (e) Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with matters relating to Tsunami. They have been requested to supply the relevant information.

**Clearance for Loan to Maharashtra**

1028. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal for clearance of over 892 crore loan from Japan Bank from the Forest Department of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has examined the proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Maharashtra Natural Resources Management Project is proposed for a period of 5 years. It is aimed at enhancing livelihood means of forest fringe communities on a sustained basis through participatory natural resource management.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The proposal has been posed for consideration for funding before Japan Bank of International Co-operation.

**Cess on Tourists Visiting Abroad**

1029. SHRI A.K. MOORTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to impose cess on Indians travelling abroad as tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### Harvesting of Rain Water

1030. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether approx 4000 BCM rain is received in the country out of which 1869 BMC water flows down and only 690 BMC water is utilized;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to harvest this rain water;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of major, medium and minor projects to check the rain water at present and the details of their capacity to hold rain water, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (d) The average annual precipitation is estimated as 4000 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) in the country. After accounting for the natural process of evaporation and transpiration through vegetation etc., the average annual water availability in the country is assessed as 1869 BMC. Owing to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water is assessed as 1122 BCM out of which 690 BCM is the surface water and 432 BCM is replenishable ground water.

Several measures for conservation of water are undertaken by the respective State Governments which include creation of storages, rain water harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water etc. Storage capacity of 213 BCM has been created through various types of projects. State-wise capacity created through large dams is given in the enclosed statement.

#### Statement

##### State-wise Storages in India

Sl.No.	Name of State	Live Storage Capacities under Completed Projects
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27305.13
2.	Assam	12.46
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
4.	Bihar	1842.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	6217.24
6.	Goa	44.30
7.	Gujarat	16137.80
8.	Haryana	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13917.15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
11.	Jharkhand	2472.07
12.	Karnataka	33631.21
13.	Kerala	5384.27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17156.23
15.	Maharashtra	25523.01
16.	Manipur	396.50
17.	Meghalaya	697.96
18.	Mizoram	—
19.	Nagaland	1220.00
20.	Orissa	17224.61
21.	Punjab	2368.75
22.	Rajasthan	8284.85
23.	Sikkim	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	6500.47
25.	Tripura	312.00

1	2	3
26.	Uttaranchal	3056.08
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15345.01
28.	West Bengal	1475.15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
30.	Chandigarh	—
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
32.	Daman and Diu	—
33.	Delhi	—
34.	Lakshadweep	—
35.	Pondicherry	13.79
Total in MCM		206538.31
in BCM		206.54

**Note:** Projects having a live storage capacity of 10 M. Cum and above only are included. An additional live storage capacity of 6.241 Cubic Km. (Approx.) is estimated to be created through medium projects each having a capacity of less than 10 M. Cum thus making a total live storage capacity of 212.78 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) in completed Projects.

MCM: Million Cubic Metre

BCM: Billion Cubic Metre

### Flood Affected States

1031. SHRI SITA RAM SINGH:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals from the State Government to control flood in their States;

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

(c) by when these proposals are likely to be given approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Various schemes have been submitted/are being submitted by the State Government concerned for its techno-economic appraisal in Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) and Central Water Commission (CWC). State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II for GFCC and CWC respectively.

(c) The clearance of proposal depends upon the promptness by which the State authorities arrange the compliance for the observations of GFCC & CWC.

### Statement I

#### *Schemes received by Ganga Flood Control Commission*

#### *Status of Schemes*

State	No. of schemes	Cleared	Under appraisal
1	2	3	4
Bihar	13	9	4
Uttar Pradesh	14	6	8
West Bengal	36	34	2
Madhya Pradesh	1	—	1

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	—	—	—
NCT of Delhi	—	—	—
Haryana	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	1	—	1
Uttaranchal	—	—	—
Jharkhand	1	1	—
Chhattisgarh	—	—	—

**Statement II***Schemes received by Central Water Commission*

*Details of Status of approval of Flood Management Schemes received from States/Brahmaputra Board since April 2002 (Up to 25.07.2005)*

Sl.No.	State	Total No. of scheme received	No. of Schemes cleared from CWC	No. of Scheme on which comments sent	No. of Scheme under examination in CWC	No. of scheme deleted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	75	29	12	9	25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	2	4	0	0
3.	Manipur	8	6	0	0	2
4.	Meghalaya	1	0	1	0	0
5.	Mizoram	2	2	0	0	0
6.	Nagaland	6	5	1	0	0
7.	Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0
8.	Tripura	1	1	0	0	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0
10.	Bihar	1	1	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	1	6	7	0
12.	Punjab	4	2	2	0	0
13.	Gujarat	1	0	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0
15.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1	1	0	1
16.	Orissa	10	2	4	0	4
17.	Karnataka	1	0	1	0	0
18.	Kerala	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>137</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>33</b>

Note: Schemes of Brahmaputra Board has been included in respective state.

[English]

### Poaching of Dolphin

1032<sup>c</sup> SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:  
SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA":

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that poaching of Dolphin and illegal mining of sand is taking place continuously over the years in the Chambal river area and other habitats of Dolphin;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has issued any instructions to the State Governments to stop this menace and protect the endangered Dolphin;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon by the States; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The information on poaching of animals is collected and the level of the State Governments. No specific incidence of poaching of Dolphins as well as illegal mining of sand has been brought to the notice of the Government of India in the recent past.

(b) and (c) The National Wildlife Action Plan adopted by the Government of India envisages conservation and wild and endangered species and their habitats as one

of the strategies for action. States Governments have notified important habitats of dolphin as National Parks and Sanctuaries.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Trend of Agricultural Production

1033. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:  
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present trend of agriculture production in the country, State-wise particularly in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat;

(b) whether these States are self-reliant in agricultural production and whether the Government have provided all necessary facilities to these States;

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

(d) the main problems faced by the farmers in the country particularly in Gujarat; and

(e) the extent to which assistance can be provided to the States under new agriculture policy?

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



MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The trend of agriculture production from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 in respect of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat as well as for all-India is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) The High Level Committee on Long-Term Grain Policy under the Department of Food & Public Distribution in its report dated July 2002 mentioned that only Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh had surplus in wheat, *i.e.*, an excess of net official production over National Sample Survey (NSS) consumption. Except West Bengal, in addition to the four states above, all others, including Andhra Pradesh were deficit in rice. In the case of pulses and oilseeds, India continues to depend on imports to bridge domestic demand-supply gap, which reflects inadequate production in States. The Central Government provides sufficient funds to the states under various centrally sponsored schemes like:

- Technology mission on cotton (mini mission-II).
- Integrated scheme for oilseeds, pulse, oil-palm and maize (ISOPOM).
- Macro Management-Work plan for Rice, Wheat, Coarse Cereals and other crops.

The main thrust of these schemes is on transfer of improved technology through field demonstrations, training of farmers, supply of farm implements, enhancing seed production and pest control measures etc.

(d) The problems faced by the farmers in the country including Gujarat are mainly scarcity of water due to deficient rainfall, lack of irrigation facilities, inadequate supply of inputs, non-availability of credit and market facilities etc.

(e) The assistance to states can be provided from 75:25 basis to 90:10 basis under different schemes.

#### *Statement*

State	Foodgrains						Oilseeds					
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05*	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05*
Andhra Pradesh	13696.2	16029.2	14835.5	10653.6	13697.0	13123.0	1375.2	2510.9	1614.0	1256.3	1614.5	2269.0
Gujarat	4051.8	2539.0	4905.6	3566.3	6571.3	5490.0	1733.3	1861.7	3635.5	1683.1	5665.0	3068.0
Orissa	5622.5	4984.2	7564.1	3573.7	7225.2	6895.0	160.8	117.9	137.5	93.7	158.9	179.0
All India	209801.5	196814.1	212851.2	174771.4	213455.0	204611.0	20715.5	18436.8	20662.4	14838.4	25289.8	26103.0

  

States	Cotton#						Jute & Mesta##					
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05*	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05*
Andhra Pradesh	1595.0	1662.7	1877.0	1085.7	1889.7	2203.0	623.2	687.0	671.5	613.0	470.0	453.0
Gujarat	2085.6	1161.4	1702.7	1684.6	4026.9	4758.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	81.0	65.3	54.7	49.9	88.2	56.0	168.8	140.5	146.6	148.1	127.2	153.0
All India	11529.6	9523.8	9997.0	8623.7	13866.2	17002.0	10558.1	10556.3	11678.3	11275.4	11227.3	10489.0

  

States	Sugarcane					
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05*
Andhra Pradesh	18508.0	17690.1	18082.0	15387.2	15070.0	16170.0
Gujarat	14066.2	12694.7	12464.6	14071.3	12669.1	12550.0
Orissa	1080.3	963.8	644.0	753.2	858.1	2266.0
All India	299323.9	295956.2	297207.8	287383.2	237307.8	232318.0

\* 4th Advance Estimates' release on 06.07.2005

# Production in '000 bales of 170 kgs. each.

## Production in '000 bales of 180 kgs. each.

**Foodgrains Rotting in Godowns**

1034. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantity of wheat rotten in the godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI) has become unfit for consumption even by animals had to be poured into the sea to dispose it of;

(b) if so, whether this is due to the fact that stocks arriving earlier get stuck due to constraint of space in the godowns and the stocks arriving later are lifted for distribution;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to issue directions to the employees of FCI to adhere to the principle of "first arrived, first lifted";

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) During 2004-05, only 11,713 MT of wheat had become damaged, *i.e.* unfit for human consumption in the FCI godowns out of which 2098 MT was earmarked for dumping. This is a negligible quantity, as compared to the massive operations of wheat during the year. Damaged stocks of foodgrains are categorized as fit for feed categories and others. Feed category foodgrains are disposed of for cattle/poultry feed. No stock of foodgrains is thrown into the sea by the FCI.

(b) and (c) In the matter of off-take of foodgrains from the godowns of the FCI, the principle of 'FIFO' (first in, first out) is already in place and is being followed, except due to operational and logistic factors.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

**Impact of Diesel Price Hike**

1035. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of recently diesel price hike on the farming sector in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose, to help the farming sector to mitigate the impact of the increase in price; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The impact of diesel price hike on the farming sector may be assessed on the basis of the analysis of cost data in respect of major crops like paddy and wheat in States with relatively high levels of mechanization in agriculture. Analysis of the data collected under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops in India indicates that the cost of production of paddy may go up by 0.67 per cent per quintal and 1.11 per cent per quintal in the States of Haryana and Punjab respectively due to increase in the price of diesel on 20th June, 2005. Likewise, the cost of production of wheat may go up by 0.76 per cent per quintal and 0.77 per cent per quintal in the States of Haryana and Punjab respectively.

(b) and (c) The Government help farmers by implementing various schemes to reduce the burden of capital expenditure on them. These include: (i) subsidy of 30 per cent of the average unit cost as recommended by NABARD or actual cost, whichever is lower, in 10 selected States in East and North eastern Regional under the "On Farm Water Management" project, (ii) subsidy of 50 per cent of the cost to a maximum limit of Rs. 10,000 per diesel pump-set under Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize to farmers taking 2 hectares and more oil palm plantation in 14 potential States and (iii) subsidy of 25 per cent on the cost, limited to Rs. 8000 under Macro-Management on Agriculture Scheme to all farmers.

**Eco-Tourism**

1036. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote and preserve the Eco-Tourism of KBK districts in State particularly in Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No much proposal has been received from the State Government of Orissa.

The Ministry of Tourism extends Central financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territories for development of tourism including Eco-Tourism, on the basis of the proposals received from them, subject to

availability of funds and *inter-se* priorities. These projects are sanctioned under the "Destination Development" and "Integrated Development of Tourism Circuit" schemes.

(b) The details of the financial assistance extended to the State Governments/Union Territories during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement, which also includes projects related to promotion of Eco-tourism.

**Statement**

*State-wise Tourism Projects sanctioned during the Tenth Plan (as on 31.03.2005)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05 (provisional)		
		No. of Project Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Project Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Project Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	507.50	195.00	6	946.50	896.44	16	2827.19	2240.68
2.	Assam	9	768.13	618.85	3	313.46	313.06	8	986.03	766.22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	41.30	32.50	6	1044.60	700.00	9	1325.50	927.96
4.	Bihar	8	505.00	505.00	6	1019.42	913.89	7	1901.43	1527.71
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	308.00	98.50	6	1005.00	364.00	6	1117.94	897.93
6.	Goa	1	0.50	0.50	2	36.76	34.76	3	110.00	38.00
7.	Gujarat	2	197.12	59.13	8	920.51	815.82	2	138.93	111.14
8.	Haryana	8	332.25	311.00	16	1215.38	879.23	6	693.55	513.64
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30	779.32	760.38	4	182.32	85.00	12	2680.00	2161.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	94.38	89.47	5	895.00	895.00	5	865.00	700.46
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	2	1109.00	774.60	2	943.91	756.72
12.	Karnataka	6	902.49	625.49	14	932.66	792.51	12	2461.76	1937.37
13.	Kerala	11	861.96	829.86	8	608.50	564.15	10	2289.63	1820.33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18	711.18	574.79	10	621.90	394.51	11	1595.19	942.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Maharashtra	8	623.46	546.25	10	931.83	914.58	10	1620.62	925.30
16.	Manipur	2	5.24	2.62	1	82.44	24.73	0	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	3	70.35	21.20	2	40.22	24.92	2	963.30	807.91
18.	Mizoram	6	141.16	48.46	5	567.70	186.75	6	1086.35	382.38
19.	Nagaland	5	360.50	323.43	4	711.00	220.80	7	2250.69	1413.40
20.	Orissa	2	47.50	15.75	5	419.55	138.50	10	1676.23	1115.18
21.	Punjab	3	23.00	14.60	2	96.00	12.30	7	724.68	581.47
22.	Rajasthan	13	1098.70	1096.20	14	1644.81	1414.25	13	2516.61	1375.07
23.	Sikkim	13	346.24	269.76	8	1151.09	681.49	8	660.81	531.33
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	559.00	316.10	14	1339.82	850.53	7	1308.92	705.83
25.	Tripura	5	216.13	67.78	6	450.17	135.16	1	20.00	16.00
26.	Uttaranchal	3	548.00	418.00	4	230.44	203.94	7	2199.98	1750.73
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	295.00	295.00	7	1115.80	916.26	9	1044.93	831.19
28.	West Bengal	5	201.10	60.00	10	717.44	384.34	10	513.04	407.43
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	3	7.75	6.63	2	10.00	8.00	3	467.00	373.60
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	8.07	6.46	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	14	504.00	449.02	17	3316.28	3222.13	8	628.85	511.00
33.	Daman and Diu	3	49.50	16.90	1	265.07	238.56	0	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	2	7.87	6.30	1	245.17	73.55	2	451.00	360.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>212</b>	<b>11121.10</b>	<b>8680.93</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>24185.84</b>	<b>18073.76</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>38063.07</b>	<b>27429.19</b>

Note: This includes projects relating to Circuits, Destination, Large Revenue Generating Projects, UNDP, Rural Tourism Projects (Software and Hardware), IT and Event, Fairs and Festivals Projects.

**Problems of Agriculture Sector**

1038. SHRI BHAL CHANDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have carried out any authentic studies regarding the problems being faced by the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to resolve the problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) A National Commission on Farmers was set up to examine, recommend policies, programmes and measures on various issues confronting Indian farmers and suggest appropriate measures for improving the economic viability and sustainability of diversified agriculture including horticulture, livestock, dairy and fisheries.

In its first interim report submitted to the Government, the Commission has dealt with areas relating to Integrated Life Saving Support Programme for Farm Families Facing Acute Distress; Productivity and Livelihood Enhancement in Rain-fed Areas; A New Deal for Women in Agriculture, Strengthening and Expanding the Horticulture Revolution; Enhancing Productivity, Quality and Global Competitiveness of Cotton; Sustaining and Expanding Farm Commodities Trade; Sanitary and Phytosanitary Dimensions; Towards an Era of Knowledge Intensive Agriculture; Food and Nutrition Security; Livestock and Livelihoods and Beyond Tsunami.

The Government has already initiated action on the Report.

#### **Setting up of Fertilizer Plant in Egypt**

1039. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:  
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up any fertilizer plant in Egypt;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the discussion held between the two countries;

(d) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(e) by when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) No Sir. However, IFFCO has planned to set up a Joint Venture Phosphoric Acid Project (0.47 million tonne of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> per annum) and a Mining Project in Egypt.

(d) The estimated expenditure on Phosphoric Acid Project is Rs. 1430 crores and that of Mining Project is Rs. 308 crores.

(e) The Zero date of the above projects is expected in 2006. The projects are expected to be implemented within 36 months after the Zero date.

*[English]*

#### **Afforestation Programme**

1040. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake afforestation programme along the sea coast in Orissa;

(b) if so, the quantum of funds earmarked therefor;

(c) whether mangrove forests will also be created there; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in that direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There is no specific scheme to undertake afforestation in areas around the sea coast in Orissa. However, under the National Afforestation Programme of the Ministry of Environment and Forest, afforestation is being carried out on forest and adjoining lands in 32 forest divisions in Orissa, during 10th Five Year Plan. Part of the coastal area in the State falls within the jurisdiction of 3 forest divisions out of the total of 32 divisions. Afforestation activities in the three coastal forest divisions are being implemented with total project cost of Rs. 5.20 crores. Against the total cost, an amount of Rs. 2.23 crores has been released till 31.03.2005.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Environment and Forests has identified 35 mangrove areas in the country for intensive conservation. Of these, seven areas are in the State of Orissa. The Ministry has released an amount of Rs. 95.54 lakhs to the State Government for conservation and management of mangroves during the last three years from 2002-03 to 2004-05.

#### **Storage Capacity for Food Products**

1041. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the storage capacity for food products increased during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total quantum of food products stored therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the cold storage capacity for food products has increased during the last three years. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries under its Plan schemes provides financial assistance in the form of grant in aid for the following types of cold storages:

- I. Cold storage for non-horticultural produce;
- II. Where the cold storage is an integral part of the processing unit or of the common facilities in food park;
- III. Special type of cold storage with Controlled Atmosphere/Modified Atmosphere facility.

The National Horticulture Board under the Ministry of Agriculture provides assistance for cold storages for horticultural produce.

The total Cold Storage capacity in the country as on 31.12.2004 is estimated at 19552344 MT. The Cold Storage capacity has increased during the last three years. The total Storage capacity for food products and the quantum of food products stored therein is not centrally monitored in the Ministry.

#### **Rural Knowledge Centres**

1042. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the proposed Rural Knowledge Centre as recommended by the National Commission on Farmers;

(b) the details of modern information and communication technology likely to be used and how the farmers are going to access it;

(c) the details of alliance of Mission 2007; and

(d) the role of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation of achieving this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The proposed Rural/Village Knowledge Centres as recommended by the National Commission on Farmers are designed to provide access to key local information on entitlements, governance and infrastructure, while supporting access to dynamic information on weather, markets and online public services. The centres are also to serve as a retail outlay for a host of online learning, skill building and training, as well as for providing information on employment opportunities, and will link to new and emerging extension services.

(b) The Rural/Village Knowledge Centres are likely to be equipped with necessary computer hardware, software, internet connectivity and other infrastructure, to provide the intended ICT based services to the farmers. These knowledge centres can be located either in Panchayat buildings or rural schools or Study Centres of Open Universities, to facilitate easy access to all sections of the society and may be run by trained members of the self help groups of the farmers etc.

(c) The National alliance of Mission 2007 is comprising of nearly 80 organizations, including civil society organizations, international development agencies, corporates from the IT sector, Government Departments, academic institutions etc. which are playing an active role in the development sector.

(d) The Union Finance Minister has, in his Budget Speech this year, announced to allow NABARD to provide Rs. 100.00 Crore out of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (IRDF) for this purpose.

### Ganga Action Plan

1043. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of Ganga Action Plan;
- (b) whether pollution has assumed alarming proportion in Banaras and Kanpur due to discharge of approximately 36 crore liters of industrial effluents into the river Ganga;
- (c) if so, whether the Union Government and the concerned State Governments are contemplating to take any action with mutual cooperation to check the pollution;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Ganga Action Plan Phase-I which covered 25 towns in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal was completed on 31.3.2000. A capacity to treat 865 million litres per day of sewage was created under the Plan. Under Phase-II, 61 schemes have been completed so far.

(b) The Government is aware of the pollution in Varanasi and Kanpur due to discharge of industrial effluents into river Ganga. However, the quantity of industrial discharge is comparatively on much lower side than sewage. Also, the industrial discharge is significantly less than 36 crore litres. The river water quality at Varanasi and Kanpur is being monitored by Central Pollution Control Board regularly. The water quality has shown significant improvement in terms of Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD). Despite more than 100 per cent increase in population in cities and towns located on the river upstream of the monitoring stations, the average lean season (when pollution concentrations are highest) BOD level has fallen in Kanpur from 8.6 milligram per litre (mg/l) in 1986 to 5.7 mg/l in 2004. Similarly, in Varanasi, from BOD of about 11 mg/l in 1986, it has fallen to less than 3 mg/l in 2004.

(c) and (d) The Pollution level in Ganga is being regularly monitored and action taken as needed. Most of the actions are taken with mutual cooperation between Central and State Pollution Control Boards. These include joint surveys, monitoring and subsequent action.

(d) Does not arise.

### Development of Tourism

1044. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount allocated and spent for the development of tourism in the Central and State Sectors during the Tenth Five Year Plan;
- (b) the amount of additional grants and subsidies given to the States during the last three years; and
- (c) the details of loans and subsidies granted out of the Central fund to the private hotels and restaurants during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The amount allocated and spent during the first three years of the Tenth Plan is as under:

Year	Budget Allocation	Actual Expenditure
2002-03	Rs. 225 crore	Rs. 252.04 crore
2003-04	Rs. 325 crore	Rs. 357.40 crore
2004-05	Rs. 500 crore	Rs. 463.93 crore

(b) The State-wise amount sanctioned and released by the Ministry of Tourism during the Tenth Five Year Plan for the projects meant for development of tourism is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) An amount of Rs. 22.00 crore has been released to private hotels as interest subsidy/capital subsidy against the loans raised by them from Financial Institutions.

**Statement***State-wise Tourism projects sanctioned during the Tenth Five Year Plan (as on 31.3.2005)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05 (provisional)		
		No. of Project Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Project Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Project Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	507.50	195.00	6	946.50	896.44	16	2827.19	2240.68
2.	Assam	9	768.13	618.85	3	313.46	313.06	8	986.03	766.22
3.	Arunchal Pradesh	5	41.30	32.50	6	1044.60	700.00	9	1325.50	927.96
4.	Bihar	8	505.00	505.00	6	1019.42	913.89	7	1901.43	1527.71
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	308.00	98.50	6	1005.00	364.00	6	1117.94	897.93
6.	Goa	1	0.50	0.50	2	36.76	34.76	3	110.00	38.00
7.	Gujarat	2	197.12	59.13	8	920.51	815.82	2	138.93	111.14
8.	Haryana	8	332.25	311.00	16	1215.38	879.23	6	693.55	513.64
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30	779.32	760.38	4	182.32	85.00	12	2680.00	2161.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	94.38	89.47	5	895.00	895.00	5	819.25	699.04
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	2	1109.00	774.60	2	945.91	756.72
12.	Karnataka	6	902.49	625.49	14	932.66	792.51	12	2461.76	1937.37
13.	Kerala	11	861.36	829.86	6	608.50	564.15	10	2283.63	1820.33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18	711.18	574.79	10	621.90	394.51	11	1595.19	942.21
15.	Maharashtra	8	623.46	546.25	10	931.83	914.58	10	1620.62	925.30
16.	Manipur	2	5.24	2.62	1	82.44	24.73	0	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	3	70.35	21.20	2	40.22	24.92	2	963.30	807.91
18.	Mizoram	6	141.16	48.46	5	567.70	186.75	6	1086.35	362.38
19.	Nagaland	5	360.50	323.43	4	711.00	220.80	7	2250.69	1413.40
20.	Orissa	2	47.50	15.75	5	419.55	138.50	8	1320.74	1059.3
21.	Punjab	3	23.00	14.60	2	96.00	12.30	7	724.68	581.47
22.	Rajasthan	13	1098.70	1096.20	14	1644.81	1414.25	13	2516.61	1375.07



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Sikkim	13	346.24	269.76	8	1151.09	681.49	8	660.81	531.33
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	559.00	316.10	14	1339.82	850.53	7	1308.92	705.83
25.	Tripura	5	216.13	67.78	6	450.17	135.16	1	20.00	16.00
26.	Uttaranchal	3	548.00	418.00	4	230.44	203.94	7	2199.98	1750.73
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	295.00	295.00	7	1115.80	916.26	9	1044.93	831.19
28.	West Bengal	5	201.10	60.00	10	717.44	384.34	10	513.04	407.43
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	3	7.75	6.63	2	10.00	8.00	3	467.00	373.60
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	8.07	6.46	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	14	504.00	449.02	17	3316.28	3222.13	8	628.85	511.00
33.	Daman and Diu	3	49.50	16.90	1	265.07	238.56	0	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	2	7.87	6.30	1	245.17	73.55	2	451.00	360.00
Total		212	11121.10	8680.93	207	24185.84	18073.76	217	37663.83	27371.97

Note: This includes projects relating to Circuits, Destination, Large Revenue Generating Projects, UNDP, Rural Tourism Projects (Software and Hardware), IT, Event, Fair and Festivals Projects.

[*Translation*]

#### Pending Irrigation Projects of Uttar Pradesh

1045. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects of Uttar Pradesh which are dependent on farming instead of Industrial development pending with the Union Government; and

(b) by when these projects are likely to be granted approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) 10 new irrigation project proposals (9 major and 1 medium) have been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Out of which, 5 projects (4 major and 1 medium) are under different stages of appraisal and remaining 5 major projects have been techno-economically

accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources subject to compliance of few observations.

(b) The clearance of the projects depends upon the promptness by which the state authorities arrange the compliance to the observations of Central Water Commission/Technical Advisory Committee/Planning Commission and obtain clearance from forests and environmental angle from Ministry of Environment and Forests and clearance of rehabilitation and resettlement plan for the oustees from Ministry of Tribal Affairs in case tribal population is affected.

#### Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.

1046. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR DUBEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1102 labourers working in Jamadova-Sijua Koliyari-Dhanbad (Jharkhand) have been suddenly asked not to attend the office from 21st March 2005 by M/s Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited; and

(b) if so, the steps likely to be taken to provide employment to them without any delay so that their families can be saved from starvation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

*[English]*

#### **Clearance to Iron Plants**

1047. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sponge iron plants set up in Orissa have been given clearance despite the fact that adequate pollution control measures have not been adopted by any of these plants; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not following the norms before giving permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 1994, new sponge iron plants with investment above Rs. 100 Crores and expansion/modernization plants with investment above Rs. 50 Crores are required to obtain environmental clearance from the Central Government. Out of 26 Sponge Iron Plants reportedly operating in Orissa as on date, so far, the Government has received only one proposal of Sponge Iron Plant by M/s Tata Sponge Iron Limited located at Joda in Orissa for environmental clearance. The Government has accorded environmental clearance to the same with stipulation of specific and general environmental safeguards. No instance of violation of the stipulated environmental clearance conditions by M/s Tata Sponge Iron Limited has been brought to the notice of the Government.

#### **Evaluation of CADP**

1048. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether evaluation of Command Area Development Programme is being carried out by the Government;

(b) if so, in how many States such evaluation has been carried out so far; and

(c) the results of evaluation, State-wise/project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far evaluation studies have been taken up by the Ministry of Water Resources in 53 projects of 18 States.

(c) State-wise/project-wise results of evaluation studies are given in the enclosed statement.

#### **Statement**

#### **A. RESULTS OF EVALUATION STUDIES IN 16 PROJECTS COMMANDS (1996):**

The objective of the studies was to evaluate the impact of Command Area Development Programme in respect of impact indicators such as utilization of Irrigation potential, increase in irrigation intensity and water use efficiencies, use of fertilizers and improved variety seeds, increase in agricultural productivity, increase in farm income etc., the summarized results of which are given below State-wise and Project-wise:

##### **1. Andhra Pradesh**

##### **(i) Nagarjuna Sagar Project:**

The specific impact of CAD is not clearly visible because of the problem of inequitable distribution of water, areas not getting irrigation and lower productivity in large areas is quite visible.

The environmental problem is mainly seen in terms of water logging due to impeded drainage and salinisation of area. Surveys have indicated that 61 villages out of 754 (8%) and around 90 villages out of 640 (50%) are affected by waterlogging.

##### **2. Assam**

##### **(i) Jamuna Project:**

Area under Paddy increased from 86.44 per cent of 98.3 per cent. Area under Sali paddy cultivation increased from 47 per cent to 83 per cent. This shows that there

has been reliability in supply of irrigation water. The farmers have also switched over to the cultivation of crops like sugarcane, mustard, wheat and pulses in certain areas which is reported to be a result of realization among farmers of benefits of scientific use of irrigation water and diversification of agriculture.

### 3. Bihar

#### (i) *Kosi Project:*

There has been marked improvement in the area covered under different crops under CADA and productivity of pulses (both Kharif and Rabi), wheat and oil seeds but with a marginal fall in case of cereals.

in the pre-project conditions the command area was devastated by shifting course of river and flood ravage. Vast depressions were left in the receding floods and communication, habitation etc. were totally disorganized. This entire area after the project has now become prosperous, green and lush with growth of population and habitations.

### 4. Haryana

#### (i) *Jawahar Lal Nehru Lift Irrigation Project:*

The annual projected intensity of irrigation is 62%. The actual intensity of irrigation on 98 outlets in Mohindergharh and canal system ranged between 1% to 110%.

The actual area, which has been commissioned for irrigation was estimated as 170,000 ha. CCA but it has been curtailed to 90,000 ha. CCA on account of system deficiencies resulting into reduced flows.

Potential depends upon availability of water and not upon the extent of physical infrastructure alone. The actual available water is limited to about 15% of the projected allocation. Therefore, actual irrigated area is also in the same range *vis a vis* the projected area.

The assets of the farmers in terms of housing, durable assets, livestock, agricultural implements are more in the command areas *vis a vis* non-command areas.

The family income per household is Rs. 58530 in command and Rs. 45145 in non-command areas.

### 5. Himachal Pradesh

#### (i) *Giri Project:*

The data on season-wise, crop-wise irrigated area in left bank canal and right bank canal indicate that the intensity of irrigation in the left bank canal which was 58.6 per cent in 1985 (when CAD activity was taken up) increased to 71.7 per cent in 1992. In the case of right canal the intensity of irrigation increased from 87.1 per cent in 1985 to 127 per cent in 1992.

### 6. Gujarat

#### (i) *Bhadar Project:*

Modernisation of the canals has improved the water use efficiency. The conjunctive utilisation of ground water has also helped. Introduction of warabandi and formation of water users, cooperative societies are very essential for further improvement.

The irrigation potential utilised was 11430 ha. in 1983-84 when the CAD Programme was started in the project area against the created potential of 17170 (67% utilisation). This had increased to 14050 in 1993-94 (82% utilisation).

#### (ii) *Dharoi Project:*

Due to implementation of CAD programme irrigation facilities improved and production increased. However, a lot of improvement is required in planning stage and thereafter in the execution of the system.

Field drains were executed only on demand from beneficiaries. Non-provision of field drains had damaged cultivable areas. Government policy needed a change for construction of field drains at a government cost.

Warabandi was needed to be implemented in the system, which is a must for operation of irrigation.

State Government was required to take immediate action for implementation of cooperative water management by formation of WUAs.

Extension programmes for farmers were required to be undertaken.

**7. Karnataka***(i) Malprabha Project:*

After 20 years after completion of the dam and 30 years after the commissioning of the project only 72% irrigation potential has been created. The progress in utilisation is worse. During last two years, utilisation percentage is 70. In the preceding 6 years it was less than 50%. Only one year it reached 86.4% (1982-83).

Although land levelling helps in uniform water application, less water use and increase in crop production, the progress has been only 56000 ha. in 20 years that is 37% of the target (134916 ha).

The progress of field irrigation channels was satisfactory but maintenance was poor.

The cropping pattern has developed as planned in the project namely 40% Kharif+20% cotton+40% Rabi.

**8. Maharashtra***(i) Surya project:*

The project was included in CAD programme in 1983-84. Out of a CCA of 14696 ha. only an area of 8 ha. was covered with field channel and out of 1000 ha. of PVC pipe distribution system only 715 ha. were covered which have not been judged for its performance. Out of this hardly 50% area has been irrigated and at some places pipes have been choked or damaged.

Very little work was done under the CAD programme and it was considered insignificant for any impact analysis.

Farmers wanted field channel to be constructed for efficient use of water. Warabandi also needed to be introduced in the commands.

It was considered desirable to establish a training Institute for farmers in the commands for teaching them improved technology for paddy cultivations and floriculture and then horticulture pest control, etc.

*(ii) Kukadi Project:*

Utilisation of irrigation potential increased to 43% in 1988 as compared to zero in 1977.

Field channels and field drains had been completed in 74099 ha. and 52,943 ha. (up to 1993-94) out of a

CCA of 2,24,699 ha. Warabandi had been introduced in 35889 ha.

Irrigation intensity increased from 70% (per-CAD) to 180% (Post-CAD).

**9. Madhya Pradesh***(i) Barna Project*

The rabi irrigation has developed more or less as planned and reached 34482 ha (1993-94).

The yield per ha. principal crops in the command for the last one decade has increased subs totally promotion of soybean although mainly rainfed has been facilitated by the work of CADA staff in a large way.

There has been increased in farm income. This could have been better but for the prevailing sharecropping system through tenants. There is an upward trend double cropping and switch over to high yielding variety crops.

*(ii) Hasdeo Project:*

In Bilaspur district of the project the consumption of fertilizers was 48.5 kg/ha. during 1990-91. This was much higher than the average consumption for the whole of Bilaspur District which was 13.1 kg/ha. for the same period.

**10. Rajasthan***(i) Chambal Project:*

Analysis of four years' data (1991-92 to 1994-95) of irrigation potential created and utilised for the Project indicates that there has been full utilisation of irrigation potential for almost all the four years.

Implementation of the Programme has led to an increase in the intensity of irrigation from the designed 89 per cent to 118 per cent (achieved) in 1995-96.

The quantum of water use per hectare in the project has steadily declined between 1974-75 and 1995-96, which shows that there has been efficient use of irrigation water in the region. The designed delta of the project is 0.689 mts. In 1991-92 the delta achieved was 0.729 mts. But due to efficient utilisation of water under CAD Programme, the delta achieved in 1994-95 was 0.649 mts. thereby indicating the increase in water use efficiency by 12.4 per cent over the period.

A significant change in the cropping pattern has been noticed. Area under Oil seeds which are water use efficient crops, has increased from 6.96 per cent in 1973-74 to 49.01 per cent in 1993-94.

During the period 1973-74 to 1994-95 agriculture production had increased from 2,26,920 tonnes to 6,77,170 tonnes which showed an increase by 198 per cent. The agriculture productivity per ha. had increased from 1547 kg/ha. to 2803 kg/ha. during the same period.

Due to increase in cropping intensity and timely availability of water, the average fertilizer consumption had increased from 37.99 kg/ha. in 1975-76 to 124.13 kg/ha. in 1994-95. Total area under high yielding variety seeds in the project area had increased by 15 per cent during 1991-92 to 1994-95, whereas at the State level there had been only 2.5 per cent in the same period.

The collective impact of increase in the irrigated area and production of oil seeds had led to an increase in agricultural productivity and net farm income in the Chambal Project command. The percentage in net farm income came to 76 per cent in 1994-95 over 1973-74.

In the Command Area, drainage had helped in the reducing waterlogged areas in the command from 1,67,000 ha. in 1973 to 99,000 ha. in 1994.

## 11. Uttar Pradesh

### (i) *Sharda Canal System:*

As a result of better water distribution facility through the CAD Programme, area under major crops has increased. Areas under paddy and wheat have increased by 32.2 per cent and 14.5 per cent respectively in 1993-94 over 1987-88. Area under oil seeds has increased by 73 per cent in 1993-94 over 1987-88 while the area under rainfed crops like Jowar, Barely, Gram and Arhar has gone down by 18-44 per cent during the same period.

Foodgrains production in the project command had increased by 80-88 per cent in case of Kharif crops and by 25-30 per cent in case of Rabi crops in 1993-94 over 1987-88. Productivity of major crops, like paddy had gone up by 32.5% in 1993-94 over 1987-88 while in case of wheat and sugarcane it has increased by 15-16%. Productivity of Rice in the Command was about 4 Qts/ha. higher (1993-94) than the average productivity in nearby districts presently not covered under CAD Programme. Cropping intensity in the command had reached the level of 149 per cent in 1992-93 which is an increase of 9 per cent over 1987-88 whereas at the State

level the intensity had gone up by 4 per cent only during the same period.

Because of a shift in the cropping pattern from rainfed crops to irrigated crops and better distribution of water, consumption of fertilisers had increased by 58 per cent in 1994-95 over 1987-88.

## 12. Tamil Nadu

### (i) *Periyar Vaigai Project:*

The irrigated area which was 48933 ha. in 1982-83 had increased to 95406 ha. in 1992-93 showing an appreciable increase in utilisation of irrigation potential *i.e.* from 84 per cent to 124 per cent.

The rate of consumption of water per th. ha. has improved considerably. Against 7.27 cubic metre water per thousand ha. planned, the rate of consumption of water has been economic and in many of the cases upto 4.17 cubic metre water per thousand ha. The duty of water, which was 3.6 ha. per m.cu.ft. in no rotational water supply area has increased to 4.13 ha. per m.cu.ft.

The average yield of paddy, which was 2516 kg per ha. before the introduction of rotational water supply (1982-83), had increased to 5525 kg per ha. (1992-93) which is an increase of 119%.

Because of conjunctive use of water from a storage of 2100 small tanks and 7052 dug wells in the command area. On account of this, the water table has been kept under check, well below the ground level. This has reduced the incidence of waterlogging, soil salinity and alkalinity in the area.

## B. RESULTS OF COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION STUDY IN 10 PROJECT COMMANDS (1997):

The objective of the study was to assess the impact of the programme in bridging the gap between irrigation potential created and utilised, increase in agricultural productivity and production, increase in the income of the farmers, etc. summarized results of which are given below.

### 1. Rajasthan

#### (i) *Chambal Project:*

Informal Warabandi was introduced in 114782 ha. out of CCA of 229000 ha. since 1974 up to 1995-96. Farmers in general appreciated the merit of Warabandi.

Maximum utilization of irrigation potential created increased by 39.5% from 71.7% (in 1974-75) to 111.2% (in 1992-93).

Productivity of paddy, sorghum, wheat and gram increased at the compound rate of 2.1%, 5.7%, 5.2% and 4.7% respectively from pre-CAD year 1974-75 to post-CAD year (1995-96).

Irrigation intensity increased from 69.26% prior to CAD (1974-75) to 108.88% in 1994-95.

The water does reach up to the tails.

Overall family annual income was Rs. 54055 in command area of the project as against Rs. 39394 in non-command area.

## 2. Madhya Pradesh

### (i) *Hasdeo:*

Warabandi was started in 1995-96 and was achieved in 2154 ha. only by end of that year. However, due to construction of field channels, farmers were cooperating with each other for distribution of water among themselves.

Maximum utilization of irrigation potential created increased by 10% from 99% (in 1974-75) to 109% (in 1994-95).

## 3. Orissa

### (i) *Hirakud:*

Improved irrigation practice led to increase in grain yield of rice by 16%.

Water use efficiency increased by 49%.

## 4. Andhra Pradesh

### (i) *Sriram Sagar:*

Warabandi system was designed to provide secured and timely supply of irrigation to all farmers in the outlet commands. From 1979-80 to 1984-85, Warabandi was implemented in an area of 78376 ha. out of CCA of 6,51,000 ha. While introducing Warabandi system, informal pipe committees were formed which worked well for the first three years but gradually became defunct due to deterioration of the maintenance of the system.

Maximum utilization of irrigation potential created increased by 42.9% from 34.5% (in 1974-75) to 77.4% (in 1987-88).

## 5. Tamil Nadu

### (i) *Periyar Vaigai:*

Warabandi was achieved in 58213 ha. out of CCA of 78357 ha. by 1992-93.

Maximum utilization of irrigation potential created increased by 17.5% from 107.1% (in 1974-75) to 124.6% (in 1990-91).

Beneficiaries in head, middle and tail reaches received water as per schedule.

Households having income above Rs. 30000 increased from 92% (Pre-CAD) to 95% (post-CAD).

Total water logged and salt affected area reduced to 6359 ha. in 1990 from 7697 ha. in 1986-87. It further reduced to 4539 ha. in 1995.

## 6. West Bengal

### (i) *DVC:*

Maximum utilization of irrigation potential created decreased by 2.3% from 91% (in 1974-75) to 88.7% (in 1995-96).

## 7. Gujarat

### (i) *Hathmati:*

Maximum utilization of irrigation potential created increased by 1.9% from 57.7% (in 1983-84) to 59.6% (in 1984-85).

## 8. Kerala

### (i) *Malampuzha:*

Warabandi in the full CCA (21732 ha.) was achieved in 1995-96. Under Warabandi, Kerala was constructing pucca structures at the head of the spout. Farmer beneficiaries Associations were themselves managing the distribution of water and tail enders were getting water.

Maximum utilization of irrigation potential created increased from 78.1% (in 1974-75) to 91% (in 1995-96).

**9. Karnataka***(i) Ghataprabha:*

Maximum utilization of irrigation potential created increased by 34.3% from 63.1% (in 1974-75) to 97.4% (in 1992-93).

**10. Uttar Pradesh***(i) Sarla Canal:*

Maximum utilization of irrigation potential created increased by 3.7% from 73% (in 1974-75) to 76.7% (in 1991-92).

Warabandi was achieved in an area of 6,04,103 ha. out of CCA of 16,13,000 ha. up to 1995-96. It was found that water was reaching in entire command after construction of the field channel through informal arrangement.

There was increase in the yields of rice, wheat and sugarcane by 40, 44 and 45 percent respectively.

**C. RESULTS OF EVALUATION STUDIES DONE THROUGH REMOTE SENSING (2004-2005):**

The objective of the study was to estimate total irrigated area under major crops, estimate crop productivity, identify poorly performing canals and identify the trend/extent of water logging and salt affected soils. The summarized results of the studies are as under:

**1. Andhra Pradesh***(i) Jamuna Nagarjuna Sagar (LBC) Project:*

There was 20% rise in total crop area during the period from 1990-91 to 1998-99.

Paddy is the main crop while cotton and chillies are two other important crops grown in the command. Area covered under cotton was found to be 2.6 times that of chilly during the period from 1990-91 to 1998-99.

There was 13% increase in Irrigation Intensity during the period from 1990-91 to 1998-99. Rise in yield of rabi paddy of about 5.5 qtls. per ha. during the period from 1990-91 to 1998-99.

An area of 49777 ha. was affected due to salinity/alkalinity problem and an area of 696 ha. was affected due to water logging.

*(ii) Sriram Sagar Project:*

There was 280% rise in total crop area during the period 1985-86 to 1998-99 and 13.4% rise in area of paddy during the period 1985-86 to 1998-99.

The area under known paddy crops such as maize, cotton, sunflower and others has been increased by more than two times from 1986 to 1999.

There was 48% rise in cropping intensity during the period from 1986 to 1999.

An estimated 6562 ha. of land confined mostly to Kakatiya and Lower Manair canal command in Warangal district was affected from soil salinity and/or sodicity.

Water logging was serious problem in Karim Ganj district. The extent of areas affected by water logging was estimated to be 18926 ha.

*(iii) Nagarjuna Sagar (RBC) Project:*

Cotton is the predominant standing crop during rabi season followed by paddy, groundnut and black gram. Area under paddy increased from 3% to 10% of the total crop area during the period from 1990-91 to 1998-99.

About 2% decrease in salt affected soils and water logged area were observed during the period from 1990-91 to 1998-99.

Practice of Aquaculture was observed in down-stream region of the command.

**2. Assam***(i) Jamuna Project:*

100% increase in crop area in 1990-91 compared to other two projects

29% increase in Paddy (crop during 10 years time period)

Decrease in percentage area under summer crops from 53% to 24% from 1986-87 to 1997-98 About 20% available ground water resources is utilized at present. Conjunctive use of ground water may be emphasized for increasing irrigation intensity.

No problem of salinity and alkalinity is observed

Extent of water level is insignificant and negligible in the command area. However, no line lands and poorly drain lands are prone to water logging and precaution

has to be exercised in deciding cropping pattern in these areas.

### 3. Maharashtra

#### *(i) Krishna Project:*

There was 13.5% rise in total cropped area and 9.73% rise in cropping intensity during 1988-89 to 1998-99.

No water logging, salinity and alkalinity problem was observed in the project command.

#### *(ii) Upper Tapi Project:*

There was 23% rise in crop area during the period from 1988-89 to 1997-98 were observed. Cropping pattern has also changed from Rainfed Jowar to commercial crop like cotton, perennial crop and wheat from 1988-89 to 1997-98.

There was no symptom of development of salinity, alkalinity, water logging within the command.

#### *(iii) Bhima Project:*

There was 7.3% increase in total crop area and 3% rise in cropping intensity were observed during the period from 1988-89 to 1997-98.

The total salt affected and waterlogged areas in the command were estimated to be 470 ha. and 405 ha. respectively.

#### *(iv) Purna Project:*

Total irrigated area increased during rabi and summer crop season from 22,674 ha. (1986-87) to 44,121 ha. (1990-91) and 28,596 ha. (1997-98). Irrigated area in 1990-91 represents a good performance at the command level in term of full utilization of potential created.

The irrigation utilization during rabi and summer crop season together observed to be highly variable with 39.1% in 1986-87 to 49% in 1997-98.

The problem of water logging and salinity/sodicity was less. An area of 85 ha. of salt affected soils and 345 ha. of water logging areas were identified in the command.

#### *(v) Jayakwadi and Majalgaon:*

Cropping intensity had gradually increased in Jayakwadi Command whereas it had decreased in Majalgaon Command from 60% to about 50% (from 1986-87 to 1997-98).

Water logging in the command was found to be confined mostly near the main canal and in some places near distributaries and minors. The extent of waterlogged and salt affected soil areas in the command were as estimated to be 871.9 ha. and 856.71 ha. respectively.

#### *(vi) Gima:*

Irrigation Utilization (IU) in this command is mainly during rabi and hot weather season. Estimated IU during rabi and hot weather season together appears to have stabilised at close to the designed IU (*i.e.* 54.08% of Irrigated Command Area)

Yield of wheat crop has improved significantly from 1988-89 to 1998-99.

The salt affected soils is found to be confined generally to deep and moderately deep black soil in the command and is estimated to occupy an area of 22398 ha.

There is no incidence of water logging in the command.

### 4. Rajasthan

#### *(i) Chambal Project:*

There was 13% rise in total crop area and 10% rise in cropping intensity of wheat crop during the period from 1986-87 to 1997-98 were observed.

The wheat crop condition was observed to be uniform among the canal distributory. About 11152 ha of salt affected soils were estimated to occur in the Chambal irrigation command.

No regular trend in the extent of waterlogged areas was observed. However, the total area under water logging during the period 1990-91 was estimated to be 15191 ha. which is found to be more than that of reported estimate during 1986-87 at 9945 ha.

### 5. West Bengal

#### *(i) Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) Project:*

There was 70% rise in summer season crop area, 52% rises in area of boro-paddy cultivation, 35% rise in crop intensity were observed during the period from 1988-89 to 1997-98.



Productivity of boro paddy crop increased from 39.4 quintal per ha. to 46.87 quintal per ha. during the same period.

*(ii) Kangsabati:*

Culturable Command Area utilized maximum only for Kharif season.

In rabi/summer crop season hardly one third of the total CCA was cultivated. Potato alone accounts for about half of the area under rabi crop. Significant shift from potato to summer paddy was observed during the period from 1988-89 to 1997-98.

Crop condition was observed to be consistently average during the period from 1988-89 to 1997-98.

Marginal increase in the total water logged areas and no soil salinity and alkalinity problem were observed during the period from 1988-89 to 1997-98.

*(iii) Mayurakshi Project:*

36% rise in total crop area, 11.2% rises in cropping intensity were observed during the period from 1988-89 to 1998-99.

Average paddy yield found to vary between 40-60 quintal per ha.

No salinity/alkalinity problem was observed in this command.

**D. ON-GOING EVALUATION STUDIES**

The evaluation studies of following projects are ongoing, out which the study of Tungbhadra project has been recently completed and salient findings of the same have been given:

1. Gujarat-Karjan project
2. Himachal Pradesh-Bhabour Saheb Phase-II project
3. Jammu & Kashmir-Ravi project
4. Kerala-Chalakuadi project
5. Madhya Pradesh-Upper Weinganga project
6. Maharashtra-Bhima project

7. Manipur-Loktak project
8. Orissa-Mahanadi Delta (old) project
9. Punjab-Sirhind Feeder project
10. Rajasthan-IGNP-I project
11. Bihar-Sone project
12. Karnataka-Tungabhadra project (Recently completed)
13. Uttar Pradesh-Upper Ganga Canal project
14. Haryana-Western Jamuna Canal-II project.

*Salient findings of Tungabhadra project in Karnataka:*

The irrigated area increased from 297761 ha to 348441 ha during 11981-82 to 2000-01

The cropping pattern has been tilted towards growing of wet crop *i.e.* paddy. The Kharif paddy was planned to be grown in 29032 ha. but it has increased to 13562 ha. The area under kharif paddy has thus increased by 467% during 1981-82 to 2001.

The irrigation intensity has increased from 41% to 65% during 1976-77 to 1997-98.

The water logging, soil salinity and alkalinity are serious problems under Tungbhadra project area. The main reason of this situation is assigned to growing of paddy crop in 60-70 in Kharif while it was planned around 8% of CCA.

*[Translation]*

**Mining in the Country**

1049. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining in different parts of the country is still continuing despite orders of the Supreme Court against it;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check the illegal mining; and

(c) the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has no information on the extent of illegal mining going on in the country in violation of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in W.P. (C) No. 460 of 2004 in the matter of Goa Foundation Vs. Union of India. However, pursuant to the Supreme Court order, the Ministry has issued specific directions to all the State/ Union Territory Governments under Section (5) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to stop mining being operated in violation of environmental laws.

[English]

#### Development of Forest Villages

1050. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of forest villages in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has allocated funds for development of forest villages during the financial year 2005-06;

(c) if so, the proposals received so far from the States and schemes and projects approved and funds provided therefore, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to protect the rights of tribals in forests and forest villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per information received from State Governments, total number of forest villages in the country is 2690. State-wise details of forest villages is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 230 Crores has been allocated by Planning Commission during the year 2005-06 to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Proposals for development of forest villages have been received from Assam, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. The proposals will be approved and funds released subject to their suitability and availability of adequate funds during the year.

(d) National Forest Policy, 1988 safeguards the customary rights and interests of tribal people living on

forest lands. The policy also envisages the development of forest villages at par with revenue villages. Accordingly, the Central Government had issued guidelines on 18.09.1990 under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, for conversion of forest villages into revenue villages, and for settlement of disputed claims, patta, lease, etc. of the forest dwellers including tribals on the forest lands, and requested State Governments/Union Territories to submit proposals under the Act. Also, to safeguard the rights of forest dwellers including tribals on forest lands, Central Government has issued directions to the States/UTs on 21.12.2004 not to evict such dwellers till the process of verification and recognition of their traditional rights on forest lands is completed.

#### Statement

##### *State-wise Number of Forest Villages in the Country (Up-dated as on 30.06.2005)*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of Forest Villages
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—
2.	Assam	499
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
5.	Bihar	0
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	421
8.	Delhi	—
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
11.	Gujarat	194
12.	Goa	—
13.	Haryana	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
16.	Jharkhand	24

1	2	3
17.	Karnataka	--
18.	Kerala	—
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Maharashtra	73
21.	Manipur	—
22.	Meghalaya	22
23.	Madhya Pradesh	925
24.	Mizoram	85
25.	Nagaland	—
26.	Orissa	20
27.	Punjab	0
28.	Pondicherry	—
29.	Rajasthan	0
30.	Sikkim	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	0
32.	Tripura	96
33.	Uttaranchal	142
34.	Uttar Pradesh	19
35.	West Bengal	170
Total		2690

[*Translation*]

#### Distribution of Seeds at Low Prices

1051. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government distributes seeds at low prices to the farmers keeping in view their poor financial condition;

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

(c) the details of farmers benefited by this scheme annually, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The distribution subsidy under different schemes is given as under:-

For Paddy and Wheat seed @ Rs. 2/kg.

For Barja, Jowar, Barely and Ragi varieties @ Rs. 4/kg.

For certified seeds of all crops of oilseeds pulses and oilseeds @ Rs. 8/kg or 25% of the seed cost whichever is less.

For Certified seeds of cotton @ Rs. 20/kg.

For certified seeds of Jute and Mesta @ Rs. 8/kg. or 25% of the seed cost whichever is less.

(c) All categories of farmers are benefited under above mentioned schemes. Whereas the subsidy for Paddy, Wheat, Bajra, Jowar, Barley and Ragi, Jute & Mesta is available under Macro Management Scheme of Agriculture which is applicable to all States, the subsidy on Cotton seeds is available in States covered under Technology Mission on Cotton *viz.*, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Subsidy on oilseeds and pulses is available in States covered under Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM) *viz.*, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. However, to give boost to production of oilseeds and pulses in States not covered under ISOPOM scheme, support is being given through Macro Management Scheme of Agriculture as per the Work Plan submitted by States.

#### New Sugar Mills

1052. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new sugar mills in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of sugar mills proposed to be set up during the current financial year, State-wise;

(c) whether some sugar mills set up earlier have become sick;

(d) if so, since when and the causes of their sickness; and

(e) the steps taken for revival of these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The Central Government does not set up sugar mills in any part of the country. The sugar industry has been delicensed with effect from 31.8.1998. The entrepreneurs are now free to set up sugar mills as per techno-economic viability of their project maintaining a distance of 15 Kms from the existing sugar mills.

(c) and (d) Sugar mills remain closed or become sick from time to time for a variety of factors, such as, inadequate cane availability, uneconomical size, old age, bad condition of plant and machinery, technical and managerial incompetence, etc.

(e) It is the responsibility of the entrepreneur to take steps to reopen/revive the closed sugar mills. The sick mills belonging to private and public sectors are covered under the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA). Such sugar mills are required to make a reference to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) whenever their accumulated losses become equal to or more than the net-worth. If the rehabilitation schemes sanctioned by BIFR provide for any relief/concession from this Ministry, the scheme is considered as per the existing guidelines.

As regards the cooperative sugar mills a Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) to consider the proposals of the potentially viable sick sugar mills of this sector.

The Central Government has provided a loan of Rs. 20.89 Crores to 3 sick sugar mills for modernization and rehabilitation.

[English]

#### Wildlife Report

1053. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Union Government has been drawn to wildlife report according to which the migratory birds are going off Delhi due to increasing pollution in Delhi's water bodies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken in this regard and also to check water pollution in the country particularly in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir. No such report has been received.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### Reasonable Prices for Farm Produce

1054. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITIA MANE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the misery of farmers for not getting adequate prices of their produce;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to fix reasonable prices of farm produce;

(c) whether complaints have been received from farmers that the Government agencies are not buying their products;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to streamline and enforce the existing system of procurement of farm products from the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (e) With a view to enabling farmers to avoid distress sale when market prices fall below remunerative levels, the Government announces every year Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for major agricultural commodities comprising cereals, pulses, oilseeds and other commercial crops namely cotton, jute and sugarcane. In order to ensure that the farmers derive intended benefits in terms of price support, the Government also undertakes procurement through agencies like Food Corporation of India (FCI), Jute Corporation of India (JCI), Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED), besides other agencies designated by the State Governments. In order to enable the implementing agencies to take timely action, the market prices are closely monitored and wherever they are found to rule below the MSPs, these are referred to the concerned Departments for appropriate action. Further, efforts are being made to announce MSPs well before the commencement of the sowing season so as to enable farmers to choose crops in the light of knowledge of the MSPs of different crops. Keeping this in view, Government announced MSPs for Kharif crops of 2005-06 season in April 2005.

[*Translation*]

#### Production of Apples

1055. DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced a Technology Mission under Centrally Sponsored Scheme to promote the production of apples in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of amount allocated to Himachal Pradesh out of the total amount of Rs. 385 lakhs during 2003-04 and 2004-05 under the scheme.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme

"Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern states including Sikkim" since 2001-02. The scheme was further extended to three other contiguous hilly states namely Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal during the year 2003-04. The scheme is being implemented in a Mission Mode addressing all the issues related to development of horticulture from production to marketing and processing through four Mini Missions in an end to end approach. Mini Mission-I relates to research, is involved in development, refinement and demonstration of technologies, besides production and supply of nucleus seed and improving the production & productivity of horticultural crops through expansion of area, production of planting material creation of irrigation facilities, infrastructure development for protected cultivation, adoption of organic farming and others. Mini Mission-III relates to marketing, involves creation of adequate infrastructure facilities such as whole sale markets, rural primary markets, apni mandis and state grading laboratories, besides creation of infrastructure facilities for post harvest management such as cold storage units, refer vans, packaging and handling units. Mini Mission-IV relates to processing is involved in promotion of processing of horticulture produce through establishment/ upgradation of viable processing units.

(c) The details of funds released to Himachal Pradesh, since its inception in the state from the year 2003-04 under the scheme is given below:-

2003-04	—	Rs. 650.00 lakhs
2004-05	—	Rs. 1500.00 lakhs
2005-06	—	Rs. 550.00 lakhs (1st installment)

The details of the area expansion under fruit including apple in Himachal Pradesh during the year 2003-04 & 2004-05 is as under:

Year	Area covered		
	Apples	Other fruits	Total
2003-04	506 ha	955 ha	1461 ha
2004-05	1269 ha	605 ha	1954 ha
<b>Total</b>	<b>1765 ha</b>	<b>1650 ha</b>	<b>3415 ha</b>

The rate of assistance for area expansion under fruit, which also include apple is Rs. 13000 per hectare the

total assistance given for apple so far is Rs. 229.45 lakhs for 1765 hectares besides an allocation of Rs. 143.00 lakhs for 1100 hectares during the current year.

[English]

#### Cost of Dextropropoxyphene and its Salts

1056. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the reasons given in the examination report of different cost comparison of manufacturers of Dextropropoxyphene and its salts;

(b) whether the Government has analyzed said reasons;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) The bulk drug Dextropropoxyphene (and its salts) is a Scheduled bulk drug under Drugs (Prices Control) Order (PDCO), 1995. The comprehensive cost price study of this drug was based on three manufacturers of this drug. According to the study, the producers are not producing the drug from the same stage of production and consequently the costs of these manufacturers were different. As per the guidelines of the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) for pricing of bulk drugs, where more than one manufacturer produces a product, the fair price determined for individual manufacturers is arranged in the ascending order of prices. The fair price of the manufacturer at 2/3rd cut off level (considering 66.66% of the production) of the total estimated production so worked out is compared with the weighted average fair price of the units undertaken for the detailed cost study and the lower of the two, is recommended as the fair price for the industry for that particular product. This practice is being followed consistently for fixation of prices of bulk drugs where more than two manufacturers produce the same drug. The price fixation of bulk drug Dextropropoxyphene and its salts is in conformity with the practice followed in all such cases by NPPA without deviation.

#### Production of Bulk Drugs

1057. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of important bulk drugs produced in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government imports and exports large number of bulk drugs;

(c) if so, the quantity and value of each bulk drug imported and exported during the said period; and

(d) the developmental plan and non-plan schemes and policy measures to increase exports and be self-sufficient?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) A large number of units manufacturing drugs and related items, both in the organized sector and in the small scale sector are operating in the country. Under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules made there-under, the responsibility for regulating the manufacture and sale of drugs is vested primarily with the State Governments.

(b) and (c) Total import-export figures of Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and fine Chemicals for the last three years, as obtained from the Department of Commerce are as under:—

	Values in US \$ Millions		
	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Export of Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and fine Chemicals	2850.28	3310.73	3712.57
Import of Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	592.02	643.73	679.14

(d) The Government of India takes a number of measures for export promotion under the Foreign Trade Policy, which, *inter-alia*, include the following:—

- (1) Assistance to States for developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE).
- (2) Market Access Initiative (MAI).

- (3) Market Development Assistance (MDA).  
 (4) Meeting Expenses for Trade Related Matters.  
 (5) Reorganization of Towns of Export Excellence and assistance to exporters.  
 (6) Brand Promotion and Quality.  
 (7) Modernization and upgradation of Test Houses.

**Land under Irrigation**

1058. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the area covered by irrigation at the end of each Five Year Plan, plan-wise;  
 (b) the target set and achievements made during the Tenth Five Year Plan; and  
 (c) the allocation made for the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Irrigation potential created at the end of each Five Year Plan is enclosed as statement.

(b) A target of creation of 16.743 million hectare of irrigation potential was set for the Tenth Five Year Plan, out of which 3.20 million hectare has been created by the end of the year 2003-04.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 95743.42 crore was approved for irrigation and flood control in the Tenth Five Year Plan.

**Statement**

(In million hectares)

Plan	Total Cumulative Irrigation Potential Created
1	2
Up to 1951 (Pre-Plan)	22.60
I Plan (1951-56)	26.26
II Plan (1956-61)	29.08
III Plan (1961-66)	33.57

1	2
Annual Plans (1966-69)	37.10
IV Plan (1969-74)	44.20
V Plan (1974-78)	52.02
Annual Plans (1978-80)	56.61
VI Plan (1980-85)	65.22
VII Plan (1985-90)	76.53
Annual Plans (1990-92)	81.09
VIII Plan (1992-97)	86.26
IX Plan (1997-2002)	93.98

**Inland Fisheries**

1059. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the trends in production and productivity of inland fisheries in the country during the last three years;  
 (b) the operational details of shrimp and fish culture project of the Union Government;  
 (c) whether there is a growing danger to riverine fisheries due to river pollution in the country; and  
 (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to mitigate this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) There is an increasing trend in inland fish production in the country during the last three years as given in the following table. Productivity of inland fishery resources is not maintained by the Government, however, productivity from ponds and tanks brought under fish culture under the programme of freshwater aquaculture development is about 2.3 tonnes/ha/year.

Year	Inland Fish Production (in 000'tonnes)
2001-02	3126
2002-03	3210
2003-04	3458

(b) No shrimp and fish culture project of the Government is under implementation at present.

(c) and (d) Investigations on fisheries of River Ganga has shown that catch of certain species of fish are declining due to multiple factors, like, hydrographic and physiographic changes of the riverine eco-system, depletion of quantum of water, construction of dams and barrages, over-exploitation of resource, destruction of breeding grounds as well as deterioration of water quality due to organic and pollutant loads specially near industrial cities. Efforts are being made through code of conduct of responsible fisheries to rehabilitate the riverine fisheries in the country.

#### Madras Fertilizers Limited

1060. SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of urea, Ammonia and NPK produced by the Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL) during the last three years;

(b) the details of sales performance of MFL during the said period;

(c) whether performance of MFL is declining;

(d) if so, the losses suffered by MFL during the said period and the current years;

(e) the reasons therefor; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The details of Urea, Ammonia and NPK produced by MFL during last three years as below:—

	2002-03 Qty./MT	2003-04 Qty./MT	2004-05 Qty./MT
Ammonia	2,65,001	2,59,622	3,00,886
Urea	4,01,249	3,87,678	4,73,032
NPK	4,15,044	4,28,612	3,33,475

(b) The details of sales performance of MFL during the last three years.

	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	MT	Rs. Crore	MT	Rs. Crore	MT	Rs. Crore
Urea	3,58,381	734.86	4,13,959	589.62	4,83,142	864.51
NPK Complex	4,20,044	431.32	5,15,273	536.23	3,52,839	419.01
NPK	—	26.35	—	13.90	—	20.70
Total	—	1192.53	—	1139.75	—	1286.22

(c) to (e) The profit earned and losses incurred by MFL during the last three years, mainly due to non-availability of raw materials and cash shortages are as under:—

Year	(Rs. in Crore) Profit/Loss
2002-2003	(+)8.34
2003-2004	(-)63.74
2004-2005	(-)58.39
2005-2006 (till June 05)	(-)12.15

The budgeted loss for the year 2005-06 is Rs. 40.29 crore.

(f) With a view to improve its net worth, the grant of reliefs and concessions sought by MFL will depend on the decision of the competent authority in the Government.

[Translation]

**Difference between Child Labour and Child Apprentice**

1061. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:  
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:



(a) whether there is any difference between a child labour and child apprentice;

(b) if so, the manner in which both of them are classified;

(c) the scheme formulated by the Government for the development of the traditional artistry of the country;

(d) the number of times the schemes introduced for the child labour have been reviewed; and

(e) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) Under the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulations) Act, 1986, child working for an employer for wages and below the age of 14 years is child labour. Whereas, under the Apprentices Act, 1961 an apprentice is of the age of 14 and above with an educational qualification of Class 8 to B.Sc. who can undergo apprenticeship training.

(b) Child Labour means a working child below the age of 14 years whereas child apprentice is a child above the age of 14 years and having educational qualification between Class 8th to B.Sc., who after successful completion of the Apprenticeship Training, are classified as skilled worker.

(c) Apprenticeship Training Scheme has been formulated under the Apprentices Act 1961 to build skills so as to enable them to get gainful employment.

(d) The National Child Labour Project Scheme was introduced in the year 1987 based upon the National Policy on Child Labour. Review of the Scheme is a regular process. Based on these reviews, revisions are being made for better implementation and coverage of the scheme. The scheme has been augmented from 12 districts in 1987 to 250 districts in the 10th Plan to cover the child labour endemic districts.

(e) As a result of the reviews, many new components have been introduced and some of the existing ones have been enhanced. The amount of nutrition per child has been increased from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 5/- per child per day. With a view to provide health care to the children, provision has been made to equip the project with a doctor for every 20 special schools. In order to upgrade the knowledge of the vocational instructors and

children in the trades/skills, provision has been made to appoint master trainer. Similarly, provision has been made to provide training to educational instructor twice during the current plan period. The mode of payment of stipend to the children has been linked with mainstreaming and the amount earmarked for distribution of educational and vocational material per school has been increased from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000.

*[English]*

#### **Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal Meeting of Inter-State Council**

1062. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the obstacles behind not implementing the order of the Cauvery River Water Disputes Tribunal;

(b) whether the Government proposes to implement the orders of the Tribunal by according it the status of an order of the Supreme Court; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) passed an Order on 25th June, 1991 giving interim relief to the State of Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry. The Central Government published the aforesaid Order of the Tribunal on 10th December, 1991 in the Official Gazette. The said Order is, therefore, now binding on the parties to the dispute and is required to be given effect to by them. The Award requires the State of Karnataka to release water so as to ensure availability of 205 TMC in Mettur in a water year. This has been ensured in 9 years out of last 14 years. For managing water supplies in years when the monsoon situation is not satisfactory, the Monitoring Committee of Cauvery River Authority has made efforts for evolving a formula to share the waters during a distress situation. However, so far no agreed formula has been evolved.

The Central Government in 2002 amended the ISWD Act, 1956 whereby the said Act is now the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. Sub-section 2 of Section 6 of the ISRWD Act, 1956 stipulates that the decision of the Tribunal after its publication in the Official Gazette by the Central Government shall have the same force as an order or decree of the Supreme Court.

### Fixation of MSP of Honey

1063. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Honey producers in Kanyakumari District are languishing in lurch for want of Minimum Support Price (MSP) and non-marketability of Honey;

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme to procure the Stagnating Honey with the Co-operative Societies fixing up a reasonable price and arrange for its marketability throughout the nation so as to save the producers; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The Government has not received any report/proposal regarding Minimum Support Price (MSP) and non-marketability of Honey in Kanyakumari District in Tamil Nadu.

(b) The Tamil Nadu Khadi & Village industries Board have constituted a committee comprising of members from Khadi & Village Industries Commission and Cooperative Societies in Kanyakumari Districts for supporting the bee keepers.

(c) The committee has fixed a purchase rate of saw honey at Rs. 48/- per kg during the honey flow season and for the year 2005.

### National Floriculture Mission

1064. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds released by National Floriculture Mission for the development of floriculture in the country during the last two years and the current year;

(b) the details of special package to boost the floriculture in various States of the country alongwith allocation of funds provided to each State under the package by said mission during the said period;

(c) whether the Karnataka has submitted any specific scheme to the Union Government for speedy development of floriculture in the State; and

(d) 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 CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) National Floriculture Mission has not been set up by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government of Karnataka has submitted a project proposal for setting up Agri-Export Zone on Floriculture in the state. The project has been approved by the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Ministry of Commerce with an outlay of Rs. 29.28 crore for a period of five years from 2004-05.

### Supply of Poor Quality Foodgrains in Lakshadweep

1065. DR. P.P. KOYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently received complaints regarding supply of inferior quality foodgrains through Public Distribution (PDS) in Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Government has not received any complaint in recent past regarding supply of inferior quality foodgrains through Public Distribution System in Lakshadweep.

(b) and (c) Does not arise. However, to ensure that only good quality foodgrains are issued to State Governments/UT Administrations for distribution under PDS, following steps have been taken by the Government:

1. Ample opportunities are provided to the officials of the State Governments/UT Administrations to inspect the stocks prior to lifting from the Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns.
2. Instruction have been issued to all the State Governments/UT Administrations that an officer not below the rank of Inspector should be deputed to check the quality of foodgrains before lifting from the FCI godowns.
3. The samples of foodgrains are to be jointly drawn and sealed by the officers of the State Governments/UT Administrations and the FCI from the stocks for display at the counters of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) for the benefit of consumers.
4. The officers of the State Governments and the Ministry pay surprise checks to the FPSs, to over see the quality of foodgrains being distributed through TPDS.
5. The officers of the Department designated as 'Area Officers' for monitoring the TPDS work in the respective States also undertake visits to the storage depots and the FPSs, during their visit to the States to check the quality of foodgrains being issued.

#### **Baglihar Project**

1066. SHRI BASU DEB CHARIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in 'Business Standard' dated June 19, 2005 captioned "Baglihar Plant" to be ready by June, 2006;

(b) if so, whether objections raised by Pakistan have been sorted out bilaterally;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry has also examined all aspects of the project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN

YADAV): (a) As per available information, the Baglihar Plant may not be ready by June, 2006.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Technical discussions during the Secretary Level Meeting between India and Pakistan held in January 2005 indicated a scope for convergence on some issues. Indian side suggested that the technical discussions be continued for one more week as a recess in the Secretary Level Meeting, so that the Experts of the two sides could come out with amicable solutions on some points, if not all. Pakistan side was agreeable to the suggestion only if the works of the project were suspended. There is no provision in the Treaty for such suspension which was therefore not acceptable to India. Subsequent to this, Pakistan approached the World Bank for the appointment of a Neutral Expert to make a determination at the points of difference between Pakistan and India.

(d) and (e) Examination of all aspects of the project related to Pakistan's objections has confirmed that there is no quantitative technical basis for the objections and the design of the Plant is in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty. As the matter since stands referred to a Neutral Expert appointed by the World Bank on Pakistan's request, necessary follow-up action in the process before the Neutral Expert is being taken by India.

*[Translation]*

#### **Construction of Bhopal Gas Tragedy Memorial**

1067. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE:  
DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received a proposal of rupees 50 crore for construction of Bhopal Gas Tragedy Memorial of International Level in Union Carbide Complex in Bhopal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Allocation of Funds to Kaiyani Devi Temple**

1068. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allocate funds to develop the Kaiyani Devi temple and the famous religious sites adjoining its area in Unnao in Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Development and improvement and tourism infrastructure at religious places is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs. Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends financial assistance to the State Governments/UTs for tourism related projects which are identified in consultation with the State concerned every year under the following schemes:—

1. Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits and Product/Infrastructure and Destination Development.

**2. Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects.**

*[English]*

**Cultivable Land**

1069. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of cultivable land with assured irrigation facilities in the beginning of the 9th and 10th Five Year Plan and the area of the land without such facilities in the country including Madhya Pradesh State-wise; and

(b) the area of land brought under irrigation during each year of the 10th Plan and till date indicating the expenditure incurred and the growth rate registered, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The area of cultivable land and its share under assured irrigation 1997-98, *i.e.* the beginning of the 9th Plan and in 2002-03 *i.e.* the beginning of 10th Plan in the country is given below:

Year	Cultivable Land (Million Hectares)	Irrigated area (Million Hectares)	Percentage of Irrigated Area to cultivable land
1997-98	183.59	54.98	29.9
2002-03 (Provisional)	182.92	53.06	29.0

State-wise details of cultivable area and its share under irrigation including that of Madhya Pradesh are given in the enclosed statement.

through major, medium and minor irrigation projects during the first three years of the 10th Plan and the cumulative expenditure/revised outlays of the states for irrigation in state sector (excluding flood sub-sector expenditure/revised outlays) are as under:

(b) The likely potential creation of land under irrigation

Year	Likely Potential Creation (in ha.)			Exp/Revised outlays for irrigation in State Sector (Rs. crore)
	Major and Medium irrigation	Minor Irrigation	Total	
2002-03	0.812	0.688	1.500	11453.60
2003-04	1.005	0.696	1.701	15035.88
2004-05	1.551	0.746	2.297	19444.44

**Statement****State-wise Cultivable Area and Area Under Irrigation**

('000 Hectares)

State Name	Cultivable Area		Irrigated Area		Area without Irrigation		% Irrigated Area		% Area Without Irrigation	
	1997-98	2002-03	1997-98	2002-03	1997-98	2002-03	1997-98	2002-03	1997-98	2002-03
Andhra Pradesh	15856	15778	3945	3614	11911	12164	24.9	22.9	75.1	77.1
Assam	3257	3224	572	170	2685	3055	17.6	5.3	82.4	94.7
Bihar	10585	6641	3508	3462	7350	3179	32.3	52.1	67.7	47.9
Chhattisgarh	—	5600	—	1068	—	4532	—	19.1	—	80.9
Gujarat	12359	12357	3058	2994	9301	9363	24.7	24.2	75.3	75.8
Haryana	3821	3735	2793	2966	1028	769	73.1	79.4	26.9	20.6
Himachal Pradesh	840	801	103	102	737	690	12.3	12.7	87.7	87.3
Jammu and Kashmir	1050	1050	309	300	741	751	29.4	28.5	70.6	71.5
Karnataka	12897	12908	2363	2515	10534	10392	18.3	19.5	81.7	80.5
Kerala	2444	2381	350	379	2094	2002	14.3	15.9	85.7	84.1
Madhya Pradesh	22784	17374	6304	4494	16480	12879	27.7	25.9	72.3	74.1
Maharashtra	21104	21196	2936	2971	18168	18225	13.9	14.0	86.1	86.0
Orissa	7975	7473	2090	1883	5885	5590	26.2	25.2	73.8	74.8
Punjab	4329	4312	4004	4038	325	274	92.5	93.7	7.5	6.3
Rajasthan	25692	25634	5421	4372	20271	21262	21.1	17.1	78.9	82.9
Tamil Nadu	8301	8251	2945	2310	5356	5941	35.5	28.0	64.5	72.0
Uttar Pradesh	20739	19315	12012	12232	8727	7083	57.9	63.3	42.1	36.7
West Bengal	5836	5855	1911	2304	3925	3551	32.7	39.4	67.3	60.6
Other States/UTs*	3450	9044	361	891	3089	8152	10.5	9.9	89.5	90.1
<b>All India</b>	<b>183592</b>	<b>182929</b>	<b>54985</b>	<b>53065</b>	<b>128607</b>	<b>129863</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>71.0</b>

Note: (i) Since there was no separate state of Chhattisgarh in 1997-98, relevant cells in the table are left blank.

(ii) The figures for the States of Uttaranchal and Jharkhand and the UTs of Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep are not available.

\*This includes Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Pondicherry, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Tripura, Chandigarh, Goa, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

[Translation]

### **Pension Scheme for Unorganised Sector**

1070. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of five members has been constituted by the Asian Development Bank to prepare a pension scheme for 37 crores workers of unorganised sector in India;

(b) if so, whether the said group has already submitted its report to the Government;

(c) if so, the number of persons included in the survey;

(d) the *modus operandi* to consider the urban and rural sectors position; and

(e) the main recommendations of the group and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (d) As part of a technical assistance agreement, the Asian Development Bank appointed a five member Project Team to, *inter-alia*, conduct a national sample survey to study the income, expenditure and savings behaviour of the Indian labour force. The survey covered 40,862 earning members of the Indian labour force in both urban and rural areas.

(e) A gist of main recommendations of the Team is enclosed as statement.

#### ***Statement***

Main Recommendations of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Report are as follows:

- That the legislation to replace the Ordinance should contain a specific provision that will protect the benefits of subscribers and their beneficiaries from attachment by creditors.
- That the Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority (PFRDA) engage in

external expertise to assist in creating a management information platform based on the Central Record keeping and Accounting Agency (CRA) administrative statistics.

- To assure NPS coverage of unorganised sector workers in the middle and lower income groups.
- That the Government of India consider the merits of co-contribution arrangements for widowed female workers contributing to the National Pension Scheme (NPS).
- That NPS marketing and sales strategies place more emphasis on the principle of encouraging deferred consumption as the central concept of pension savings.
- That the PFRDA give equal attention to marketing NPS in rural areas of India.
- Before the NPS is implemented, the PFRDA commission further market research into savings behaviour of mechanized farmers, small retailers and niche market self-employed workers.
- That the PFRDA test market the NPS architecture and NPS marketing tools in a selected State or States prior to full national implementation of the scheme.
- That the Government of India may consider ending new subscription to the PPF.
- That the PFRDA should require the CRA to be very strongly capitalized a initio in order that it may make the investments appropriate to its mandate.
- That the PFRDA carefully consider the regulatory implications of the NPS architecture if it is intended to change it from single CRA to multiple CRA or to a single master trust fund.
- That the PFRDA should restrict the registration of individual as intermediaries to persons who have passed the examinations/tests prescribed.
- That the PFRDA should require a rigorous and independent audit of the systems proposed to be used by CRA.

*[English]***Starvation Deaths**

1071. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

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

(a) whether a large number of starvation deaths have been reported in the country during the recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(c) the policy of the Government for the prevention of starvation deaths; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to implement the Dr. Swaminathan report on starvation deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No starvation death has been reported by any State Government/Union Territory so far.

(c) To ensure food security for all, Central Government introduced Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in June, 1997. An allocation of 271.00 lakh tonnes and 273.00 lakh tonnes of subsidized foodgrains was made to States/Union Territories during the years 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively for Below Poverty Line including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families under the TPDS. Foodgrains are also provided to 2.5 crore poorest of the poor households under AAY at a highly subsidized rate of Rs. 2 per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3 per kg. for rice.

Besides this, subsidized foodgrains are also allocated to States/Union Territories under various Welfare Schemes, administered and monitored by different Central Ministries & Departments. A quantity of 224.58 lakh tonnes

and 141.30 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was allocated to States/Union Territories for the year 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively under various Welfare Schemes, e.g., Mid Day Meal Scheme, Sampurna Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY), National Food for Work Programme, SC/ST/OBC Hostels/Welfare Institutions, Annapurna Wheat Based Nutrition Programme, etc.

(d) No such report has been received in this Department.

**Pending Irrigation Projects**

1072. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Irrigation Projects are lying pending with the Government for clearance in the water scarcity districts of some States including West Bengal;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from State Governments including West Bengal; and

(d) if so, by when the proposals are likely to be given approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) The irrigation project proposals are formulated by the State Governments to supplement the water requirement for irrigation and drinking water. There are 183 major/medium irrigation project proposals submitted by the State Governments to Central Water Commission for techno-economic appraisal. One of the projects namely modernization of Kangsabati reservoir project is in the State of West Bengal. State-wise status of appraisal of these major/medium project proposals is enclosed as statement.

(d) The time taken for the approval of the project depends upon the promptness with which the State Government comply with the observations of the various Central appraising agencies.

**Statement****New Projects under Appraisal**

Sl.No.	States	Major			Medium			Total		
		A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	7	11	6	10	16	10	17	27
2.	Bihar	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Chhattisgarh	2	—	2	—	1	1	2	1	03
4.	Gujarat	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	01
5.	Haryana	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	2	03
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	02
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	—	1	9	2	11	10	2	12
8.	Jharkhand	3	4	7	—	—	—	3	4	07
9.	Karnataka	1	3	4	1	—	1	2	3	05
10.	Kerala	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	02
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5	5	10	—	—	—	5	5	10
12.	Maharashtra	9	8	17	28	9	37	37	17	54
13.	Manipur	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	02
14.	Nagaland	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	02
15.	Orissa	2	4	6	1	7	8	3	11	14
16.	Punjab	4	1	5	2	1	3	6	2	08
17.	Rajasthan	3	5	8	6	—	6	9	5	14
18.	Tamil Nadu	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	02
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4	5	9	1	—	1	5	5	10
20.	Uttaranchal	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	01
21.	West Bengal	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	01
Grand Total		42	51	93	57	33	90	99	84	183

A—Project under various stages of appraisal.

B—Accepted by the Advisory Committee of MOWR subject to certain observations.

### Project on Organic Farming

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

1073. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any project proposal from Government of Kerala on organic farming under the National Project on organic farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) No project proposal has been received from Government of Kerala on organic farming under National Project on Organic Farming so far.



[*Translation*]

### **Pollution Due to Effluents**

1074. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the drinking water in Daurala town and nearby villages of Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh has been contaminated by the effluents emanating from Daurala Sugar Mills, Daurala Chemicals and Daurala Distillery located in the above mentioned town;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the residents are suffering from several kinds of diseases spreading on account of foul smell in the atmosphere resulting in untimely causalities;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to send any Central team there for testing the pollution level in water and atmosphere so that the residents can be protected from an epidemic;

(d) if so, the time by which the team is likely to be sent; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to protect the residents from atmospheric and water pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the information provided by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB), all the three units namely; Daurala Sugar Works (Sugar Unit), Daurala Sugar Mills (Chemical Unit) and M/s Daurala Sugar Works (Distillery Unit) are complying with the environmental standards. The Daurala Sugar Works and Daurala Sugar Mill are discharging treated effluents into river Kali (east) in compliance with the stipulated norms. In case of the Distillery unit, the treated effluent is partially used for bio-composting and the rest for ferti-irrigation to achieve zero discharge.

(b) to (e) The UPPCB is regularly monitoring the performance of industries to ensure compliance to environmental standards.

### **Dam and Bridges in Forest Area of Maharashtra**

1075. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for granting "No Objection Certificate" for the construction of dams and bridges in the forest areas and roads that pass through the said area;

(b) if so, the number of such proposals received during the last three years and the current year and the number of proposals out of them which have been approved so far; and

(c) the time by which the rest of the proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Central Government has received proposals for grant of forestry clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for construction of dams, roads and bridges in the forest areas in Maharashtra.

(b) During the last three years and current year, 3 proposals for construction of dams were received. Out of these, 2 proposals have been approved. During the same period, 20 proposals out of a total of 26 proposals received for construction of roads were approved. In respect of remaining 6, 1 proposals has been rejected on merit and 5 proposals have been returned to the State Government for want of complete information. For construction of bridge, only 1 proposal was received which has been approved. No proposal for construction of roads and bridges is pending with the Central Government.

(c) Each proposal received from the State Government is examined on its merit and as per the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. As per Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003, a time limit of 60 days has been fixed for Central Government for taking a decision on the complete proposal received from the State.

### **Use of Buffer Stock**

1076. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to use buffer stock of foodgrains for the rural areas of Rajasthan is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No such scheme is under consideration of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Adequate foodgrain is being allocated to Rajasthan under Targeted Public Distribution (TPDS) and various Welfare Schemes including Sampooma Gramin Rojgar Yojana & Special Component thereof.

(d) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Production of Sugar**

1077. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:  
SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:  
SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:  
SHRI D. VITTAL RAO:

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

(a) the estimated production of sugar in the country during 2005-06;

(b) whether the production of sugar is likely to increase much more than the previous year;

(c) if so, whether there is likely to be a surplus of sugar in the country during the current year; and

(d) if so, the manner in which Government propose to utilize the surplus stock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) While it is too early to estimate the sugar production for 2005-2006 sugar season, with normal monsoon, area under sugarcane has reportedly increased leading to expectations of higher sugar production.

(c) and (d) Sufficient stock of sugar would be available to meet the domestic requirement in the country.

#### **Development of Bandipur Tiger Reserve**

1078. SHRI C.H. VIJAYASHANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal of Government of Karnataka for the development of Bandipur Tiger Reserve is pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in clearing the proposal and the time by which it is likely to be given approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The project proposal for infrastructure and destination development of Bandipur Tiger Reserve has already been sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism for grant of central financial assistance of Rs. 195.70 lakh in 2004-2005.

*[Translation]*

#### **Restoration of Koshi Canal**

1079. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has carried out the work of restoration of Eastern Koshi canal in Supaul district on Bihar-Nepal Border;

(b) if so, whether any technical committee has been constituted to look into the work of canal;

(c) if so, whether the technical committee in its report has commented upon the irregularities made in the payment of funds; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Drip Irrigation Scheme**

1080. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated under Drip Irrigation Scheme for the districts of Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) whether the State Government has sought increase in funds under this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government in regard to the demand;

(d) whether any report from the State Government has been sought in regard to the utilization of funds;

(e) whether the State Government has apprised the Union Government of the existing situation of drought in these districts; and

(f) if so, the funds allocated to the State Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Details of funds allocated for Drip Irrigation in the State of Gujarat during the last three years is given below:

Year	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)
2002-03	182.78
2003-04	188.55
2004-05	654.22

(b) and (c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Macro Management in Agriculture-Supplementation/Complementation of State Efforts through Work Plan, an additional allocation of Rs. 968.10 lakh was provided to the Government of Gujarat based on their proposal. The additional allocation included Rs. 417.50 lakh for plasticulture application including drip irrigation.

(d) As required under rules, the State Government was requested to furnish utilization certificate of the funds released to them.

(e) and (f) In May, 2005, the Government of Gujarat had informed that parts of three districts in the State *viz.* Banaskantha, Kutch & Sabarkantha districts are reported to be facing semi-scarcity conditions. No memorandum was, however, received from the State Government seeking Central assistance from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF).

*[English]*

**Cold Storage and FP Units**

1081. SHRIMATI NIVEDITIA MANE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to increase the capacity of existing cold storage and food processing units in the country including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of such units in the States as on date and the details of units the Government proposes to set up during 2005-06 in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries under its Plan schemes provides financial assistance in the form of grant in aid for setting up/expansion/modernization of food processing industries upto 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in General Areas and 33.33% upto Rs. 75 lakhs in Difficult Areas. A budget of Rs. 49 crores has been provided for scheme of setting up/expansion/modernization during the current year.

Under Infrastructure Development Scheme where cold storages are also eligible, assistance is provided @ 25% of cost of Plant & Machinery and Technical Civil Works in general areas and 33.33% in difficult areas subject to maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs. Under the Infrastructure Scheme a budget of Rs. 49 crores has been provided for current year. The Ministry provides assistance for cold storages for non-horticultural produce, Controlled

Atmosphere Cold Storages & Cold Storages which are integral part of a processing unit or food parks. The National Horticulture Board under Ministry of Agriculture provides assistance for cold storages for horticultural produce. The number and capacity of cold storages as on 31.12.2004 State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

**Number & Capacity of Cold Storages State/UT-wise as on 31.12.2004**

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total No.	Total Capacity in MTs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	02	210
2.	Andhra Pradesh	257	662867
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	5000
4.	Assam	24	75916
5.	Bihar	238	910582
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	06	12216
7.	Chhattisgarh	68	361044
8.	Delhi	92	126061
9.	Gujarat	351	874863
10.	Goa	24	5875
11.	Haryana	237	380093
12.	Himachal Pradesh	17	18375
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	42869
14.	Jharkhand	25	80625
15.	Kerala	161	35755
16.	Karnataka	123	149250
17.	Lakshadweep (UT)	01	15
18.	Maharashtra	425	447960
19.	Madhya Pradesh	167	732712
20.	Manipur	00	00

1	2	3	4
21.	Meghalaya	03	3200
22.	Mizoram	00	00
23.	Nagaland	02	6150
24.	Orissa	104	274175
25.	Pondicherry (UT)	03	85
26.	Punjab	382	1231685
27.	Rajasthan	93	272622
28.	Sikkim	00	00
29.	Tamil Nadu	119	161899
30.	Tripura	08	18450
31.	Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal	1410	8258813
32.	West Bengal	386	4402977
Total		4748	19552344

(Source: Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture).

**Request of ONGC for Exemption from EPF**

1082. SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the request of Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) for exemption under para 39 of EPF-95 as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court was referred to the Ministry;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the request for exemption from EPF-1995 is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) In accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the establishment *i.e.* Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) had requested the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India to consider the proposal for grant of exemption from the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995.

(b) and (c) The Honourable Supreme Court had directed for fresh disposal of the exemption application of M/s ONGC Ltd. in accordance with law after giving due opportunity to all parties concerned. Accordingly, hearings were held involving all concerned parties. The application of the establishment was scrutinized and found inferior to the statutory Employees Pension Scheme, 1995 and hence it was rejected. The decision has already been conveyed to M/s ONGC and instruction has been given to them to implement the EPS, 1995 in the organization with effect from 16.11.1995.

#### **Dependence of Agricultural Land on Rain**

1083. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major part of agricultural land depends on rain for irrigation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had made any survey to assess the average rainfall on such agricultural land;

(d) if so, the area of land under less rainfall zone, average rainfall zone and maximum rainfall zone, State-wise; and

(e) the details of action plan prepared by the Government for less rainfall and average rainfall zones, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 60% of net sown area in agriculture depends on rain for irrigation in the country. During the year 2001-02 net sown area is 141.3 million ha. out of which 85.5 million ha. is under rainfed condition.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government has made survey to assess the average rainfall on agriculture land. The regions of the country in different ranges of rainfall is given in the enclosed statement.

(e) The following schemes/projects are implemented during 10th Plan in less rainfall and average rainfall zones

of the country by Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Development.

#### 1. Ministry of Agriculture

- (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas.
- (ii) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone Rivers.

#### 2. Ministry of Rural Development

- (i) Drought Prone Area Programme
- (ii) Desert Development Programme
- (iii) Integrated Wasteland Development Programme.

#### *Statement*

*Regions of the country in the different ranges of rainfall*

*Annual Rainfall (Cm)*

Average Rain Range (Cm)	Name of the Region	% Area of the Country
1	2	3
Less than 40	West Rajasthan	6%
41-100	West Uttar Pradesh Haryana, Chandigarh & Delhi Punjab Jammu & Kashmir East Rajasthan Gujarat region Saurashtra & Kutch Madhya Maharashtra Marathwada Coastal Andhra Pradesh Telangana Rayalaseema Tamil Nadu & Pondichery North Interior Karnataka	43%
101-205	Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram & Tripura Gangetic West Bengal Orissa Jharkhand Bihar East, Uttar Pradesh	41%

1	2	3
	Uttaranchal Himachal Pradesh West Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh Vidarbha South interior Kamataka Lakshadweep	
More than 250	Andaman & Nicobar Islands Arunachal Pradesh Assam & Meghalaya Sub-Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim Konkan & Goa Coastal Kamataka Kerala	10%

[Translation]

#### Constitution of Mukherjee Committee

1084. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A.K. Mukherjee was constituted to make necessary recommendations for converting one third of the land area of the country into forest land;

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

(c) if so, the date on which the said report was submitted to the Government alongwith the details of recommendations of the said report; and

(d) the follow up action being taken by the Government for the implementation of the recommendations of the said report alongwith the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A Committee under the chairmanship of Shri A.K. Mukherjee was constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests for "Review of afforestation policies and rehabilitation of wastelands".

(c) and (d) The Committee submitted its report on 30.01.1998. The Ministry of Environment and Forests have taken a number of steps related to the recommendations made in the Committee's Report, which include:

- (i) National Afforestation Programme (NAP) scheme is being implemented through a decentralized two-tier mechanism of Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at village level.
- (ii) Guidelines have been issued on 15.12.2004 to States and Union Territories to rationalise transit and felling regulations for tree species grown on non-forest private lands.
- (iii) The Ministry's allocation for afforestation has been significantly increased for the Tenth Five Year Plan as compared to Ninth Five Year Plan.
- (iv) A "Joint Forest Management Cell" has been established in the Ministry on 19.08.1998.

#### Notified Post Filled through Employment Exchanges

1085. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large percentage of the total notified posts are filled through employment exchanges;

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

(c) the total number of vacancies notified during the current year and the number of people targetted to be provided employment?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) State-wise details of the percentage of notified vacancies filled through the employment exchanges during 2004 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Around 2.7 lakh vacancies were notified to the employment exchanges during the year 2004. Around 18.0 lakh candidates were nominated by the employment exchanges against these notified vacancies.

**Statement**

*Percentage of placement to vacancies notified to the  
Employment Exchanges during 2004*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Percentage
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.3
3.	Assam	14.2
4.	Bihar	8.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.7
6.	Delhi	15.5
7.	Goa	39.9
8.	Gujarat	87.3
9.	Haryana	32.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	35.0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
12.	Jharkhand	92.9
13.	Karnataka	9.7
14.	Kerala	48.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	55.9
16.	Maharashtra	35.8
17.	Manipur	—
18.	Meghalaya	4.8
19.	Mizoram	7.1
20.	Nagaland	60.0
21.	Orissa	92.8
22.	Punjab	27.9
23.	Rajasthan	64.1
24.	Sikkim*	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	47.2

1	2	3
26.	Tripura	95.5
27.	Uttaranchal	97.1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	28.0
29.	West Bengal	43.3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	63.7
31.	Chandigarh	9.1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.8
33.	Daman and Diu	9.4
34.	Lakshadweep	33.8
35.	Pondicherry	9.9
Total		48.3

\*No Employment exchange is functioning in this state.

**Promotion of Sunflower Cultivation**

1086. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote sunflower cultivation;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored "Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize" (ISOPOM) in 14 major oilseeds growing states with a view to promote large scale cultivation of oilseeds including sunflower in the country. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided for purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation seed, production and distribution of certified

seed, distribution of seed minikits, distribution of plant protection chemicals, plan protection equipments, weedicides, supply of Rhizobium culture/phosphate solubilising bacteria, distribution of gypsum/pyrite/liming/dolomite, distribution of sprinkler sets and water carrying pipes, publicity, etc. to encourage farmers to grow oilseeds, including sunflower. In order to disseminate information on improved production technologies amongst the farmers, block demonstrations and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) demonstration are organized through State Department of Agriculture and Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) through ICAR.

(c) Question does not arise.

#### **Welfare for Unorganised Sector**

1087. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Government for welfare and improvement in the conditions of workers in unorganised sectors in the country from 2000-01 till date; and

(b) the quantum of funds allotted to the State Governments each year for the said purpose during the above period, State-wise, scheme-wise and the numbers of unorganised sector workers benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing various poverty alleviation/employment generations schemes like Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, Sampooma Gramin Rojgar Yojana, Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojana etc. Further, Janshree Bima Yojana providing for insurance cover to the people living below or marginally above the poverty line is also available for the workers in the unorganised sector. The Government has also constituted a National Commission for the Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector to examine the problems facing enterprises in the unorganised sector. The terms of reference of the Commission, *inter-alia*, include review of the status of unorganised sector in India including the nature of enterprises, magnitude of employment; identifying constraints faced by small enterprises and review of the social security system available for labour in the informal sector, and make recommendations for expanding their coverage.

The Government have also been implementing several Welfare Funds to provide social security/welfare

measures to certain categories of unorganised sector workers *i.e.* beedi workers, certain non-coal mine workers and cine workers. These funds are directly administered by the office of Director-General Labour Welfare and funds are not allocated to the State Governments. The welfare measures include health care, housing, educational assistance for children, drinking water supply, etc. About forty-four lakh beedi workers, sixty-three thousand cine workers and about seventy-four thousand non-coal mine workers and their families are availing benefits under these Welfare Fund Schemes. The expenditure incurred under all these funds since 2000-2001 is as under:

Year	Expenditure in crore
2000-01	69.13
2001-02	72.40
2002-03	81.80
2003-04	98.98
2004-05	108.59

*[English]*

#### **Decreasing Trend of Sugarcane Production**

1088. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of sugarcane has shown decreasing trend during last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for fall in production;

(d) whether any action has been/is being taken by Government to increase the production of sugarcane;

(e) if so, the details of sugar factories are affected and suffering due to low production of sugarcane; and

(f) the steps Government is planning to take for revival of sick sugar industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Production of Sugarcane shows a declining trend over the last four years. In the



table given below, production of Sugarcane from 2000-2001 to 2004-2005 is shown:

Year	Production (Lakh Tonnes)
2000-01	2959.56
2001-02	2972.08
2002-03	2873.83
2003-04	2373.08
2004-05*	2323.18

\*Fourth Advance Estimates as on 08.07.2005.

(c) There has been decrease in area under sugarcane crop from 4.52 million hectares to 4.02 million hectares in 2003-04 and to 3.76 million hectares in 2004-2005 which caused significant decline in production of sugarcane during these years. The decline in Sugarcane area in these years occurred due to different reasons *viz.* delay in payment of Sugarcane arrears, incidences of white wooly aphids, deficient rainfall resulting in scarcity of water, diversification of sugarcane area to other crops, etc.

(d) In order to improve the productivity and production of sugarcane, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System Areas was launched by the Ministry of Agriculture during 1995-96 in 21 States/Union Territories. Since October 2000 the scheme has been subsumed under Macro Management Mode of agriculture to give more flexibility to states. The expenditure on the scheme is shared on 90:10 basis between the Government of India and State Governments.

The main thrust of the scheme is on the transfer of improved technology to the farmers through field demonstrations, training of farmers, supply of farm implements, enhancing seed production and pest control measures etc. Under the scheme, assistance is provided to the State Governments on (i) Field Demonstration (ii) Farmers Training (iii) State-Level Training (iv) Implements (a) Bullock Drawn (b) Tractor Drawn (v) Seed Multiplication (vi) Heat Treatment Plant (vii) Drip infrastructure, and (viii) Contingency.

In addition, the Government of India provides 100% financial support for organization of Front Line Demonstration, National Level Training and Breeder Seed production. These components are executed by involvement of Agriculture Scientists.

(e) Due to drought and pest infestation, in most of the tropical and sub-tropical regions in the country, there was a major reduction in area and sugarcane cultivation and its yield resulting in low production of sugarcane affecting sugar factories in those areas during the last two years.

(f) It is the responsibility of the entrepreneur to take steps to reopen/revive the closed sugar mills. The sick mills belonging to private and public sectors are covered under the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA). Such sugar mills are required to make a reference to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) whenever their accumulated losses become equal to or more than the net-worth. If the rehabilitation schemes sanctioned by BIFR provide for any relief/concession from this Ministry, the scheme is considered as per the existing guidelines.

As regards the cooperative sugar mills a Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) to consider the proposals of the potentially viable sick sugar mills of this sector.

[*Translation*]

#### **Decrease in Water Resources**

1089. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:  
SHRI AJIT JOGI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether ponds and rivers are decreasing due to decrease in water resources;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to implement projects with regard to increase in water supply, restoration of ponds, revival of reservoirs, rain water harvesting and to harness the flood water;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any action-plan in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) There is no change in the water resources potential of India although the flow in river varies from year to year depending on a number of factors like monsoon, snow-melt contribution etc. The study of discharge in rivers does not indicate any decrease in flow, though variations in flow from year-to-year are always there. The area under tank irrigation has reportedly declined and deteriorated over the years due to long neglect of maintenance.

(b) to (e) Government of India approved a pilot scheme "National Project for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture" in January, 2005 at a cost of Rs. 300 crores to be implemented by the States in one or two districts for the remaining period of Tenth Five Year Plan. The aims and objectives are to restore and augment the storage capacity of the water bodies and to recover and extend their lost irrigation potential. The scheme is being implemented in nine states of the country so far and more states are likely to participate in this programme during the current year.

For rain water harvesting, the Central Ground Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources has proposed a scheme for "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water and Rain Water Harvesting" under State Sector for implementation during the remaining two years of the X Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 175 crore. The proposed scheme will be implemented in identified areas of over-exploited and dark blocks, drought prone and water scarcity areas, coastal areas and islands affected by saline water ingress, area of inland salinity, urban areas showing steep decline in ground water level and sub-mountainous/hilly areas of various States. The scheme will be implemented through State Governments under the technical guidance of CGWB.

There are no schemes with Ministry of Water Resources specific to harnessing the flood water. Ministry of Water Resources has been implementing Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for Major & Medium irrigation projects since 1996. The benefits of AIBP for Minor Irrigation Projects have been availed by the special category states and KBK districts of Orissa since 1999.

It has also been extended for all states during the current year.

*[English]*

#### **Arecanut Farmers**

1090. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Arecanut farmers are in huge debts due to steep fall in price of their produce;

(b) if so, whether several such farmers have committed suicide;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the details of the price of Arecanut during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]*

#### **Violation EPF and MP Act, 1952**

1091. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several companies are not making payments of balance amount of provident fund to their employees in spite of issuing several reminders to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these companies are violating the provisions of Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952; and

(d) if so, the action taken against those companies?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are a number of establishments in default of PF dues and the amount of arrears outstanding from 96,978 defaulting establishments was Rs. 2,115.27 crore, as on 31.03.2005.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Whenever and default is detected, actions, under the Sections 7A, 8F, 8B to 8G, 14(A), 14(B) and 7Q of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, under Section 406/409 of IPC and under Section 110 of CrPC, are taken against the defaulters.

[English]

#### Plan for Environmental Viability

1092. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently announced a plan for making India's over-crowded urban centres environmentally viable;

(b) if so, the details of the plan;

(c) whether the mega cities are not being included under this plan; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Sanction to Kerala for Sand Mining

1093. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded sanction to the Government of Kerala for Mineral Sand Mining in certain areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has done by any Environment Impact Study on geological, social and natural security aspects of the mineral sand mining in that area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Co-operation with Countries in Tourism Sector

1094. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:  
SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from foreign countries for cooperation in tourism sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of countries whose proposals have been accepted for the development of tourist places in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Cooperation in tourism sector with foreign countries is carried out under the provisions of bilateral tourism cooperation agreements which are signed with tourism generating countries from time to time on mutually agreed terms. The agreements entered into envisage cooperation in human resource development, facilitating investors, exchange of travel trade delegations, holding of joint working groups, facilitation of marketing activities and organizing promotional events for mutual benefit in the field of tourism. India has so far signed bilateral Agreements/MoUs with thirty eight countries for cooperation in the tourism sector, a list of which is enclosed as statement.

**Statement**

*List of countries with whom bilateral agreement on Tourism Cooperation Exists as on date*

Sl.No.	Name of the country	Date of signing
1	2	3
1.	Iraq (Protocol)	25.10.1986
2.	Portugal	29.07.1991
3.	Syria	08.10.1991
4.	Hungary	16.10.1992
5.	Belarus	14.05.1993
6.	Israel	18.05.1993
7.	Uzbekistan	29.07.1993
8.	Republic of Korea (South)	10.09.1993
9.	Singapore	24.01.1994
10.	Bulgaria	26.05.1994
11.	Romania	02.06.1994
12.	Russia	30.06.1994
13.	Turkey	31.01.1995
14.	Iran (MoU)	18.04.1995
15.	Kyrgystan	22.09.1995
16.	Mexico	28.03.1996
17.	Seychelles	03.10.1996
18.	Cyprus	07.11.1996
19.	Peru	26.05.1997
20.	South Africa	07.10.1997
21.	Egypt	11.10.1997
22.	Greece	13.01.1998
23.	Mongolia	01.12.1998
24.	Morocco	13.02.1999

1	2	3
25.	Indonesia (MOU)	08.02.2000
26.	Cambodia (MOU)	18.02.2000
27.	Italy	26.06.2000
28.	Tunisia	08.12.2000
29.	Vietnam	08.01.2001
30.	China	14.01.2002
31.	Australia (MOU)	22.4.2002
32.	Kazakhstan	03.06.2002
33.	Ukraine	12.08.2003
34.	Thailand	09.10.2003
35.	Tajikistan	14.11.2003
36.	Sri Lanka (MOU)	23.1.2004
37.	Brazil	25.1.2004
38.	Serbia (MOU)	2.11.2004

*[English]*

**Review of TPDS**

1095. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY);

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

(c) whether any inadequacies or deficiencies in the TPDS and AAY have been brought to the notice of the Government in the said assessment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ proposed to be taken to address these inadequacies and deficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

**PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH):** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An evaluation study on Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was conducted through ORG Centre for Social Research, New Delhi.

(c) and (d) The draft report recently submitted by them pointed towards improper identification of families under BPL and AAY, actual scale of issue *vis a vis* quantity of foodgrains issued to the consumers, degree of diversion of foodgrains, consumer satisfaction level, awareness about identification process and quality of foodgrains distributed at FPSs etc. The report contained a number of deficiencies. ORG has been asked to resubmit the report after modifications.

*[Translation]*

#### **Fall in Prices of Steel**

**1096. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:** Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a continuous fall in the prices of steel for the last two months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the sale of steel in the local market has been at its highest during the last year; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):** (a) Yes, Sir. The steel prices have declined since May 2005 and the trend has continued in July 2005.

(b) The domestic steel prices are pegged with the steel prices in the international market. There has been a softening of steel prices in the international market and therefore the prices in the domestic market have also declined.

(c) and (d) The consumption of finished steel during 2004-05 was 33.40 million metric tonnes (provisionally), showing an impressive growth of 7.86% over the consumption during 2003-04. The higher consumption is attributable to strong domestic demand for iron & steel arising due to growth in the industrial sector in general and in the construction activity in particular.

*[English]*

#### **World Heritage Sites**

**1097. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various sites and the States in the western ghats of India selected under the "World Heritage Sites" by the UNESCO, location-wise;

(b) the likely advantage of this selection of world heritage sites in regard to the bio-diversity and the wild life existing in this area;

(c) whether a status of eco-sensitive zone would be given to these world heritage sites to preserve the bio-diversity and wild life; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):** (a) No natural site in the Western Ghats has been inscribed on the World Heritage List of UNESCO.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Labour Representatives in International Labour Conference**

**1098. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether labour representatives are sent by the Government to attend the International Labour Conference;

(b) if so, the basis on which those representatives are deputed to the above conference;

(c) whether the Government has deputed labour representatives to attend the 93rd International Labour Conference held recently at Geneva;

(d) if so, the objectives behind deputing them to the aforesaid conference;

(e) whether the Government had received any proposal from the International Labour Organisation (ILO)

for deputing labour representatives to this conference; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation of Central Trade Union Organisations in the Indian delegation to the ILC is dependent upon their certified membership strength. While the representation of a particular Trade Union in the workers' group is decided by the Government on the basis of their strength, their nominees are decided by the respective trade unions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) To enable them to participate in the deliberation of the ILC.

(e) and (f) The Government of India received an invitation from the ILO for a tripartite delegation comprising representatives of the State, the Employers and the Workers to the ILC held from 31st May to 16th June, 2005. A tripartite delegation was, accordingly, sent to attend the conference.

*[English]*

#### **Export and Import of Agricultural Products**

1099. SHRI ANANT GUDHE:

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

SHRI HITEN BARMAN:

SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the commodity-wise details regarding export and import of agricultural products during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the foreign exchange earned on exports and spent on imports during the said period:-

(c) the details regarding increase/decrease in exports and imports during the said period;

(d) whether the exports have declined leading to an adverse balance of trade for the country;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government for bringing qualitative improvement in agricultural products in-order to encourage exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) The commodity-wise details regarding export and import of agricultural products, the foreign exchange earned on exports and foreign exchange spent on imports during the last three years are at statement-I and Statement-II. The total agricultural exports increased by 16.57% during the year 2002-2003, by 7.54% in 2003-04 and by 6.96% in 2004-05. The total agricultural imports increased by 8.31% during the year 2002-03, by 24.78% in 2003-04 and by 0.38% in 2004-05.

(d) and (e) The export of agricultural products has increased from Rs. 34654 crores in 2002-03 to Rs. 39863 crores in 2004-05. The balance of trade on agriculture account has been in favour of India during this period. The surplus on this account increased from Rs. 17045 crores in 2002-03 to Rs. 17806 crores in 2004-05.

(f) Government has introduced a number of new initiatives and interventions for enhancement of production and productivity of agricultural products. Some of the schemes being implemented by the Government are Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), National Horticulture Mission, Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping Systems Areas, Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Wheat based Cropping Systems Areas and Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Coarse Cereals Based Cropping Systems Areas. These programmes are expected to improve the competitiveness of Indian agricultural products in international markets.

**Statement I***Export of Agricultural Products from 2002-03 to 2004-05*

Item	(Qty. '000' tonnes) (Value: Rs. in crores)					
	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05 (P)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pulses	148.08	345.02	153.88	328.6	246.38	553.81
Rice Basmati	708.79	2058.47	771.49	1993.05	1126.13	2741.94
Rice (other than Basmati)	4259.08	3772.77	2640.57	2174.94	3645.87	3899.73
Wheat	3671.25	1759.87	4093.08	2391.15	1996.00	1448.03
Other Cereals	106.08	91.06	604.23	397.55	1155.3	776.68
Tea	182.86	1652.07	177.77	1637.35	194.55	1784.18
Coffee	184.87	993.98	188.45	1085.92	158.94	1007.96
Tobacco unmgd.	100.47	733.52	120.64	801.41	135.32	937.71
Tobacco mgd.	—	289.37	—	295.06	—	309.04
Dairy and Poultry Products	—	358.52	—	415.15	—	670.55
Floriculture Products	—	180.77	—	250.47	—	205.25
Spices	277.01	1655.49	267.47	1544.18	350.75	1794.11
Cashewnut Shell Liquid	6.14	8.56	4.33	5.02	5.13	11.58
Cashew	129.43	2052.94	99.68	1699.82	109.67	2336.15
Sesame & Niger Seed	154.44	450.88	207.00	754.30	181.50	723.33
Ground nut	67.89	178.30	176.11	544.30	167.50	501.99
Guargum Meal	111.94	486.64	120.56	507.90	128.29	655.96
Oil Meals	1776.13	1487.35	3249.89	3348.41	3516.09	3100.75
Castor Oil	177.68	609.81	162.36	656.06	260.01	1028.26
Shellac	5.72	89.85	10.50	179.74	8.60	162.77
Sugar	1662.37	1769.49	1200.80	1216.59	105.11	143.90
Molasses	207.86	45.05	98.62	19.38	7.71	5.22
Fruits/Veg seeds	8.92	97.96	5.18	53.61	6.70	62.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fresh Fruits	—	447.32	—	784.03	—	811.42
Fresh Veg	—	642.78	—	953.93	—	813.63
Processed Veg	—	256.73	—	291.15	—	339.91
Processed Fruit Juice	—	574.13	—	343.66	—	346.08
Misc. Processed Items	—	910.08	—	1058.69	—	860.68
Meat & Preparations	—	1377.18	—	1714.41	—	1734.37
Marine products	527.87	6928.05	409.49	6105.63	379.86	5695.21
Cotton Raw incl. waste	11.74	50.28	179.61	942.37	73.60	364.49
Jute Hessain	—	349.31	—	410.11	—	422.14
Paper/Wood products	—	1950.33	—	2362.58	—	3613.55
<b>Total Agricultural Exports</b>		<b>34653.93</b>		<b>37266.52</b>		<b>39863.31</b>

Source: DGCI&amp;S

P : Provisional

**Statement II***Import of Agricultural Products from 2002-03 to 2004-05*(Qty. '000' tonnes)  
(Value: Rs. In crores)

Item	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05 (P)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wheat	—	—	0.46	0.25	0.22	0.11
Rice	0.87	1.09	0.54	0.27	—	—
Other Cereals	1.12	0.67	1.53	1.87	7.91	7.36
Cereal Preparation	51.74	116.79	32.51	86.85	40.76	104.28
Pulses	1992.85	2737.09	1723.33	2284.87	1296.46	1718.64
Milk & Cream	1.14	9.55	11.55	89.56	2.23	12.87
Cashew Nuts	402.98	1236.24	442.59	1371.80	469.33	1757.18



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fruits & Nuts (excl. Cashewnuts)	—	641.76	—	802.27	—	1057.28
Spices	121.28	586.44	124.17	564.42	103.52	564.92
Sugar	41.43	32.83	74.4	62.70	889.04	954.24
Oil Seeds	—	11.49	—	13.89	—	25.59
Vegetable Oil fixed edible	4365.03	8779.64	5290.30	11683.24	4541.88	10755.65
Vegetable & Animal fats	1.45	11.61	1.76	12.68	1.36	12.20
Cotton raw & waste	233.85	1237.61	252.9	1570.03	183.06	1099.60
Jute, raw	143.22	134.77	111.97	93.92	20.74	31.79
Tea	23.64	125.30	10.77	64.60	32.82	152.79
Wood & Wood Products	—	1945.99	—	3269.46	—	3802.99
<b>Total agricultural imports</b>		<b>17608.87</b>		<b>21972.68</b>		<b>22057.49</b>

Source: DGCI&amp;S

P : Provisional

**Setting up of Budget Hotels**

1100. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Budget Hotels in the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The activity of construction of hotels in the country is undertaken by the private sector.

**Discrepancies in BPL List**

1101. SHRI HITEN BARMAN:  
SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA:  
SHRI B. MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding misappropriation of benefits meant for Below Poverty Line (BPL) category by the Above Poverty Line (APL) category;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the percentage of foodgrains lost therein, State-wise;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check such practice in future; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) No complaints regarding misappropriation of benefits meant for Below Poverty Line (BPL) category by the Above Poverty Line (APL) category; has been received from any of the State Governments.

The Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments wherein the Central Government is responsible for procurement of foodgrains, storage and their transportation upto the Principal Distribution Centres of FCI and the State Governments are responsible for identification of beneficiaries, issue of ration cards and distribution of foodgrains through a vast network of more than 4.77 lakh Fair Price Shops scattered all over the country. In such a vast network chances of irregularities

cannot be ruled out. However, whenever a complaint is received by the Central Government it is forwarded to the concerned State Government for investigations and necessary remedial action.

Under the TPDS, the supervision and monitoring the functioning of FPSs rests with the concerned State Governments/UTs.

The reform of the Public Distribution System to improve its efficiency, accountability and effectiveness is an ongoing process. Besides notification of the Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001, involvement of the Panchayati Raj Institutions, model citizen's charter and deputation of task force teams to check irregularities and to inspect and monitor the TPDS and the Antyodaya Anna Yojana, Conference of State Food Secretaries, State Food Ministers and a meeting with all the Members of Parliament was organized recently to discuss issues relating to strengthening of TPDS.

#### Revival of Fertilizer Units

1102. SHRI SITA RAM YADAV:  
 PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:  
 SHRI SUNIL KHAN:  
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
 SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

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

(a) the details of the loss making fertilizer units in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of loss being suffered by said units during the last three years and as on date;

(c) whether the Government has received the recommendations of the Barauni and Durgapur Units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC) based on the report of Project and Development of India Limited (PDIL);

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has agreed to revive loss making units particularly the said fertilizer units;

(f) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be revived;

(g) whether the Government proposes to convert these into gas based units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) the details of the loss making fertilizer public sector undertakings and the losses suffered by them during the last three years are given below:

	(Rs. Crore)			
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (Provisional)	2005-06 (upto June, 2005) (Provisional)
	1	2	3	4
Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (BVFCL) Namrup (Assam)	-32.06	-44.17	-17.66	-18.24
Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL) Manali (Tamil Nadu)	8.34	-63.74	-58.39	-12.15
Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) Udyogamandal, Cochin (Kerala)	-199.93	-167.22	-82.53	-46.87

	1	2	3	4
Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI)	-1166.31	-1109.53	-1210.25	-304.00
Ramagundam (A.P.) Talcher (Orissa) Gorakhpur (U.P.) Sindri (Jharkhand) Korba (Chhattisgarh)				
Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (HFC)	-1059.56	-858.40	-878.00	NA
Durgapur, Haldia (West Bengal) Barauni (Bihar)				
Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd. (PPCL)	-143.15	-138.08	-125.00	-40.00
Dehradun (U.P.) Amjhore (Bihar) Saladipura (Rajasthan)				

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. FCI Board has recommended setting up of new brown field project at Sindri. HFC has been asked to examine the proposal of Projects and Development India Ltd. (PDIL) and given its recommendations.

(e) BVFCL's expansion/restructuring is in progress. No decision has been taken for revival of other loss making units.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) No such decision has been taken.

(h) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### Minimum Support Price of Paddy

1103. SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the support price of common grade paddy and Grade-A paddy was Rs. 10 per quintal more during 2004-05 as compared to 2003-04;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the price fixed this year for paddy and levy rice;

(c) whether paddy is the only crop on which Union Government imposes levy on rice produced from it;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government increases support price of levy rice along with paddy; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) of paddy common and Grade A for 2004-05 was Rs. 560 and Rs. 590 per quintal respectively which were higher by Rs. 10 per quintal over the MSP for 2003-04.

(b) The MSP of a crop is recommended by Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) after analysing a wide range of data which includes the cost of cultivation/production. The MSP of paddy common and Grade A for 2005-06 has been fixed at Rs. 570 per quintal and Rs. 600 per quintal respectively. As regards levy rice, the prices for 2005-06 kharif marketing season are yet to be fixed.

(c) and (d) Apart from paddy, levy is imposed on sugar also. A certain percentage of sugar produced by sugar factories is requisitioned by the Government in every sugar season. The levy sugar is distributed under the Public Distribution System (PDS). With effect from 1st February, 2001, levy sugar supply under the PDS has been restricted only to BPL families in all States/UTs except the North Eastern States, Hill states and Island Territories.

(e) and (f) The prices of levy rice for every levy procuring State is fixed for every Kharif Marketing Season after taking into account MSP and all incidental costs such as statutory charges and cost of gunny bags, and other incidental expenses.

*[English]*

#### **Reduction in Quota of Foodgrains**

1104. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to reduce the allocation of foodgrains including wheat for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families under Public Distribution System and also hike its price; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The total allocation of foodgrains under TPDS including BPL families has not been reduced for any State/UT. However, a decision has been taken to streamline the ratio of rice and wheat in the allocation of foodgrains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) including allocation for BPL families to all the States/UTs, keeping in view the food habits of each States/UTs. At present there is no proposal to hike the Central Issue Price (CIP) of foodgrains being distributed for BPL families under TPDS.

*[Translation]*

#### **Construction of Dams**

1105. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:  
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:  
SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and medium dams at present in the country and the number out of them under construction;

(b) the progress made in the work of each dam, category-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from State Governments for construction of dams; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) There are 4050 large dams in the country. About 475 large dams are under construction. These dams are for various purposes such as irrigation, hydropower, flood control etc. Some are multipurpose dams.

(b) As on 1.4.2004, there are 169 major and 219 medium ongoing irrigation projects. The summary

indicating the progress in respect of major & medium projects, State-wise is at enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) 183 projects proposals have been received from various States. Proposals in respect of 84 projects have been accepted by the Technical Advisory Committee

of the Ministry of Water Resources subject to compliance of a few observations. The remaining 99 projects are under different stages of appraisal. The time taken for approval of the project depends upon the promptness with which the State Government complies with the observations of the Central appraising agencies.

**Statement**

*Progress Made in respect of ongoing Major & Medium Projects*

(Number of Projects)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Progress in respect of creation of irrigation potential as percent of the target set in the project proposal					
		More than 90%		Between 50% to 90%		less than 50%	
		Major	Medium	Major	Medium	Major	Medium
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	1	2	2	8	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	1	1	1	1	3	3
4.	Bihar	—	1	1	1	8	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	3	1	—	4
6.	Goa	—	—	1	—	1	—
7.	Gujarat	—	1	—	1	3	16
8.	Haryana	—	—	2	—	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1	2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	1	—	1	—	5
11.	Jharkhand	—	1	—	2	5	16
12.	Karnataka	2	2	5	4	9	12
13.	Kerala	—	—	2	—	2	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	2	—	14	5
15.	Maharashtra	6	14	13	13	37	68
16.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	2	1
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Orissa	1	—	4	5	5	5
21.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	1	—
22.	Rajasthan	1	2	2	—	1	2
23.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	2
25.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	3
26.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	3	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	3	—	6	—
28.	West Bengal	—	2	—	3	2	3
Total		16	26	41	34	112	159

*[English]***Trade Unions Representation In ILO**

1106. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the ranking of Trade Unions in the country as per the Labour Department's latest survey;

(b) name of Trade Union that has been selected to represent India in the International Labour Organization (ILO) for there current year; and

(c) the names of the Trade Unions that have represented India in ILO during the past ten years, year-wise;

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) As per the latest General Verification of Trade Union Membership (as on 31.12.1989) which was published on 26.12.1996, the ranking of the Central Trade Union Organisations are as under:

1. Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)
2. Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)
3. Central of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)
4. Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)
5. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)
6. United Trade Union Centre (Lenin Sarani) (UTUC (LS))
7. United Trade Union Congress (UTUC)
8. National Front of India Trade Unions (NFITU)

(b) BMS, INTUC, CITU, HMS, AITUC and UTUC (LS) were nominated to represent India in the International Labour Conference (ILC) for the current year held from 31st May to 16th June 2005.

(c) A list of central trade unions which have represented India in ILO during the past ten years is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

*Composition of India's Delegation (Workers' Group) to International Labour Organisation, Geneva during last Ten years*

**83rd Session (4-20 June, 1996)**

1. Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)
2. Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)
3. Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)
4. Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)
5. All Indian Trade Union Congress (AITUC)

**85th Session (3-19 June, 1997)**

1. Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)
2. Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)
3. Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)
4. Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)
5. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)

**86th Session (2-18 June, 1998)**

1. Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)
2. Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)
3. Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)
4. Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)
5. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)

**87th Session (1-17 June, 1999)**

1. Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)
2. Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)
3. Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)
4. Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)
5. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)
6. United Trade Union Centre (Lenin Sarani) (UTUC (LS))

**88th Session (30 May-15 June, 2000)**

1. Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)
2. Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)
3. Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)
4. Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)
5. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)
6. United Trade Union Centre (Lenin Sarani) (UTUC (LS))

**89th Session (5-21 June, 2001)**

1. Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)
2. Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)
3. Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)
4. Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)
5. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)
6. United Trade Union Centre (Lenin Sarani) (UTUC (LS))

**90th Session (3-20 June, 2002)**

1. Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)
2. Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)
3. Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)
4. Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)
5. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)
6. United Trade Union Centre (Lenin Sarani) (UTUC (LS))

**91st Session (3-19 June, 2003)**

1. Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)
2. Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)
3. Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)
4. Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)
5. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)
6. United Trade Union Centre (Lenin Sarani) (UTUC (LS))

**92nd Session (1-17 June, 2004)****Labour Laws**

1. Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)
2. Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)
3. Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)
4. Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)
5. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)
6. United Trade Union Centre (Lenin Sarani) (UTUC (LS))

**93rd Session (31 May-16 June, 2005)**

1. Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)
1. Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)
3. Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)
4. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)
5. United Trade Union Centre (Lenin Sarani) (UTUC (LS))

**Privatisation of Water Resources**

1107. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to privatise water resources and allow entry of Multinationals in Agriculture Sector;

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

(c) if not, the steps being taken for proper management of water resources of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir. Government has no proposal to privatise water resources.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Several measures for management of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rain water harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water and better management practices etc.

1108. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal mooted by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission that corporates be given the flexibility to bifurcate their employees into core and non-core categories and the stringent labour laws be applicable to core employees only;

(b) if so, whether this proposal has been discussed with the trade unions and representatives of the industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and their reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to draw a distinction between core and non-core activities of an establishment and applying the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and other labour laws, applicable to contract labour, stringently only in respect of employees engaged in core activities.

*[Translation]*

**Quality Management for Sugarcane**

1109. SHRI D.P. SAROJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the effective quality management of sugarcane to increase the profit of the sugar-mills in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating and salient features of the said scheme;

(c) the time by which the aforesaid management scheme is likely to put in place; and

(d) the details of the funds proposed to be allocated for the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD



SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping system Areas (SUBACS) under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture in sugarcane growing states for increasing production and productivity of sugarcane in the country. Under the scheme assistance is provided for transfer of improved technology to the farmers through field demonstrations, training of farmers, supply of farm implements, enhancing seed production, pest control measures, etc. Besides, frontline demonstrations are also organized through Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) on farmers fields to popularise improved sugarcane cultivation technology amongst the farmers. In addition, Government of Uttar Pradesh is also implementing District level and State level scheme for Quality Management of Sugarcane. In District Level scheme assistance is provided for seed nursery, seed and soil treatment, ratoon management, inter-village road construction. Under the State Level scheme, the financial assistance is provided for demonstration and sugarcane seeds to promote sugarcane cultivation for benefit of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe farmers.

(c) and (d) The aforesaid schemes are already in operation. During 2005-06, the State Government has made allocation of Rs. 169.64 lakhs for State Level and District Level scheme whereas for implementation of SUBACS, an allocation of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been made. Out of this allocation Rs. 360.00 lakhs is share of the Government of India and Rs. 40.00 lakhs is the share of the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

#### Production of Chilli

1110. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of good chilli crop last year and the consequent availability of large exportable surplus in the country, the chilli exports have touched all time high during 2004-05;

(b) if so, the total production of chilli during 2004-05 and the extent to which it was more in comparison to 2003-05;

(c) the countries where chillies has been exported during the said period;

(d) whether the Government is considering to provide more facilities to chilli growers during 2005-06; and

(e) if so, the facilities and other assistance provided to the chilli growers to improve its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The export of chilli increased from Rs. 366.88 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 499.01 crore during 2004-05.

(b) The estimated production of chilli during 2004-05 is 10.59 lakh metric tonnes against 9.59 lakh metric tonnes during 2003-04, an increase of about 9.3 percent.

(c) The major export destination of Indian chilli during 2004-05 were Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, United States of America (USA), United Arab Emirates (UAE), Malaysia and Indonesia.

(d) and (e) Government has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "National Horticulture Mission" with effect from 2005-06 to address the over all development of horticulture in the country. Development of spices including chilli through supply of seeds & planting material, area expansion, creation of infrastructure for post harvest management and markets form an integral part of the scheme.

#### Swaminathan Committee Report

1111. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken on Swaminathan Committee Report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps initiated so far regarding creation of National Biotechnology Regulatory Authority and the time by which it will come in force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD

SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has examined the report of the Task Force on Agricultural Biotechnology set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan. On the basis of inter-ministerial consultations on the recommendations of the Task Force with various Ministries/Departments, the Government has decided ten priorities for implementation. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) As the creation of National Biotechnology Regulatory Authority (NBRA) involves complex issues which are of inter-ministerial nature, the matter is under consideration of the Government.

### **Statement**

#### *Priorities for Agri-Biotechnology*

1. Finalisation of National Biotech Policy by the Department of Biotechnology.
2. Rationalisation of approval process under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 as suggested by Prof. M.S. Swaminathan's Task Force.
3. Release of Bt. Cotton varieties for North Zone.
4. Post-release monitoring to be started by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
5. Capacity building for post-release monitoring and training.
6. Public awareness campaign to be launched by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation in association with State Agricultural Universities and other scientific organizations/institutes.
7. Finalising combined strategy for arresting spread of non-approved Bt. Cotton seeds.

8. Developing the testing facilities for Genetically Modified seeds.
9. To finalise Action Plan for the components relating to Agri-biotechnology in the National Biotech Policy.
10. Identification of crops and traits for use of application of biotechnology.

#### **Procurement of Foodgrains in Assam**

1112. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government undertook purchase of rice and other agricultural commodities in Assam during the last three years and thereafter;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantity and price of each commodity during the said period, commodity-wise;

(c) the targets of procurement fixed for the current year alongwith achievements made therein;

(d) the agency deployed for making the aforesaid procurement; and

(e) the constraints faced by the said agency in the procurement process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government undertook purchase of rice in Assam during the last three years and thereafter.

(b) Details of paddy/rice procured during the last three years is as under:

Year	Procurement (In MTs)		Paddy price (Rs. per quintal)		Levy raw rice price (Rs. per quintal)	
	Paddy	Levy rice	Common	Grade 'A'	Common	Grade 'A'
2002-03	—	91	530.00	560.00	914.30	980.90
2003-04	—	17048	550.00	580.00	942.40	989.00
2004-05	46	—	560.00	590.00	942.40	989.00

(c) Procurement operations is an open ended scheme and as such no targets are fixed. However, during the current Kharif Marketing Season 2004-05, 46 MT of paddy has been procured so far.

(d) Food Corporation of India (FCI) is the agency deployed for making the aforesaid procurement.

(e) The following constraints are being faced by FCI in procurement process:

- (i) No regulated market in the State of Assam;
- (ii) Limited marketable surplus.
- (iii) Lack of participation by the State Agencies.

#### **Study on Green House Gases**

1113 SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA": Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the extent of emission of green house gases and their possible ill effects on the economy of the country in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the increasing emission of green house gases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per the India's initial National Communication conducted for the reporting year 1994, it has been estimated that India emitted 793 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, 18.08 million tonnes of Methane and 0.178 million tonnes of N<sub>2</sub>O. It is informed that as per the Kyoto Protocol only developed countries have commitments to reduce emissions of green house gases and developing countries including India have no such binding commitments. India accounts for only 3% of the global green house gas emissions and our per capita emissions are very small as compared with developed countries. Third Assessment Report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) states that with rise in average surface temperature and mean sea level during 1990-2100, potential yields of cereal crops in most tropical and sub-tropical regions are projected to decrease and population in low lying coastal areas and small islands would be at risk.

#### **Revitalisation of Cooperatives**

1114. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been considering proposal for Revitalisation of cooperative;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations/suggestions received from States in this regard; and

(c) the follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government had constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Prof. A. Valdyanathan for revival of co-operative credit institutions in August, 2004. The Task Force has submitted its Report on 15th February, 2005.

The main recommendations made by the Task Force are:

- Special financial assistance of Rs. 14,839 crore to wipe out accumulated losses and strengthen their capital base. The likely share of the Centre, State Government and the cooperatives in the assistance has been estimated at 53%, 31% and 16% respectively.
- Institutional restructuring to make way for democratic, member driven, autonomous and self-reliant institutions.
- Radical changes in the legal framework to empower Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to regulate cooperative credit structures.
- Qualitative improvement in personnel in all tiers and at all levels.
- State Governments need to make legislative amendments to enable RBI to exercise its regulatory powers under the Banking Regulation Act. The Task Force has suggested the working draft of a Model Cooperative Law.

- The State Governments should formally agree to participate in the revival package. The Scheme be kept open for a period of two years for the State Governments to decide on the participation. Release of funds should be linked to the progress by the State Government in actually implementing the revival package.
- Since legislative amendments may take time, the State Government should, in the meanwhile, enter into an appropriate MOU with the RBI, agreeing to desist from interfering directly or indirectly in the financial management of these banks.
- All cooperative banks should be brought on par with the commercial banks as far as regulatory norms are concerned.

Recommendations of the Task Force have been accepted in principle by the Government of India and the Ministry of Finance is consulting the State Governments for eliciting their views on the recommendations of the Task Force.

#### **Permission to Monsanto for Seed Production**

1115. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government had granted permission to Monsanto Mahy Company for seed production and large scale field trials of various varieties of hybrid cotton in South and Central Zones;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the permission was given for commercial release of Bt. Cotton hybrids; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no such company known as Monsanto Mahy Company whom Government has granted permission for seed production and large scale

field trials of various varieties of hybrid cotton in south and Central Zones. Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) in the Ministry of Environment & Forests had granted permission to M/s. Maharashtra Hybrids Seeds Co. Ltd. (Mahyco) for seed production and large scale field trials of Bt. Cotton hybrids in Central and Southern zone i.e. in the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. However, the seed of Bt. Cotton hybrid of Mahyco is being marketed by M/s Mahyco Monsanto Biotch India Ltd.

(c) and (d) Genetic Engineering Approval Committee had given permission to Mahyco for commercial release of three Bt. Cotton hybrids, namely MECH-12 Bt., MECH-162 Bt. and MECH-18 Bt. in Kharif, 2002 for a period of three years for Central and Southern zone. The GEAC further renewed the permission for commercial cultivation of the above mentioned Bt. Cotton hybrids of Mahyco in Kharif, 2005 for a period of two years for Central and South Zone, except for the State of Andhra Pradesh. In Kharif, 2005, GEAC has also accorded permission for a period of three years to Mahyco for commercial release of new Bt. Cotton hybrids, namely MRC-6301 Bt. and MRC-6304 Bt. for North Zone (i.e. for Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan), MRC-6322 Bt. and MRC-6918 Bt. for South Zone (i.e. for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu) and MRC-6301 Bt. for the Central Zone (i.e. for Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra).

#### **Development of Brindavan Garden In Mysore**

1116. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Brindavan Garden at Krishna Raja Sagar, Mysore is being Renovated at a cost of Rs. 1.3 crores;
- (b) if so, whether the Union Government is contributing a matching share for this tourist spot; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourist spots/ places is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. However, Ministry of Tourism provides central financial assistance on the basis of project proposals prioritised in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations every year.

No proposal for grant of financial assistance for development of Brindavan Garden at Krishna Raja Sagar, Mysore has been received from the State Government.

[*Translation*]

#### **Welfare Schemes for Agricultural Labourers**

1117. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received some new proposals from the State Governments for the welfare of the agricultural labourers in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Suicide by Farmers**

1118. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suicide cases of farmers have increased during the last one year and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan to eliminate the reasons which have pressurized farmers to commit suicide; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Stock of Rice in F.C.I. Godowns**

1119. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient stocks of sub-standard quality Basmati Rice-PR 106 is lying in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) in different parts of the country;

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

(c) the rate at which the Government allocates the said PR-106 rice to the agencies producing fodder for animals/birds in different States alongwith the procedure followed in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the Government is likely to allocate the said rice to the agencies applying directly to the Ministry or FCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Rice is procured by the FCI for the Central Pool as 'Grade A' or 'Common' category and not under varietal specifications. As on 1.6.2005, the FCI was having 7633 tonnes of damaged rice which constituted only about 0.8% of the total stock of 115.85 lakh tonnes of rice in the Central Pool.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Damaged foodgrains are offered to State Governments and their authorized agencies involved in direct consumption and/or manufacture of animal feed, giving them 30 days time to make their offer to purchase these damaged foodgrains at the applicable rate, which is the highest rate among Rate Running Contract, weighted average rate of 3 tenders or the highest rate obtained in the last tender, whichever is the highest.

(d) The disposal of damaged foodgrains is an ongoing process and is done in accordance with the established procedure.

#### **Duty Free Shops at Airports**

1120. SHRI JIVABHAI AMBALAL PATEL:  
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of running duty-free shops

of ITDC at Airports and the main types/variety of articles/brands sold there;

(b) whether the Government have reviewed the working of these ITDC shops;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The aims and objectives of running Duty Free Shops of ITDC are to provide shopping facilities to the international tourists at Arrival and Departure lounges of airports and also to earn foreign exchange for the country. Alongwith international merchandise, ITDC shops also sell excellent array of "Made in India" products like Herbal Cosmetics, Tea, Indian Handicrafts and Tribal Products. Main types/variety of articles/brands sold in the shops include Beer, Wines, Whisky, Cigar & Cigarettes, Perfumes, Chocolates and Indian products. Names of some leading brands sold in the Shops are Chivas Regal, Johnie Walker Black Label, Royal Salute Whiskies, Christian Dior Perfumes, Benson & Hedges, State Express 555 Cigarettes, Nestle, Master Food Chocolates, etc.

(b) The review of working of ITDC including review of working of these shops is carried out from time to time.

(c) In the last such review meeting held on 18th July, 2005, ITDC has been told to increase the profitability of their duty free shops.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Bargi Diversion Project**

1121. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, any proposal for grant of assistance for Bargi Diversion Project is under the consideration of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Phase-I (chainage 16 to 63 kilo metre) and Phase-II (chainage 63 to 104 km) of Bargi Diversion project of Madhya Pradesh was included under Fast Track of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) in the year 2001-02 and 2002-03 and were provided first instalment of Central Loan Assistance (CLA) of Rs. 98.03 crore and Rs. 65.00 crore respectively. The second instalment of CLA could not be released as the State Government could not adhere to the work programme approved under AIBP. As per the AIBP guideline, the State Government has to submit CLA proposal in the prescribed format on yearly basis. The State Government has submitted the proposal of Bargi Diversion project for the year 2005-06 to Central Water Commission (CWC) in the month of June, 2005. After examination of the proposal, comments have been conveyed to the State Government for compliance.

*[English]*

#### **Registration of Trade Unions**

1122. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the difficulties in the registration of trade unions in different places particularly in Delhi, Haryana and adjoining places; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) On the basis of information as made available by the Government of Haryana and the Government of NCT of Delhi which are the appropriate Government under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 there are no difficulties faced by the Workers in getting the trade unions registered in Delhi and Haryana. If papers are complete in all respects, the Registrars of Trade Unions issue Registration Certificates after due verification as per provisions of the Trade Unions Act.

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

#### **Assistance to Farmers**

1123. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers in Maharashtra are trapped in serious debt burden to prevailing drought like situation in the State;

(b) whether the Government has taken any measures to assist the farmers to bring them out of the crises; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) As per survey report on Indebtedness of Farmer Households released by National Sample Survey Organization in the month of May, 2005, 54.8% of farmer households in Maharashtra are indebted.

(b) and (c) Details given in the enclosed Statement.

#### *Statement*

1. Pursuant to the announcement made by the Government of India on 18th June, 2004 containing, *inter-alia*, measures for providing credit related relief to farmers in the natural calamities affected states including Maharashtra, the banks have been advised as under:

A. To increase Credit flow to agriculture sector at the rate of 30% per year.

B. Debt restructuring under the following heads in accordance with the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD):

- **Farmers in distress**—Rescheduling/restructuring of the outstanding loan of the farmer as on 31st March, 2004 in the districts declared as calamity-affected by the State Government. Rescheduled loan shall be repayable over a period of five years, at current interest rates, including an initial moratorium of two years.

- **Farmers in arrears**—Loans in default of farmers who have become ineligible for fresh credit as their earlier debts have been categorized as sub-standard or doubtful shall be rescheduled as per the guidelines so that such farmers become eligible for fresh credit.

On restructuring as above, the farmers will become eligible for fresh loans.

C. Banks have been advised to grant a one-time settlement (OTS) including partial waiver of interest or loan to the small and marginal farmers who have been declared as defaulters and have become ineligible for fresh credit. Banks have also been advised to review cases where credit has been denied on the sole ground that a loan account was settled through compromise or write offs.

D. In some parts of the country, farmers face acute distress because of the heavy burden of debt from non-institutional lenders (e.g., moneylenders). Banks have been permitted to advance loans to such farmers to provide them relief from indebtedness.

2. All the Public Sector banks have been advised to reduce their lending rate for agriculture to a single digit rate of not more than 9% per annum on crop loans upto a ceiling of Rs. 50,000/-. This rate will benefit most of the crop loan account holders and will cover almost all the small and marginal farmers.

3. The banks have been advised to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans up to Rs. 50,000 and agri-business and agri-clinics up to Rs. 5 lakh.

#### **Paddy Cultivation**

1124. SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the large scale conversion of agricultural land particularly paddy fields in different States;

(b) if so, the details of paddy cultivable area registered during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism in place to check this practice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) According to the Land use Statistics, the area under paddy was 44.79 million hectares in 2000-

01, 45.04 million hectares in 2001-02 and 42.37 million hectares in 2002-03. The share of area under paddy in the total cropped area was 24.0% in 2000-01, 23.6% in 2001-02 and 23.7% in 2002-03. Thus, there was only marginal variation during the period 2000-01 to 2002-03. The state-wise area cultivated under paddy from 2000-01 to 2002-03 is given in the enclosed Statement. The variation in the paddy area for some states in these years is mainly due to variation in rainfall as kharif paddy is heavily dependent on rainfall, particularly in rainfed regions/area which account for around 60% of the net sown area in the country. The variations in area under

paddy thus reflect inter-crop shifts in area due to weather related factors as also other factors like relative returns from different crops, prices etc.

(c) and (d) Government of India have issued National Land Use Policy Outlines to all the states and Union Territories to take necessary steps to stop conversion of agricultural land and check diversion of highly productive land including paddy fields for non agricultural purposes. Some of the states are having legislative mandate while some other states are having executive instructions in this regard.

**Statement**

State/UT's	Area Under Paddy					Total Cropped Area			% Paddy Area to Total Cropped Area		
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04 (Est)	2004-05 (Est)	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	(000 Hectares)										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	4243	3825	2822	2975	3081	13545	12756	11559	31.3	30.0	24.4
Arunachal Pradesh	119	119	125	119	—	263	268	276	45.1	44.5	45.2
Assam	2646	2537	2541	2530	2411	4065	3958	3935	65.1	64.1	64.6
Bihar	3657	3552	3585	3557	3167	7992	7897	7957	45.8	45.0	45.0
Chhattisgarh	3770	3810	3778	3718	3745	5327	5595	5446	70.8	68.1	69.4
Goa	57	57	50	53	—	171	168	164	33.4	34.0	30.6
Gujarat	677	686	686	675	662	10440	10734	10931	6.5	6.4	6.3
Haryana	1054	1028	906	1016	1028	6115	6318	6032	17.2	16.3	15.0
Himachal Pradesh	82	81	83	81	81	948	956	960	8.6	8.4	8.7
Jammu & Kashmir	244	250	236	260	271	1115	1106	1078	21.9	22.6	21.9
Jharkhand	1481	1521	1406	1363	1285	2054	2088	2060	72.1	72.8	68.3
Karnataka	1474	1407	1407	1149	1279	12284	11670	12356	12.0	12.1	11.4
Kerala	347	322	311	292	285	3022	2992	2970	11.5	10.8	10.5
Madhya Pradesh	1697	1766	1671	1674	1623	17870	19044	18078	9.5	9.3	9.2
Maharashtra	1512	1514	1523	1535	1474	21911	22381	22387	6.9	6.8	6.8
Manipur	157	163	163	158	—	209	216	219	75.3	75.2	74.1



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Meghalaya	107	108	108	110	—	277	277	285	38.5	38.9	37.8
Mizoram	52	56	57	59	—	94	118	158	55.3	47.4	36.0
Nagaland	151	157	151	150	—	336	378	370	44.8	41.4	40.8
Orissa	4434	4500	4274	4501	4472	7878	8799	7853	56.3	51.1	54.4
Punjab	2612	2612	2612	2614	2647	7941	8116	8005	32.9	32.2	32.8
Rajasthan	166	144	84	100	101	19230	20798	13218	0.9	0.7	0.6
Sikkim	15	16	15	15	—	126	131	127	12.1	12.0	11.6
Tamil Nadu	2080	2080	1517	1397	1909	6338	6226	5191	32.8	33.1	29.2
Tripura	241	247	255	238	—	429	423	431	56.2	58.3	59.2
Uttaranchal	313	305	305	293	306	1250	1284	1344	25.0	23.8	22.7
Uttar Pradesh	5907	6071	5576	5952	5550	25827	26156	25745	22.9	23.2	21.7
West Bengal	5435	6069	6069	5857	5782	9117	9779	9871	59.6	62.1	61.5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	10	11	11	—	47	44	45	23.4	22.2	24.0
Chandigarh	—	0	0	—	—	3	3	3	0.00	5.5	4.8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	14	14	14	—	30	30	30	50.8	46.8	45.7
Daman and Diu	3	3	3	2	—	5	5	5	60.0	60.0	60.0
Delhi	6	6	6	6	—	53	52	53	11.5	12.3	12.2
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pondicherry	26	26	24	24	—	43	39	36	60.4	68.1	66.4
Others	—	—	—	—	957	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	44789	45041	42372	42498	42116	186356	190808	179182	24.0	23.6	23.6

[*Translation*]

**Noise Pollution in Zoo**

1125. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:  
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any scheme with regard to making the zoo of the country free of noise pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the date by which the scheme will be implemented; and

(d) the amount likely to be spent on the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir. The Government is not formulating any scheme with regard to making the zoo of the country free of noise pollution.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

*[English]***Review of the Definition of Industry**

1126. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention is drawn to a recent judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court calling for a review of the definition of "industry" for the purpose of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hon'ble Supreme Court in the State of U.P. Versus Jai Bir Singh (2005 LAB I.C. 2092) has directed to refer the matter to Hon'ble Chief Justice of India for constituting a suitable larger bench for interpretation of definition of "industry" and for reconsideration by it, if necessary, the decision rendered by Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of Bangalore Water & Sewerage Board Vs. A. Rajappa & others. Thus the matter is subjudice.

**Study on Ground Water Resources**

1127. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:  
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board have made any study regarding the ground water resources of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), under the Ministry of Water Resources, in association with the concerned State Ground Water Organisations makes periodical assessment of the availability of ground water in the country. The total annually replenishable ground water resources of the

country have been estimated as 432 billion cubic meter (BCM). The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement****State-wise details of Replenishable Ground Water Resources in the Country**

Sl.No.	States	Replenishable Ground Water Resources (BCM/Yr.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.44
3.	Assam	24.72
4.	Bihar	28.99
5.	Chhattisgarh	16.07
6.	Delhi	0.29
7.	Goa	0.22
8.	Gujarat	20.38
9.	Haryana	8.53
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.37
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.43
12.	Jharkhand	6.53
13.	Karnataka	16.19
14.	Kerala	7.90
15.	Madhya Pradesh	34.82
16.	Maharashtra	37.87
17.	Manipur	3.15
18.	Meghalaya	0.54
19.	Mizoram	Under Estimation
20.	Nagaland	0.72
21.	Orissa	20.00

1	2	3
22.	Punjab	18.66
23.	Rajasthan	12.71
24.	Sikkim	Under Estimation
25.	Tamil Nadu	26.39
26.	Tripura	0.66
27.	Uttar Pradesh	81.12
28.	Uttaranchal	2.70
29.	West Bengal	23.09
<b>Total States:</b>		<b>431.77</b>
<b>Union Territories:</b>		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	Under Estimation
2.	Chandigarh	0.030
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.042
4.	Daman & Diu	0.013
5.	Lakshadweep	0.002
6.	Pondicherry	0.029
<b>Total UTs</b>		<b>0.116</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>431.886</b> (say 432)

#### Quality of Seeds

1128. DR. K. DHANARAJU:  
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:  
SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that good quality of seed is not made available to farmers with the result that farming yield is less than the required quantity;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to set up a good quality seed shops in different states to help the farmers to get good yield;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Sufficient quantity of good quality seeds is available to farmers. During the year 2004-05, the availability of good quality seeds was 132.27 lakh quintals against the requirement of 110.83 lakh quintals as projected by the States. Similarly for Kharif-2005 the availability of good quality seeds is 67.42 lakh quintals as against the requirement of 51.29 lakh quintals as projected by the States.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### Flood Control Programme

1129. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any decision to close the flood control programme which proved to be very effective in relief work during havoc caused by floods in the rivers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government would reconsider its decision; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (d) Several flood control schemes are under implementation by Ministry of Water Resources. Support is being provided to the State Government for taking up various activities through such schemes as per the requirements is a continuous process.

[*English*]

#### Subsidy for Development of Fishery

1130. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any subsidy has been provided by the Government for the schemes for development of fishery; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the subsidy provided during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central assistance was extended under the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of fishery during the last three years.

- (i) Development of inland fisheries and aquaculture.
- (ii) Development of marine fisheries, infrastructure and post harvest operation.
- (iii) National scheme of welfare of fishermen.
- (iv) Scheme for training & extension.

Under these schemes, Central assistance extended to various States/UT's/other implementing agencies during the last three years is as under:

Year	Rs. in Lakh
2002-03	4037.70
2003-04	3776.86
2004-05	10240.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>18054.86</b>

#### Unemployed Persons in Rural Areas

1131. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has information about the unemployed persons in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the total number of unskilled/skilled and educated unemployed in rural areas have been identified; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, state-wise and category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) As per the employment & unemployment survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation during 1999-2000 (latest), number of unemployed persons in rural areas of the country on usual status basis was around 4.4 million.

(c) and (d) State-wise unemployment rates on usual status basis among the educated persons in the age group 15 years and above in rural areas during 1999-2000 are given in the enclosed Statement. Skill-wise information is not maintained.

#### Statement

*Usual status (adjusted) unemployment rates for the educated persons of age 15 years and above for each State and U.T.*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Unemployment Rate (%)
		Rural
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.8
3.	Assam	15.2
4.	Bihar	6.5
5.	Goa	15.2
6.	Gujarat	1.1
7.	Haryana	1.1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.7
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.3
10.	Karnataka	4.5
11.	Kerala	19.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3.9
13.	Maharashtra	6.1

1	2	3
14.	Manipur	6.0
15.	Meghalaya	3.9
16.	Mizoram	3.8
17.	Nagaland	6.5
18.	Orissa	15.7
19.	Punjab	4.9
20.	Rajasthan	2.0
21.	Sikkim	11.8
22.	Tamilnadu	10.6
23.	Tripura	3.4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2.8
25.	West Bengal	11.1
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.1
27.	Chandigarh	0.7
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.0
29.	Daman and Diu	1.2
30.	Delhi	6.5
31.	Lakshadweep	22.4
32.	Pondicherry	12.5
All India		6.7

[*Translation*]

#### Development of Fishery

1132. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 52.49 lakh as Central share has been demanded for development of fishery in the constructed/under construction reservoirs under Narmada Valley Development Project; and

(b) if so, by when the proposed 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 CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs of Central assistance as first instalment had been released during September, 2004 to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for development of fisheries in the six reservoirs by the Narmada Valley Development Department (NVDD). The balance amount of Rs. 52.49 lakhs will be released to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh on receipt of the utilization certificate of the released amount as well as the progress report from the NVDD. Proposal is awaited.

[*English*]

#### Setting up of Committee to Deregulation of Fertilizer Distribution

1133. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the fertilizer policy with a view to allow the fertilizer producers to sell their product in the open market; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also set up any committee to ensure the deregulation of fertilizer distribution;

(d) if so, whether said committee has submitted its report;

(e) if so, the details of the recommendations made therein; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (f) Until 31.3.2003, the movement and distribution of urea was entirely covered under the Essential Commodities Act (ECA). On introduction of New Pricing Scheme for urea units replacing the erstwhile Retention Price Scheme w.e.f. 1.4.2003, phased decontrol of urea distribution has been undertaken. At present, the allocations of urea under ECA are restricted upto 50% of the installed capacity (as reassessed) of each unit upto Kharif, 2005 i.e., 30.9.2005. The remaining quantity of

urea is de-regulated and urea manufacturers are free to sell it to farmers at statutorily notified maximum retail price (MRP) anywhere in the country. The quantum of allocation of urea under ECA for the period beyond 30.9.2005 is under consideration of the Government. Further, a Working Group has been constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Y.K. Alagh to review the effectiveness of Stage-I and II of New Pricing Scheme for urea and to formulate a policy for urea units for Stage-III commencing from 01.04.2006. The Working Group has been entrusted the task, *inter alia*, of examination of issues pertaining to decontrol of movement and distribution of urea. The Working Group has not yet submitted its report.

In case of phosphatic and potassic (P&K) fertilizers, the Government controls price through indicative maximum retail price mechanism (MRP). The manufacturers are eligible for concession only if the fertilizer is sold at indicative MRP. However, there is no control on distribution and movement of P&K fertilizers.

[Translation]

#### Decreasing Prices of Agriculture Products

1134. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the decreasing prices of agriculture products such as mustard, rayonda, onion, garlic and wheat etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the payment of remunerative prices of the products to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The monthly Wholesale Price Indices (WPI) of wheat, onion, garlic and rapeseed & mustard are shown in the enclosed Statement. As may be seen from the annexure though there has been a decline in the WPI, mostly during the period January-May, 2005, the WPI in respect of all these commodities except onion increased after May, 2005. In the case of onion the increase in WPI was witnessed in July, 2005.

(c) To ensure payment of remunerative prices to the farmers, the Government announces Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major crops. MSPs enable the farmers to sell their produce at remunerative prices whenever the market prices fall below the MSP. Under the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), procurement operations are carried out by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) for the crops not covered under MSP on the request of the State Governments which are willing to bear 50% (25% in the case of North Eastern States) of the losses, if any, in the implementation of MIS. MSPs and MIS are designed to protect the farmers from distress sale of their produce in the event of glut.

#### Statement

##### Monthly Average Wholesale Price Indices

(1993-94 = 100)

Month	Wheat	Onion	Garlic	Rapeseed and Mustard
Jan, 2005	188.5	159.9	167.4	168.6
Feb, 2005	189.6	161.5	166.2	165.6
March, 2005	187.2	156.9	158.6	158.4
April, 2005	180.9	151.4	153.5	154.8
May, 2005	179.9	151.1	152.7	154.9
June, 2005	182.8	151.0	152.8	155.0
July, 2005 (for two weeks)	185.0	159.3	158.9	159.9

Note: Price Statistics are not compiled for Rayonda

*[English]***Upgradation of FPI**

1135. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lot of potential of growth in Indian Food Processing Industries but it is starved of investments;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to upgrade the FPI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) As per the report of M/s Rabo India Finance Private Limited, agro processing in India has got vast potential and accordingly processed food industry should aim to grow at about 10% per annum between 2005-2015. The investment required in building the processing capacity, infrastructure and market development is estimated to be Rs. 99,700 crore for this period.

(c) Government has formulated and implemented several Plan Schemes to provide financial assistance for establishment and modernization of food processing units, creation of infrastructure, support for R&D, human resource development besides other promotional measure to encourage development of food processing industries. Recently, in order to give boost to growth of FPI sector the Government has allowed under Income Tax Act, a deduction of 100% of profit for five years and 25% of profits for the next five years in case of new agro processing industries set up to process, preserve and package fruits and vegetables. Excise duty of 16% on dairy machinery has been fully waived for promotion of dairy processing industries. Excise duty on meat, poultry and fish products has been reduced from 16% to 8%. Excise duty on food grade hexane used in edible oil industry has been reduced from 32% to 16%. A National Horticulture Mission has been launched w.e.f. 1st April 2005 with an objective to boost the horticulture sector. In the Budget of 2005-06 excise duty of Rs. 1.00 per kg on refined edible oil and Rs. 1.25 per kg on vanaspati was abolished. Customs duty on refrigerated vans was reduced from 20% to 10%.

*[Translation]***Conversion of Barren Land into Forest Area**

1136. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is being implemented by the Government that converts barren land into forest area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private organisation can be involved in it; and

(d) if so, the mechanism therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) during the Tenth Five Year Plan through a two-tier decentralized mechanism of Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at village level to regenerate degraded forests and adjoining lands. As on 31.3.2005, 620 FDA projects have been approved in the country to treat an area of 8.68 lakh hectares. In addition, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has launched the Grants-in-Aid for Greening India Scheme during 2005-06 to raise mass awareness about use of quality planting material (QPM) and tree planting, enhancing the capacity for QPM production, and tree planting with people's participation.

(c) and (d) Under the Grants-in-Aid for Greening India Scheme, individuals and private entrepreneurs including farmers below poverty line are eligible for assistance for setting up of nurseries for production of QPM. Registered Societies, Non-Profit Organisations, Co-operatives, Charitable Trusts, and Voluntary Agencies are eligible for assistance for tree planting under the scheme.

**Production of Medicinal Plant**

1137. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to provide medicinal plants free of cost to the farmers to increase their production in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total area of land under cultivation of medicinal plant in the country; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the yield and to train the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No survey has been conducted to estimate the area of land under cultivation of medicinal plants in the country. However, so far an area of about 26,300 hectares have been covered under medicinal plants through projects sanctioned by the National Medicinal Plants Board.

(d) The Government has set up National Medicinal Plants Board to promote the Medicinal Plant Sector. The Board is implementing contractual farming scheme for cultivation of prioritised medicinal plants. The Board is also providing assistance for taking up of Promotional Schemes which includes the component of training to farmers.

*[English]*

#### **Rice Procurement from Civil Supplies Corporation of Kerala**

1138. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of Food Corporation of India's (FCI) procurement of paddy from the Civil Supplies Corporation of Kerala; and

(b) the highlights of MoU signed between FCI and Kerala Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) An MOU has been signed between

the Central Government and the Government of Kerala on 28.6.2005 under which the Government of Kerala or its Agencies shall undertake procurement of paddy, convert the same into rice for distribution under TPDS and other welfare schemes and obtain reimbursement of expenses incurred in carrying out these operation as per the approved principles of Government of India.

*[Translation]*

#### **Setting up Forest Based Industries**

1139. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any efforts to set up Forest based industries in various States;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government of India is facilitating the establishment of forest based industries by way of providing legal & policy framework, and financial assistance.

#### **Approval to Pending Proposals**

1140. SHRI MUNSHI RAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to approve proposals received from various States to carry out developmental activities on forest land;

(b) whether the delay in according approval to these proposals has resulted in cost escalation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action proposed/taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests receives proposals from the State/Union Territory Governments for use of forest land for non-forestry purposes, including developmental activities, for which prior approval of the Central Government is required under



the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The proposals are considered by the Forest Advisory Committee constituted under the Act before being put up for approval of the competent authority.

(b) to (d) Examination of proposals for forestry clearance is a continuous process. Therefore, at any point of time, some proposals always remain under consideration of the Ministry. Information about cost escalation because of consideration of the Ministry. Information about cost escalation because of time taken in consideration of the proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is not compiled by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

*[English]*

### **Water Security**

1141. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to give water security to all in the country;

(b) if so, the efforts made in that regard and the target set for the same;

(c) whether NGOs are involved therein; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (d) For achieving the objective of water security, several measures have been taken up by the Union as well as State Governments which include: (i) sustainable development of water resources; (ii) proper management of the water resources system; and (iii) preservation of water quality. Over the time major, medium & minor (both surface & Ground water) schemes have been developed. Due emphasis has also been given to restoration of traditional water bodies. The National Water Policy gives due importance to the management of resources with active participation of stakeholders at all levels—planning, development and management. A cell has also been created in the Ministry of Water Resources for Public-Private Partnership and Non Governmental Organisations are also involved in specific activities, such as in research and mass awareness programmes.

### **Demands of Central Trade Unions and Federations**

1142. SHRI AMITAVA NANDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received some demands from the Central Trade Unions and Federations to stop downsizing of workforce, lift ban on recruitments and stop contractor regime; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has received representation from the All India State Government Employees Federation in this regard.

(b) According to information received from the Ministry of Finance, keeping in view the adequacy of staffing, the need to foster convergence and avoid overlap in functions, the Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) had identified around 42,000 posts for abolition. Against this, concerned Ministries/Departments have identified around 24,000 posts for abolition of which, 18,682 posts have already been abolished.

The ERC had also advised that Annual Direct Recruitment Plans be prepared for each Ministry/Department. The Department of Personnel & Training have issued instructions in May 2001, that Direct Recruitment should be limited to 1/3rd of the Direct Recruitment vacancies subject to ceiling that this does not exceed 1% of the total sanctioned strength of the Department. Around 105,226 posts have been identified for abolition and around 42,723 posts have been identified to be filled up, as a result of these instructions.

### **Setting up of Wine Board**

1143. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:  
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU  
YADAV:  
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan to support wine production units, wine parks to promote Indian wine;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a Wine Board in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the relative advantages and the methodology of bringing out land Wine Parks;

(f) whether the proposal has been discussed with the State Governments; and

(g) if so, the reaction of the State Governments; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a), (b) and (e) Under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/establishment/modernization of food processing industries, this Ministry offers financial assistance for setting up of food processing units including wine making units. The assistance is released in the form of grant of 25% of the cost of plant & machinery and technical civil works subject to maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas and 33.33% upto Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas. Similarly, under the Scheme for Infrastructure development, assistance upto Rs. 4.00 crores for setting up of food park/wine park for provisions of infrastructure common facilities like cold storage, food testing laboratory, effluent treatment plant, common processing facilities, power, water supply etc., is admissible so that small and medium enterprises could set up their units easily.

(c), (d), (f) and (g) The Government is considering a proposal for setting up of a Grape and Wine Board. Prominent grape growing states like Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Maharashtra and Uttaranchal have been consulted who have supported the proposal.

#### **Norms for Calculating Prices of Medicines**

1144. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:  
SHRI ANANT GUDHE:

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

(a) the details of the norms fixed by the Government for calculating prices of medicines both in the controlled and de-controlled category under Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95);

(b) the details of products alongwith their turnover where these norms have not been furnished; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of the medicines available in the country are in tune with the declared norms of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) Prices of controlled formulations only are fixed on the basis of norms notified in Official Gazette in accordance with the provisions contained in Para 7 of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO' 95), whereas prices of formulations not under price control are fixed by manufacturers themselves as there is no provision of fixation of their prices under DPCO 1995 except under certain circumstances of public interest as laid down in para 10 (b) of DPCO 1995. In view of above provisions, the retail prices of controlled medicines are in accordance with the notified norms.

*[Translation]*

#### **Distribution of Money to N.G.Os.**

1145. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been distributing crores of rupees to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) every year;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received many complaints in regard to misuse of funds and non-receiving of funds;

(c) whether any Non-Government Committee had been constituted to study the working on Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);

(d) if so, by when this committee is likely to present its report; and

(e) the action taken against such Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which are not appropriately using the paddy in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD

SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation had provided Rs. 125 lakhs to a total of 25 NGOs during 2004-05 under the scheme-Agricultural Extension through Voluntary Organizations. This scheme has since been subsumed in another broader scheme-Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms wherein funds are provided to States on Work Plan basis and involvement of NGOs in implementation of extension activities has been encouraged.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established a network of 451 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) up to 31st March, 2005 which includes 83 KVKs under administrative control of NGOs. The budget is released based on performance of KVKs and the audit Utilization Certificate.

National Oilseeds and Vegetables Oils Development Board has implemented some activities related to integrated development of tree borne oilseeds through NGOs amounting to Rs. 17.09 lakhs during 2004-05.

Eight NGOs were provided Rs. 20.20 lakh during 2004-05 for implementation of activities under National Project on Organic Farming.

(b) No such complaint was received during 2004-05.

(c) and (d) (i) an evaluation study has been commissioned to evaluate the performance of selected NGOs under the Scheme—Agricultural Extension through Voluntary Organizations. This report is expected by August, 2005.

(ii) In order to review the functioning and performance of the KVKs, Quinquennial Review Teams (QRT) are constituted by the ICAR.

(e) Does not arise, in view of part (b) above.

*[English]*

#### **Establishment of Sanctuaries in Goa**

1146. SHRI ALEMAO CHURCHILL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Goa has forwarded any proposals to the Centre for the establishment of sanctuaries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir. Under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 declaration of an area as Sanctuary falls under the domain of the concerned State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **F&V Booths of Mother Dairy**

1147. SHRI PRADEEP GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fruits and vegetables supplied to its Fruits and Vegetables (F&V) booths by Mother Dairy (fruits and vegetables) Plant in Delhi are mostly frozen one and not fresh;

(b) if so, whether such fruits and vegetables become stale/musty within few hours of its delivery; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to supply only fresh fruits and vegetables to its booths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Almost all the Vegetables supplied to the booths are fresh only, except a very small quantity of frozen peas and mixed vegetable. As regards fruits, no frozen fruits are supplied at the booths.

(b) No, Sir.

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

#### **Amendment in Labour Laws**

1148. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a Bill to amend the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishment) Act, 1988 and also to amend the Scheduled Acts in order to simplify the forms of returns and register prescribed under certain labour laws; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government proposes to take to plug the loopholes in the proposed Bill?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Special Status to States under AIBP**

1149. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including Karnataka for according Special Status under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; and

(b) if so, by when the proposals are likely to be given clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) For providing Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) the seven North Eastern States, the States of Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttaranchal and Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts of Orissa are categorized as Special Category States/region and the remaining States as non-Special Category States. In the recent past no proposal has been received from the State Governments including Government of Karnataka for according special status to the States under AIBP. The revised guidelines effective from 1st April, 2005 provide that drought-prone areas, tribal areas and flood prone areas in the country, to be identified in consultation with the Planning Commission shall be treated at par with special Category States for funding under AIBP.

#### **Revival of Dairies by NDDB**

1150. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chittoor, Cuddapah and Rajamundry dairies which are deep in red are likely to be revived by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith discussion held in this regard;

(c) by when it is likely to be revived; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken in regard to increase performance of these dairies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) The Chittoor and Cuddapah Milk Unions are under liquidation. There are no proposals for their revival. The Godavari Milk Union (its dairy is at Rajamundry) has been identified by the Government of Andhra Pradesh as a sick union. The NDDB has submitted a proposal to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, which envisages promotion of producer Institutions in Chittoor and Cuddapah districts to protect and further the interests of the producers. Similarly, a proposal for revitalizing dairy operations in Godavari milk shed has also been submitted to Government of Andhra Pradesh by NDDB.

#### **Tourism Projects**

1151. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of tourism projects which were sanctioned in Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Plan are still lying incomplete, especially in Gujarat;

(b) if so the reasons therefor alongwith the number of projects sanctioned during the said Plan period separately; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Union Government for their timely completion during the Tenth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) During 8th & 9th Plan periods 633 tourism projects were sanctioned to various States including 32 projects for the State of Gujarat which are still lying incomplete.

(b) The projects are lying incomplete due to various reasons like non-availability of land, court cases, clearances from various agencies, etc. Ministry of Tourism, had sanctioned a total of 2547 projects during the 8th and 9th Plan including 89 projects for Gujarat.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism has taken regular Review Meetings with the States/U.Ts. and implanting agencies to complete the projects expeditiously.

[*Translation*]

### **Management of Garbage**

1152. SHRI BHAL CHANDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to separate carbonic and non-carbonic and biodegradable waste from the garbage before throwing them in landfills and have implemented any scheme/programme in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether these wastes are also thrown into rivers; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to sort out the waste before it reaches the landfills to save the rivers from pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests have notified a comprehensive central legislation, the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 (MSW rules) vide S.O. 908 (E) the 25th September, 2000 for the management of Municipal Solid Wastes. These rules provide detailed compliance criteria for the collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid wastes. As per the rules, local bodies are required to organize awareness programmes for segregation of wastes and to provide separate bins for segregated wastes viz. green bins for biodegradable waste, white for recyclable wastes and black for others wastes. In this regard, the local bodies in a few States have also taken initiatives to encourage citizens to segregate wastes and in selected wards/zones of the towns/cities, house-to-house collections have been started. Further for the setting up of model facilities for the demonstration of management of municipal solid waste for the implementation of MSW Rules, the Ministry of Environment & Forests and the Central Pollution Control Board have funded projects at Kozhikode (Kerala), North Dum Dum and New Barrackpore (West Bengal) Union Territory of Chandigarh, Udumalaipet (Tamil Nadu).

(d) and (e) Littering of municipal solid waste as such is prohibited as per the MSW Rules. Besides, under the National River Conservation Plan of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, various pollution abatement works are also undertaken through the concerned State Governments, which include scheme of low cost sanitation, river front development and setting up of crematoria etc.

The local bodies, under MSW Rules are further required to set up waste processing facilities like composting or Waste-to-Energy for utilization of biodegradable waste/recyclable waste. The main purpose of setting up of processing plants is to reduce the burden of waste disposal on landfills.

[*English*]

### **Agri Export Zone for Potato**

1153. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great scope for improving the productivity and quality of potatoes grown in Hassan region of Karnataka so as to meet the export;

(b) whether a proposal for establishment of Agri Export Zone for Potato in this region was prepared and submitted to the Union Government;

(c) if so, whether the project was also submitted to Agricultural Produce Export Development Authority (APEDA) for approval in December 2004; and

(d) if so, by when the project is likely to be approved and amount released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) There is potential of export of potatoes from the Hassan region of Karnataka. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Horticulture Mission has been launched in May, 2005 for the overall development of horticulture including potatoes.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) An evaluation of the existing Agri-Export Zones (AEZs) is being undertaken by the Ministry of Commerce. The proposal would be taken up for consideration by the Steering Committee of AEZs after completion of evaluation of the AEZs.

#### **Distribution of Quarters of Durgapur Unit**

1154. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting was held to solve the problem of quarters of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL), Durgapur during the last six months;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In a discussion held by S/Shri Dipankar Mukherjee and Sunil Khan, the Hon'ble Members of Parliament with the Hon'ble Minister (Chemicals and Fertilizers) on 24.3.2005, it was, in principle, agreed to hand over the vacant quarters at the Durgapur unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited to Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority.

(c) The modalities of transfer of quarters are to be worked out.

*[Translation]*

#### **Joint Venture of KIOCL with SAIL**

1155. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking is going to set up a joint venture undertaking with Steel Authority of India Limited; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the plants proposed to be set-up?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) has entered into an Memorandum of

Understanding with Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) on 28.9.2004 to form a Joint Venture Company to explore and mine iron ore at Kalta, Taldih and Barsua Mines in Orissa State.

*[English]*

#### **Development of Steel Plant Areas**

1156. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking steps for the peripheral development around the steel plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the cost involved therein; and

(c) the details of the work done for peripheral development of Steel Plants till date along with the utilization of funds allocated therefore, Plant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) Steel Plants in the Public and Private Sector undertake various steps/activities for peripheral development around the steel plant areas. The plant-wise details of various schemes/activities undertaken by Public Sector Steel Plants have been classified under various categories of services. Plant-wise details of expenditure incurred on these peripheral development activities are given as under.

#### **Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)**

- (a) Education
- (b) Drinking Water
- (c) Road Development
- (d) Health Care
- (e) Cultural Activities

During 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05, BSP has spent an amount of Rs. 23 lakh, Rs. 42.25 lakh and Rs. 50.01 lakh respectively on the peripheral development work.

#### **Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)**

- (a) Drinking Water
- (b) Health Care

- (c) Community Development
- (d) Education
- (e) Recreation
- (f) Economic Development

During 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05, RSP has spent an amount of Rs. 9.62 lakh, Rs. 10.47 lakh and Rs. 94.75 lakh respectively on the peripheral development work.

#### **Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL)**

- (a) Drinking Water
- (b) Education
- (c) Road Development
- (d) Health Care

During 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05, BSL has spent an amount of Rs. 23.08 lakh, Rs. 20.59 lakh and Rs. 73.40 lakh respectively on the peripheral development work.

#### **Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)/Alloy Steel Plant (ASP)**

No direct peripheral activities around DSP/ASP were taken up due to financial constraint during the years 2002-03 and 2003-04. However, an amount of Rs. 60.4 lakhs has been spent on peripheral development work during 2004-05.

#### **Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Plant (VISP)**

Initially the development in the peripheral areas was undertaken by VISP and later on the Slum Board of Govt. of Karnataka has taken over the development of drinking water, street lights, sanitation, roads etc. VISP has not spent any amount on this account during the years 2002-03 and 2003-04. However, an amount of Rs. 8.95 lakh has been spent on peripheral development work during 2004-05.

#### **Salem Steel Plant (SSP)**

- (a) Drinking Water
- (b) Education

- (c) Road Development
- (d) Health Care

During 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05, BSL has spent an amount of Rs. 0.23 lakh, Rs. 0.75 lakh and Rs. 3.55 lakh respectively on the peripheral development work.

#### **Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP)**

Visakhapatnam Steel Plant has undertaken various activities towards the peripheral development work. Expenditure incurred on these activities since its inception i.e. 1993 to till date is given hereunder.

	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
1. Health and Hygiene	—	7.28
2. Education	—	86.70
3. Drinking Water	—	56.48
4. Welfare Measures	—	21.28

During 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05, BSL has spent an amount of Rs. 2.80 lakh, Rs. 5 lakh and Rs. 9.5 lakh respectively on the peripheral development work.

#### **Pesticide Norms**

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

(a) whether western countries imposed stringent pesticide norms in the agri-produce and most of our products do not even conform to export norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures are being taken by the Government to make Indian farmers more competitive and tap the opportunities created by the WTO regime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) The Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Agreement of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) allows member countries to apply measures to protect human or animal life or health from risks arising from additives, contaminants, toxins, etc. in foods, beverages or feed

stuffs. These measures are required to be notified whenever international standards do not exist or the measure is not substantially the same as the international standard and the measure has a significant effect on trade of other countries. The comments of other countries are required to be taken into account before the measure to finalized and implemented. Most of our agricultural products conform to such sanitary standards. However, Government of India is also promoting Integrated Pest Management Approach for control of insect-pests, diseases and weeds of the crops which envisages need based judicious use of safer pesticides including bio-pesticides in order to minimize the incidence of pesticide residues in our agricultural produce.

#### **Caffeine In Soft Drinks**

1158. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards has lately been considering the proposal to lower the caffeine level in soft drinks;

(b) if so, the present level of caffeine presence permitted in different standard soft drinks alongwith the level of caffeine presence safe for human consumption; and

(c) by when the decision is likely to be taken in the matter and the steps taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The maximum permitted limit of caffeine in the existing Indian Standard and Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules for soft drinks is 200 ppm. The Non Governmental Organizations/consumer groups have proposed fixing the maximum limit of caffeine in the soft drinks as 145 ppm in the interest of public health based on the caffeine limits in the carbonated beverages permitted in various other countries.

(c) As the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is the regulatory authority for food items as per the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules framed thereunder, final decision regarding implementation of the revised caffeine limit in the soft drinks will be taken by them.

#### **Environmental Clearance to Industries in Orissa**

1159. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had received proposals from Government of Orissa for environment and forest clearance for setting up new industries and mining activities;

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

(c) the number of proposals cleared so far and those pending for clearance; and

(d) the guidelines and criteria alongwith the norms adopted for such clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In so far as forestry clearance is concerned, during last 3 years (01.07.2002 to 27.07.2005), 2 proposals for setting up of industries, and 51 proposals for mining in forest areas have been received. Out of 2 proposals for setting up of industries, 1 has been approved by the Central Government, while the other one has been withdrawn by the State Government. Further, out of 51 mining proposals, 35 have been approved, 4 have been rejected, 8 have been returned to State Government for want of complete information, and 4 mining proposals are under various stages of consideration of the Ministry. The proposal-wise details are given the enclosed Statement-I.

Further, as regards environment clearance, during last 3 years (01.07.2002 to 27.07.2005), 11 proposals for setting up of industries and 30 proposals for mining have been received. Out of 11 proposals for setting up of industries, 9 have been cleared. In respect of remaining 2 proposals, additional information has been sought from State Government. The proposal-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Out of 30 mining proposals, 10 have been cleared and 20 proposals are under various stages of consideration. The proposal-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) For forestry clearance, the projects are examined by a statutory expert body, i.e. Forest Advisory Committee (FAC), constituted under Section 3 of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The FAC examines the



proposals as per the provisions of the Act, Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003, and the guidelines issued thereunder from time to time. Besides official members, the FAC comprises non-official experts in the field of forestry and allied disciplines like mining, engineering, soil conservation etc.

The proposals received for environmental clearance are appraised through an Expert Committee constituted by Ministry of Environment and Forests as per the procedure prescribed in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 1994 and subsequent amendments therein.

***Statement I***

***Details of Mining Projects and Projects for Setting up of Industries Received from State of Orissa for Forestry Clearance***

(Period: 01.07.2002 to 27.07.2005)

Sl.No.	Name of Proposal	Category (Mining/ Industry)	Area Applied (ha.)	Status	Area Diverted (ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mining Lease to Rungta Mines Ltd.	Mining	33.799	Approved	15.95
2.	Mining Lease to OMC Ltd.	Mining	365.298	Approved	142.73
3.	Mining Lease to Orissa Mining Corporation Limited in Kurmitar Mines	Mining	50.802	Approved	28.802
4.	Mining Lease for Mahagiri Chromite Mines of M/s. Indian Charge Chrome Ltd. (ICCL) in Village Kaliapani under Sukinda Tehsil	Mining	63.91	Approved	63.91
5.	Mining Lease in F/O Orissa Mining Corporation Limited	Mining	95.6	Approved	95.6
6.	Mining Lease to KJS Ahluwalia	Mining	476.205	Approved	371.192
7.	Mining Lease to Mahanadi Coal Fields Ltd. for Bhubneshwari OCP	Mining	132.904	Approved	112.521
8.	Mining Lease to A.M.T.C. (P) Ltd.	Mining	244.327	Approved	244.327
9.	Anantha Extension Opencast Project in favour of Mahanadi Coal Fields Limited	Mining	62.67	Approved	62.67
10.	Mining Lease to Girdharilal Agrawal	Mining	23.24	Approved	23.24
11.	Mining Lease to Tata Refractories	Mining	99.5	Approved	58.5
12.	Mining Lease to ESSEL Mining Industries	Mining	152.229	Approved	152.229

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Mining Lease to R.P. Sao for Guali Iron Ore Mines	Mining	251.95	Approved	42.417
14.	Mining Lease in F/o Shri Rudrasen Sindhu M/s Rohtak Engineering Company	Mining	41.893	Approved	41.839
15.	Mining Lease to M/s Lal Traders & Agencies Pvt Limited	Mining	117.84	Approved	117.84
16.	Mining Lease in F/o M/s Rungta Sons (P) Ltd.	Mining	61.596	Approved	52.742
17.	Mining Lease to S. Pradhan for Kalaparnat Iron Ore Mines	Mining	52.002	Approved	52.002
18.	Mining Lease in F/o M/s Rungta Mines Limited	Mining	53.55	Approved	53.55
19.	Jagannath Extension Opencast Project of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	Mining	58.096	Approved	58.096
20.	Bamebari Iron & Manganese Ore Mining by M/s TISCO Ltd.	Mining	145.329	Approved	145.329
21.	Underground Coal Mining in Natraj in favour of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	Mining	289.856	Approved	289.856
22.	Nandira Underground Coal Mine of Talcher Area of Mahandi Coalfields Limited	Mining	325.38	Approved	325.38
23.	Renewal of Mining Lease in Tiringpahhar Manganese Mines of M/s TISCO Limited	Mining	52.348	Approved	52.348
24.	Renewal of Lease for Mahulsukha Manganese Ore Mines in favour of M/s AMTC Pvt. Limited	Mining	227	Approved	227
25.	Mining of Iron Ore by M/s Feegrade and Company in Bonai Forest Division	Mining	39.309	Approved	39.390

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Mining Lease to M/s M.G. Mohanty of Bhubaneswar	Mining	23.581	Approved	23.581
27.	Stone Quarry by M/s Henraux (i) Pvt Limited	Mining	9.647	Approved	9.647
28.	Joruri Iron & Mn. Mines of Kalinga Mining Corp.	Mining	6.008	Approved	6.008
29.	Talabasta Fireclay Mines of JPKP Jhunjhunwala	Mining	19.62	Approved	19.62
30.	Iron Ore Mining in Village Patabeda of Bonai Subdivision by M/s M.G. Mohanty	Mining	12.058	Approved	12.058
31.	Quartz and Quartzite Mining by Shri P N Sahu	Mining	3.192	Approved	3.089
32.	Iron Ore Mining by Smt. Indrani Patnaik in Village Unchabali	Mining	35.275	Approved	35.275
33.	Iron Ore Mining by Sh. J. N. Pathnaik in Village Bhanjapalli and Koira	Mining	3.921	Approved	3.921
34.	Inganijhhran Iron & Mn. Mines of S. Pradhan	Mining	15.316	Approved	15.316
35.	Balita Iron Mines of S. Pradhan	Mining	18.347	Approved	18.347
36.	Lanjigarh Bauxite Mining Project in Niyamgiri RF and Nimagiri Proposed RF of Rayagada District in favour of Orissa Mining Corporation (OMC)	Mining	660.749	Under Process	—
37.	Temporary Working Permission in favour of M/s AXL Private Limited for Bhutuda Manganese Ore Mine	Mining	40.469	Under Process	—
38.	Temporary Working Permission for Sulapat Iron Mine of Shri Biratchandra Dagara in Rairangpur Forest Division	Mining	294.5	Under Process	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	TWP in F/o Budharaja Iron & Maganese Ore Mines for One Year Over 8.13ha. already broken up Forest Area	Mining	8.13	Returned	—
40.	Mining Lease to Navyug Minerals Limited	Mining	56.98	Returned	—
41.	Asbestos & Pyroxemite Mining by BL Newatia	Mining	18.23	Returned	—
42.	Diversion of Forest Land in favour of M/s Patnaik Minerals Pvt. Limited for Manganese Mines	Mining	14.739	Returned	—
43.	Bangur Chromite Mines of OMC Ltd.	Mining	0.55	Returned	—
44.	Graphite Mine in Ganjaudhar by Sh. J.N. Agarwal	Mining	12.14	Returned	—
45.	Graphite Mine by Sh. Tilak Raj Mediratta	Mining	2.841	Returned	—
46.	Mining Lease to BC Sahu	Mining	45.148	Rejected	—
47.	Katasahi & Kolha Rudkola Mn. Mines of SN Paul	Mining	3.797	Rejected	—
48.	Mining of Iron Ore by M/s National Enterprises in Bonai Division	Mining	37.146	Rejected	—
49.	Blackstone Quarry by M/s JS Construction Ltd.	Mining	13.86	Rejected	—
50.	Mining Lease to MCL for Jagannath Extension OCP	Mining	28.475	Returned	—
51.	Iron Ore based Industries of IPICOL	Mining	8.67	Under Process	—
52.	Establishment of Integrated Steel Plant by M/s Bhushan Limited	Industries	59.16	Approved	59.16
53.	Setting up of Alumina Refinery at Lanjigarh by M/s Vedanta Alumina Limited	Industries	58.943	Withdrawn by State	—

**Statement II***Details of Projects for Setting up of Industries in Orissa Received in the Ministry for Environment Clearance*

(Period: 01.07.2002 to 27.07.2005)

Sl.No.	Name of Projects	Nature	Cost of Project (Rs. in crores)	Status
1.	Bhushan Ltd.	Iron & Steel	1650	Cleared
2.	National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)	Aluminium	1609.40	Cleared
3.	National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)	Aluminium Refinery	1258.02	Cleared
4.	Sterlite Industries Ltd.	Alumina Refinery	4500	Cleared
5.	Sterlite Industries Ltd.	Copper Smelter	500	Cleared
6.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	Sulphuric Acid Plant	160	Cleared
7.	Tata Sponge Iron Ltd.	Iron & Steel	67.35	Cleared
8.	Aarti Steels Ltd., Cuttack	Steel Plant	886.35	Cleared
9.	Neepaz Metals Ltd., Sundergarh	Iron & Steel	202.50	Cleared
10.	Hindalco Industries Ltd., Rayagada	Alumina Refinery	3694.23	Additional Information sought by Expert Committee
11.	Jindal Stainless Steel Ltd., Kalinga Nagar	Stainless Steel Plant	4764.00	Additional Information sought by Expert Committee

**Statement III***Details of Mining Projects of Orissa Received in the Ministry for Environment Clearance*

(Period: 01.07.2002 to 27.07.2005)

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Date of Receipt	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Bandogurah Iolite Deposit mining project of M/s Navyug Minerals Ltd.	27.11.2002	Proponent was advised to obtain site clearance from the Ministry in first instance. Response awaited.

1	2	3	4
2.	Turia Chrysoberyl Cat's Eye Deposit mining project of M/s Navayug Minerals	28.11.2002	As the proposal for diversion of forestland for this project has been rejected, the proposal for environmental clearance was not considered.
3.	Labanyasar Iolite Deposit mining project of M/s Navayug Minerals	28.11.2002	Proposal returned on 26.07.2004 and the proponent has been asked to submit fresh proposal. Proposal awaited.
4.	Nuasahi Chromite mining project of M/s Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys Ltd.	04.02.2003	Environmental clearance granted on 09.07.2004
5.	Thakurani Iron Ore mining project of M/s S.L. Sarda & M.L. Sarda	14.02.2003	Environmental clearance granted on 22.09.2004.
6.	Khondbond Iron Ore mining project of M/s Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	06.06.2003	Environmental clearance granted on 28.03.2005.
7.	Joda East Iron Ore mining project of M/s Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	06.06.2003	Environmental clearance granted on 05.04.2005
8.	Mahagiri Chromite mining project of M/s Indian Charge Chrome Ltd.	16.06.2003	Environmental clearance granted on 09.07.2004
9.	Kartakona Quartz Mine of M/s Utkal Manufacturing & Services Limited	20.06.2003	The State Government was requested to advise the proponent to obtain site clearance.
10.	Utkal B-2 Block coal mining project of M/s Monnet Ispat Ltd.	23.07.2003	Considered by the Expert Committee (Mining) and sought extensive clarifications on various issues, which are awaited.
11.	Katamati Iron Ore mining project of M/s Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	30.07.2003	Environmental clearance granted on 06.05.2005.
12.	Panchpatmali Bauxite mining project of M/s NALCO	17.02.2004	Environmental clearance granted on 30.07.2004
13.	Patabeda iron Ore Mining project of M/s MGM Minerals Ltd.	17.12.2004	Environmental clearance granted on 21.07.2005.
14.	Patabeda Iron Ore Mining project of M/s MG Mohanty	20.12.2004	Environmental clearance granted on 21.07.2005.

1	2	3	4
15.	Expansion of Thakurani Iron Ore Mine of M/s Kaypee Enterprises	01.03.2005	Information sought by EC(M) on completeness of EIA-EMP Report received on 10.05.2005. Under examination.
16.	Langibera Limestone Mine and Dolomite Mines of M/s OCL India Ltd.	07.03.2005	Information sought by EC (M) on EIA-EMP Report received on 31.05.2005. Under examination.
17.	Tantra, Raikela & Bandhal (TRB) Iron Ore Mine of M/s Jindal Steel & Power Ltd., Sundergarh	14.03.2005	Under examination.
18.	Jajang Iron Ore mining project of M/s Rungta Mines Ltd.	30.03.2005	Environmental clearance granted on 14.06.2005
19.	Bamebari Manganese Ore Mines of M/s Tata Steel, Keonjhar	01.04.2005	Under examination.
20.	Tiringpahar Manganese Ore Mine of M/s Tata Steel, Keonjhar	01.04.2005	Under examination.
21.	Joda West Manganese Ore Mine of M/s Tata Steel, Keonjhar	01.04.2005	Under examination.
22.	Jagannath OCP of M/s MCL	26.04.2005	Considered in the EC(M) meeting held on May 11-13, 2005. Information received on 03.06.2005. Under examination.
23.	Belpahar OCP of M/s Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	26.06.2005	Considered in the EC(M) meeting held on May 11-13, 2005. Information received on 03.06.2005. Under examination.
24.	Gonua Iron and Manganese Mining project of M/s Pawan Kumar Ahluwalia (earlier name Smt. Maitri Shukla)	16.05.2005	Information sought by EC(M) on EIA-EMP Report received on 19.05.2005. Being considered in the EC (M) meeting being held on 13-15 July 2005.
25.	Gurujang Chromite Mines of M/s M. Aikth,	10.06.2005	Information sought by EC (M) on EIA-EMP Report received on 15.06.2005
26.	Lanjigar Bauxite Mine of M/s Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd.	13.06.2005	Information sought by EC (M) on EIA-EMP Report awaited. It also involves certain legal issues for which the file has been referred to the Ministry of Law for their advice.

1	2	3	4
27.	Lingraj OC Expn. Coal Mine project of M/s MCL	14.06.2005	Information sought by EC (M) on EIA-EMP Report awaited.
28.	Bharatpur OC Expn. Coal Mine Project of M/s MCL	14.06.2005	Information sought by EC (M) on EIA-EMP Report awaited.
29.	Jialling Langaiota Iron & Manganese iron of M/s Essel Mining & Industries Ltd	17.06.2005	Information sought by EC (M) on EIA-EMP Report awaited.
30.	Kasia iron & Dolomite Mine M/s Essel Mining & Industries Ltd.	17.06.2005	Information sought by EC (M) on EIA-EMP Report awaited.

[Translation]

**Assistance to Himachal Pradesh for Revenue Earning Scheme**

1160. DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide assistance to Himachal Pradesh for Revenue Earning Scheme and Promotion to Housing Infrastructure during Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and

(b) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of State Government/UTs. Ministry of Tourism, Government of India extends financial assistance for the tourism-related projects which are identified in consultation with the State concerned.

During the 10th Plan, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has taken up development and promotion of tourism in the State of Himachal Pradesh under the schemes Integrated Development of Travel Circuits, Product Infrastructure and Destination Development including Rural Tourism Projects and Large Revenue Generating Projects. The details of projects sanctioned for Central financial assistance during the last three years of the Tenth Plan, under above schemes, to the State of Himachal Pradesh are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
<b>2002-03</b>		
1.	Renovation of ancient Temple at Dada Siba (Distt. Kangra)	7.81
2.	Integrated Development of Chandigarh-Kullu-Manali-Lahaul/Spiti-Leh Tourism Circuit	723.06
<b>2003-04</b>		
1.	Rural Tourism at Paragpur	50.00
2.	Extension of Tourist Adventure Lodge at Mountaineering Institute, Manali	67.32



1	2	3
3.	Development of Naggar Village (Distt. Kullu) under UNDP Endogenous Rural Tourism Project	50.00
	<b>2004-05</b>	
1.	Restoration & Revitalization of Heritage Hotel Castle Nagar (Distt. Kullu) and Place Hotel Chail (Distt. Chail)	500.00
2.	Integrated Development of Tourist Circuit, Shimla	800.00
3.	Development of Kangra Circuit	800.00
4.	Development of Sirmour as Tourist Destination	500.00
5.	Upgradation of Website, production of CD-ROMS and VCDs	20.00
6.	GOI-UNDP Endogenous Tourism Project at village Naggar in Kullu Distt.	20.00
7.	Tourist Reception Centre near Chauri Bihal, Manali	24.00

[English]

**Minimum Wages for Agricultural and Marginal Sectors**

1161. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by the Government to ensure payment of minimum wages to workers in agricultural and marginal sectors;

(b) the causes for the variation between the minimum wages prescribed and actual wages in several States;

(c) whether the Government will implement the recommendations of Chakravarthi Committee report to ensure minimum wages which should not fall below the poverty line; and

(d) if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both the Central and State Governments, as appropriate Governments, fix and revise minimum wages in respect of scheduled employments including agricultural and marginal sectors under their respective jurisdiction. Their implementation is secured through the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and State Industrial Relations Machineries respectively.

(b) The minimum wages prescribed by the appropriate Governments under the Act only provide the threshold. The actual wage could be higher than the minimum wage depending upon the market factors.

(c) and (d) While fixing the minimum wages, the appropriate Governments take into account the norms recommended by the Indian Labour Conference, 1957 like 3 consumption units for one earner, minimum food requirements of 2700 calories per average Indian adult, clothing requirement of 72 yards per annum per family, rent, fuel, lighting and other miscellaneous items of expenditure etc. which help the recipient to cross the poverty line.

[Translation]

**Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd**

1162. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited has failed to assess the market feasibility before taking up the construction of the storage tank terminal facility at the Jawahar Lal Nehru port area;

(b) if so, whether the company had to leave the said project in mid-way later-on;

(c) if so, the total loss suffered by the company as a result thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd (HOCL) had assessed the market feasibility before taking up construction of storage tank terminal facility at JNPT in the year 1994. This was based on the trading activity in chemicals which was being pursued by the Company alongwith increased input requirement for its manufacturing activities at international parity. The project feasibility had indicated that in view of the buoyant activity of trading to imports, the lease rentals per KL of the storage tank capacity was expected to be in the range of Rs. 200-300. Based on this, market feasibility study was done and the profitability projection was undertaken. However, during construction of this project in 1998-99, the lease rental of the tank which were around Rs. 200-300 per KL had drastically reduced to Rs. 100 per KL and less. As such, the JNPT project would not have been profitable as was projected during 1994-95 feasibility report. Therefore, the company decided to suspend further construction activity on the project and look for alternative like lease rentals etc.

(c) and (d) The company had suspended further construction of the tank farm terminal. However with the revival of import-export activities and the possibility of upgradation of the tank terminal site to class 'A' petroleum due to environmental and statutory clearances being given by JNPT Authorities, the completion of the tank terminal project is being reviewed.

*[English]*

#### **New Railway Lines Through Forest Areas**

1163. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of such new railway line projects as cleared by the Government during the last three years i.e, from 2002 to 2005 and having impact on fauna and flora of prime forests in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of new railway lines that have been rejected by the Government during the above period on the grounds of loss of forests and conservation of biodiversity, State-wise;

(c) whether fresh proposals have been sought by the Union Government from certain States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) During the last three years, 43 rail line projects have been granted forestry clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 by the Central Government. All these projects involve felling of trees for construction of rail line. Specifically, one proposal for construction of broad gauge rail line from Koderma to Ranchi in Jharkhand, involving 235.88 ha of forest land, passes through an elephant corridor.

(b) to (d) During the last three years, only one proposal regarding construction of Hubli Ankola railway line in Karnataka involving 965.00 ha of forest land was rejected by the Central Government on the grounds of involvement of large chunk of dense forest and eco-fragile area of Western Ghats. The State Government has been asked on 04.11.2004, to submit revised proposal.

*[Translation]*

#### **Funds for Disposal of Waste lying in Union Carbide**

1164. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal of Rs. 50 crore for the disposal of waste lying in the premises of Union Carbide, Bhopal; and

(b) if so, by when the amount is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Agreement with POSCO**

1165. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the recent MoUs signed between POSCO, a

steel company and Government of Orissa in regard to setting up Steel Plant at Paradip with mining rights;

(b) whether specific objections to the provision for export of Iron ore from the State and also several issues, which are against national interest have been raised;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has initiated any action in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Concerns have been expressed over assuring 600 million tonnes of iron ore to POSCO, provision of mining lease instead of providing iron ore at market rate, exchange of 30% of iron ore as mentioned in the MoU, exhausting iron ore reserves of Orissa, Central and State Government not getting any revenue by providing the facility of Special Economic Zone, evacuation of large number of people, issues related to displacement and uncertainty in giving priority in employment to the local people.

(d) and (e) The concerns raised have generally been addressed in the MoU signed between the Government of Orissa and POSCO. The Government of Orissa has also furnished required clarifications in all the local newspapers of the State.

#### **Sheep and Wool Development Programme**

1166. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the aid granted under the integrated sheep and wool development programme to Gujarat during the last three years; and

(b) the performance of Gujarat on production and development of wool during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) An amount of Rs. 64.84 lakh and Rs. 34.50

lakh was provided as grant-in-aid to Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation by Central Wool Development Board (CWDB) under Integrated Sheep and Wool Development Programme (ISWDP) during 2002-03 and 2003-04 respectively. The ISWDP was subsumed in Sheep and Wool Improvement Scheme (SWIS) during 10th Plan under which grant to the tune of Rs. 133.50 lakh and Rs. 42.30 lakh was provided to Gujarat during 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively.

(b) Estimates for wool production in 2004-05 are not available so far. During 2002-03 and 2003-04 wool production in the State of Gujarat had been 27.11 lakh kg and 27.80 lakh kg respectively.

#### **Coverage under Antyodaya Anna Yojana**

1167. SHRI LONAPPAN NAMBADAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) cards are being given to poorest of poor households to ensure food security;

(b) if so, the details of the categories of population eligible for coverage under the AAY both in urban and rural areas separately, State-wise;

(c) whether the coverage of card holders under AAY is very poor in urban areas especially in Delhi;

(d) if so, State-wise details of card holders in urban and rural areas; and

(e) steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the coverage of AAY in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Antyodaya Anna Yojana cards are being issued to the poorest of the poor BPL households with a view to reducing hunger among them and ensure food security since December, 2000. The criteria for selection of households under AAY continue to be the poorest of the poor from the BPL list with a thrust on categories like landless agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, rural artisans/craftsman such as potters, tappers, weavers, black-smith, carpenters etc. in the rural

areas and slum dwellers and persons earning their livelihood on daily basis in the informal sector like potters, rickshaw-pullers, cart-pullers, fruit and flower sellers on the pavement etc. in urban areas in the country.

(c) and (d) Details of card holders under AAY is not maintained area-wise by the Government. After inception of the Scheme in December, 2000 for one crore poorest of the poor BPL households its coverage has been progressively expanded to 2.5 crore BPL households so far. As against this, the number of AAY families identified and issued ration cards is 1.82 crore. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Government of NCT of Delhi has identified and issued distinctive ration cards to 56249 AAY families as on today against the target of 1.56 lakh. The next phase of identification and issue of cards begins on 01.09.2005.

(e) As per the announcement made in the Union Budget the coverage of AAY has already been increased from 2 crore (last year) to 2.5 crore during this year, both for rural and urban areas.

**Statement**

(As on 25.7.2005)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Estimated No. of AAY Households (in lakhs)	No. of AAY households identified and Ration Cards issued by the State Governments/UTs (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.578	12.336
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.380	0.301
3.	Assam	7.040	4.115
4.	Bihar	25.010	10.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.189	5.693
6.	Delhi	1.588	0.555
7.	Goa	0.184	0.110
8.	Gujarat	8.128	6.437
9.	Haryana	3.025	1.815

1	2	3	4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.971	1.543
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.822	2.181
12.	Jharkhand	9.179	7.288
13.	Karnataka	11.997	9.500
14.	Kerala	5.958	4.718
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15.816	12.447
16.	Maharashtra	25.053	19.838
17.	Manipur	0.636	0.504
18.	Meghalaya	0.702	0.556
19.	Mizoram	0.261	0.206
20.	Nagaland	0.475	0.376
21.	Orissa	12.645	10.013
22.	Punjab	1.794	0.717
23.	Rajasthan	9.321	7.355
24.	Sikkim	0.165	0.099
25.	Tamil Nadu	18.646	14.765
26.	Tripura	1.131	0.879
27.	Uttaranchal	1.909	1.145
28.	Uttar Pradesh	40.945	32.423
29.	West Bengal	19.857	14.207
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.107	0.043
31.	Chandigarh	0.088	0.035
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.069	0.037
33.	Daman and Diu	0.015	0.006
34.	Lakshadweep	0.012	0.004
35.	Pondicherry	0.322	0.255
Total		250.000	182.282

**Tsunami Waves**

1168. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the damage due to Tsunami waves was comparatively less on the shores where there are mangroves and vegetations;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any scheme to develop Eco-shelters by cultivating vegetations and mangroves along the Sea-shores; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No such authoritative findings based on a scientific study is available;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Under the Mangrove Management Action Plan, 35 mangrove areas in the country have been identified for intensive conservation and management. Rs. 3.90 crores have been released by the Union Government to concerned Coastal States and Union Territories during 2004 and 2005. However, trees in general and mangroves in particular do have mitigating effect and substantially reduce the impact of Tsunami waves.

**Production of Iron Ore**

1169. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:  
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:  
SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to increase the production of iron-ore in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the production of iron-ore in the country during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has set any target for production of iron-ore in the country during the current year;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to frame any long-term policy on export of raw material; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps proposed to be taken to contain the price of steel?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Production of iron ore in the country is undertaken by various mining companies and steel plants operating captive mines. The Government, thus, on its own does not undertake any production of iron ore and hence the formulation of any scheme, by it, to increase production of iron ore, does not arise. Iron ore producing companies normally plan their production activities and levels depending on mine capacities, market conditions and need for conservation. As per available information production of iron ore in the country has been continuously increasing in the past several years.

(c) The production of iron ore in the country during each of the last three years is as below;

(Quantity: in million tonnes)

Year	Production
2002-03	99.07
2003-04	120.60
2004-05 (E)	145

(Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur)

(d) and (e) No, Sir. In a liberalized and deregulated environment, targets for production of iron ore are determined by the individual mining companies/steel plants operating capacitive mines, keeping in view the market demand and other related factors.

(f) and (g) The export policy for raw materials like iron ore, chrome ore and manganese ore has already been formulated and notified by Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) under the Foreign Trade Policy, which is valid from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009. As per the existing policy iron ore with ferrous content up to 64% is free for exports, while exports of high-grade iron ore (64% Fe and above) are canalised through Metal and Minerals Trading Corporation Limited. In relaxation of this policy,

mine-owners, who have surplus iron ore after meeting the demand of domestic industry and MMTC, are also allowed to export high-grade iron ore under licence.

As regards steel prices, while the prices are determined by the interplay of market forces, Government has been taking various steps to ensure both adequate availability and stability in prices of steel in the domestic market. The measures taken by the Government inter-alia include considerable reduction in import duties on steel as well as steel making inputs, reduction in DEPB rates on steel items and fixation of value caps for all items of iron and steel and ferro alloys, increasing allocation of iron and steel materials for the SSI sector and advising steel PSUs to export only after fulfilling the domestic requirement.

#### **Corruption in F.C.I. Depots**

1170. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding the corruption prevailing in various depots of Food Corporation of India (FCI) located in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the number of cases where action was taken against the guilty officials till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The following number of complaints has been received during the last three years in respect of employees of West Bengal Region of FCI:

Year	Number of Complaints received
2003	19
2004	27
2005 (Upto June, 2005)	13

All these complaints were investigated and the following action has been taken against the delinquent employees:

Year	Action taken	
	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty
2003	02	40
2004	14	53
2005 (upto June, 2005)	Nil	42

#### **Unemployment Rate of Technical/Engineering Graduates**

1171. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:  
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated unemployment rate of Graduates including Technical/Engineering Graduates in the country at the end of 2004, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to provide employment opportunities to them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) As per the survey on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation during 1999-2000 (latest), unemployment rate among graduates and above on usual status basis was around 8.8%. State-wise details of the unemployment rates for the educated persons (10th Standard and above including Technical/Engineering graduates and post graduates) of age 15 years and above are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Government is targeting creation of around 5 crore employment opportunities during the 10th Plan. These will help both the educated and uneducated job seekers to secure jobs.

**Statement**

*Usual status (adjusted) unemployment rates for the educated persons of age 15 years and above for each State and U.T.*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Unemployment Rate (%)	
		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.8	6.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.8	3.0
3.	Assam	15.2	14.1
4.	Bihar	6.5	13.2
5.	Goa	15.2	25.1
6.	Gujarat	1.1	2.8
7.	Haryana	1.1	3.9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.7	9.6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.3	7.6
10.	Karnataka	4.5	5.5
11.	Kerala	19.8	17.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3.9	5.5
13.	Maharashtra	6.1	6.9
14.	Manipur	6.0	11.0
15.	Meghalaya	3.9	7.0
16.	Mizoram	3.8	6.2
17.	Nagaland	6.5	14.3
18.	Orissa	15.7	15.3
19.	Punjab	4.9	4.4
20.	Rajasthan	2.0	3.5
21.	Sikkim	11.8	12.1
22.	Tamilnadu	10.6	6.6
23.	Tripura	3.4	7.8

1	2	3	4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2.8	7.3
25.	West Bengal	11.1	11.2
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.1	12.0
27.	Chandigarh	0.7	6.3
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.0	1.6
29.	Daman & Diu	1.2	3.6
30.	Delhi	6.5	4.6
31.	Lakshadweep	22.4	13.4
32.	Pondicherry	12.5	7.1
All India		6.7	7.4

**Plundering of Western Ghats**

1172. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the forests of Western Ghats are being plundered due to the presence of medicinal plant "Mappia Foetida" commonly known as 'Narakya' or 'Ammruta' which is used in drugs to treat cancer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the powder obtained from this plant is being exported to countries like Japan, Germany, Spain and China illegally;

(d) if so, the details alongwith seizures made in this regard; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by the Union Government to prevent such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Instances of plundering the forest of Western Ghats due to the presence of medicinal plants "Mappia Foetida" have not been reported in Western Ghats' areas in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra. However, some instances of illicit cutting of 'Mappia

Foetida' in forest areas and also of felling without permission in private lands have been reported in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) In the State of Maharashtra, 12795 trees of Mappia Foetida were illicitly cut in Kolhapur Wildlife division, whereas in Kolhapur Circle, 11 cases of illicit cutting of 376 trees have been noticed in last three years. In Pune forest division, six instances of illicit cutting were noticed and in Bhor forest division, two cases of illicit transport of chips from private lands were noticed. The following seizures of material obtained from Narkya wood have been made in the State of Maharashtra, in this context:

Division	Product	Quantity
Kolhapur Wildlife Division	Chips	4715 bags
	Extract	710 kg.
	powder	22 kg.
Kolhapur Forest circle.	Chips	143 bags
Pune Forest Division	Chips	3010 kg.
Bhor Forest Division	Chips	780 kg.

(c) 'Mappia Foetida' is not in the Negative list of Export-Import policy. No such report/information regarding the export of the powder of 'Mappia Foetida' has been received from Director General of Foreign Trade and the Western Ghat States.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The following actions have been taken:

- (i) Plugging and blocking the multiple exist/entry points.
- (ii) Undertaking widespread awakening/education programmes in the villages.
- (iii) Intensive patrolling.
- (iv) Seizure of vehicles and illegal materials & arrests have been made. Such stringent actions are being taken along with the strict enforcement of State Acts/Rules and Indian Forest Act, 1927.

[Translation]

### Shallow Tubewell Project

1173. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not accorded approval to the Shallow Tubewell Project for irrigation in Tal areas; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the project is likely to be accorded approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Irrigation being a State subject, all minor irrigation projects including shallow tubewell projects are planned, formulated, executed and funded by the State Governments as per their priorities. However, the Million Shallow Tubewell Programme was approved by Planning Commission in March 2001 for the State of Bihar and is being implemented by them since March 2002. It covers all 38 districts of the State.

### Setting up of Modern Terminal Mandies

1174. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been formulated to set up modern terminal mandies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the likely positive effects on the marketing of the agriculture commodities following the setting up of such modern terminal mandies; and

(d) the remedial measures taken to check the role of middlemen in the terminal mandies equipped with the improved technology in view of the illiteracy prevailing in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) This Ministry is implementing a scheme for "Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization". Under this scheme, investment subsidy is provided on



the capital cost of general or commodity specific infrastructure for marketing of agricultural commodities including terminal markets. The scheme is reform linked, to be implemented in those States/UTs that amend the APMC Act, wherever required, to allow setting up of agricultural markets in private and cooperative sectors. Under the scheme, subsidy @ 25% of capital cost of the project subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakh for each project is provided in all States and @ 33.3% of capital cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 60 lakh for each project in case of North Eastern States, hilly areas and to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs. In respect of infrastructure projects of State Governments/State Agencies, there is no upper ceiling on subsidy to be provided under the scheme. There is central allocation of Rs. 190.00 crore under the scheme during 10th Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) Infrastructure facilities in the present markets are highly deficient leading to large-scale losses and a very low realization of price by the farmers. This is particularly true for the high value crops like fruits and vegetables, where the post harvest losses are up to 30 per cent of the production. Modern terminal markets provide the integrated facilities of collection, grading, standardization, packing, quality certification, cold chain and storage, etc. depending on the necessity of the area. Consequently, the losses in handling the agricultural produce is expected to be brought down substantially. The terminal markets also provide backward linkage through Farmers' Associations and forward linkages to the consumer. This also helps in reducing the number of intermediaries in handling the agricultural produce. The participation of farmers in the marketing of their produce through the terminal markets is expected to enhance the income levels of the farming community.

#### **Labour Expenditure**

1175. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ratio of labour wages has not increased despite increase in average dividend of the industrial sector in the country from the year 2003 till 31 March, 2005;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government agree with the study report of the Business Standard Research Bureau according to which the dividend of the companies increased to 50% while labour expenditure increased by 8 per cent only;

(d) if not, the facts thereof;

(e) whether the technological change is the main reason of low increase in labour expenditure; and

(f) if not, the other factors attributed thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (f) The required information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House in due course.

*[English]*

#### **Iron Ore Reserves in Orissa**

1176. SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTTY:  
SHRI JUAL ORAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated iron ore reserve in Orissa;

(b) whether the Government has allocated iron ore mines to public/private sector steel plants;

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

(d) whether any steel player has acquired more than the allocated area;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action proposed/taken in this regard;

(f) the balance of reserves remaining after allocation; and

(g) the requirement of companies for which 36 Memorandum of Understandings have been signed by the Government of Orissa for the production of steel in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) As per information provided by the Government of Orissa, the estimated iron ore reserve in Orissa is about 6368 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details regarding iron ore mines allocated by Government of Orissa in favour of Public Sector/Private Sector Steel Plants are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No, Sir.

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

(f) The balance iron ore reserve is about 4944.75 million tonnes.

(g) As per information furnished by Government of Orissa Memorandums of Understanding have been signed with 37 companies for production of steel and they have estimated the requirement of iron ore as 1627 million tonnes over 25 years.

**Statement**

*List of Public/Pvt. Steel Plant Companies Allocated Iron Ore Leases in the State of Orissa*

Sl. No.	Name of the Lessee	Location of the Lease	Area (Hects.)	Name of the Mineral	Iron Ore reserve in Million Tonnes
1.	M/s. SAIL	Bolani	1321.450	Iron Ore	263.240
2.	-do-	Bolani	1586.360	Iron Ore/Manganese	0.290
3.	-do-	Barsuan-Kalta	2486.382	-do-	380.440
4.	-do-	Toda R.F.	77.940	-do-	39.080
5.	-do-	Toda R.F.	25.981	-do-	4.340
6.	-do-	Thakurani Block-A	277.683	Iron Ore	83.000
					770.390
7.	M/s TISCO Ltd.	Khandabandha	1293.433	Iron/Manganese	88.62
8.	do-	Katamati	403.323	Iron	115.94
9.	do-	Joda East	671.093	Iron	195.10
10.	do-	Joda West	1437.719	Iron/Manganese	45.00
					444.66
11.	M/s MESCO Ltd.	Rolda-I	104.68	Iron	10.20
12.	-do-	Kadakala & Sundra	1519.98	Iron	88.00
					98.20
13.	M/s NINL	Mithirda, Basada	1850.00	Iron	110.00
<b>Grand Total:</b>					<b>1423.25</b>

(Source: Government of Orissa, Deptt. of Steel & Mines)

[*Translation*]

### Employment Opportunities in Agriculture Sector

1177. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of working labourers in the agriculture sector against the total work force and population of the country and the measures being taken to reduce this ratio;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the employment opportunities owing to the decline in production in the agriculture sector; and

(c) if so, the number of labourers likely to be rendered jobless in the wake of this decline?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) As per the Employment and unemployment survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation during 1999-2000, ratio of the casual labourers in agriculture to the total work force and total population of the country was estimated at around 25.0% and 10.0% respectively. Since agriculture sector is already employing excess labour, Government's strategy is to provide policy interventions for diverting the excess labour force to other sectors.

(b) and (c) The level of employment in agriculture remained more or less same, through there was around 3.1% growth per annum in agriculture during 1994-2000.

### Water for Irrigation

1178. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:  
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIYA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of water for irrigation in the country;

(b) if so, the present status of availability of water for irrigation, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any scheme to increase the number of reservoirs for irrigation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the area of unirrigated land in the country in terms of hectares at present, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) At present, there are about 4050 large dams in the country and numerous small dams. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs created through these dams is estimated to be 213 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) which is used for various purposes including irrigation. Further, the estimated total storage capacity of on-going projects is 76 BCM.

(e) The area of unirrigated land in the country is 79736 thousand hectares at present. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

### *Statement*

#### *State-wise details of Net irrigated Area, Net Sown Area and percentage of Unirrigated area*

(in thousand hectare)

Sl.No.	Name of States	Unirrigated area
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6001.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	122.00
3.	Assam	2564.00
4.	Bihar	2263.00
5.	Chhittisgarh	3686.00
6.	Goa	117.00
7.	Gujarat	6628.00
8.	Haryana	492.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	448.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	433.00
11.	Jharkhand	1605.00

1	2	3
12.	Karnataka	7323.00
13.	Kerala	1810.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10024.00
15.	Maharashtra	14608.00
16.	Manipur	75.00
17.	Meghalaya	171.00
18.	Mizoram	138.00
19.	Nagaland	259.00
20.	Orissa	3797.00
21.	Punjab	212.00
22.	Rajasthan	6435.00
23.	Sikkim	78.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	2280.00
25.	Tripura	243.00
26.	Uttaranchal	446.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4365.00
28.	West Bengal	3050.00
<b>Total States</b>		<b>79673.00</b>
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38.00
2.	Chandigarh	1.00
3.	Daman and Diu	3.00
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.00
5.	Delhi	0.00
6.	Lakshadweep	2.00
7.	Pondicherry	3.00
<b>Total UTs</b>		<b>63.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>79736.00</b>

*[English]***Diversification of SAIL**

1179. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has any proposal for diversifying production in other fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Bokaro Steel Plant and SAIL have agreed to set up a cement plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No, Sir. There is no firm proposal for diversifying production in other fields.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) SAIL has invited Expression of Interest for setting up a slag cement plant in the Joint Venture mode.

**Assistance for Conservation of Forest**

1180. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA:  
SHRI HITEN BARMAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount sanctioned, released and utilized for development/conservation of forests in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the necessary steps being taken by the Government to activate afforestation activities in the country especially in the North-Eastern States;

(c) the details of aberration made by each State in the enforcement of Supreme court directives on the forest conservation in the region; and

(d) the specific eco-development protection plans envisaged for implementation in the country in terms of national and international conventions with special reference to the North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Ministry of Environment and Forest is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme and Integrated Forest Protection Scheme (IFPS) that are primarily focused on development of forests, and protection and conservation of forests respectively. State-wise funds released under NAP and IFPS during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) People's participation is considered important for afforestation in the country. Therefore, NAP is being implemented through a two-tier decentralized institutional setup of Forest Development Agency (FDA) at the Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at the village level. As on 31.03.2005, 620 FDA projects have been approved in the country to treat an area of 8.68 lakh hectares. Out of these, 110 FDA projects have been approved in the North Eastern States, including Sikkim, to treat an area of 1.56 lakh hectares.

(c) No such instance has come to the notice of Ministry of Environment and Forests recently.

(d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is providing assistance through various schemes, like National Wetland Conservation Programme, Biosphere Reserves, etc. for protection and eco-development in the country including in the North-Eastern States. Under assistance to Biosphere Reserves, projects of Dibru-Saikhowa and Manas in Assam, Nokrek in Meghalaya, Kanchenjunga in Sikkim, and Dehang Debang in Arunachal Pradesh in the North Eastern region have been provided financial assistance.

**Statement I**

*State-wise Funds Released to Forest Development Agencies under NAP (as on 31.03.2005)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Released (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.01
3.	Assam	13.57

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	4.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	33.59
6.	Goa	0.64
7.	Gujarat	15.84
8.	Haryana	25.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18.15
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.22
11.	Jharkhand	19.29
12.	Karnataka	52.41
13.	Kerala	5.57
14.	Madhya Pradesh	41.91
15.	Maharashtra	29.90
16.	Manipur	12.91
17.	Meghalaya	2.45
18.	Mizoram	35.91
19.	Nagaland	23.05
20.	Orissa	30.36
21.	Punjab	2.13
22.	Rajasthan	14.81
23.	Sikkim	11.76
24.	Tamil Nadu	36.52
25.	Tripura	11.78
26.	Uttar Pradesh	59.51
27.	Uttaranchal	18.69
28.	West Bengal	13.84
Total		592.24

**Statement II****State-wise Funds Released to States/Union Territories  
Under Integrated Forest Protection Scheme**(As on 31.03.2005)  
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
<b>Other States</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	519
2.	Bihar	118.62
3.	Chhattisgarh	732.24
4.	Goa	119.42
5.	Gujarat	334.44
6.	Haryana	292.21
7.	Himachal Pradesh	190.25
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	377.87
9.	Jharkhand	620.27
10.	Karnataka	212
11.	Kerala	458.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	743.25
13.	Maharashtra	303.09
14.	Orissa	240.44
15.	Punjab	101.2
16.	Rajasthan	70.27
17.	Tamil Nadu	505.52
18.	Uttar Pradesh	376.69
19.	Uttaranchal	677.88
20.	West Bengal	486.43
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7479.59</b>

1	2	3
<b>NE &amp; Sikkim</b>		
1.	Assam	576.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	567.7
3.	Manipur	154.3
4.	Meghalaya	0
5.	Mizoram	1264.03
6.	Nagaland	889.5
7.	Sikkim	540.63
8.	Tripura	860.68
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4853.44</b>
<b>Union Territories</b>		
		<b>0</b>
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25
2.	Chandigarh	8
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	40
4.	Daman and Diu	15
5.	Lakshadweep	0
6.	New Delhi	0
7.	Pondicherry	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12421.03</b>

*[Translation]***Foodgrain Banks**

1181. SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:  
MOHD. SHAHID:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
SHRI MUNSHI RAM:  
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up/proposes to set up foodgrain banks in the country;

(b) if so, the names of districts in various State where foodgrain banks have been set up or are likely to be set up;

(c) whether foodgrains are to be distributed to the families living below poverty line; and

(d) if so, the total quantum of foodgrains in terms of tones targeted to be distributed every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The statement showing number of Grains Banks established in 11 States by Ministry of Tribal Affairs is enclosed. The Scheme has now been transferred to Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution for review, expansion and implementation., It is proposed to let State Governments/UT Administrations to identify the villages from amongst drought prone, remote, desert, hilly and inaccessible tribal areas/districts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Under the modified scheme, each Grain Bank will be provided to store one quintal of foodgrain (rice, wheat or coarse grain) per family for an average of 40 families living below poverty line, as one time grant by the Central Government, to provide food security during the period of natural calamity at village level.

**Statement**

*Status of Grain Banks, State-wise, established by Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the period from 1996-97 to 2003-04.*

Sl.No.	State	Year	No. of Grain Banks established
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1996-97	19
		1997-98	21
		2000-01	45
		2002-03	0
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>85</b>

1	2	3	4
2.	West Bengal	1996-97	16
		2002-03	34
		2003-04	0
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>50</b>
3.	Bihar	1996-97	25
		1997-98	00
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>25</b>
4.	Gujarat	1996-97	28
		1997-98	30
		1998-99	23
		2000-01	32
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>113</b>
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1996-97	70
		1997-98	75
		2001-02	304
		2002-03	0
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>449</b>
6.	Orissa	1996-97	32
		1997-98	35
		1998-99	00
		1999-00	156
		2000-01	246
		2001-02	61
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>530</b>
7.	Tripura	1996-97	4
		1997-98	3
		2000-01	27
		2001-02	27
		2003-04	00
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>61</b>

1	2	3	4
8.	Rajasthan	1996-97	25
		1997-98	00
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>25</b>
9.	Tamil Nadu	1996-97	2
10.	Kerala	1996-97	2
		1997-98	3
		2000-01	0
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>5</b>
11.	Maharashtra	1997-98	30
		2001-02	108
		2003-04	0
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>138</b>
12.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—
13.	Manipur	—	—
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1483</b>

Source: Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

[English]

### Plantation Programmes

1182. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of plantation programmes being implemented in different parts of the country during the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the progress and achievements made so far;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to achieve the targets for these programmes in different States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN

MEENA): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) scheme in the country for regeneration of degraded forest and adjoining lands. The scheme is being implemented through a two-tier decentralized mechanism of Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at village level.

(b) to (d) It is envisaged to operationalise FDAs in all 811 Forest Divisions in the country during the Tenth Five Year Plan. 620 FDA Projects have been approved in all 28 States upto 31.03.2005 to treat an area of 8.68 lakh hectares. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

### Statement

#### National Afforestation Programme

#### State-wise Number of Approved Projects

(As on 31.03.2005)

Sl. No.	State	FDA Projects No.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28
2.	Chhattisgarh	29
3.	Gujarat	16
4.	Haryana	16
5.	Himachal Pradesh	27
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	31
7.	Karnataka	41
8.	Madhya Pradesh	44
9.	Maharashtra	41
10.	Orissa	32
11.	Punjab	5
12.	Rajasthan	16
13.	Tamil Nadu	31
14.	Uttar Pradesh	56
15.	Uttaranchal	30



1	2	3
16.	Goa	3
17.	Jharkhand	27
18.	Bihar	7
19.	Kerala	14
20.	West Bengal	16
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	13
22.	Assam	24
23.	Manipur	12
24.	Nagaland	16
25.	Sikkim	7
26.	Tripura	12
27.	Mizoram	19
28.	Meghalaya	7
<b>Total</b>		<b>620</b>

**Setting up of Task Force to Control Price of Patented Drugs**

1183. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received the report of the Task Force set up to seek price control of patented drugs;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made therein; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of reply to (a), as above.

[*Translation*]

**Utilities of Marketing Committees/Mandies**

1184. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed or proposes to introduce any scheme regarding the utilities of marketing committees or mandies for agricultural produce;

(b) if so, whether the Government has consulted the State Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) Under the existing Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation Act (APMC Act), State Government is empowered to initiate the process of setting up of markets for agricultural commodities. The whole geographical area is divided into 'market' area wherein markets in respect of notified commodities are managed by the market Committees constituted under the Act. Consequently, private sector cannot take initiative in setting up of competitive markets. The farmer is restricted from entering into direct contract with any manufacturer as the produce is required to be canalised through regulated markets. These restrictions are acting as a disincentive to farmers, trade and industry.

An Inter-Ministerial Task Force constituted by this Ministry in its report of 28.06.2002 has, as a measure of reforms in agricultural marketing sector recommended to amend the State APMC Act to promote competitive agricultural markets in private and cooperative sectors, direct marketing and contract farming programmes.

The recommendations contained in the Report were discussed with the State Governments at a National Conference on 27.01.2003. In both the Conferences, the State Governments expressed the view that reforms in the agricultural marketing sector were necessary to move away from a regime of controls to one of regulation and

competition. In view of liberalization of trade and emergence of global markets, it was necessary to promote development of a competitive marketing infrastructure in the country and to bring about professionalism in the management of existing market yards and market fee structure. While promoting the alternative marketing exploitation of farmers by the private trade and industries. For this, there was a need to formulate a model legislation on agricultural marketing.

The Ministry of Agriculture, accordingly, formulated a model law on agricultural marketing in consultation with the State Governments and circulated it to all the States for adoption. The Model law has been discussed with the State Governments at the National Conference of State Agriculture Ministers on 7th January, 2004 and again on 19th November, 2004. The States in general agreed to bring suggested changes in the APMC Act. Several States have since completed the process of amendment to the APMC Act.

#### **Review of Secondary Freight Rate of Urea**

1185. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the secondary freight rate of urea; and

(b) if so, by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present to review the secondary freight rate of urea. However, a Working Group has been constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Y.K. Alagh to review the effectiveness of Stage I & II of New Pricing Scheme for urea units and to formulate a policy for urea for Stage-III commencing from 1.4.2006.

*[English]*

#### **Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Kerala**

1186. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the pending proposals of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (FACT) Limited, Kerala;

(b) the present states thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received new proposals from FACT for restructuring;

(d) if so, the details thereof and;

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The proposals for its financial restructuring have been received from Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT).

(b) The proposals have been submitted for consideration of the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following new proposals for restructuring have been received from FACT;

(i) Write off of interest of Rs. 34.80 crore along with interest accrued but not due of Rs. 1.93 crore for the year 2003-04. Consequently any penal interest also to be written off.

(ii) Write off of interest for the year 2004-05 amounting to Rs. 46.26 crore alongwith any further penal interest.

(iii) Conversion of 50% of the outstanding GOI loan of Rs. 574.46 crore amounting to Rs. 287.23 crore into equity capital and writing off the balance 50% GOI loan amounting to Rs. 287.23 crore.

(iv) Entering into a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between FACT, RCF and Department of Fertilizer for management contract as per directions of BRPSE.

(e) These proposals are to be submitted for approval of the competent authority in the Government based on their viability.

### **Drought in States**

1187. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that monsoon has been delayed in some States particularly Andhra Pradesh and there is only scant rainfall there;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has made any assessment of the situation;

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

(d) the financial package finalized by the Union Government for the States assisting to meet the drought like situation and to help the farmers there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) As reported by the India Meteorological Department (IMD), during South-West Monsoon 2005 (1.6.2005 to 20.7.2005), the country as a whole received 349.5 mm of rainfall against normal average of 349.67 mm. No State has so far reported drought due to deficient rainfall during South-West Monsoon 2005.

As regards Andhra Pradesh, the State received 215.8 mm of rainfall against average of 207.4 mm, with a deviation of +4%, upto 20.7.2005. The State Government has not so far sent any report regarding drought.

### **Construction of Sea Walls in Kerala**

1188. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Twelfth Finance Commission has recommended Rs. 175 crores as grant in aid for the Government of Kerala for the construction of walls along the sea coast;

(b) if so, whether the assistance has been released to the State Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) has recommended Rs. 175 crore as grant-in-aid to the Government of Kerala for the scheme on Coastal Zone Management.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Finance has informed that as per the phasing recommended by the Commission the grant recommended for Coastal Zone Management during each of four year of the award period of the Commission works out to be Rs. 43.75 crore. As TFC has not recommended any grant for 2005-06, no grant has been released to the State Government under this scheme.

### **Public Utility Services at Fair Price Shops**

1189. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to approve the scheme to allow the fair price shops in the country to start public utility services such as STD booths, LPG/Kerosene oil dealerships etc.;

(b) if so, whether any proposal has been forwarded to the concerned Ministries for their consideration; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and their reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) With a view to increase the viability of the Fair Price Shops (FPSs), the Department of Food and Public Distribution, based on the recommendations of the State Food Minister's Conference held 28.10.2004, requested the Ministry of Telecommunication and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to using these shops as STD booths and LPG/Kerosene oil dealers.

Ministry of Telecommunication has intimated that no separate instructions are felt necessary as the PCOs are allotted liberally to all eligible applicants of 18 years and above age. The PCO policy of Telecommunications has been sent to State Governments for information and

necessary action by the FPS dealers. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is yet to take a decision in this regard.

#### **Horticulture in Arid and Semi-Arid Zones**

1190. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy adopted by the Union Government to increase horticulture plantations in arid and semi-arid zones of the country;

(b) whether a scheme for large scale plantations by industrial houses in partnership with the farmers is proposed to be formulated to increase the Horticultural produce in these areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) With a view to increase the horticulture production in the country, the Government has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Horticulture Mission (NHM) during the current financial year for implementation during the X Plan. The Scheme is applicable in the arid and semi-arid zones of the country also.

(b) and (c) The scheme envisages assistance to the farmers for bringing new areas under horticulture crops. Provision has also been made in the scheme for promoting contract farming for enabling the farmers to get remunerative price for their produce.

#### **New Agricultural Policy**

1191. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new Agricultural policy;

(b) if so, whether it has since been drafted;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof;

(d) the time by which the new policy is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Raising Quantity of Garbage**

1192. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:  
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether quantity of garbage is rising drastically on the Himalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this garbage will adversely affect the environment; and

(d) if so, the details of the special scheme to be formulated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Due to large number of tourist and religious places, the Himalayan States are experiencing difficulties in management of increasing quantities of solid waste.

(c) The environment quality is likely to be affected due to inadequate facilities for waste treatment and disposal.

(d) Under the Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000, the concerned local bodies are

required to set up waste processing plants. Provisions of specially designed land fills are also prescribed under the Rules. Further, Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Central Pollution Control Board under existing schemes have funded projects for the setting up of model facilities with the aim to demonstrate the implementation of Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000.

#### **Funds to States for Irrigation Projects**

1193. MOHD. SHAHID:  
 PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
 SHRI MUNSHI RAM:  
 SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been cleared by the Union Government to provide additional funds to States to extend the span of irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the amount likely to be spent;

(c) whether major irrigation projects proposed to be completed during 2004-05, have since been completed;

(d) if not, the total amount likely to be increased due to cost escalation;

(e) whether the funds provided for irrigation projects have been spent by the State Governments; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Irrigation being a State subject the irrigation projects are planned formulated, executed and funded by the State Governments out of their own resources and as per their priorities. Central assistance is released in the form of block loans and grants not tied to any sector of development or project. As large number of major and medium irrigation projects in the country are languishing due to various reasons, the most important

of them being financial constraints of the State Governments, the Central Government during 1996-97 launched the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to provide Central Loan Assistance (CLA) to approved ongoing major/medium irrigation projects which are beyond the resource capability of the states or are in an advanced stage of completion. Under this programme CLA/grant of Rs. 17120.82 crore has been provided from 1996-97 to 2004-05 to the State Governments. For the year 2005-06 there is a provision of Rs. 4500 crore under this programme.

(c) and (d) As per the guidelines of AIBP the State Governments are required to enter in to a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for each individual project under the programme indicating balance cost, balance potential, year-wise phasing of expenditure and balance potential. Accordingly State Governments have indicated completion of 32 major/medium projects during 2004-05 and report of completions of 8 major/medium irrigation projects has been received. In view of the MOU the cost escalation is not likely to happen.

(e) and (f) As per AIBP norms Central Loan Assistance (CLA) is released in two instalments of 50 per cent each. The next instalment of CLA is released only after Utilisation Certificate is received from the State Governments for the previous instalment provided. The loan assistance provided to the State under the programme is recovered with interest by the Government of India in instalments as provided in the norms of the programme.

#### **Value Added Meat Products**

1195. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the processing of value-added meat and meat products and poultry products is very low in the country;

(b) if so, the percentage thereof with the total meat production;

(c) the reasons for such a low processing capacity for high value-added meat products; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken during the current Five Year Plan period to increase the processing of high value-added meat products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d) The level of processing for value added meat and meat products is less than 1%. Total meat production is estimated to be 4.69 million tons. Low processing for value added meat and meat products is due to its low affordability and consumer preference for fresh meat.

For promotion of food processing industries including meat industry, this Ministry provides financial assistance for establishment/modernization of food processing units, creation of infrastructure, support for Research & Development and Human Resource Development.

#### **Deployment of Guards in Forest Reserves**

1196. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to deploy home guards in forest reserves where tigers have shown a declining trend;

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

(c) whether the concerned State Governments have totally failed to protect the forest reserves;

(d) if so, whether the security aspect of all the forest reserves would be taken over by the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger there is a provision for providing Central Assistance to deploy anti-poaching squads/special strike force to complement the protection initiatives of local field staff in tiger reserves if the situation so warrants.

(c) No Sir.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

#### **Production of Lichis**

1197. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the specific areas/States in the country where lichis are produced;

(b) the total production of lichis in various areas/States of the country during the last two years and thereafter;

(c) whether the Government has worked out some specific schemes to encourage production and export of lichis, in view of the challenges posed by the World Trade Organisation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The available state-wise production data on litchi during the last two years is given in the statement.

(c) and (d) Government has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "National Horticulture Mission" with effect from 2005-06 for the holistic development of horticulture. The scheme envisages development of fruits including litchi duly ensuring, an end to end approach covering production, post harvest management and

marketing. Besides, to meet the challenges of export in the ambit of World Trade Organisation regulations, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is providing assistance for setting up Agri Export Zones (AEZ) for various commodities including litchi. Assistance is being provided by APEDA for infrastructure development, market development, quality development and transport.

### *Statement*

#### *State-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Litchi*

States	Production (In 000' MT)	
	2001-02	2002-03
Bihar	221.7	336.9
West Bengal	61.4	63.9
Assam	18.7	18.8
Uttaranchal	7.5	13.5
Punjab	11.6	11.8
Orissa	10.2	10.8
Tripura	9.0	9.0
Jharkhand	7.5	7.5
Himachal Pradesh	#	1.2
Haryana	#	1.2
Mizoram	#	0.7
Uttar Pradesh	#	0.3
Nagaland	4.0	0.2
Others	4.5	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>356.2</b>	<b>476.4</b>

#-Included in others

Sources: National Horticulture Board.

### **Privatisation of Water**

1198. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether water is being privatised in the States;

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

(c) whether the world Bank and the European Union are putting conditions with loans to the third world countries to assist the process of privatisation of water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Quantity/Cost of Coal Imported by SAIL**

1199. SHRI SITA RAM YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coal imported by the Steel Authority of India during the last three years and current fiscal alongwith the cost thereof, year-wise;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into imports during the current fiscal;

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The total quantity of coking coal imported by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) during the last three years (April-March) and the current fiscal along with the cost thereof is given below year-wise:

Item	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (Upto June' 05)
Quantity (In Million Tonnes)	7.54	7.18	8.23	2.70
Cost & Freight (C&F) Value (Rs. Crores)	2052	2019	3524	1261

(b) No enquiry has been made into imports during the current fiscal.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

#### **Loan from Sugar Development Fund**

1200. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been persistent demand from sugar factories for release of loan from Sugar Development Fund (SDF);

(b) if so, whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent some proposals for sanctioning of loan for cane development;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government to sanction loan from Sugar Development Fund; and

(d) the time by which the above proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Applications from sugar factories for loan from Sugar Development Fund (SDF), duly recommended by State Governments are received from time to time.

(b) and (c) A statement indicating names of the sugar factories which submitted applications for loans from Sugar Development Fund during 2004-05, duly recommended by Government of Maharashtra and action taken thereon is enclosed.

(d) Receipt of applications and sanction of loans is a continuous process throughout the year. The applications are first scrutinized by the Screening Committee and thereafter by the Standing Committee. Recommendations of the Standing Committee are placed before the Government and on its acceptance, the approval for SDF loan is issued.

#### **Statement**

#### *Position of Cane Development Loan Proposals received from Sugar unit through Government of Maharashtra during the year 2004-05*

Sl.No.	Name of the Sugar Mill	Status
1	2	3
1.	M/s Kukadi S.S.K. Ltd., Distt. Ahmednagar.	Information awaited from the mill.
2.	M/s Priyadarshini S.S.S.K. Ltd., Distt: Latur.	Amount of Rs. 49.36 lakhs has been sanctioned to the mill.
3.	M/s Raver Taluka S.S.K. Ltd., Distt: Jalgaon.	Amount of Rs. 159.70 lakhs has been sanctioned to the mill.



1	2	3
4.	M/s Mohanrao Shinde S.S.K. Ltd., Distt: Sangli.	Amount of Rs. 96.61 lakhs has been sanctioned to the mill.
5.	M/s Mahakali S.S.K. Ltd., Distt: Sangli.	Amount of Rs. 170.86 lakhs has been sanctioned to the mill.
6.	M/s Terana S.S.A. Ltd., Distt: Osmanabad.	Rejected
7.	M/s Shri Gurudutta Sugar Ltd., Distt: Kolhapur	Amount of Rs. 132.46 lakhs has been sanctioned to the mill.
8.	M/s Aadiwasi S.S.K. Navapur Mandurbar Vibhag Ltd., Distt: Nandurbar.	Amount of Rs. 103.10 lakhs has been sanctioned to the mill.
9.	M/s The Shrigonda S.S.K. Ltd., Distt: Ahmednagar.	Screening committee has recommended the proposal for sanction of loan.
10.	M/s Padmashree Dr. Vitthalrao Patil S.S.K. Ltd., Distt: Beed.	Rejected
11.	M/s Ninaidevi S.S.K. Ltd., Distt: Sangli.	Information awaited from the mill.
12.	M/s Karanti S.S.K. Ltd., Distt: Sangli.	Screening Committee has recommended the proposal for sanction of loan.
13.	M/s Sonhira S.S.K. Ltd., Distt: Sangli.	-do-
14.	M/s Shivshakti S.S.K. Ltd Washi (Tandelwadi), Distt: Osmanabad.	-do-
15.	M/s Jai Shivshankar S.S.K. Ltd., Distt: Nanded.	-do-

*[Translation]***Crops under MSP**

1201. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers in Rajasthan who are mainly dependent on Gwar, Moth, Dhania, Jeera, Methi and Isabgol crops;

(b) whether the Government proposes to include the said crop in the list of crops getting Minimum Support Price (MSP); and

(c) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c) The Government does not propose to include the said crops under the Minimum Support Price scheme.

*[English]***Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.**

1202. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the plan of Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) for diversifying its activities in Egypt and Gujarat;

(b) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon;

(c) the work plan and schedule drawn for implementation thereof;

(d) by when it is likely to be implemented; and

(e) the benefits likely to be derived therefrom particularly to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) IFFCO proposes to set up a Joint Venture Phosphoric Acid Project (0.47 million tonne of  $P_2O_5$  per annum) and Mining Project in Egypt and a Phosphoric Acid Project (0.47 million tonne of  $P_2O_5$  per annum) in Kutch, Gujarat. It has also planned to implement Kandla Phase-III Expansion Project in Gujarat to produce 0.8 million tonne per annum DAP/NPK fertilizers in terms of  $P_2O_5$ .

(b) The estimated expenditure on these projects are as under:

Name of the Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. Cr.)
Phos. Acid Project, Egypt	1,430
Mining Project, Egypt	308
Phos. Acid Project, Gujarat	1,320
Kandla Phase-III Project	462
Total	3,520

(c) the pre-project activities are being carried out in Egypt as well as in Gujarat. The Zero Date of the projects is expected in 2006.

(d) The projects are expected to be implemented within 36 months after the Zero Date.

(e) With the implementation of these projects, additional 0.8 million tonne indigenous Phosphatic Fertilizers in terms of  $P_2O_5$  will be available to farmers in India.

### Funds for Development of Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary

1203. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has sought assistance from the Union Government for the development of the Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary in Nagapattinam for the promotion of ecotourism; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon and the projects included for development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project proposal for integrated development of Eco Tourism at Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary Muthupet in Tamil Nadu has been sanctioned for central financial assistance of Rs. 368.00 lakhs during 2004-05.

### Fixation of Subsidy on DAP

1204. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:

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

(a) the subsidies and other facilities presently being provided on urea chemical fertilizer by the Government so as to make it available to farmers at cheaper rates;

(b) whether subsidy and other facilities are being provided on Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) chemical fertilizer also;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether fertilizer companies have stopped production of DAP due to uncertainty over the fixation of subsidy in view of the increase in the cost of phosphoric acid, the main raw material; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS

PASWAN): (a) Urea is the only fertilizer, which is under statutory price and partial movement control. It is sold to the farmers at uniform affordable price throughout the country. As the cost of production of urea is more than its Maximum Retail Price (MRP) the benefit of subsidy on urea is passed on to the farmers in the form of making it available to the farmer at uniform statutory controlled MRP.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, Government is announcing the indicative MRP of DAP under the Concession Scheme for decontrolled P&K fertilizers. The difference between the normated delivered price of DAP and MRP is paid as subsidy on DAP.

(d) and (e) No Sir, The manufacturers of DAP have reported that the supplies of phosphoric acid have been tied up. However, the production of DAP during April to June 2005 reported by the manufacturers is lower than the targeted production for this period.

*[Translation]*

#### **Development and Diversity in Agriculture**

1205. SHRI D.P. SAROJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken by the Government to induce development and diversity in agriculture sector;

(b) whether the condition of farmers is becoming pathetic day-by-day and they are committing suicide;

(c) if so, whether the Government has undertaken any project, for doubling up the foodgrain production under special promotional schemes for farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of special aid being provided by the Union Government to the Farmers of the States affected by flood and drought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Measures being taken to induce development and diversity in agriculture sector, among others, include propagation of improved production technologies; encouragement to farm mechanisation; making available

credit to the farmers; promotion of horticulture crops; oilseeds and pulses; development of infrastructure for Post Harvest handling, storage, marketing, processing and value addition, etc.

(b) Droughts and other natural calamities for the last few years in certain parts of the country have resulted in some amount of distress among farmers. The agriculture-related causes for farmers' suicide as reported by the State Governments are found to be crop losses, indebtedness, mono-cropping, non-remunerative prices, increased cost of inputs, lack of alternative employment opportunities, etc.

(c) There is no project for doubling the foodgrains production, as such. However, it is envisaged to increase the production of foodgrains substantially.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) The assistance for relief and rehabilitation in the wake of natural calamities is given to the States in two ways: (i) A Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been constituted for each State which is contributed by the Government of India and the State Governments in ratio of 3:1. The State Governments are required to meet relief expenditure from the CRF, (ii) In case the calamity is of a severe nature and the funds available in the State's CRF account are not sufficient, additional assistance is provided to the States out of the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), after following the established procedure. Under the guidelines for expenditure from CRF/NCCF the assistance to the affected farmers is admissible for Agriculture Input Subsidy, damage to houses, employment under relief programmes, assistance for loss of animals, assistance for feed, fodder and ex-gratia payment to families of deceased persons.

*[English]*

#### **Mustard Oil Scam**

1206. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scam regarding processing of mustard oil has taken place in Rajasthan through convenience between some senior officers of NAFED and traders;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of persons arrested in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the recurrence of such scams in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Due to bumper production of mustard seed and prices ruling below the Minimum Support Price (MSP), National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), as central agency had to undertake the procurement of mustard under Price Support Scheme (PSS). Out of total quantity of 20.93 lakh MT of mustard seed procured under PSS in all mustard seed growing states, 14.03 lakh MT of mustard seed was procured in Rajasthan alone. Due to acute shortage of storage space and financial constraints, it was decided to dispose part of the mustard seed procured through processing. NAFED invited tenders for processing of the mustard seed. Meanwhile, Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB), Government of Rajasthan registered an FIR imploding the then Branch Manager, NAFED, Jaipur and other. As per information received from NAFED, 5 persons including one officer of NAFED were arrested.

(c) Immediately after receiving the report of registering the case by ACB, Government of Rajasthan, NAFED was directed to streamline the procedure of disposal of mustard seed procured under PSS in a transparent manner. Further, the NAFED was directed to cancel the tenders in question. The Government of India has constituted a Committee to oversee the disposal of mustard seed procured under PSS.

*[Translation]*

#### **Setting up of Chemical Parks**

1207. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to undertake disinvestments in chemical industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up chemical parks in various parts of the country;

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

(e) the total turn-over of chemicals industry is being carried out in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) There are two Public Sector Undertakings in the Chemical Sector (excluding Pharmaceuticals Sector) namely Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL) and Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL). At present there is no proposal to disinvest HIL. As regard HOCL, information is being collected from the Department of Disinvestment and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Chemical Industry has been de-regulated. There is no Government control on production, distribution, sale and pricing of chemicals. Hence, Government does not monitor the turn-over of the chemical industry.

*[English]*

#### **Upgradation of Forest Roads**

1208. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:  
SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is having any proposal for construction and development of roads which pass through the forest area;

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

(c) funds allocated for this purpose;

(d) the time by which the work on this project is likely to be started and completed;

(e) whether the Government had given blanket clearance in upgradation of temporary forest roads laid prior to 1980; and

(f) if so, the details/guidelines issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN

MEENA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has received proposals for construction and development of roads which pass through the forest areas. A Statement-I showing state-wise proposals received in the Ministry during last three years for clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, is enclosed. No funds are allocated by this Ministry for such works.

(e) and (f) The Ministry has issued guidelines for upgradation of roads constructed in forest areas prior to 1980, from "Kutchcha to Pucca". The upgradation of these roads does not attract provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. A copy of these guidelines is enclosed as Statement-II.

**Statement I**

*Cases (State-wise & Status-wise) under FC Act, 1980*

Category: Road	During 01/07/2002 to 27/07/2005				
	Approved	Returned to SG	Rejected	Pending with GOI	Total
State/UT	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3	0	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	19	2	0	0	21
Arunachal Pradesh	12	1	0	2	15
Assam	2	0	0	0	2
Bihar	1	0	0	0	1
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	2	0	0	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	19	1	0	35
Daman and Diu	0	1	0	0	1
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	1	0	0	0	1
Gujarat	65	6	2	1	74
Haryana	25	4	0	0	29
Himachal Pradesh	129	54	0	0	183
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	1	1	0	0	2
Karnataka	4	11	1	0	16
Kerala	9	1	0	0	10
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	11	2	0	0	13

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	13	5	1	0	19
Manipur	2	0	0	0	2
Meghalaya	0	2	0	0	2
Mizoram	2	0	0	0	2
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	11	1	0	0	12
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	54	11	0	0	65
Rajasthan	11	3	0	0	14
Sikkim	20	1	0	0	21
Tamil Nadu	6	6	2	1	15
Tripura	5	0	0	0	5
Uttar Pradesh	31	11	0	0	42
Uttaranchal	156	20	2	0	178
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>785</b>

**Statement II**

*F.No.II-48/2002-FC  
Government of India  
Ministry of Environment & Forests  
F.C. Division*

Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex,  
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003.  
New Delhi, the 29 April 2005.

To

The Principal Secretary (Forests),  
All States/UTs.

Sub: Guidelines under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980,  
for up-gradation of 'Kutch roads constructed  
prior to 1980 in forest areas, to Pucca roads'.

Sir,

In continuation of this Ministry's letter of even number  
dated 14-9-2004 regarding guidelines for repair and

maintenance of roads constructed on forest lands prior  
to 1980, and with reference to the above-mentioned  
subject, I am directed to convey the approval of the  
Central Government to the following guidelines, meant  
for up-gradation of 'Kutch roads constructed prior to 1980  
in forest areas, to Pucca roads':

1. The up-gradation of roads constructed in forest  
areas prior to 1980 from 'Kutch to Pucca' is  
allowed to the extent that these roads are not  
black topped/tapped, and if during the process  
of up-gradation, these roads need to be black  
topped/tarred, prior environmental clearance shall  
be sought by the user agency in this regard.
2. For such up-gradation in protected areas like  
National Park/Sanctuaries, prior permission of  
National Board of Wildlife and the Supreme  
Court shall be taken by the State/UT  
Government.

3. Fire for melting of coal tar and mixing, shall be lit at a safe distance from the trees/vegetation, which shall be decided by the concerned Divisional Forest Officer. For such constructions, it is better to avoid dry/hot windy seasons. For this purpose, fuelwood shall be purchased by the implementing agency in advance from the depot of State Forest Development Corporation.
4. No crushing/breaking of stones shall be allowed inside forest areas. Readymade materials shall be used for up-gradation of such roads.
5. Both sides of the upgraded roads shall be reinforced with brick/stone works, and vegetative measures to check soil erosion, at the project cost, in consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer.
6. No tree felling shall be allowed.
7. No widening of roads shall be undertaken without prior permission of the Central Government under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
8. No breaking of fresh forest land shall be carried out.
9. Plantation activities, if the concerned Divisional Forest Officer finds it necessary, shall be taken up along the road at the project cost immediately, The plantation shall be maintained at the project cost.
10. No labour camp shall be established on the forest lands.
11. No work shall be allowed after sunset.
12. Any other condition that the Divisional Forest Officer may impose from time to time for the protection and improvement of flora and fauna in the forest area, shall be applicable.
13. Any damage to forest area due to such up-gradation works shall be compensated by the implementing agency from the project cost. The extent of damage shall be assessed by the concerned Divisional Forest Officer.

14. State Forest Department shall establish permanent check posts on strategic locations on such roads which are already up-graded/under up-gradation.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/  
(Anurag Bajpai)  
Assistance Inspector General of Forests

Copy to:

1. Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.
2. Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development Government of India, New Delhi.
3. Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.
4. Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, New Delhi.
5. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, All States and UTs.
6. The Chief Conservator of Forest (Central), All Regional offices, Ministry of Environment & Forests.
7. The Nodal Officer (FC), Forest Department, All States/UTs.
8. Director (FC)
9. AIGF (P)/AIGF (S)
10. Guard file.

#### **Cutting/Plantation of Trees**

1209. DR. M. JAGANNATH:  
SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:  
DR. K. DHANARAJU:  
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:  
SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:  
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:  
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:  
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that indiscriminate felling of trees/forest trees is affecting the environment adversely;

(b) if so, the details thereabout;

(c) the number of incidents of theft of wood reported during the last three years along with the action taken thereon;

(d) the number of trees reported to have been cut during the last three years and thereafter till date in the country;

(e) the number of trees that have been planted in comparison to those cut during the above period, State-wise alongwith the ratio of land area and forest cover, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(f) the steps being taken to prevent cutting of trees and encourage the planting of more trees in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Sporadic cases of felling of trees for timber are reported from time to time in different parts of the country.

(c) and (d) Forest wood is not stolen as such. It is obtained by way of illicit felling of trees. Number of incidents of illicit felling of trees reported during the last 3 years is as under:-

Year	No. of incidents of illicit felling of trees	Volume of Timber (cubic metre)	Value of Timber involved (Rs. In lakhs)
2001-02	2,22,181	94,596.55	6330.65
2002-03	2,42,686	109,336.04	8848.12
2003-04	1,81,185	90,750.79	7953.98

Action against persons involved in illicit felling of trees is taken in accordance with the provisions of Indian Forest Act, 1927, State Acts and rules made there-under. It involves seizure and/or confiscation of wood seized and penalty/imprisonment to the offenders.

(e) Details of plantation of trees during last three years are as under:

Year	Area Planted (ha)
2002-03	725910
2003-04	844399
2004-05	1126115

State-wise details given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) Steps being taken to prevent cutting of trees and to encourage planting of more trees in the country are as under:

(i) Seizure, confiscation of vehicles and articles involved in illicit felling, arresting and prosecution of offenders by the State governments in accordance with the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and State Forest Acts.

(ii) Regular patrolling by field staff.

(iii) Inspection of forest produce in transit and checking of saw mills.

(iv) Strengthening of wireless networking.

(v) Acquiring and use of fire arms by field staff in vulnerable areas.

(vi) Protection, conservation and management of forests by the active involvement of local communities through the process of Joint Forest Management.

(vii) Deployment of Home guards and State Police personnel in special situations.

(viii) Financial assistance is provided to the State Governments under various centrally sponsored forestry and wildlife schemes for the protection and conservation of forests and wildlife.

(ix) Creation of network of protected areas i.e. Wildlife National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves.

(x) Planting of trees under the Centrally Sponsored National Afforestation Programme (NAP) through



the two tier implementation mechanism of Forest Development Agency (FDA) at division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at the village/local level. 628 FDA projects have been sanctioned so far during Xth Plan, Rs. 691.00 crores have been released upto June 2005 and 8.74 lakh hectare of project area is likely to be afforested during Xth Plan.

**Statement**

*Plantation Summary*

(Seedlings in Lakhs, Area in Hectares)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Achievement-2002-03	
		Seedling Distribution (For Plantation on Private Lands)	Area (Public Lands including Forest Lands)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2451.71	140445
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.6	5726
3.	Assam	25.82	4227
4.	Bihar	90.53	2652
5.	Chhattisgarh	211.54	30480
6.	Goa	7.31	531
7.	Gujarat	1597.46	56505
8.	Haryana	280.04	20563
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27.37	17629
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.29	7939
11.	Jharkhand	1.14	428
12.	Karnataka	339.16	29864
13.	Kerala	5.67	1314
14.	Madhya Pradesh	300.25	125042
15.	Maharashtra	547.28	27667
16.	Manipur	0	1475
17.	Meghalaya	23.31	1630

1	2	3	4
18.	Mizoram	12.88	2173
19.	Nagaland	210.6	17547
20.	Orissa	240.12	43476
21.	Punjab	17.56	7835
22.	Rajasthan	122.13	12580
23.	Sikkim	6.7	1129
24.	Tamil Nadu	123.56	40536
25.	Tripura	27.45	8971
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1238.85	23037
27.	Uttaranchal	104.72	69224
28.	West Bengal	132	20719
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.73	3809
30.	Chandigarh	0.35	152
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	516
32.	Daman and Diu	0.26	20
33.	Delhi	6.7	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	14
35.	Pondicherry	1.88	55
Total		8200.77	725910.00

(Seedlings in Lakhs, Area in Hectares)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Achievement-2003-04	
		Seedling Distribution (For Plantation on Private Lands)	Area (Public Lands including Forest Lands)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2466.94	106654
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.37	0
3.	Assam	24.29	1446

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	129.26	10622
5.	Chhattisgarh	226.00	45200
6.	Goa	8.44	516
7.	Gujarat	1203.14	52000
8.	Haryana	317.26	18309
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33.33	15222
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	87.64	23468
11.	Jharkhand	4.98	32157
12.	Karnataka	356.96	20238
13.	Kerala	2.13	6304
14.	Madhya Pradesh	350.00	150016
15.	Maharashtra	328.02	26916
16.	Manipur	0.00	0
17.	Meghalaya	30.03	1607
18.	Mizoram	43.30	13398
19.	Nagaland	172.35	14358
20.	Orissa	272.49	50986
21.	Punjab	31.78	11871
22.	Rajasthan	99.19	21801
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	147.65	89275
25.	Tripura	36.43	7812
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1049.74	40223
27.	Uttaranchal	142.87	77383
28.	West Bengal	23.58	5063
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.62	1128
30.	Chandigarh	0.32	162
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7.97	219
32.	Daman and Diu	- 0.00	25

1	2	3	4
33.	Delhi	8.44	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	3
35.	Pondicherry	2.81	17
Total		7611.33	844399.00

(Seedlings in Lakhs, Area in Hectares)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Achievement-2004-05	
		Seedling Distribution (For Plantation on Private Lands)	Area (Public Lands including Forest Lands)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2802.75	179333
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.71	822
3.	Assam	25.85	14126
4.	Bihar	54.05	3206
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	64779
6.	Goa	8.29	473
7.	Gujarat	1805.14	80020
8.	Haryana	346.19	14554
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33.10	17737
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	96.77	28109
11.	Jharkhand	24.19	41809
12.	Karnataka	224.38	40167
13.	Kerala	2.25	4681
14.	Madhya Pradesh	350.00	187500
15.	Maharashtra	340.03	41221
16.	Manipur	8.03	5304
17.	Meghalaya	11.02	1

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
18.	Mizoram	14.85	1941	28.	West Bengal	50.72	14
19.	Nagaland	282.45	20416	29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.82	573
20.	Orissa	112.60	54551	30.	Chandigarh	0.19	179
21.	Punjab	17.80	12895	31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.25	322
22.	Rajasthan	117.56	43807	32.	Daman & Diu	0.11	10
23.	Sikkim	10.64	8255	33.	Delhi	9.04	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	119.86	110037	34.	Lakshadweep	0.10	22
25.	Tripura	20.40	9889	35.	Pondicherry	1.99	128
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2023.84	57145				
27.	Uttaranchal	154.33	102089		Total	9076.10	1126115

*Forest Cover in States/UTs in India*

(Area in sq. km)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Geographic area	Very Dense forest	Forest cover		Total	Percent of G.A.	Scrub
				Moderately dense Forest	Open Forest			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	275,069	23	24,356	20,040	44,419	16.15	9,748
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	13,907	39,604	14,508	68,019	81.22	116
3.	Assam	78,438	1,684	11,358	14,784	27,826	35.48	219
4.	Bihar	94,163	76	2,951	2,531	5,558	5.90	150
5.	Chhattisgarh	135,191	1,540	37,440	17,018	55,998	41.42	88
6.	Delhi	1,483	0	52	118	170	11.46	1
7.	Goa	3,702	0	1,255	901	2,156	58.24	0
8.	Gujarat	196,022	114	6,231	8,601	14,946	7.63	1,743
9.	Haryana	44,212	2	518	997	1,517	3.43	68
10.	Himachal Pradesh	55,673	1,093	7,883	5,377	14,353	25.78	389
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	222,236	2,102	8,395	10,770	21,267	9.57	2,947

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Jharkhand	79,714	2,544	9,137	11,035	22,716	28.50	807
13.	Karnataka	191,791	431	22,030	13,988	36,449	19.00	3,141
14.	Kerala	38,863	334	9,294	5,949	15,577	40.08	72
15.	Madhya Pradesh	308,245	4,000	37,843	34,586	76,429	24.79	2,378
16.	Maharashtra	307,713	8,070	20,317	18,478	46,865	15.23	4,175
17.	Manipur	22,327	720	5,818	10,681	17,219	77.12	74
18.	Meghalaya	22,429	168	6,323	10,348	16,839	75.08	169
19.	Mizoram	21,081	84	7,404	10,942	18,430	87.42	274
20.	Nagaland	16,579	57	5,650	7,902	13,609	82.09	231
21.	Orissa	155,707	288	27,882	20,196	48,366	31.06	5,346
22.	Punjab	50,362	0	743	837	1,580	3.14	22
23.	Rajasthan	342,239	14	4,482	11,330	15,826	4.62	4,564
24.	Sikkim	7,096	458	1,904	900	3,262	45.97	360
25.	Tamil Nadu	130,058	2,440	9,567	10,636	22,643	17.41	2,040
26.	Tripura	10,486	58	4,988	3,047	8,093	77.18	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	240,928	1,297	4,699	8,122	14,118	5.86	749
28.	Uttaranchal	53,483	4,002	14,420	6,043	24,485	45.74	320
29.	West Bengal	88,752	2,303	3,742	6,298	12,343	13.91	75
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	3,475	2,809	680	6,964	84.42	1
31.	Chandigarh	114	1	8	6	15	13.16	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	0	145	80	225	45.82	—
33.	Daman and Diu	112	0	2	6	8	7.14	—
34.	Lakshadweep	32	0	12	11	23	71.88	—
35.	Pondicherry	480	0	17	23	40	8.33	—
Total		3,287,263	51,285	339,279	287,769	678,333	20.64	40,269

[Translation]

**Establishment of Mango Research Institute**

1210. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish a Mango Research Institute in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has a Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture located at Rehmankhara, Lucknow which primarily takes care of mango research at the national level, in general, and Uttar Pradesh in particular. There is, therefore, no need of establishing another mango research institute in Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

#### Procurement of Crops

1211. SHRI JIVABHAI AMBALAL PATEL:  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ordered the procuring agencies to procure crops from the cultivators;

(b) if so, when the order was issued and since when the procurement has started and at what price; and

(c) the names of procurement agencies and the quantity procured during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The designated central nodal agencies are required to intervene in the market for undertaking price support operations by way of procurement in case the prices fall below the Minimum Support Price (MSP) level fixed by the Government.

(c) Procurement operations for agricultural produce are carried out by public and cooperative agencies such as Food Corporation of India, Jute Corporation of India, Cotton Corporation of India, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) and Tobacco Board, besides other agencies designated by the State Governments for procurement of commodities for which Minimum Support Price (MSP) has been announced. A statement indicating the agency-wise procurement during the last three years is enclosed.

#### Statement

##### *Agency-wise Procurement of Wheat*

(in '000 tonnes)

Year	FCI	State Govt.	CSC	Co-op	Agro Ind.	SWC	UPSS	Confed	Total
2002-03	4382	2593	2254	5269	1859	1903	246	548	19054
2003-04	3548	2170	1948	4112	1644	1750	136	457	15801
2004-05	3265	2349	2391	4746	1830	1767	0	446	16795
2005-06	2228	2160	2452	4334	1613	1522	63	413	14785

##### *Agency-wise Procurement of Rice/Paddy*

(in '000 tonnes)

Year	FCI	State Govt.	CSC	Co-op	Agro Ind.	SWC	Confed	Total
2001-02	11872	2858	2623	2975	556	1149	96	22129
2002-03	7297	2765	1654	3082	688	852	85	16423
2003-04	10974	3990	2053	4147	739	854	71	22828
2004-05	10566	3934	2383	4544	803	927	187	23344

*Procurement of Coarse-Grains*

(in tonnes)

Year	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Total
2001-02	31168	96263	109716	77598	314745
2002-03	53394	4	6406	9	59813
2003-04	48117	245872	356764	0	650753
2004-05	11928	135191	631081	48723	826923

*Procurement by NAFED*

(Qty. Mts)

Commodity	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Urad	—	152388	529	—
Moong	—	2488	—	—
Gram	—	—	282540	107797
Masur	—	—	—	5454
Mustard Seed	467629.521	—	38989	1716454
Sunflower Seed	28.887	—	2346	—
Safflower	2020.259	—	8414	23081
Copra	7468.326	787.105	—	378
Groundnut	—	—	418	—
Sesamum	—	—	—	95

*Procurement of Jute  
(by Jute Corporation of India)*

(Qty. in Quintals)

Year	Procurement
2002-03	237621320
2003-04	347674760
2004-05	633746

*Procurement of Jute  
(by Cotton Corporation of India)*

(Qty. in Bales)

Year	Procurement
2001-02	966808
2002-03	599491
2003-04	901330
2004-05	2795410

[*Translation*]

### **Support Price on Unit Price Basis**

1212. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to announce the support price on the basis of unit price provided by the State Government during this year; and

(b) if so, by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has no proposal to announce the Minimum Support Price on unit price basis.

### **Natural Science Museum**

1213. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in the country where the Natural Science Museums have been established alongwith the details of its utilities;

(b) whether the Government has taken a decision to set up "Regional Natural Science Museum" in "Ranthambhor National Park" situated in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the amount likely to be spent in setting up the Museum and the details of the activities likely to be started there; and

(d) the area of the land needed for the establishment of the said museum and the details regarding acquisition of such land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) is located in New Delhi and the three Regional Museum of Natural History (RMNH) are at Mysore, Bhopal and Bhubaneshwar covering Southern, Central and Eastern regions. They are equipped with geological, floral and faunal collections and facilities for creation of environment awareness.

(b) and (c) In-principle decision has been taken to locate RMNH in Sawai Madhopur at an appropriate location outside the Ranthambhor National Park. The process of obtaining financial and budgetary approval from the designated agencies is on.

(d) The Museum would require an area of around seven acres. The State Government has offered the site for this purpose.

[*English*]

### **Indian Labour Conference**

1214. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any gap has occurred since the last Indian Labour Conference;

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

(c) the time by which next such conference is proposed to be convened?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (c) The last ILC was held on 16-18 October, 2003, followed by the meeting of the Standing Labour Committee on 29th November, 2004. A convenient date for the next Indian Labour Conference is under consideration and is proposed to be held shortly.

### **Assistance for Agricultural Projects**

1215. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State Governments which have forwarded proposals for allocation of the Central Assistance for implementation of various agricultural projects during the last three years and current year;

(b) the number of projects which have been approved and the financial assistance released so far;

(c) the names of projects of West Bengal for which financial assistance has been released by Government; and

(d) the present position of the projects under consideration and by when sanction will be accorded to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The schemes under which Work Plans are submitted by the State Governments relate to Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA); Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM); Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC); Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States including Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh &

Uttaranchal; National Horticulture Mission (NHM); Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms; and Agricultural Resources Information System Network (AGRISNET) component of Strengthening/Promoting Agricultural Informatics & Communication.

The names of the State Governments which submitted their Work Plans under the aforesaid schemes during the period under reference are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The amount of funds released to the State Governments under the aforesaid schemes during the period under reference are as follows:

(Rs. Crores)

Scheme	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
MMA	581.21	624.49	1144.24	196.46
ISOPOM	—	—	176.28	89.58
TMC	8.30	29.76	39.10	21.25
TMIDHNES	91.00	118.39	176.72	42.05
SSEPER	—	—	—	12.98
NHM	—	—	—	—
AGRISNET	—	—	—	—

(Footnote: MMA: Macro Management of Agriculture, ISOPOM: Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize, TMC: Technology Mission on Cotton, TMIDHNES: Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States including Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttaranchal; SSEPER-Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms; NHM: National Horticulture Mission and AGRISNET-Agricultural Resources Information System Network)

The release of funds under Support of State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms, a newly introduced scheme, has been made in anticipation of Work Plans to be submitted by the State Governments.

(c) The funds in respect of the State Government of West Bengal were released under the scheme of Macro Management of Agriculture (excluding the current financial year); Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM); Technology Mission on Cotton

(TMC) and Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension reforms.

(d) The Work Plans under the Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme and National Horticulture Mission for the current financial year, which have been received from the State Government of West Bengal, are presently under consideration. These are expected to be finalised shortly.



**Statement***States which submitted their Work Plans**A: 2002-03*

MMA	TMC	TMIDHNES
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	
Arunachal Pradesh		Arunachal Pradesh
Assam		Assam
Bihar		
Jharkhand		
Goa		
Gujarat	Gujarat	
Haryana	Haryana	
Himachal Pradesh		
Jammu & Kashmir		
Karnataka	Karnataka	
Kerala		
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	
Chhattisgarh		
Maharashtra	Maharashtra	
Manipur		Manipur
Mizoram		Mizoram
Meghalaya		Meghalaya
Nagaland		Nagaland
Orissa	Orissa	
Punjab	Punjab	
Rajasthan	Rajasthan	
Sikkim		Sikkim
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	
Tripura	Tripura	Tripura
Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	
Uttaranchal		
West Bengal	West Bengal	

*B: 2003-04*

MMA	TMC	TMIDHNES
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	
Arunachal Pradesh		Arunachal Pradesh
Assam		Assam
Bihar		
Jharkhand		
Goa		
Gujarat	Gujarat	
Haryana	Haryana	
Himachal Pradesh		Himachal Pradesh
Jammu & Kashmir		Jammu & Kashmir
Karnataka	Karnataka	
Kerala		
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	
Chhattisgarh		
Maharashtra	Maharashtra	
Manipur		Manipur
Mizoram		Mizoram
Meghalaya		Meghalaya
Nagaland		Nagaland
Orissa	Orissa	
Punjab	Punjab	
Rajasthan	Rajasthan	
Sikkim		Sikkim
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	
Tripura	Tripura	Tripura
Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	
Uttaranchal		Uttaranchal
West Bengal	West Bengal	

*C. 2004-05*

MMA	ISOPOM	TMC	TMIDHNES
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	
Arunachal Pradesh			Arunachal Pradesh
Assam	Assam		Assam
Bihar	Bihar		
Jharkhand			
Goa	Goa		
Gujarat	Gujarat	Gujarat	
Haryana	Haryana	Haryana	
Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh		Himachal Pradesh
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir		Jammu & Kashmir
Karnataka	Karnataka	Karnataka	
Kerala	Kerala		
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	
Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh		
Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	
Manipur			Manipur
Mizoram	Mizoram		Mizoram
Meghalaya			Meghalaya
Nagaland			Nagaland
Orissa	Orissa	Orissa	
Punjab	Punjab	Punjab	
Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	
Sikkim			Sikkim
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	
Tripura	Tripura	Tripura	Tripura
Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	
Uttaranchal			Uttaranchal
West Bengal	West Bengal	West Bengal	

*D: 2005-06*

MMA	ISOPOM	TMC	TMIDHNES	NHM	AGRISNET
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh		Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
Arunachal Pradesh			Arunachal Pradesh		
Assam	Assam		Assam		
Bihar	Bihar				
Jharkhand	Jharkhand				
Goa	Goa			Jharkhand	
Gujarat		Gujarat		Gujarat	
Haryana	Haryana	Haryana			
Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh				
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir				
Karnataka	Karnataka	Karnataka		Karnataka	
Kerala	Kerala			Kerala	
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh		Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh			Chhattisgarh	
Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Maharashtra		Maharashtra	
Manipur	Manipur		Manipur		
Mizoram	Mizoram		Mizoram		
Meghalaya	Meghalaya		Meghalaya		
Nagaland	Nagaland		Nagaland		
Orissa	Orissa	Orissa		Orissa	
Punjab	Punjab	Punjab			Punjab
Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Rajasthan		Rajasthan	
Sikkim	Sikkim		Sikkim		
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu			Tamil Nadu
Tripura	Tripura	Tripura	Tripura		
Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh		Uttar Pradesh	
Uttaranchal	Uttaranchal		Uttaranchal		
West Bengal		West Bengal		West Bengal	

*[English]***Rise in Price**

1216. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:  
 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
 PROF. M. RAMADASS:  
 SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

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

(a) whether there has been a spurt in the prices of essential commodities during the recent months;

(b) if so, whether a high level meeting was convened in the month of June to take stock of the foodgrains supply and prices situation in the wake of the increase in Petrol/Diesel prices and concerns about the Kharif crop being affected by the delayed monsoon;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) the recommendations made during the said meeting;

(e) whether the Government proposes to reimpose restrictions on private trade in foodgrains to stabilise prices; and

(f) if so, the manner in which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) The Wholesale Price Index in respect of 14 essential commodities *viz.* rice, wheat, atta, arhar dal, gram dal, tea, milk, sugar, groundnut oil, mustard oil, vanaspati, potato, onion, salt for April-July, 2005, showing a marginal rise in prices of vegetables due to seasonal factors and of pulses following fall in domestic production during 2004-05.

(b) to (d) High level meetings were held in June, 2005 to review the monsoon position and related issues, including progress in sowing of kharif crops, stock position of foodgrains and price situation. It was decided to ensure availability of adequate food stocks in different regions of the country and to maintain a close watch on price situation.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal to re-impose restrictions on private trade in foodgrains.

*[English]***Indebted Farmers in the Country**

1217. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any study to assess the total number of farmers in the country and the number of indebted farmers out of them;

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

(c) whether any steps are under consideration to rescue these indebted farmers of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in its survey report on "Indebtedness of Farmer Households" released in the month of May, 2005 has estimated the total number of farmer households in the country and the number of indebted farmer households out of them.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Details given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement I***Estimated number of rural households, and total and indebted farmer Households in each State*

State	Estimated number of rural households (00)	Estimated number of farmers households (00)	Estimated number of indebted farmer households (00)	Percentage of farmers households indebted
Andhra Pradesh	142512	60339	49493	82.0
Arunachal Pradesh	15412	1227	72	5.9
Assam	41525	25040	4536	18.1
Bihar	116853	70804	23383	33.0
Chhattisgarh	36316	27598	11092	40.2
Gujarat	63015	37845	19644	51.9
Haryana	31474	19445	10330	53.1
Himachal Pradesh	11928	9061	3030	33.4
Jammu & Kashmir	10418	9432	3003	31.8
Jharkhand	36930	28238	5893	20.9
Karnataka	69908	40413	24897	61.6
Kerala	49942	21946	14126	64.4
Madhya Pradesh	93898	63206	32110	50.8
Maharashtra	118117	65817	36098	54.8
Manipur	2685	2146	533	24.8
Meghalaya	3401	2543	103	4.1
Mizoram	942	780	184	23.6
Nagaland	973	805	294	36.5
Orissa	66199	42341	20250	47.8
Punjab	29847	18442	12069	65.4
Rajasthan	70172	53080	27828	52.4
Sikkim	812	531	174	38.8
Tamil Nadu	110182	38880	28954	74.5
Tripura	5977	2333	1148	49.2
Uttar Pradesh	2214199	171575	69199	40.3
Uttaranchal	11959	8962	644	7.2
West Bengal	121667	69226	34696	50.1
Group of UTs	2325	732	372	50.8
All India	1478988	893504	434242	48.6

**Statement II***[Translation]*

1. To rescue the indebted farmers of the country, Government has advised the banks as under:

**Gross Domestic Product on R&D in Agriculture**

1218. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:  
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Gross Domestic Product spent each year by the Government for research and development works for agricultural development and extension;

(b) the details of the said expenditure during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether various committees have recommended the expenditure of at least one per cent of GDP for the said purpose; and

(d) if so, the names of the said committees alongwith actions taken for the implementation of the recommendation of the said committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The percentage of Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (AGDP) with reference to Revised Estimate of DARE/ICAR was 0.32 per cent during 2002-03, 0.30 per cent during 2003-04.

(b) The Department has incurred Rs. 680.56 crore under Plan and Rs. 651.80 crore under Non-Plan during 2002-03; Rs. 701.33 crore under Plan and Rs. 703.23 crore under Non-Plan during 2003-04 and Rs. 825.01 crore under Plan and Rs. 776.01 crore under non-Plan during 2004-05. The figures for 2004-05 are provisional as the finalisation of Annual Accounts for the year 2004-05 is in process.

(c) and (d) the Ninth and Tenth Plan Working Groups constituted by the Planning Commission and Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture have recommended that at least one per cent of Agricultural Gross Domestic Product should be spent on Agriculture Research, Extension and Education. The Department is approaching continuously the Planning Commission for the enhancement in allocation on the lines of the said recommendation.

- i. To increase credit flow to agriculture sector at the rate of 30% per year.
- ii. Debt restructuring under the following heads in accordance with the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD):
  - **Farmers in distress**—Rescheduling/restructuring of the outstanding loan of the farmers as on 31st March, 2004 in the districts declared as calamity-affected by the State Government. Rescheduled loan shall be repayable over a period of five years, at current interest rates, including an initial moratorium of two years.
  - **Farmers in arrears**—Loans in default of farmers who have become ineligible for fresh credit as their earlier debts have been categorized as sub-standard on doubtful shall be rescheduled as per the guidelines so that such farmers become eligible for fresh credit.

On restructuring as above, the farmers will become eligible for fresh loans.

- iii. Banks have been advised to grant a one-time settlement (OTS) including partial waiver of interest or loan to the small and marginal farmers who have been declared as defaulters and have become ineligible for fresh credit. Banks have also been advised to review cases where credit has been denied on the sole ground that a loan account was settled through compromise or write offs.
- iv. In some parts of the country, farmers face acute distress because of the heavy burden of debt from non-institutional lenders (e.g., moneylenders). Banks have been permitted to advance loans to such farmers to provide them relief from indebtedness.
- v. The banks have been advised to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans up to Rs. 50,000 and agri-business and agri-clinics up to Rs. 5 lakh.

**Construction of Pachnada Dam**

1219. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:  
SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to construct Pachnada Dam in Jalon district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, by when the proposal is likely to be given approval and the target set for the completion of dam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) A proposal to construct Panchnad Dam in Jalon district of Uttar Pradesh was received in June, 1983. The scheme was sent back to the State Government of U.P. on 30.7.1986 due to non-submission of inter-state agreement with Governments of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The clearance of the project depends upon the promptness by which the State authorities arrange the compliance to the observations of Central Water Commission/Technical Advisory Committee/Planning Commission and obtain clearance from forests and environmental angle from Ministry of Environment and Forests and clearance of rehabilitation and resettlement plan for the oustees from Ministry of Tribal Affairs in case tribal population is affected.

*[English]*

**Agreements with foreign countries in  
Agriculture Sector**

1220. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries cooperating/intend to cooperate with India in the agriculture sector;

(b) whether any agreements have been signed with all the countries willing to cooperate in this sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]*

**Development of Indian Agriculture Online of WTO**

1221. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:  
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to develop the Indian agriculture on the lines of World Trade Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any programme to import training to the farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of the benefits likely to accrue to the farmers; and

(e) the name of the States where this scheme has been introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the multi-lateral trade rules of World Trade Organization (WTO), the Indian agriculture need to become internationally competitive. To increase the competitiveness of Indian agriculture, the Government has introduced a number of new initiatives and interventions for enhancement of production and productivity of both agricultural and horticultural crops. The schemes implemented by the Government towards this end, inter-alia, include Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), National Horticulture Mission, Integrated Cereals Development Programmes in Rice Based Cropping Systems Areas, Integrated Cereals Development Programmes in Wheat-based Cropping Systems Areas and Integrated Cereals Development Programmes in Coarse Cereals Based Cropping Systems Areas.



(c) to (e) The Directorate of Extension (DOE) in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has strengthened the network of training infrastructure in the country by establishing National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE) at Hyderabad for training of senior level officers at national level, four regional level Extension Education Institutes at Nilokheri (Haryana), Anand (Gujarat), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Jorhat (Assam) for training of middle level officers of State Department of Agriculture/Other Line Departments. The Directorate of Extension is also sponsoring Model Training Courses (MTCs) on emerging areas of agriculture and allied fields for capacity building of senior level and middle level extension functionaries of the states. These MTCs are organized through State Agriculture Universities (SAUs), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institutes and Other Central/State Institutes having facilities and expertise to provide training on identified specific areas. During the year 2005-06, 79 such MTCs are being sponsored through 58 centers/Institutes in the country. Also training of farmers is an eligible activity under the scheme "Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms" under which funds are provided to states on Work Plan basis.

#### **Higher Steel Price in Jharkhand and Bihar**

1222. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR DUBEY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state the reasons for prices of steel produced in Bokaro Steel Plant ruling high in the States of Jharkhand and Bihar in comparison to other States?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Prices in different markets in the country are determined by the free interplay of market forces. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) follows a well established system of destination pricing wherein the prices of various steel products in individual markets conform to the prevailing market prices in these markets. The prices of these products for a consumer at a given place are determined after adjusting the freight element through a system of rebates/discounts which match the freight component. In this process, it is possible that the same grades of steel are more expensive in markets close to the production facilities.

*[English]*

#### **Pollution on Sea Beaches**

1223. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the growing pollution along beaches in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to take any step to keep beaches pollution free;

(c) whether any Centrally sponsored scheme is proposed to be implemented for cleaning the beaches; and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) According to the monitoring results conducted by the Department of Ocean Development, the coastal water close to the beaches of hotspots are polluted.

(b) The steps taken to abate pollution of the beaches *inter alia* include:

- compliance to environmental standards for industrial effluents.
- regular monitoring by the concerned State Pollution Control Boards.
- taking legal action against non-complying industries.
- strict implementation of provisions of Coastal Zone Regulation Notification, 1991.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

#### **Formation of Coordination Committees**

1224. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation has made it mandatory for formation of State level coordination committees to facilitate effective implementation of Centre's schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States which are having coordination committees and executing Central funding at present; and

(d) the other measures taken for smooth implementation of Centre funded cooperative schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) is not mandatory for all Central Sector Schemes being implemented by NCDC. However, for ICDP projects SLCC is constituted for ensuring inter departmental coordination at state level.

State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) is headed by Secretary (Coopn.) of respective State Government and its members includes the concerned departmental heads, registrar of Cooperative Societies and representatives of NCDC. The meetings of SLCC are to be held twice in a year to review the progress of implementation of all ICDPs in the State. The Chief Executives of Project Implementing agencies and Project Implementation Teams also participate in the meetings.

(c) The following 19 States are having coordination committees. These are: Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal.

(d) Besides SLCC, a District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) is also constituted to ensure the smooth functioning and implementation of ICDP projects. At national level monitoring of projects is done by NCDC by way of examination of various progress reports.

#### Development of Marine Fisheries

1225. SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for Development of Marine Fisheries is pending with the Union Government;

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

(c) the details of the amount released for the purpose under Centrally sponsored scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details of the amount released for Development of Marine Fisheries under Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

#### Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Development of Marine Fisheries			Strengthening of Post Harvest Infrastructure			Fishing Harbour & Fish Landing Centre		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	135.00	—	—	35.00	254.43	30.57	123.175
2.	Goa	—	—	69.34	—	—	—	14.60	—	—
3.	Gujarat	—	6.94	833.00	—	—	—	—	7.50	400.00
4.	Karnataka	—	5.00	748.00	—	—	5.00	55.59	107.50	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Maharashtra	—	—	858.42	—	—	—	57.51	—	—
6.	Orissa	—	50.00	310.00	—	—	—	67.75	104.43	—
7.	Tamil Nadu	—	38.06	546.24	—	—	—	93.48	25.00	516.34
8.	West Bengal	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	209.485
9.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	271.49	150.00	—
10.	Pondicherry	—	—	75.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	168.00	100.00	—
12.	Lakshadweep	—	—	19.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Daman and Diu	—	—	127.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		—	100.00	3821.00	—	—	40.00	982.85	525.00	1249.00

**Steel Consumer Council Meeting***[Translation]*

1226. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the 18th National Steel Consumers' Council meeting held in June 2004, it was suggested that a National Steel Regulatory Body should be formed for keeping a check on steel prices;

(b) if so, whether the Government has since examined the proposal; and

(c) if so, the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The need for setting up a Regulatory Body for keeping the steel prices in check was discussed in the 18th National Steel Consumers' Council meeting held in June 2004. However, no concrete proposals were received by the Government.

(c) Prices have generally remained stable for the last few months, and no need has been felt for any intervention by the Government. The price situation is being carefully monitored and appropriate steps will be taken in case a need arises for exercising some measure for regulation in the future.

**Export of Onion and Garlic**

1227. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase in export of onion and garlic recorded during the last year;

(b) whether onion and garlic were imported during the said period; and

(c) if so, the quantum thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The detailed commodity-wise import/export data for the year 2004-05 has not yet been finally compiled. However, export of onion increased by 46% during 2003-04 as compared to 2002-03 and export of garlic increased by 172% during the same period (in terms of value).

(b) and (c) There was no import of onion during 2003-04. Import of garlic during 2003-04 was 18039 Mts. compared to 40576 Mts. during 2002-03. Import of garlic is free and subject to application of basic custom duty at

the rate of 100%. Imports in this situation are determined by the domestic demand, domestic prices and international prices.

[English]

#### Bar on Early Withdrawal of PF

1228. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SINDHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Organisation proposes bar on early withdrawal of PF deposited by subscribers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Slaughter Houses

1229. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that a large number of slaughter houses are functioning in the country without solid waste disposal facility;

(b) if so, whether the Central Pollution Control Board has taken/proposed to take some steps for regulating these illegal slaughter houses;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has taken a number of steps for pollution control in slaughter houses. Directions have been issued under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to the State Pollution Control Boards to ensure installation of effluent treatment plants by slaughter houses. The CPCB has also released a publication for environmentally sound management of Solid Wastes from Slaughter Houses.

[Translation]

#### Requirement of Fertilizers and Pesticides in Chhattisgarh

1230. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of fertilizer and pesticides in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa during the last Rabi and Kharif crop seasons separately; and

(b) the details of fertilizers and pesticides made available to these States during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The total requirement of major fertilizers namely Urea, DAP and MOP and pesticides in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa during 2004-05 is given in the enclosed statements.

(b) Total requirement of fertilizers and pesticides were made available in these States during the period.

#### Statement

##### Requirement of major fertilizers—Urea, DAP and MOP

(in '000)

States	Kharif, 2004			Rabi, 2005-06		
	Urea	DAP	MOP	Urea	DAP	MOP
Chattisgarh	325.00	75.00	40.00	51.00	8.80	8.00
Jharkhand	125.00	76.70	12.95	33.00	38.00	6.00
Orissa	330.00	60.00	59.50	100.00	20.00	30.00

*Requirements of Pesticides*

State	(in MT)	
	Kharif, 2004	Rabi, 2005-06
Chhattisgarh	292.00	412.00
Jharkhand	45.00	15.00
Orissa	648.00	483.00

*[English]***Reduction in Morality and Morbidity of Livestock**

1231. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the morbidity and morality of livestock has increased in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the morality and morbidity of livestock in various States during the last three years;

(d) the details of the Centrally sponsored schemes implemented for the promotion of livestock;

(e) the assistance provided to each State for the purpose during the said period;

(f) whether any scheme related to research and development in the field of veterinary in the States is being implemented;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The morbidity and mortality of livestock due to various diseases have not increased.

(c) In order to reduce the incidence of diseases in animals, the Government of India has initiated a scheme called Livestock Health and Disease Control from March, 2003 under which grants-in-aid is provided to the States for carrying out vaccination against various animal diseases of economic importance. The States use the grants as per their priority and disease situation in their State/region as per the Annual Action Plan. Further, one Central and five Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories have been strengthened for speedy diagnosis of the livestock diseases in the States.

(d) and (e) The Department is implementing the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the States namely; National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding Programme, Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds, Feed and Fodder Development and Livestock Health & Disease Control. The details of the assistance provided during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(f) to (h) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is implementing a number of research schemes in the field of veterinary in the States. The details are given in the enclosed statement-II.

**Statement I***Schemewise/Statewise Releases during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding			Assistance to States for Feed & Fodder Dev.			Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds			Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases			National Project for Rinderpest Eradication			Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	834.57	718.18	858.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.84	184.00	216.12	48.63	10.00	40.00	0.00	98.00	150.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	151.30	0.00	0.00	99.00	0.00	0.00	119.38	4.40	45.00	50.40	15.00	15.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	129.50	0.00	0.00	68.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	247.24	0.00	25.00	25.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.72	253.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	46.33	174.50	18.13	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	58.71	97.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.83	8.00	24.33	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	40.00	279.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.50	0.00	0.00	44.75	246.72	439.37	35.00	25.00	20.00	0.00	88.00	150.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	454.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.96	211.25	327.86	20.00	20.00	35.00	0.00	116.00	200.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	220.00	100.00	270.20	1.00	2.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	68.45	24.50	67.16	75.80	20.00	20.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.96	141.58	6.37	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jammu-Kashmir	0.00	0.00	135.91	55.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.55	203.20	20.00	20.00	32.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00	465.00	394.29	38.55	25.00	9.50	63.80	0.00	0.00	160.90	74.00	481.30	24.43	25.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	230.00	220.00	801.95	0.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	48.55	362.00	80.00	0.00	17.13	20.00	15.00	0.00	41.00	58.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	300.00	360.00	661.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	234.15	25.00	25.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	860.00	0.00	0.00	8.44	46.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.78	91.20	665.65	25.00	25.00	35.00	0.00	122.00	180.00
16.	Manipur	0.00	17.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.00	24.20	64.65	104.06	10.00	15.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	65.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.47	42.10	23.34	0.00	25.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	17.97	40.00	71.00	30.00	39.53	112.50	0.00	50.00	44.50	75.00	101.05	168.87	25.00	15.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	98.00	182.00	159.67	20.00	27.53	112.50	0.00	0.00	61.30	0.00	176.24	315.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	551.60	0.00	485.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	210.25	330.06	19.80	20.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	120.83	0.00	111.27	20.00	0.00	0.00	6.70	0.00	0.00	64.91	32.00	156.05	10.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	126.00	200.00
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	26.32	42.00	0.00	0.00	53.23	87.57	204.42	24.20	25.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.85	0.00	0.00	58.50	2.00	32.09	0.00	15.00	20.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamilnadu	570.00	0.00	204.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	154.83	63.60	300.42	68.00	10.00	15.00	0.00	14.00	20.00
25.	Tripura	0.00	95.00	96.67	0.00	57.46	50.00	171.50	0.00	0.00	124.33	154.23	43.33	18.43	20.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1063.00	0.00	841.15	0.00	0.00	337.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	403.26	414.15	263.33	50.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	262.00	524.00
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	275.00	84.80	76.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.51	11.06	124.71	19.60	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	353.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	99.00	105.40	464.97	45.00	10.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.80	7.20	4.67	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	3.00	1.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	6.00	4.10	3.30	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	27.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.33	7.97	1.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	1.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.33	3.95	1.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	1.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	35.20	48.30	3.00	5.00	4.00	0.00	7.00	10.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.20	3.60	13.24	7.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	5.00	4.00
35.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	18.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	4.00	11.70	0.67	5.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		4103.97	3594.89	6787.43	341.80	196.96	1190.00	295.50	50.00	527.66	1814.36	3327.01	5460.08	649.24	502.00	554.50	0.00	906.00	1499.00

**Statement II****State-wise details of Research Schemes**

Sl.No.	State	Details
1	2	3
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
1.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Hyderabad	AICRP on FMD AICRP on ADMAS
2.	Angrau, Hyderabad	Network on Bluetongue disease
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>		
1.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Aizawal	AICRP on FMD
<b>Assam</b>		
1.	Assam Agriculture University, Khanapara	AICRP on FMD Network Programme on Haemorrhagic Septicaemia
<b>Bihar</b>		
1.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Patna	AICRP on FMD AICRP on ADMAS
<b>Gujarat</b>		
1.	Department of animal Husbandry, Ahmedabad	AICRP on FMD AICRP on ADMAS
2.	Gujarat Agriculture University	Network Programme on Hemorrhagic Septicaemia Network Programme on Bluetongue disease
<b>Haryana</b>		
1.	National Research Centre on Equines	Main scheme
2.	Scheme on Veterinary Type Culture	Main scheme
3.	CCS, HAU, Hisar	AICRP on FMD Network Programme on Bluetongue disease
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>		
1.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Shimla	AICRP on FMD
2.	CSKHPKVV, Palampur	Network Programme on Hemorrhagic Septicaemia
<b>Kerala</b>		
1.	Department of Animal Husbandry	AICRP on FMD AICRP on ADMAS
2.	Kerala Agriculture University, Mannuthy	Network Programme on Hemorrhagic Septicaemia
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
1.	Department of Animal Husbandry	AICRP on FMD AICRP on ADMAS
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
1.	Department of Animal Husbandry	AICRP on FMD AICRP on ADMAS
2.	MAU, Prabhani	Network Programme on Bluetongue disease

1	2	3
<b>Manipur</b>		
1.	Department of Animal Husbandry	AICRP on FMD
<b>Meghalaya</b>		
1.	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Barapani	AICRP on ADMAS Network Programme on Gastro-intestinal Parasitism
<b>Mizoram</b>		
1.	Department of Animal Husbandry	AICRP on FMD AICRP on ADMAS
<b>Nagaland</b>		
1.	Department of Animal Husbandry	AICRP on FMD
<b>Orissa</b>		
1.	OUAT, Bhubaneswar	AICRP on FMD AICRP on ADMAS Network Programme on Hemorrhagic Septicaemia
<b>Punjab</b>		
1.	Department of animal Husbandry, Jullandhar	AICRP on FMD
2.	Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana	AICRP on ADMAS Network Programme on Hemorrhagic Septicaemia
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
1.	Department of Animal Husbandry	AICRP on FMD
2.	CSWRI, Avikanagar	Network Programme on Gastro-intestinal Parasitism
<b>Sikkim</b>		
1.	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Gangtok	Network Programme on Gastro-intestinal Parasitism
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
1.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Ranipet	AICRP on FMD
2.	TNVASU, Chennai	Network Programme on Hemorrhagic Septicaemia
<b>Tripura</b>		
1.	Department of Animal Husbandry	AICRP on FMD
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
1.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	Main Scheme
2.	Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Pashu Chikitsa Vishwa Vidhyalaya Evam Gau Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura	AICRP on FMD



1	2	3
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Lucknow	AICRP on FMD
4.	IVRI, Izatnagar	Network Programme on Hemorrhagic Septicaemia Network Programme on Gastro-intestinal Parasitism Network Programme on Bluetongue disease
<b>Uttaranchal</b>		
1.	Project Directorate on FMD	Main Schemes
2.	IVRI, Mukteswar	Network Programme on Bluetongue diseases
<b>West Bengal</b>		
1.	Department of Animal Husbandry	AICRP on FMD
2.	West Bengal University of Animal & Fisheries Sciences, Kolkata	AICRP on ADMAS  Network Programme on Bluetongue disease Network Programme on Gastro-intestinal Parasitism

### Export of Quality Rice

1232. SHRI PRADEEP GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the farmers are unable to compete in export of quality rice in the international market due to heavy cost inputs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to make agriculture cost effective by adopting new technologies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) India is among the major producers and exporters of rice in the world. The export of common rice and basmati rice from India during the last 3 years is as follows:

(Quantity in 000, tonnes : Value in Rs. crores)

	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Non-basmati rice	4259	3773	2641	2175	3646	3900
Basmati rice	709	2058	771	1993	1126	2742
Total	4968	5831	3412	4168	4772	6642

As can be seen from the export data provided above, Indian rice is competitive in the international market.

To further increase the competitiveness of rice crop, the Government is implementing a scheme namely 'Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice

Based Cropping Systems Areas'. Under the scheme assistance is provided for propagation of improved production technology, hybrid rice production technology, integrated pest management through field demonstrations; training of farmers including women; transfer of technology through electronic media and published literature; farm

implements; installation of sprinkler irrigation system; varietal replacement; production of certified seeds, etc., as per the Work Plan for the State governments. Besides Frontline Demonstrations are also organised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) on farmer's field.

#### Procurement Centres

1233. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of centres opened so far for the procurement of foodgrains State-wise, especially in Gujarat;

(b) whether the Union Government purposes to give any relaxation for the procurement of foodgrains from the farmers;

(c) if so, the details of the same; and

(d) the target set for procurement by the Union Government during the current year, especially from Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The number of procurement centres opened during Kharif Marketing Season 2004-05 and Rabi Marketing Season 2005-06 for procurement of rice, coarse grains and wheat, State-wise, including Gujarat are given in the enclosed Statements I & II.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Procurement is an open ended scheme, hence no targets are fixed.

#### *Statement I*

*Number of Procurement Centres, State-wise, Operated by FCI/State Agencies during Kharif Marketing Season, 2004-05*

(Position as on 30.5.2005)

State	2004-05			
	FCI	Jointly	State Agency	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	240	190	1024	1454
Haryana	26	32	163	226
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	1650	1650
Delhi	2	—	—	—
Rajasthan	12	—	—	12
			*101	101*
Andhra Pradesh	230	—	250	480
			72*	72*
Madhya Pradesh	236	—	133	369
			233*	233*

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	—	—	NR	NR
Karnataka	—	—	32*	32*
Tamil Nadu	—	—	168	168
Bihar	105	—	NR	105
Orissa	42	—	204	246
Himachal Pradesh	4	—	—	4
Maharashtra	—	—	—	NR
Chattisgarh	—	—	—	NR
Uttaranchal	—	—	51	51
Assam	22	—	—	22
Nagaland	—	—	4	4
Jharkhand	10	—	—	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>4090</b>	<b>5241</b>

\*For procurement of coarse grains.

**Statement II**

*Number of Procurement Centres, State-wise, operated by FCI/State Agencies during Rabi Marketing Season 2005-06*

(Provisional)

State	2005-06			
	FCI	JT	SA	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Chattisgarh	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	120	—	941	1061
Bihar	105	—	323	428
Uttaranchal	30	—	199	229
Punjab	264	77	1475	1816
Haryana	50	45	255	350
Rajasthan	34	—	39	73
Himachal Pradesh	4	—	—	4

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	—	—	113	113
Delhi	2	—	—	2
Total	793	122	8098	9013

FCI : Food Corporation of India

JT : Jointly

SA : State Agencies

### Indo-Bangla Joint Rivers Commission

1234. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Bangla Joint Commission met in Kolkata recently;

(b) if so, the precise issues discussed indicating the proposals relating to Ichhamati river; and

(c) the decisions taken and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Eighteenth meeting of Standing Committee of Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission was held on 30th May, 2005 at Kolkata. Earlier, the Standing Committee visited a part of reach of the common border stretch of the river Ichhamati between Angraal and Kalanchi in the district of North 24 Paraganas of West Bengal on 29th May, 2005.

(b) and (c) The Committee discussed the matter in detail including the proposals for removing encroachments in the river and pilot dredging in the above reach as an immediate measure and directed the Indo-Bangladesh Task Force for Flood management in Ichhamati basin to submit its proposal/work programme along with detailed design and plan for dredging operation before the resumed meeting of the Standing Committee. The Task Force discussed these issues and submitted its report which was further discussed during the resumed meeting of Standing Committee held on 19th June, 2005 at New Delhi. However, due to difference in opinion an agreed work plan not be finalized.

### [Translation]

#### Funds for Construction of Tank and Water Supply Line for Gas Victims Ward

1235. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE:  
DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has demanded Rs. 45 crore for tank and distribution lines for water supply to the ward of gas victims; and

(b) if so, by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Providing drinking water to the residents of Bhopal is the responsibility of the State Government. However, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has not received any proposal from the State Government in this regard.

### [English]

#### Improvement in Ground Water Position

1236. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the findings of National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) there was little improvement in the ground water position through artificial recharge methods; and

(b) if so, the alternative methods proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the ground water situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The findings of National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) have shown less impact of rain water harvesting and artificial recharge due to the reason that the number of rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures set up for improving ground water condition are not enough to show a visible improvement as the ground water exploitation goes on unabated, especially in hard rock areas where ground water is the main source for drinking as well as for agricultural purposes. To improve the ground water conditions, the programme of rain water harvesting and artificial recharge needs to be taken up on regional basis with proper scientific approach. Keeping this in view, the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), under the Ministry of Water Resources, has proposed a scheme for "Artificial Recharge of Groundwater and Rainwater Harvesting" under State Sector for implementation during the remaining two years of the X Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 175 crores. Besides, to provide technical guidance and creating awareness, the CGWB conducts training programmes and mass awareness programmes on rain water harvesting.

#### **Ban on Stone Cutting**

1237. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the condition of the Stone artisan in the country particularly in and around Shashunia Hills of West Bengal, has become miserable and making stone artefacts has become very difficult due to ban on stone cutting within a certain limit as imposed by the Government;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering to make any alternate arrangement of such people;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Livelihoods of stone artisans living in and around Shushunia Hills of West Bengal have been

affected due to strict enforcement of regulatory measures by the State Government.

(b) and (c) As per the information received from the State of West Bengal, the State Government has already initiated steps to develop the area into an eco-tourism spot where some of the artisans can have alternative source of livelihood. Some other artisans are collectively bringing stones from outside forest area and making artefacts, which are being sold to tourist. Besides above, several forestry and allied works like afforestation and soil conservation measures etc., are also being taken up in the area to provide employment opportunities to the local people.

(d) Question does not arise.

#### **New Developmental Schemes and Programmes in Agriculture**

1238. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new developmental schemes and programmes being formulated by the Government during the Tenth Five Year Plan in addition to the ongoing schemes for employment of SCs and STs in the field of Agriculture, specifying the nature/scope and target groups of such schemes and programmes;

(b) the total amount of funds requisitioned or proposed to be requisitioned during the Tenth Plan from the Planning Commission for such schemes/programmes; and

(c) the achievements made under such schemes and programmes during the Tenth Five Year Plan so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation implements various developmental schemes/programmes for increasing agricultural production and productivity which, in turn, increases the income and well being of all categories of farmers including those belonging to SCs and STs. There are various schemes of this Department under which subsidy/special assistance are provided to SCs/STs. This includes (i) the Scheme for Agri Clinics and Agri-business Centres; (ii) Mini Mission II of the Technology Mission on Cotton; (iii) Scheme for

"Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading & Standardisation". Also, in case of certain ongoing schemes, the State Governments and other implementing agencies like NABARD are advised to ensure that at least 20% of the benefits flow to SC farmers and 10% to ST farmers. The States having higher

population of SC/ST farmers can enhance the allocation for SC/ST components proportionately. The new developmental schemes which have either been launched or are being formulated for implementation during the Tenth Five Year Plan period alongwith corresponding plan outlays are given in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

*Plan Outlays for Various New Developmental Schemes in Agriculture Launched during the Tenth Five Year Plan period or under formulation*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Tenth Plan Outlay (Rs. crores)
<b>(a) Under Implementation</b>		
1.	National Horticulture Mission	2300.00
2.	National Project on Organic Farming	5700
3.	Monitoring of Pesticides Residue at National Level	24.00
4.	Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading & Standardisation	190.00
<b>(b) Under formulation</b>		
5.	Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland Farming System	640.00
6.	Micro Irrigation	850.00
7.	National Mission on Bamboo Technology & Trade Development	215.00
8.	Agribusiness Project Development through Venture Capital Participation by Small Farmers' Agri-business Consortium (SFAC)	48.00
9.	Forecasting Agricultural Output Using Space, Agri Meteorology & Land Based Observations (FASAL)	95.00
10.	Capacity Building to Enhance Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture	5.00

**Population of Vultures**

1239. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disappearing population of vultures is set to create environmental problems;

(b) if so, whether some State Governments have agreed to start vulture breeding centres;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has asked the other States also to start such vulture breeding centres;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN

MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. Vultures play a key ecological role in the Indian sub-continent.

(b) and (c) The Government of Haryana has already set up a Vulture Conservation and Breeding Centre at Pinjore.

(d) and (e) Setting up of Vulture Care and Breeding Centre in the Range States of vultures has been identified as one of the options under Vulture Conservation Programme. Necessary permission for capture of vultures for their Vulture Conservation and Breeding Centers has been accorded to the States of West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh.

(f) Does not arise.

#### Acquisition of Equity Stakes by SAIL

1240. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is planning to acquire equity stakes in overseas mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of companies under consideration of the Government proposed to be authorised to acquire equity;

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the benefit likely to be derived by SAIL after acquiring equity in foreign companies?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The SAIL Board considered the proposal to invest in Tahmoor Coal Mine Pty. Ltd. of Austral Coal Limited, Australia. The proposal was not found to be financially viable and, therefore, was dropped. Another proposal for strategic partnership with BHP Billiton, Australia for development of coal reserves in Australia and iron ore reserves in India was considered by SAIL Board and approved.

(c) There is no company under consideration of the Government proposed to be authorised to acquire equity.

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

(e) Availability of good quality good coal is an important requirement for both quality of hot metal and productivity of Blast Furnaces. Due to the inadequate availability of high grade low ash coking coal from domestic sources, SAIL is largely dependent on meeting its requirement of coking coal through imports. Acquiring equity stakes in overseas coking coal mines would help in ensuring security of supplies for SAIL for this critical raw material.

[*Translation*]

#### Assistance to Flood Affected States

1241. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated/released Rs. 316 crore to Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal before the onslaught of floods to minimise its impact; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken by the State Governments to prevent recurrence of floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Government of India had constituted a Task Force to look into the problem of recurring floods in Assam and neighbouring States including Bihar, West Bengal and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The Task Force inter-alia recommended schemes at estimated cost of Rs. 316.14 crore for North Eastern States, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh for immediate measures, which included Rs. 130.97 crore for Bihar and 21.66 crore for Uttar Pradesh. No schemes were recommended for West Bengal for immediate measures. Based on the request received from State Governments schemes worth Rs. 15.52 crore have been included in the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme and an amount of Rs. 5.51 crore has been released to Government of Bihar as first installment. In addition to above, the Government of India also released Rs. 19.42 crore for Bihar, Rs. 12.58 crore for U.P., Rs. 15.00 crore for West Bengal in the year 2004-05 for taking up critical anti-erosion works. Under the long term measures, an India-Nepal Joint Project Office (JPO) has been set up at Biratnagar (Nepal) for carrying out survey & investigations and preparation of

Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Sapta Kosi Multi Purpose Project & Sun Kosi Storage Cum diversion scheme. It has also been agreed that the feasibility study of the Kamla and preliminary study of Bagmati Multipurpose Projects would also be carried out by the above Joint Project Office to ascertain the likely constraints in the implementation of these projects so that these could be appropriately addressed.

[English]

**Textile Products under Essential Commodities Act, 1955**

1242. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take out the textile products from the ambit of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955;

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

(c) whether instances of boarding of textile products have come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the other products proposed to be deleted from the ambit of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government proposes to delete the textile products like cotton and woolen textiles, raw cotton either ginned or unginned and cottonseeds and yarn made wholly from cotton from the purview of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. These commodities were placed in the list of essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to control their production, supply, distribution, trade and commerce in the interest of the general public. In the context of liberalization, and globalization of the Indian economy, a liberalized trade regime which ensures the availability of textiles and clothing at competitive prices, the regulation of production, distribution, price control etc. of these items are no longer required.

(c) and (d) No Sir.

(e) In addition to textile items, other commodities namely, (i) Cattle fodder, including oilcakes and other concentrates, (ii) Coal, including coke and other derivatives, (iii) Component parts and accessories of automobiles (iv) Iron and Steel, including manufactured products of Iron & Steel, (v) Paper, including newsprint, paperboard and strawboard, (vi) Raw Jute, (vii) Fertilizer, whether inorganic, organic or mixed, are also proposed to be deleted from the purview of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, as the concerned Ministries/ Departments have already made alternate mechanism to regulate the trade in the context of present requirements. Their continuance in the list of essential commodities does not serve the purpose of the Act. However, essential commodities viz. (i) Wheat (excluding wheat products), paddy, rice, sugar and sugarcane, (ii) Edible Oils and edible oil seeds, (iii) Drugs, (iv) petroleum and petroleum products, (v) Seeds of food crops, fruits, vegetables, cattle fodder and jute, are proposed to be retained within the purview of the Act.

**Scholarship to Children of Salt Workers**

1243. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides scholarships to the children of salt workers for education; and

(b) if so, the details of such scholarships allocated during the last and current year in the country, State-wise particularly in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) There is no scheme under which scholarship are provided by the Central Government to the children of salt workers for education. However, there is a scheme for grant of rewards to the children of Salt workers. Under the scheme 100 rewards are given during each academic year to the meritorious students of class VI to XII of Salt workers for purchase of books, stationery, etc. The amount of reward ranges from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000. During last two years rewards have been granted as under:

Year	State	No. of Rewards	Amount (Rs.)
2003-04	Chennai	02	3000
	Gujarat	14	14000
2004-05	Gujarat	6	8000
	Rajasthan	17	17000



**Assistance from Iran for KIOCL Project**

1244. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received assistance from the Government of Iran for implementation of Kudremukh Iron Ore Project;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement signed with Government of Iran in this regard;

(c) the details of the terms and conditions of the assistance;

(d) the quantum and cost of Iron Ore exported to Iran from the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project since its operation till date and foreign exchange earned therefrom; and

(e) the details of the debts due to Iran as on date and the time by when it will be repaid?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Imperial Government of Iran had agreed to provide necessary credit for implementation of Kudremukh Iron Ore Project;

(b) and (c) A Memorandum of Understanding was entered into on 2nd May, 1974 between the Imperial Government of Iran and the Government of India.

(i) As per the MoU dated 2.5.1974, the Government of Iran was to provide necessary credit for the implementation of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project for production and delivery of Iron ore concentrate to the National Iranian Steel Industries Company, Tehran.

(ii) Based on the provisions of the above MoU, a Sale and Purchase Contract was concluded on 4.11.1975 for production and supply of 150 million tonnes of Iron Ore Concentrate over a period of 20 years @ 7.5 million tonnes per annum. Subsequently, on 3rd August, 1989, an MoU was entered into between the Government of India and the Government of Iran which provided for revised quantity schedule of supply, pricing formula etc. As per this MoU, the

quantum of Iron Ore Concentrate to be supplied to Iran was brought down to 25 million tonnes, to be supplied from the year 1989-90 onwards, over a period of 15 years.

(iii) The Imperial Government of Iran agreed to sanction loan not exceeding US \$ 630 million to finance implementation of the Kudremukh project. However, due to the subsequent political developments and upheavals in Iran, they paid US \$ 255.175 million only. The Kudremukh Project was completed with the balance funds made available by the Government of India.

(d) Shipment of Iron ore concentrate to Iran commenced on 31.1.1990 and upto 30th June, 2004, a total quantity of 13.372 million tonnes has been shipped, the value of which is Rs. 1008.70 crores; and the foreign exchange earned on this account is US \$ 280.263 million.

(e) There is no outstanding debt due to Iran as on date.

[*Translation*]

**Harmful effects of Pesticides**

1245. SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:  
MOHD. SHAHID:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
SHRI MUNSHI RAM:  
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study in regard to the harmful effects on the health of farmers caused by the use of pesticides in agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the tests conducted thereon;

(c) whether Centre for Science and Environment has detected the pesticides in the bloods of farmers using pesticides in agriculture;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of States where farmers have been affected by these pesticides; and

(f) the measures taken by the government to check this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The registration Committee constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968, registers pesticides only after satisfying itself regarding their safety to human beings and animals based on various tests, which differ from pesticide to pesticide, commodity to commodity, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The presence of 15 pesticides was detected by the Centre for Science and Environment in the blood samples of 20 farmers.

(e) A statement showing pesticide poisoning cases during the last 5 years is enclosed.

(f) The Central and State Governments impart training, from time to time, to extension functionaries, dealers and farmers on the safe and judicious use of pesticides. Government is also promoting the strategy of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) which envisages cultural, biological, mechanical and other methods of pest control and only need based judicious use of pesticides.

**Statement**

*The number of Pesticides Poisoning Cases Statement  
(during last five years)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (w.e.f. Apr., 04- Sept, 04)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NR	Nil	69	NR	NR
2.	Andhra Pradesh	36	120	-	51	Nil
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	-	NR	NR
4.	Assam	Nil	02	-	NR	Nil
5.	Bihar	NR	Nil	-	Nil	Nil
6.	Chandigarh	NR	Nil	-	Nil	Nil
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	Nil
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	9	-	NR	NR
9.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	-	NR	NR
10.	Delhi	NR	NR	17	NR	NR
11.	Goa	Nil	Nil	-	NR	Nil
12.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	-	NR	02
13.	Haryana	86	141	298	409	304
14.	Himachal Pradesh	246	08	143	13	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	12	Nil	01
16.	Jharkhand.	Nil	NR	-	Nil	Nil
17.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil
18.	Kerala	1285	5465	1283	560	369
19.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NR
21.	Maharashtra	3681	1248	6258	2282	2108
22.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	NR	NR
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	NR	NR	NR
24.	Manipur	Nil	NR	NR	NR	NR
25.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	NR	NR
26.	Orissa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Pondicherry	422	520	470	230	135
28.	Punjab	257	286	549	474	310
29.	Rajasthan	365	418	NR	397	26
30.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	NR	NR	Nil
31.	Tamil Nadu	128	84	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Tripura	NR	Nil	NR	Nil	NR
33.	Uttaranchal	NR	13	02	13	Nil
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	NR	Nil
35.	West Bengal	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	NR
Total		6506	8315	9391	4789	3255

Note: the above information is based on the figures provided by the respective States/UTs/Deptt. of Agriculture during the conduct of Zonal Conference.

NR = Not Reported

[English]

### Indus Water Treaty

1246. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many unreasonable provisions in the Indus Water Treaty;

(b) if so, whether there is a need for a fresh thinking on the Indus Waters Treaty to take into account the factors creating legal and equity right in water sharing as per international practices; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of the answer to part (a) of the question.

[*Translation*]

**Import of Material for Horticulture Implantation**

1247. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to import material for Horticulture implantation has been pending with the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Irrigation Capacity**

1248. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schemes for which the proposals for enhancing the irrigation capacity are under the consideration of the Union Government, State-wise; and

(b) by when these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) There are 183 major/medium irrigation project proposals submitted by the State Governments to Central Water Commission for techno-economic appraisal. State-wise status of appraisal of these major/medium project proposals is enclosed as statement.

(b) the time taken for the approval of the project depends upon the promptness with which the State Government complies with the observations of the various Central appraising agencies.

**Statement**

*New Projects under Appraisal*

Sl. No.	States	Major			Medium			Total		
		A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	7	11	6	10	16	10	17	27
2.	Bihar	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	03
3.	Chattisgarh	2	—	2	—	1	1	2	1	03
4.	Gujarat	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	01
5.	Haryana	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	2	03
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	02
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	1	9	2	11	10	2	12
8.	Jharkhand	3	4	7	—	—	—	3	4	07
9.	Karnataka	1	3	4	1	—	1	2	3	05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Kerala	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	02
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5	5	10	—	—	—	5	5	10
12.	Maharashtra	9	8	17	28	9	37	37	17	54
13.	Manipur	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	02
14.	Nagaland	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	02
15.	Orissa	2	4	6	1	7	8	3	11	14
16.	Punjab	4	1	5	2	1	3	6	2	08
17.	Rajasthan	3	5	8	6	—	6	9	5	14
18.	Tamil Nadu	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	02
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4	5	9	1	—	1	5	5	10
20.	Uttaranchal	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	01
21.	West Bengal	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	01
Grand Total		42	51	93	57	33	90	99	84	183

A-Project under various stages of Appraisal.

B-Accepted by the Advisory Committee of MOWR subject to certain observations.

[English]

### Food Stamp Scheme

1249. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the innovative Food Stamp Scheme announced by the Government was rejected by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the reasons for rejection of the same by the State Governments;

(c) whether the scheme is being reconsidered;

(d) if so, whether any modifications have been made therein; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (e) There was a proposal in the Union Budget 2004-2005 to introduce Food Stamps under the Targeted Public Distribution System for the poor on a Pilot basis in two or three contiguous districts in a selected State. The proposal was examined in detail taking into account its pros and cons and was also discussed in the conference of State Food Secretaries held on 17.9.2004 and thereafter in the Conference of State Food Minister's held on 28.10.04. It was not found acceptable because of various implementation related problems, like counterfeiting and loss of stamps likely to be faced in the introduction of the scheme.

### Health Professionals under Consumer Law

1250. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representations from Indian Medical Association and other Organisations of the doctors requesting for exemption of doctors and health professionals from the purview of Consumer Protection Act, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 in order to exempt the doctors from this Act; and

(d) if so, by when the said amendment is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### **Training to Farmers under CADP**

1251. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance for training to functionaries and farmers on various aspects of Command Area Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the financial assistance provided to various States during 2003-04 and 2004-05?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Financial assistance for trainings conducted in any year is provided to the States in the next financial year on receipt of claims from them in this regard. For the trainings conducted during the year 2003-04, financial assistance of Rs. 135.42 lakhs was provided to various States. The financial assistance for the training conducted during the year 2004-05 will be provided on submission of the claims by the States.

#### **Study by World Bank in Water Sector**

1252. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has conducted any study in Water Sector;

(b) if so, the findings and suggestions made therein;

(c) whether the report influenced the National Water Policy, which focuses on public-private partnership and levying tariffs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) World Bank conducts studies on various issues including those related to water sector from time to time. The outcome of such studies are brought in the form of reports. The finding and suggestions relate to technical, social as well as financial aspects of the development and management of water resources.

(c) Such reports have not influenced the National Water Policy, 2002 which has been adopted by the National Water Resources Council after detailed consultations with all the State Governments.

(d) Does not arise.

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MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as was decided in the meeting of the hon. leaders, I announce that the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 2nd August, 2005.

11.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 2, 2005/Sravana 11, 1927 (Saka).*

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