

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: How can it be politically motivated? *(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: At that time, we opposed it and now also. I will be happy if you bring a motion. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't intervene. *(Interruptions)*... No, Mr. Moinul Hassan, you had your time.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: You bring a motion, I will support you. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I want an assurance from you, Madam, that you will not further bifurcate the zones State-wise. It is a simple question. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. *(Interruptions)*....

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We want no further bifurcation. *(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I can't play with fire. I am interested in Dhanbad, Mugalsarai and other places all over the country when the zones have been bifurcated. I should have been happy, at that time, if anybody had supported us. But nobody supported us. This time I want to tell you very categorically that if you want it seriously, please bring a motion, and I will give you full support. Don't you think that I will give you support? *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If you bring it, I will support it. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yechuriji, please. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You bring it. You are the Minister. *(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I will support. *(Interruption)*... You know. *(Interruptions)*... Don't ask politically motivated questions. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We don't have discussion here. *(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, they should not insist on me ... *(Interruptions)*... We came to Delhi. We staged a dharna. At that time, they did not support us. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.502. *(Interruptions)*...

Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas

*502. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned and utilized by these Vidyalayas during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of the facilities provided to the students and expenditure incurred per student by these Vidyalayas;

(d) the names of districts which have two Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas at present, State-wise;

(e) whether Government proposes to open two Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas in other districts of the country; and

(f) if so, the time by when these Vidyalayas are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) There are 977 functional Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and 576 functional Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the country. The State-wise break-up is given in the statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Region-wise details of funds released to KVs and utilized by them during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the statement-II (*See below*). Similar State-wise details for JNVs are given in the statement-III (*See below*).

(c) Students of KVs and JNVs are provided with necessary class-rooms, library, computer room, laboratories, drinking water and sanitation facilities, sports facilities and other infrastructure and services that are required for scholastic and co-scholastic activities. JNVs being residential schools, the students of JNVs are also provided free boarding and lodging as well as uniform, text books and stationery for daily living.

The average recurring expenditure incurred per student by Government during 2008-09 for KVs was Rs.13242/- and the corresponding figure for JNVs was Rs.41763/-.

(d) The names of districts having 2 or more KVs or JNVs are given in the statement-IV (*See below*).

(e) and (f) In case of KVs, the location depends on the request of the sponsoring agency and the viability of the proposal including number of students of the priority category and commitment of the sponsoring agency to provide land free of cost. In case of JNVs, the present policy envisages one Vidyalaya per district. However, as a special case, 20 additional JNVs were approved in districts of large SC and ST concentration in the year 2008-09.

Statement-I

The state-wise number of functional JNVs and KVs in the country

Sl. No.	State-UT	No. of functional JNVs	No. of functional KVs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24	50

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	13
4.	Assam	27	50
5.	Bihar	38	40
6.	Chandigarh	1	05
7.	Chhattisgarh	17	25
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	01
9.	Daman and Diu	2	01
10.	Delhi	2	41
11.	Goa	2	05
12.	Gujarat	20	42
13.	Haryana	20	27
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	34
16.	Jharkhand	24	30
17.	Karnataka	28	36
18.	Kerala	14	29
19.	Lakshadweep	1	01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50	81
21.	Maharashtra	32	53
22.	Manipur	9	07
23.	Meghalaya	8	07
24.	Mizoram	7	03
25.	Nagaland	11	05
26.	Orissa	30	36
27.	Puducherry	4	03
28.	Punjab	21	39
29.	Rajasthan	33	56
30.	Sikkim	4	02

1	2	3	4
31.	Tamil Nadu *	—	37
32.	Tripura	4	06
33.	Uttar Pradesh	68	97
34.	Uttarakhand	13	41
35.	West Bengal	17	51
TOTAL		576	977

*Tamil Nadu State has not opted for the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

Statement-II

Details of funds released to KVs and utilized by them

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the RO	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Funds Released	Funds Utilised	Funds Released	Funds Utilised	Funds Released	Funds Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ahmedabad	3110	3108	5657	5656	5644	
2.	Bangalore	5200	5199	7531	7530	9113	
3.	Bhopal	5432	5430	8300	8292	11778	
4.	Bhubneswar	6252	6252	8800	8742	10706	Accounts
5.	Chandigarh	6085	6083	7500	7446	11637	not yet
6.	Chennai	7640	7600	10912	10913	15271	compiled.
7.	Dehradun	5435	5400	7900	7888	10426	
8.	Delhi	10635	10632	15101	15100	21485	
9.	Guwahati	3978	3976	5748	5748	7421	
10.	Hyderabad	5003	5003	6509	6508	10144	
11.	Jabalpur	5638	5635	7132	7132	7811	
12.	Jaipur	4905	4904	8000	7995	11098	
13.	Jammu	4682	4698	6900	6878	9131	
14.	Kolkata	5955	5953	8036	8036	11008	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Lucknow	6805	6802	10399	10398	13077	
16.	Mumbai	5325	5324	7133	7132	10907	
17.	Patna	4770	4770	7900	7899	9762	
18.	Silchar	2982	2982	4482	4481	4482	
19.	KVS (HQ)	9300	9200	12515	12512	1852	
	TOTAL	109132	108951	156455	156286	192753	0

Statement-III

Details of funds released to JNVs and utilized by them

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Financial Year(s)					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Funds Released	Funds Utilised	Funds Released	Funds Utilised	Funds Released	Funds Utilised
							(Anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	347.93	347.75	683.70	679.01	323.93	323.93
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3777.93	3773.48	4225.41	4181.50	5478.05	5478.05
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2016.00	1990.00	3747.56	3722.28	6373.55	6373.55
4.	Assam	3904.00	3867.00	6891.23	6841.75	6730.81	6730.81
5.	Bihar	7354.30	7251.55	8685.52	8555.18	9583.03	9583.03
6.	Chandigarh	156.32	153.95	203.50	201.25	240.71	240.71
7.	Chhattisgarh	3385.84	3385.06	4523.72	4308.17	4979.14	4979.14
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	77.85	75.64	141.97	141.72	133.29	133.29
9.	Daman and Diu	242.43	236.01	259.53	252.05	324.88	324.88
10.	Delhi	465.05	440.80	454.78	445.60	636.30	636.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Goa	369.14	386.02	380.61	376.35	396.10	396.10
12.	Gujarat	2927.38	2878.89	4723.76	4709.84	5501.77	5501.77
13.	Haryana	4333.61	4209.61	5353.03	5307.15	5759.27	5759.27
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1498.84	1487.69	2842.15	2839.81	2816.47	2816.47
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1931.51	1874.41	3571.61	3358.72	4961.37	4961.37
16.	Jharkhand	5174.04	5130.60	6076.33	6028.36	5850.54	5850.54
17.	Karnataka	4339.77	4316.27	5280.71	5163.72	6499.19	6499.19
18.	Kerala	2865.16	2859.11	3455.48	3425.42	3788.05	3788.05
19.	Lakshadweep	97.71	97.68	188.48	182.67	181.68	181.68
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8603.01	8402.03	10787.50	10025.51	12693.95	12693.95
21.	Maharashtra	5543.81	5508.47	6768.13	6431.45	8003.65	8003.65
22.	Manipur	2545.00	2528.00	3329.64	3323.26	3878.59	3878.59
23.	Meghalaya	2779.10	2104.50	3254.10	3247.57	2303.42	2303.42
24.	Mizoram	2093.00	2082.00	2594.94	2584.22	1730.33	1730.33
25.	Nagaland	1097.00	1065.00	2670.09	2654.33	4463.05	4463.05
26.	Orissa	5130.95	5070.50	9056.01	8673.80	4079.75	4079.75
27.	Puducherry	902.11	898.66	925.28	917.87	1155.80	1155.80
28.	Punjab	2239.12	2238.12	3573.77	3572.97	5011.85	5011.85
29.	Rajasthan	6092.20	5825.88	7043.50	6989.42	7831.05	7831.05
30.	Sikkim	1174.00	1169.00	1720.01	1716.42	714.91	714.91
31.	Tripura	458.00	451.00	1205.25	1194.61	2142.83	2142.83
32.	Uttar Pradesh	11879.99	11699.14	13999.12	13840.25	17195.61	17195.61
33.	Uttarakhand	2570.22	2550.75	3046.76	3014.01	4494.77	4494.77
34.	West Bengal	2509.65	2486.56	5510.52	5475.00	7068.73	7068.73
TOTAL		100881.97	98823.13	137173.70	134381.24	153326.40	153326.40

Statement-IV

(A) Names of Districts having two JNVs

S.No.	State/UT	District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam
3.	Assam	Karbi Anglong
4.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewara
5.	Jharkhand	Pakur
6.	Jharkhand	Palmau
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain
8.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills
9.	Punjab	Amritsar
10.	Rajasthan	Banswara

(B) Names of districts having two or more KVs

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Sl.No.	Name of the District
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.	Andaman
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2.	Rangareddy
		3.	Hyderabad
		4.	Visakhapatnam
		5.	Krishna
		6.	Guntur
		7.	Chittoor
		8.	Anantapur
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.	West Kemeng
		10.	Papumpure
4	Assam	11.	Karbi Along
		12.	Dibrugarh

1	2	3	4
		13.	Tinsukia
		14.	Sibsagar
		15.	Cachar
		16.	Kamrup (M)
		17.	Jorhat
		18.	Sonitpur
		19.	Nagaon
5.	Bihar	20.	Saran
		21.	Darbhanga
		22.	Samastipur
		23.	Patna
		24.	Gaya
		25.	Begusarai
6.	Chandigarh	26.	Chandigarh
7.	Chhattisgarh	27.	Dantewada
		28.	Durg
		29.	Korba
		30.	Koriya
		31.	Raipur
		32.	Rajnandgaon
8.	Delhi	33.	East Delhi
		34.	North West Delhi
		35.	North Delhi
		36.	New Delhi
		37.	South West Delhi
		38.	West Delhi
		39.	South Delhi
9.	Goa	40.	North Goa

1	2	3	4
		41.	South Goa
10.	Gujarat	42.	Ahmedabad
		43.	Gandhi Nagar
		44.	Kutch
		45.	Jamnagar
		46.	Vadodara
		47.	Surat
		48.	Anand
		49.	Rajkot
11.	Haryana	50.	Ambala
		51.	Panchkula
		52.	Karnal
		53.	Sirsa
		54.	Faridabad
		55.	Gurgaon
12.	Himachal Pradesh	56.	Chamba
		57.	Kangra
		58.	Hamirpur
		59.	Shimla
		60.	Solan
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	61.	Jammu
		62.	Kathua
		63.	Udhampur
		64.	Srinagar
		65.	Anantnag
		66.	Baramulla
14.	Jharkhand	67.	Bokaro
		68.	Ramgarh

1	2	3	4
		69.	West Singhbhum
		70.	Dhanbad
		71.	Ranchi
15.	Karnataka	72.	Bangalore
		73.	Bellary
		74.	Belgaum
		75.	Dharawar
		76.	Dakshin Kannada
16.	Kerala	77.	Kannur
		78.	Kasargod
		79.	Ernakulam
		80.	Kozhikode
		81.	Palakkad
		82.	Thiruvanthapuram
17.	Madhya Pradesh	83.	Bhopal
		84.	Gwalior
		85.	Indore
		86.	Itarsi
		87.	Jabalpur
		88.	Katni
		89.	Rewa
		90.	Sagar
18.	Maharashtra	91.	Thane
		92.	Mumbai City
		93.	Mumbai Sub-urban
		94.	Raigad
		95.	Pune
		96.	Ahmednagar

1	2	3	4
		97.	Nasik
		98.	Jalgaon
		99.	Chandarpur
		100.	Nagpur
19.	Manipur	101.	Imphal
20.	Meghalaya	102.	East Khasi Hills
		103.	Ri-Bhoi
21.	Mizoram	104.	Aizawl
22.	Nagaland	105.	Dimapur
		106.	Kohima
23.	Orissa	107.	Angul
		108.	Ganjam
		109.	Khurda
		110.	Bolangir
		111.	Sundergarh
		112.	Cuttak
		113.	Koraput
24.	Puducherry	114.	Puducherry
25.	Punjab	115.	Ferozepur
		116.	Ludhiana
		117.	Bhatinda
		118.	Mohali
		119.	Kapurthala
		120.	Patiala
		121.	Gudaspur
		122.	Amritsar
		123.	Jallundhar
26.	Rajasthan	124.	Jaipur
		125.	Tonk

1	2	3	4
		126.	Jodhpur
		127.	Bikaner
		128.	Alwar
		129.	Barmer
		130.	Jaisalmer
		131.	Ganga Nagar
		132.	Ajmer
		133.	Udaipur
		134.	Baran
		135.	Sawai Madhopur
		136.	Kota
27.	Sikkim	137.	East Sikkim
28.	Tamil Nadu	138.	Chennai
		139.	Coimbatore
		140.	Kanchipuram
		141.	Madurai
		142.	The Nilgiris
		143.	Ramanathapuram
		144.	Sivaganga
		145.	Tiruchirapali
		146.	Tiruvallur
		147.	Vellore
29.	Tripura	148.	West Tripura
		149.	North Tripura
30.	Uttar Pradesh	150.	Mathura
		151.	Agra
		152.	Lucknow
		153.	Sultanpur
		154.	Kanpur

1	2	3	4
		155.	Jhansi
		156.	Allahabad
		157.	Gonda
		158.	Sonebhadra
		159.	Gorakhpur
		160.	Varansi
		161.	Ghaziabad
		162.	Bareilly
		163.	Meerut
		164.	Shahjahanpur
31.	Uttarakhand	165.	Dehradun
		166.	Tehri Garwal
		167.	Uttar Kashi
		168.	Pauri Garwal
		169.	Chamoli
		170.	Hardawar
		171.	Almora
		172.	Pithoragarh
		173.	Champawat
		174.	Nainital
32.	West Bengal	175.	Burdwan
		176.	Darjeeling
		177.	Kolkata
		178.	Howrah
		179.	Jalpaiguri
		180.	24 Pargana North
		181.	24 Pargana South
		182.	Malda
		183.	Midnapore

SHRI SHADILAL BATRA: Sir, I asked about the details of funds sanctioned and utilized by the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas during the last three years, State-wise. There is a mention that in Haryana there are Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas. But in Annexure-II there is no mention of Haryana and there is no mention as to how much funds were released during the last three years. There is no mention of Haryana.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, what we do is that we release the funds to the various regional offices and there is no regional office with respect to Haryana is mentioned here. But whatever funds were required for the schools in Haryana — there are 20 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas — were released to them. There were no complaints about that.

SHRI SHADILAL BATRA: Sir, this is my first supplementary. I want to know... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Please ask your second supplementary. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHADILAL BATRA: My second supplementary is that the concept of Kendriya Vidyalayas and the Navodaya Vidyalayas was to promote national integration and excellence in school education. They are rural-based schools. Now the next policy of the Government of India is that there will be no examination up to 10th class. I feel that if there is no examination up to the 10th class, then the whole concept will be defeated the reason being that in rural areas if there is no examination, no studies will take place in schools.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, in fact, the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and the Kendriya Vidyalayas are two separate special category schools. As far as the Navodaya Vidyalayas are concerned, there will be examinations for entry. That is the Navodaya Vidyalayas Scheme. In the rural areas only meritorious students are taken. So, the impression of the hon. Member that there will be no examinations for entry into the Navodaya Vidyalayas is wrong. As far as Kendriya Vidyalayas are concerned, these are from class 1 to class 12. Now we have the Right to Education Act and under the Right to Education Act, which is from class-1 to class-8, the stipulation is that there shall be no examinations for entry of children into the schools.

So, the Kendriya Vidyalayas Scheme has to be brought in line with the Right to Education Act. That is my answer to his question.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: थैंक्यू, चेयरमैन सर। जब फंड प्रोवाइड करने की बात आई है, उसमें से बच्चों को डायट भी दी जाती है और उसके लिए स्पेसिफिक एमाउंट सैंक्शन होता है कि इतने पैसे की डायट दी जाएगी। पिछले समय में महंगाई बहुत बढ़ी है, कमांडिटीज के प्राइसिज बढ़े हैं, लेकिन डायट का पैसा तो उतना ही रहा। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब प्राइसिज बढ़ाने की बात आए, तब क्या उन बच्चों के लिए डायट का पैसा भी बढ़ाया जाएगा या नहीं? क्या स्कूलों के प्रिंसिपल्स को ऑथोराइज किया जाएगा कि वे उतना पैसा खर्च करें ताकि बच्चों को ठीक डायट मिले?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We have already for the JNVs increased the diet fee. But for Kendriya Vidyalayas, we don't give the diet fee. For JNVs, it has been increased.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: In view of the increase in prices...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Yes, yes, it has been increased keeping in view the increase in prices.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, the Minister in his reply has mentioned that there are 50 Kendriya Vidyalayas in Assam. One of the Kendriya Vidyalayas is situated in Barpeta, which has been started recently. The Government has allotted land to this school. This school is yet to run with complete infrastructure. Will the Government take necessary steps to see that this Kendriya Vidyalaya runs with full infrastructure in Barpeta? Part (b) of my question is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, there is one part only.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I am given to understand that sanction has been given and the school is being run on a temporary accommodation. As you know, Sir, it takes a bit of time to build full infrastructure of a school. That will be done.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: From our side, from the MP quota and the MLA quota, we have given money for construction. But the Central Government has to give the required fund.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Once the land is allotted, then, of course, the Central Government will make sure that there is a permanent structure. In most of the Kendriya Vidyalayas, there are permanent structures. So you don't have to worry about that.

श्री राम नारायण साहू: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सांसदों का जो कोटा था, क्या वह समाप्त कर दिया गया है? अगर समाप्त कर दिया गया है, तो क्यों?...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places. *(Interruptions)*. Please resume your places. Let the question be answered.

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, ऑनरेबल मैम्बर ने जो सवाल पूछा है, हालांकि वह इस सवाल से संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कमाल अख्तर: यह भी केन्द्रीय विद्यालय से जुड़ा हुआ है।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: मैं आपको इसका जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हूँ! Sir, I just want to mention that one should understand the mechanics of it. We have passed the Right to Education Bill. Now the whole purpose of this quota was to make sure that people who belong to certain sections of civil societies, which are not part of the priority list, should also get admission. So the hon. Members were granted the right to nominate two persons of their choice for such admission. Now under the Right to Education Act, 25 per cent of the seats will be reserved in all Kendriya Vidyalayas, for civil category. Twenty-five per cent of the seats will be reserved for the category No. 7, that is, 25 per cent for the people in the neighbourhood. Which means, the 980 Kendriya Vidyalayas, all of them, in the years to come, will have 25 per cent reservation. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the answer.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Now, Sir, there are 10 lakh students in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country. Twenty-five per cent of the 10 lakh students, up to Class VIII, comes to about 25,000 and the total MP quota was about 2,800. Instead, under the Right to Education Act, we are giving 25,000 representations to this category...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please...*(Interruptions)* Let him answer...*(Interruptions)* Please resume your places...*(Interruptions)*

श्री कमल अख्तर: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह गरीब बच्चों के साथ अन्याय है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राम नारायण साहू: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... साहू जी, बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... कमल अख्तर जी, आप बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री कमल अख्तर: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह गरीबों के साथ अन्याय किया गया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राम नारायण साहू: सर, मेरी बात सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... It is evident that Members want rights above citizens...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप ज़रा इनकी बात सुन लीजिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: हिन्दुस्तान भर से कई लोग मुझे मिलने के लिए आते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हम तो किसी एम.पी. को जानते नहीं हैं, हम भी गरीब हैं और हमारे बच्चे को भी एडमिशन मिलनी चाहिए, तो मैं उनको कोई जवाब नहीं दे पाता। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: मैं उनको जवाब नहीं दे पाता। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं उनको जवाब नहीं दे पाता। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ no confidence है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... That is all. Thank you very much. क्वेश्चन नं. 503. ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... What is this?...*(Interruptions)*.. आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... No; please resume your places...*(Interruptions)* I am sorry; you cannot do this...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... तिवारी जी, प्लीज़। You are a senior Member...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, इस पर डिस्कशन होनी चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आप इस पर डिस्कशन के लिए नोटिस दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... If you want a discussion, then, give a notice. That is all...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed...*(Interruptions)*... साहू जी, आप सवाल पूछ चुके, अब आप बैठ

जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... अग्रवाल जी, it is not fair. आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्वेश्चन नं. 503. ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए...**(व्यवधान)**... I have called question No. 503. Question No. 502 खत्म हो गया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... क्वेश्चन नं. 503...*(Interruptions)* I am sorry...*(Interruptions)* This is incorrect...*(Interruptions)* Please sit down...*(Interruptions)* I am sorry, you cannot get protection for wrong things...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a matter which relates to the functioning of the House. Please resume your place. *(Interruptions)* Please. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Mysura Reddy, please resume your place. *(Interruptions)* Please. *(Interruptions)*

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: सर, आपका संरक्षण चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are on Question No.503 now. *(Interruptions)* Please. *(Interruptions)* प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब नहीं हो सकता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... One minute. Let Question No.503 be answered.

Availability of storage facilities

*503. SHRI R.C. SINGH : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 20 per cent of the wheat targeted to be procured this year will have to be stored in the open for want of proper storage facilities in the country;
- (b) if so, the target for procurement this year and the available storage capacity with Food Corporation of India (FCI);
- (c) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of wheat which was stored in the open, has been reported to have been damaged; and
- (d) if so the details thereof?

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

Statement

- (a) The wheat to be procured this year will be stored scientifically, both in covered godowns as well as in Covered and Plinth (CAP).
- (b) The estimate for wheat procurement in RMS 2010-11 is 262.67 lakh tonnes and the available storage capacity (covered, CAP, owned and hired) with Food Corporation of India (FCI) as on 31.03.2010 is 288.36 lakh tonnes.
- (c) No, Sir. Large quantity of wheat stored in CAP, has not been damaged, However, some quantity of wheat kept in CAP storage has become non-issuable due to rains, cyclone and natural calamities etc. which are beyond human control.
- (d) Wheat stock damaged (non-issuable) stored in CAP by FCI during the last three years are as follows: