

(c) the context and circumstances under which the decision has been taken to allow such export of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) The Commission of the European Communities *vide* its Regulation dated 25th September, 2009 allocated a duty-free quota of 10,000 MTs of sugar to India for export to European Union (EU). The EU is a vast market with great potential for export of Indian agricultural products. Not discharging/availing this quota could result in reduction by the European Countries of import quota from India.

Keeping this in mind M/s Indian Sugar Exim Corporation (ISEC) was allowed to export 10,000 MTs of sugar to EU subject to the condition that it will import an equivalent quantity of sugar in 2009-10 sugar season. This condition was imposed to ensure that there was no net export of sugar from the country.

DGFT issued the necessary public notice on 15th February, 2010 allocating 10,000 MTs of white sugar for export to EU for the fiscal year 2009-10 (October, 2009 to September, 2010). Subsequently, the allocation was withdrawn *vide* DGFT's public notice dated 23rd February, 2010. Accordingly, no export of sugar has taken place.

Sugar quota for Odisha

*414. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Odisha has asked for special quota of sugar from the Union Government to bring down the spiralling prices of sugar in the open market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Central Government has not received any specific request from the Government of Odisha for special quota of sugar from the Central Government in the recent past. However, during the conference of Chief Minister's held on 6th February, 2010, the Chief Minister of Odisha had requested, *inter-alia*, that allocation should also be made to the State for Above Poverty Line (APL) families at subsidised rates.

In February, 2001, the Central Government restructured supply of levy sugar for distribution under Public Distribution System (PDS) and restricted its supply to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families throughout the country except the North Eastern States, Hill States and Island territories where universal coverage was allowed. This was done with a view to better targeting of PDS beneficiaries.

Special Package for setting up colleges

*415. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there is urgent need for providing colleges in certain areas in Kashmir; and

(b) if so, whether he would offer a special package to Jammu and Kashmir Government to set up the required colleges at specified places in response to public demand?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The Government is committed to remove regional imbalances in access to higher education in all parts of the country, including in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. As many as 28 new colleges have been sanctioned for the State of Jammu and Kashmir - 24 Colleges under the special package of Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP) for Jammu and Kashmir and 4 colleges under special announcement, by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (as per list given in the Statement-I) (See below).

In addition, the Eleventh Plan scheme of establishing 374 Model Degree Colleges — one each in the identified educationally backward districts with Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) lower than the national GER in higher education — has also been finalized; and, the State of Jammu and Kashmir is eligible for Central share of assistance for establishing 11 Model Degree Colleges in districts of the State mentioned in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Special package of Central Government for setting up of 28 new colleges in Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. No.	Location	Districts	Division	Package
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Akhnoor	Jammu	Jammu Division	PMRP Phase-I
2.	R.S. Pora	Jammu	-do-	-do-
3.	Samba	Jammu	-do-	-do-
4.	Hiranagar	Kathua	-do-	-do-
5.	Basohli	Kathua	-do-	-do-
6.	Kathua District, Women College	Kathua	-do-	-do-
7.	Thana Mandi	Rajauri	-do-	-do-
8.	Mandher	Poonch	-do-	-do-
9.	Budgam	Budgam	Kashmir Division	-do-
10.	Beeerwah	Budgam	-do-	-do-
11.	Pattan	Baramulla	-do-	-do-
12.	Bandipore	Baramulla	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Sopore	Baramulla	Kashmir Division	PMRP, Phase-I
14.	Dooru	Anantnag	-do-	-do-
15.	Srinagar	Srinagar	-do-	PMRP, Phase-II
16.	Kokernag	Anantnag	-do-	-do-
17.	Gurez	Bandipore	-do-	-do-
18.	Tangdhar	Kupwara	-do-	-do-
19.	Dharmari	Reasi	Jammu	-do-
20.	Kilhotran	Doda	Kashmir	-do-
21.	Chatroo	Kishtwar	Jammu	-do-
22.	Banihal	Ramban	Kashmir	-do-
23.	Budhal	Rajouri	Jammu	-do-
24.	Nowshera	Rajouri	Jammu	-do-
25.	Bijbehera	Anantnag	Kashmir Division	Announced by MHRD
26.	Uri	Baramulla	-do-	-do-
27.	Ramban	Doda	-do-	-do-
28.	Billawar	Kathua	Jammu Division	-do-

Statement-II

List of 11 identified educationally backwards districts in Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Division
1	2	3
1.	Anantnag	Kashmir
2.	Budgam	-do-
3.	Baramulla	-do-
4.	Doda	-do-
5.	Kargil	-do-
6.	Kathua	Jammu
7.	Kupwara	Kashmir
8.	Leh	-do-

1	2	3
9.	Punch	Jammu
10.	Rajauri	-do-
11.	Udhampur	-do-

Setting up of NITs

*416. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) have been set up in all States/Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to set up more NITs in the country including Bharuch, Mehsana, Surat, Rajkot and Amreli;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether NITs have succeeded in establishing their space in the prevailing technical and educational environment; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Upto the Tenth Plan, there were 20 National Institutes of Technology (NITs) located at Agartala (Tripura), Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Calicut (Kerala), Durgapur (West Bengal), Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Jalandhar (Punjab), Jamshedpur (Jharkhand), Kurukshetra (Haryana), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Rourkela (Orissa), Silchar (Assam), Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir), Surat (Gujarat), Surathkal (Karnataka), Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu) and Warangal (Andhra Pradesh).

(c) and (d) The Eleventh Five Year Plan provides for setting up of 10 new National Institutes of Technology (NITs) so as to have one each in all the major States/UTs of (i) Arunachal Pradesh, (ii) Manipur, (iii) Meghalaya, (iv) Mizoram, (v) Nagaland, (vi) Goa (which will also cater to the UTs of Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep), (vii) Puducherry (which will also cater to the UTs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands), (viii) Sikkim, (ix) Delhi (which will also cater to the UT of Chandigarh), and (x) Uttarakhand. As far as setting up of new NITs in Bharuch, Mehsana, Surat, Rajkot and Amreli, there is no proposal to set up another NIT.

(e) and (f) NITs form a very important segment among the premier Technical Institutions in the country to promote Quality Technical Education and Research. Considering their role in providing high quality technical manpower for regional and national requirements, these Institutions have been given the status of '*Institutions of National importance*'. At present, these