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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT  
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[P.T.O.]

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Monday, the 10th December, 2012/19th Agrahayana, 1934 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

## REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

### Anniversary of Human Rights Day

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, today, the 10th of December, 2012, marks the anniversary of adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the year 1948. It is a milestone document in the history of human rights and sets out for the first time fundamental human rights to be universally protected. The day is celebrated the world over as the Human Rights Day. The anniversary of the Declaration provides an opportunity to remember the ideals of universality and indivisibility of fundamental human rights contained in it and to reflect on their application in contemporary human society.

The day this year focuses on the rights of all the people—women, youth, minorities, persons with disabilities, indigenous people, the poor and the marginalized—to make their voices heard in public and be included in political decision-making.

Respect for human dignity and fundamental rights is deeply enshrined in our Constitution and in our institutionalized mechanisms, legislative measures, and judicial pronouncements have always reinforced our commitment towards the protection and promotion of human rights.

India has always condemned in the strongest words any act of violation of human rights. On this occasion, we rededicate ourselves to our commitment to these ideals and principles.

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MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Question No. 221 please.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Offshore wind power development

\*221. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of implementation of the proposed “Roadmap for offshore wind power development in the country” that was to be taken up by the Offshore Wind Energy Steering Committee constituted by the Ministry;

(b) whether Government has any plans to install offshore wind demonstration projects during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) The Ministry has constituted an Offshore Wind Energy Steering Committee. The Steering committee in its meeting held in March, 2012, decided to constitute a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Chairman, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board to suggest draft policy guidelines for development of offshore wind energy activities in the country. The sub-committee has submitted its report to the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Apart from the presence of a policy, the implementation of offshore wind energy projects also depends upon firming of the wind resource, oceanographic studies, environmental impact assessment and various clearances required for such projects.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given.

Sir, to my question, the Ministry has answered that there was a Sub-Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and that they have also drafted the guidelines. But, it is not clearly given as to what the guidelines are. I would like the Minister to forward us those recommendations.

Sir, there is an unprecedented power cut crisis in Tamil Nadu—to the extent of 16 to 18 hours. Tamil Nadu has a huge potential in generating wind energy. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Ministry has received any proposal, so far, from the private sector for establishing off-shore wind power projects in Tamil Nadu. If so, when can we expect the projects to take off in full swing?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : Sir, there was an action committee framed by the Government to look at the off-shore wind energy potentials. This was under the Secretary of my Ministry. The other members were also taken in because there are other stakeholders like Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Coast Guards and Maritime Board. The committee had suggested the following measures. It

had five areas. The Sub-Committee was constituted in 2012 and a report came in September, 2012.

The areas identified were Rameswaram, Kanyakumari, Maharashtra, Kerala, Konkan and Gujarat. Phase-I of off-shore wind farms shall be developed within 12 nautical miles from the coast line in shallow water depths. A National Offshore Wind Energy Authority is proposed for issuing licences to explore wind potentials in specific blocks and issue licences to establish wind farms. Single window clearance mechanism suggested in line with oil and gas exploration. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, Sir, there is a huge potential for it. But some of the things that are necessary are, we have to see the cost factor. Today, the energy developed from off-shore is far more expensive, and no final figures have yet come up. Secondly, the most important part is that the power evacuation from there has also to be put on to the developer. That developer is not yet ready to do so. So, none of the proposals as yet have come from any side to develop the off-shore wind energy.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, after hearing his statement about this Sub-Committee's Report, Denmark being the pioneer in the field of off-shore wind energy, whether there is any mention about it, and whether we are going to hire technologies from them. Sir, through you, I request the hon. Minister to send me a detailed report about the follow up action in this regard.

Sir, my next question is...

MR. CHAIRMAN : One question only, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... One at a time. You are entitled to two. You have asked one; you have asked your second supplementary just now.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Sir, I am coming to the second supplementary only. I just wanted some more replies from him on the first supplementary, through you; not now, Sir. I am not taking the time of the House on that.

Sir, there was a high-level Committee set up by the NPCIL-AERB, on the direction from the hon. Prime Minister, on nuclear disaster after Fukushima. This Committee has given 17 recommendations. All of us know that the Fukushima disaster was there because there was no...

MR. CHAIRMAN : How does it relate to this question?

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Sir, it is related to it. I will relate it to this question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. Let the hon. Minister answer your question. But this is not related to it.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Sir, I am not asking any question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then, why are you making a statement?

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Sir, through you, I request the hon. Minister to please send these details to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no; you have to ask a question, not make a statement.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Yes, Sir, I am asking the question. Sir, these 17 recommendations were not taken into consideration by the Ministry. I want to know whether the Ministry will take into consideration these 17 recommendations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they would take it into consideration for future projects so that fear of the people can be allayed, and these projects can take off nicely.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you. But I would request the hon. Members to ask questions, not make statements.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : Sir, I would like to request the hon. Member that since I do not deal with the nuclear side of the problem, this question will have to be put directly to the Prime Minister who heads that Department.

Secondly, Sir, as far as the off-shore wind projects are concerned, there is no doubt that Denmark, England and Germany have developed quite a lot off-shore wind energy, and we are taking help from these countries to understand how to go about these projects. Anyway, Suzlon, one of the major companies of India, has already done work in Europe, and we are already looking into one of the projects that they are suggesting. But no final view has yet been taken. All my people who are dealing with this seabed and others are looking into these projects. We are already number five in wind energy in the world, and we are hopeful that more development will take place in this, and in coming days, Insha Allah, we will become number one in the world.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE : Sir, the question to the hon. Minister is on international cooperation. He has mentioned something about it. My question is specific

in the sense that I want to know what sort of technology transfer we have been able to get, what sort of funding is there and how they have really come to help us to develop this wind energy. Is it in the turbines or what is it exactly? I am asking this question because he did mention the name of Denmark, U.S., and all that. Would the hon. Minister give some details of it?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : Thank you for a very straightforward question. I would like to inform the hon. Member that we have been in discussion with the German Minister also who came to India and also the British and Scottish Ministers. If you look at our development of the wind energy machines, we have done very well. We are now producing most of the components except one or two which are still coming from outside. Most of the components are now made in our own nation. If you are ever able to visit Tamil Nadu, you will see some of these companies doing so well in manufacturing. But all the same, we are already in discussion with the Scottish Minister also to take up some of these off-shore wind forms they have developed. We are in discussion with Germany also. Our scientists are in discussion with them and we are hopeful. We don't need yet any components from them. We are only discussing at the present moment. As far as funding is concerned, no funding is coming from any of these countries. There is a fund that is being talked about which is between Norway, Britain and India for the development of renewable energy.

But nothing much has happened as far as that fund is concerned. That is still under discussion with the Finance Ministry. When that is finalized, we will inform the House about what has happened.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN : Sir, I would like to know whether the Government will think of a pilot project to be implemented in Rameswaram Island which is a very suitable place in all respects. Shallow water is also available there. Will it be done within a stipulated time instead of going through the paper work alone?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : Sir, this is completely new as far as we are concerned. Therefore, studies will have to be undertaken because each megawatt is costing at this moment between rupees 10 to 15 crores. That is also not even a final estimate as yet. Therefore, to start a pilot project, work is being done at this time. Once that work is finalized, then only we will be able to go into taking up the project at Rameswaram.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA : Sir, generation of power through wind or solar is a clean source of power generation. But unfortunately, what is happening is that, as

far as my information goes, 60 per cent of our projects which are based on wind power are sick, they are not working. More or less this source of investment has become depreciation availing source of financial management. What I want to know from you, Mr. Minister is this. Have you ever given a thought to or studied the real problems of the operators or the entrepreneurs who are engaged in wind power generation? Thank you, Sir.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : Sir, it is a very specific question. There is no doubt that wind power manufacturers have been going through a rough time. The first reason is the payment that is to be paid to them by the State Governments. It is not the Central Government that pays, but it is the State Governments that pay. In some States, particularly, Tamil Nadu, for 14 months they did not get the money. This is one. Secondly, Sir, in some of these States the transmission lines have not been able to keep up with the machines that have come up. Sir, now we have improved a lot. From 50 millimetres, they have gone to 100 and machines from kilowatts have gone to megawatts. Now we have got 3.5 MW machines that are operational. But, because they have not been able to get the transmission lines, we are proposing to the Government of India that from the Clean Development Fund and the cess from coal that we have, we should give some money to the Central Government agencies for the development of these transmission lines, so that it becomes possible for them to evacuate the power. Thirdly, Sir, the power tariff which is fixed by the States is so low that some of these companies feel that time has come when the power tariff must be increased so that they can survive. The fourth reason, I must say, is that earlier they used to get generation-based incentive as well as depreciation-based incentive. Now, two years before the Eleventh Plan came to an end, when generation-based incentive came in, they requested that till the Eleventh Plan is over, they should get depreciation-based incentive and then let the company decide which of the incentives they want. Now, the position is that the Twelfth Plan has come; but that has not been approved yet by the National Development Council and, therefore, the generation-based incentive has also not been given. So, one of the reasons is also the generation-based incentive not being given, and we are now hopeful that once it is approved, it will be given. We do feel, many of them said that it was not their fault that they have not got it from the April fund. They say they would accept it if we could increase it a little more to start from the time it was approved. So, these combined factors have made it difficult for these people to survive. We are hopeful that our Ministry would make it possible for them to do better and we are hopeful that they will come out of the difficulties they have had all these months.

**Protection of Majuli Island**

\*222. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Majuli Island, the largest river island in the world, is under threat due to extensive soil erosion on its banks;

(b) whether Government has taken some positive steps for its protection and sanctioned crores of rupees for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of future plans for its protection; and

(e) whether Government has initiated a high level enquiry on the allegation of improper utilization of Central funds?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) As per recommendation of the Master Plan of Majuli Island, prepared by the Brahmaputra Board in the year 2000, a detailed project report for Protection of Majuli Island from Flood and erosion was Prepared wherein the implementation of Protection work have been planned in three phases. The works of Phase-I has been completed by Brahmaputra Board in April, 2011 for an amount of Rs. 53.40 crores. The works of Phase-II and III on Protection of Majuli Island are in progress and targeted to be completed by end of March, 2014.

(e) Whenever complaints are received, these are examined and action is taken as per the established procedure.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Sir, the Majuli Island is the largest river island in the world. The UNESCO is keen to declare it as a heritage site. The people and various organizations in Assam are concerned about the development work that is going on in the Majuli Island. A PIL is pending in the High Court. The hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, had also taken keen interest in it. Right from the days of Atal Behari Vajpayee, crores of rupees have been released but nothing has been

done to protect the Majuli Island. That is the main issue, Sir. Crores of rupees have been spent in the name of protecting the Majuli Island, but every year thousands of *bighas* of land get eroded. In the name of protecting the Island, crores of rupees have been spent, but the money has been spent in the most improper manner. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would conduct a high-level inquiry into the improper utilization of funds there.

**श्री हरीश रावत :** मैं माजुली द्वीप की सुरक्षा के विषय में माननीय सदस्य को आश्चर्य करना चाहता हूँ, विशेष तौर पर मानसून सीज़न में जो बाढ़ आती है, उससे वहाँ के land mass, वहाँ की life और biodiversity को जो नुकसान होता है, उससे हम पर्याप्त रूप से चिन्तित हैं। इसके लिए भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2000 में माजुली पर ब्रह्मपुत्रा बोर्ड द्वारा एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करवाया था, जिसे 2004 में भारत सरकार की स्वीकृति मिली। उसी स्वीकृति के आधार पर कुछ immediate nature के जो काम थे, वे कंडक्ट करवाए गए। 2004-05 वर्ष में 2005 में फेज़-1 स्टार्ट हुआ, जो 2011 में कंप्लीट हुआ। फेज़-2 और फेज़-3 का काम भी करीब 45% कंप्लीट हो चुका है। मैं माननीय मेम्बर को एश्योर करना चाहता हूँ कि बाकी का काम हम 2014 तक कंप्लीट कर लेंगे।

माननीय सदस्य के संज्ञान में मैं इस तथ्य को भी लाना चाहता हूँ कि हमने satellite imagery से इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की थी कि हमारे जो फ्लड प्रोटेक्शन के काम वहाँ पर चल रहे हैं, उनका कुछ रिज़ल्ट दिखाई भी दे रहा है या नहीं दिखाई दे रहा। सर, 2004 में वहाँ जो land mass की situation थी, वह 502.21 square kilometer थी, लेकिन 2004 के बाद हमने वहाँ पर regular flood protection work इम्प्लिमेंट किए। उसके बाद हाल वर्ष 2011 में हमें जो satellite imagery report प्राप्त हुई है, उसके अनुसार अब land mass की situation 520.26 square kilometer है। इस तरीके से 18.05 square kilometer land mass increase हुआ है। इसलिए मेरी समझ से यह कहना बहुत जल्दबाज़ी होगी कि जो efforts वहाँ पर किए जा रहे हैं, उनका कोई रिज़ल्ट नहीं मिल रहा है। हाँ, मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम पूरे तरीके से इस तरफ ध्यान दे रहे हैं। इसके लिए Central Water Commission के मेम्बर की अध्यक्षता में मजौली पर standing committee एक टीम वहाँ विज़िट करेगी। हमारे एफर्ट्स का वहाँ क्या असर पड़ा है, इसको स्टडी करने के लिए गोहाटी की एक एक्सपर्ट फर्म को यह काम सौंपा गया है। हम उम्मीद कर रहे हैं कि 2012 के आखिर तक हमें उनकी evaluation report प्राप्त हो जाएगी, फिर उसके आधार पर यदि कोई और corrective steps उठाने की जरूरत होगी, तो वे corrective steps भी उठाए जाएंगे।

**SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS :** Sir, I appreciate the hon. Minister that he has replied positively, but I must say that the study which has been conducted on Brahmaputra has not been done in a proper way. That is the main problem. You cannot control the erosion by doing piecemeal work. We are doing work in piecemeal - one year in this area and another year, in that area. This way, the work cannot be completed. That is the main problem. So, we have to make a proper study as to what has to be done. There is a need for expert officials so that they could take appropriate measures to protect the Majuli Island. If we go and see Majuli river Island, we will find that, in

reality, Majuli is going to be the worst river island of Brahmaputra within three-four years. That is the position now, Sir,

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your question?

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Sir, I am just making suggestions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't make a Statement. Put your question.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Sir, funds are released during flood season. Here, for six months, there is flood season. Funds are released during flood season, but it is not possible to do work during this season. We can work only during non-rainy season. Sir, I want to make a specific question to the hon. Minister. Sir, you have mentioned in the reply that the work of Phase-I has been completed by Brahmaputra Board in April, 2011, for an amount of Rs. 53.40 crores. But if we visit Majuli Island, it will reveal nothing. Not a single work has been completed by the Brahmaputra Board. Sir, Brahmaputra Board is not working properly. Every year, Chairman, Brahmaputra Board, used to change its Chairman. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, don't go on a wild roving expedition.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : So, I request that the Brahmaputra Board should be reconstituted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That's not related to the question.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Sir, we have given powers to Brahmaputra Board for protection work on Majuli. So, I request that the Brahmaputra Board should be reconstituted and more powers should be given to the Brahmaputra Board so that the entire soil erosion and flood problem can be resolved in Assam. That is my question. What is the Government's response in this regard?

श्री हरीश रावत : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस बात से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि flood protection का काम हम को non-flood season में करना चाहिए और मैं समझता हूँ कि जो technical team इस काम को carry out करती है, वह इस बात को समझती है और हम उसी तरीके से इस काम को करते हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आपने एक बहुत ही generalized nature की बात कह दी कि वहाँ फेज-1 का कोई काम नहीं हुआ, जब कि मैंने सदन के सामने यह बात रखी है कि फेज-2 और 3 भी करीब 45 परसेंट पूरा हो चुका है और rest जितना है, उसे हम 2014 तक पूरा कर लेंगे। मैं फिर से बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे सी.डबल्यू.सी. के मेम्बर्स हैं और जिनकी अध्यक्षता में हमारी expert team काम करती है, मैं उनसे कहूँगा कि वे revisit कर लें। मैं आपको उनकी रिपोर्ट भेज दूँगा और असम के सदस्यों को भी भेज दूँगा। यदि उसमें आपको कोई conflict दिखायी देगा तो जो वाटर रिसोर्सेज मिनिस्टर की अध्यक्षता में हाई पावर कमेटी है,

उसकी मीटिंग बुलाकर भी हम उस problem को address करने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड के सम्बंध में जो बात कही गयी, मुझे इस बात की तकलीफ है कि लम्बे समय तक ब्रह्मपुत्र के चेयरमैन नहीं रहे, लेकिन अब हमारे पास regular basis पर चेयरमैन हैं। कुछ और पोस्ट्स अभी vacant हैं, हम बार-बार advertise करते हैं, लेकिन जो response मिलना चाहिए, वह हमें नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इसलिए हम vacancies को fill up नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हमने इस मामले में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की भी मदद लेने की कोशिश की है और ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड से जो शिकायतें सम्बंधित राज्य सरकारों की हैं, आपकी हैं, हम उनसे पूरी तरह से अवगत हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वयं असम की flood situation के प्रति बहुत संवेदनशील हैं और उन्होंने कई बार इस विषय में हमारा मार्गदर्शन किया है और उनकी मदद से ही हम बहुत सारे काम carry out करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसीलिए हमने तय किया कि हम ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड को restructure करेंगे और उसे एक authority के रूप में convert करेंगे, नवेश पर अरुणाचल प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट के कुछ अपने reservations हैं। इसलिए हम उस काम को carry out नहीं कर पाए हैं। उसी तरीके से वहां के water resources को डवलप करने के लिए हमने एक अलग से Brahmaputra Valley Authority बनाने की बात भी कही है। उसके विषय में हमने सम्बंधित राज्यों से, जिनमें नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के भी हैं और अब तो पश्चिमी बंगाल का हिस्सा भी सम्मिलित है, सिक्किम भी सम्मिलित है, हमने उनसे भी राय मांगी है। इसलिए यह कहना कि वहां की समस्या के प्रति हम संवेदनशील नहीं हैं, यह बहुत ज्यादाती होगी।

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Sir, the hon. Minister's response to this important question has been positive. I am satisfied. But I had the privilege of going to Majuli myself and I can say that flagship programmes in that area are in jeopardy. It is a neglected human habitation. I saw the situation myself. Approximately five-and-half years ago, I visited the Island for the soil erosion programme, and the Press, particularly, the Assam Press, hailed me as the first Union Minister who had visited Majuli. I say this because I saw several flagship programmes in jeopardy because the required attention was not being paid. Soil erosion is a question of life and death for the people of Majuli, and I wasn't satisfied that the Ministry had done enough. The file is there. So, my request to the hon. Minister is that the Brahmaputra Board be reconstituted or the reform he has promised to the House be done. But, apart from that, I would like the hon. Minister to visit Majuli because many Ministers don't go there. Would he agree with me that he visits Majuli, sits with the people, understands their problem and then organize the powerful response from the Ministry of Water Resources? The reason why I am saying it is because the soil erosion programme is a life and death situation for them, and the people there in Majuli want to cooperate with the Government of India.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Sir, visit with a high-powered Committee.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : One minute ...(Interruptions)... Please, Mr. Das.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री हरीश रावत :** सर, आपके प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैंने पहले ही कह दिया है कि मैं एक बार फिर हमारी जो एक्सपर्ट हाई पावर्ड टीम है, जिसमें से, सेंट्रल वाटर कमीशन के मेम्बर हैं से कहूंगा कि वे जाएं और जो बातें आपने रखी हैं, उनकी लाइट में वे सारी बातों को देखें। जो मेरी इन्फॉर्मेशन है, हमने 96 किलो मीटर एम्बैकमेंट वहां पर बनाए हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि आपने कह दिया, हम ध्यान न दें। आप एक माननीय सदस्य हैं, जो आपने सदन में कहा है, हम उसका पूरा संज्ञान लेंगे।

सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, वह मंत्री के रूप में माजुली गए और मैं इस बात के लिए भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ माजुली में जो अधिकांश काम इनीशिएट हुए वे उनकी ही निगरानी में हुए। इसके लिए वह बहुत धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। इनके बाद माननीय पवन बंसल जी भी माजुली गए थे और मैं भी उस ट्रेडिशन को आगे बढ़ाऊंगा, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं वहां जाऊंगा। जयराम रमेश जी भी वहां गए, उनको भी मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी :** मंत्री महोदय, हम भी पिछले साल माजुली गए थे और हम आपसे यही पूछना चाहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति :** सीताराम जी, प्लीज।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी :** Only one small thing, Sir. आपकी पहले यह योजना थी कि माजुली को एक युनेस्को का प्रोटेक्टेड वर्ल्ड हेरिटेज कंसीडर करेंगे।

MR CHAIRMAN : Please, your turn is coming. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी :** अच्छा, I am sorry.

**श्री हरीश रावत :** सर, उनका उत्तर दूँ।

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं, आप इसे बाद में दीजिए, अभी आप अपना जवाब खत्म कीजिए, ताकि we go to the next question.

**श्री हरीश रावत :** सर, माननीय सदस्य इस बात से बहुत भली प्रकार से अवगत हैं कि ब्रह्मपुत्र से असम में जो बाढ़ आती है, उसका कारण यह है कि इसके जो बेसिन एरियाज है, उनका फ्रेजाइल होना है, वहां कंटैन्यूस लैंड इरोजन और लैंड स्लाइड की प्रॉब्लम रहती है, वह सब है और इसलिए हमने अपने मंत्रालय से कहा है कि वह लेटेस्ट टेक्नोलॉजी का इस्तेमाल करके बेसिन एरियाज की मैपिंग करे। जिस तरह की मैपिंग उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल की बाढ़ की सिचुएशन, जो नेपाल से एराइज होती है, उसको लेकर की जा रही है, उसी स्केल पर इसे करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा।

**SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA :** Sir, the world's largest river island, Majuli, is under threat today due to flood and erosion. Hon. Minister has given a detailed reply. In his written reply, the hon. Minister said that the Master Plan is adopted by the Brahmaputra Board and they have already spent more than Rs. 53 crore and they are going to spend another Rs. 100 crore in the coming years. Sir, the problem is not this. The Government of India is giving the money and the Brahmaputra Board is working on the project. But what is the reality? This is not reflected in your reply. The

reality is that the Brahmaputra Board is nothing but a white elephant; Brahmaputra Board is nothing but a corruption factory. Money is being looted like anything. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the question?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir, I am coming to the question. The Government of India spent the money. But flood and erosion problem is still there due to massive failure of Brahmaputra Board. There is a large-scale corruption in Brahmaputra Board. I am happy to listen from the hon. Minister that he is going to reconstitute the Brahmaputra Board. But reconstitution of the Board is not enough. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India is going to initiate an inquiry as to where the money has been spent. What measures is the Government of India going to take to curb the corruption? Secondly, Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, only one question. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only one question, Mr. Baishya. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : What action is being taken by the Government to protect further erosion? Is Government of India interested to take the help of any foreign country? Otherwise, the world's largest river island, Majuli, will be finished and nobody will be able to protect it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please answer one question.

श्री हरीश रावत : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य की शंका का निवारण करना चाहता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ भी करना पड़े भारत सरकार और असम की सरकार मिल कर न केवल माजुली आइलैंड के land mass की रक्षा करेंगे, बल्कि जो वहाँ के लोग हैं, उनके प्रोटेक्शन का भी इंतजाम करेंगे।

अभी आपने जो कहा कि वहाँ पर कोई काम नहीं किया गया, तो मंत्री की हैसियत से मेरे ऊपर यह दायित्व है कि उनके द्वारा जो काम किया गया है, उसको मैं माननीय सदन के संज्ञान में लाऊँ। सर, इन्होंने 57 मास्टर प्लान्स तैयार किए, जिनमें से 49 मास्टर प्लान्स भारत सरकार ने मंजूर किए और राज्य सरकार को ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : This is only in the papers. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Baishya, please do not interrupt.

श्री हरीश रावत : सारी राज्य सरकारों को ये मास्टर प्लान्स भेजे गए हैं। वे इनको execute कर रहे हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir, the problem is that everything is in the papers only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt , Mr. Baishya.

श्री हरीश रावत : आप इतना general statement दे सकते हैं, लेकिन मेरी सीमाएँ हैं और मेरी सीमाओं के अन्दर जो जानकारी मेरे पास है, मैं उसको आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

इन्होंने पाँच बड़े multi-purpose projects के DPR complete किए हैं, जो राज्यों में उनकी जो executive agencies थीं, उनको दे दिए गए हैं। उसी तरीके से इन्होंने ड्रेनेज सिस्टम को डेवलप करने के लिए 41 ऐसी स्कीम्स आइडेंटिफाई कीं, जिनमें से 14 फाइनली फॉर्मूलेट कर दी गई हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir, I want your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt.

श्री हरीश रावत : सर, FMP (Flood Management Programme) के तहत इन्होंने राज्य सरकारों को स्कीम्स फॉर्मूलेट करने में मदद की है और इनके एप्रॉजल ...*(व्यवधान)*... में मदद करने का काम किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir, I seek your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I want your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हरीश रावत : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से एक और जानकारी सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ। एक्सपर्ट्स की जो हमारी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी है, उससे हमने कहा कि आप फिर से वहाँ विजिट कीजिए तथा वहाँ रिवर के फ्लो को कैसे चैनलाइज किया जाए और उसके लिए किस तरीके से guide-bund बनाए जा सकें, उस possibility को आप examine कीजिए। उन्होंने उस possibility को examine करने के बाद इस मामले को निहारी इंस्टीट्यूट को सौंपा है, जोकि आप जानते हैं कि गुवाहाटी में है। जब उसकी रिपोर्ट आएगी तो हम एक बार फिर से उसकी पुष्टि करवा देंगे और उसके बाद फिर से उसे एक्सपर्ट कमेटी के सामने रखेंगे, ताकि नए सिरे से माजुली को बचाने के लिए हमारे जो फेज-1, फेज-2 और फेज-3 के प्रोग्राम्स हैं, उनको और आगे बढ़ाया जा सके। हम फ्यूचर प्लान के रूप में इस काम को लेंगे।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, I have also visited the Majuli Island, not in the capacity of the Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, but in an individual capacity, just to find out what the situation is. What our colleagues from Assam have raised is definitely right. There is no dearth of plans, which have been made. Money is being sanctioned. But it is actually not finding its way into the actual protection of this Island, which is technically not only the largest riverine Island of the world in terms of territory, but is the largest island in terms of population. It should be

a heritage site and it needs to be protected. So, that is a separate question for a separate Ministry: Whether the UNESCO has rejected or turned back the Government of India's proposal to declare it as a 'World Heritage Site'. But if you have any knowledge of that, please inform the House.

Secondly, the question is ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only one question please.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, the question is, why all the funds, which have been allocated, are not being properly supervised. There is an annual erosion in the Island, which is physically visible. Please remember, it is also the seat of a large number of religious headquarters of Assam. They keep moving upward and upward every year because their *Satras*, which are there, are being destroyed. This has created a lot of social problems also. So, please take adequate measures in this regard and please explain to the House as to why the funds are not being effectively utilized.

श्री हरीश रावत : सर, यह बात बार-बार उठी है, इसीलिए एक हाई लेवल एक्सपर्ट मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी गठित की गई है। उसके ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है कि वह बराबर इसको मॉनिटर करें और इसीलिए मिनिस्टर की अध्यक्षता में हाई पावर कमेटी में एक कमेटी भी constituted है।

जो इन चीजों को रेग्युलरली एग्जामिन करने का काम करती है, लेकिन सदन के सदस्यों की भावनाओं को देखते हुए, मैं फिर से इस सारे मामले को देखूंगा। आपने जो यूनेस्को हेरिटेज साइट के प्रोजेक्ट की बात कही है, राइट नाऊ मेरे पास उसके विषय में डिटेल्ड इन्फॉर्मेशन नहीं है, परंतु मैं इन्फॉर्मेशन लेकर आपको सूचित कर दूंगा।

#### **Utilization of funds**

\*223. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently warned the State Governments on inadequate utilization of funds lying with them under various flagship schemes;

(b) if so, whether most of the State Governments are not utilizing the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) funds and thereby schemes are mostly affected;

(c) if so, the details of States which are not properly utilizing the funds allocated under various flagship schemes; and

(d) the action contemplated by government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) :  
(a) to (d) A statement is placed on the table of the house.

*Statement*

(a) to (d) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are required to utilize the funds as per the Programme Guidelines and the Ministry regularly monitors utilization and advises State Governments on the need to improve systems and processes. In order to achieve the programme objectives including the utilization of funds, the Ministry of Rural Development regularly reviews all the programmes, including flagship programmes namely the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), and Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY) through various mechanism such as on-line Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee (PRC), Area Officer's Scheme, National Level Monitors (NLM), National Quality Monitors (NQM), Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU), Outcome Budget Monitoring, Monitoring by programme-specific bodies like Central Employment Guarantee Council and other independent organizations and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State/District level.

The Department of Land Resources is implementing the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). Utilization of funds and unspent balance under IWMP is closely monitored through Steering Committee meetings, Regional Review Meeting, State Ministers conference, Chief Executive Officers Conference of State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNA), etc. The Operational Guidelines for release of Central assistance under IWMP has been revised on 13.6.2012 to better tackle the issue of unspent balances. As per the revised release mechanism, Central assistance is being released after deducting the unspent balance available with the States.

A Statement showing State-wise unspent balance under Flagship programmes including IWMP during 2011-12 is given in Statement-I.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise and Programme-wise unspent Balance under flagship Programme and IWMP during 2011-12*

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	MGNREGA (As on 31.03.2012)	IAY (As on 31.11.2012)	PMGSY (As on 01.04.2012)	IWMP (As on 31.10.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144985.62	0.00	44483.00	13085.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	748.00	1235.49	6091.00	1925.00
3.	Assam	8593.54	53816.06	75119.00	6269.00
4.	Bihar	62164.00	170121.24	119742.00	1283.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	42698.40	6032.55	82744.00	8852.00
6.	Goa	216.56	61.97	468.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	16545.33	32554.72	-1789.00	56054.00
8.	Haryana	1873.90	1129.41	4287.00	2617.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15108.09	394.53	19483.00	10649.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12766.48	3149.45	34501.00	1683.00
11.	Jharkhand	51801.96	20141.37	81494.00	2843.00
12.	Karnataka	39834.39	75550.79	-6660.00	31733.00
13.	Kerala	14269.32	13108.10	12409.00	2825.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	193000.00	9424.55	64313.00	19303.00
15.	Maharashtra	16847.00	10089.64	44120.00	98579.00
16.	Manipur	2717.00	1298.27	2630.00	4632.00
17.	Meghalaya	2210.23	951.33	3731.00	718.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	463.49	500.57	2257.00	130.00
19.	Nagaland	2337.36	1820.90	466.00	1127.00
20.	Orissa	33800.00	38113.49	109753.00	10625.00
21.	Punjab	4296.93	2061.56	15743.00	678.00
22.	Rajasthan	190471.00	17605.37	59941.00	95018.00
23.	Sikkim	448.70	348.25	10118.00	273.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	66039.00	17347.41	7657.00	3331.00
25.	Tripura	5616.97	3925.83	-2467.00	2100.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	146898.97	63465.32	30702.00	19890.00
27.	Uttarakhand	2291.88	1521.59	3474.00	2439.00
28.	West Bengal	19091.00	39450.71	63645.00	127.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	211.76	737.26	1033.00	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14.92	0.00	1384.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	506.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	103.92	0.00	489.00	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	900.00	0.00	-430.00	0.00
TOTAL		1099365.72	585955.72	891935.00	398788.00

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are there any supplementaries? Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह काफी विस्तार से दिया है, मैं इसमें केवल स्पेसिफिक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री जी ने उत्तर में बताया है कि किन-किन राज्यों ने इस पूरी योजना पर खर्च किया। मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि किस राज्य ने 0 प्रतिशत खर्च किया, किसने कितना खर्च किया। उन्होंने साथ ही यह भी कहा है कि निगरानी के लिए जो बैठकें होती हैं, जिनमें NLM की बात है, PRC की बात है, NQM की बात है, इसके साथ ही महात्मा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना और प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना की बात भी है, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से केवल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने इन योजनाओं की निगरानी के लिए, जिन राज्यों में ये योजनाएं लागू नहीं हो पा रही हैं, उसके

लिए राज्य स्तर, जिला स्तर और केंद्रीय स्तर पर अब तक कितनी बैठकें कराई हैं या हुई हैं और उन बैठकों का क्या निष्कर्ष निकला है? माननीय मंत्री जी इसके बारे में बताएं कि आज तक कितनी बैठकें हुईं?

**श्री जयराम रमेश :** सभापति जी, क्या यह सवाल उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में पूछा गया है या सारे देश के बारे में पूछा गया है?

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** मेरा प्रश्न सारे देश के बारे में है।

**श्री जयराम रमेश :** सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों के स्तर पर एक अलग निगरानी समिति होती है, इसके अलावा हम मंत्रालय के द्वारा भी जो निगरानी करते हैं, उसमें स्टेट लेवल, नेशनल लेवल पर मॉनिटरिंग होती है। इसके अलावा मेरे स्तर पर भी, जो खर्च होता है, हम राज्यों को अलग-अलग ध्वज वाहिनी कार्यक्रमों के लिए जो पैसा या धनराशि देते हैं, उस पर क्या प्रगति हो पा रही है, हम अधिकारियों और मंत्रियों के साथ इस पर बातचीत करते हैं। यह एक सिस्टम बनाया गया है। मैं यह जरूर कह सकता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** आप इन योजनाओं की निगरानी के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी लास्ट मीटिंग कब हुई है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री जयराम रमेश :** आज सुबह ही मीटिंग हुई है। मैं कल झारखंड में था और झारखंड के उप मुख्य मंत्री के साथ मेरी बैठक हुई थी। अगर मैं आपको अपना ट्रैवल प्लान भेज दूँ तो आपको पता चल जाएगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी का ट्रैवल प्लान नहीं चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा बहुत छोटा-सा स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन है कि केंद्रीय योजनाओं की निगरानी के लिए कब मीटिंग हुई?

**श्री सभापति :** आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

**श्री जयराम रमेश :** आपका प्रश्न स्पेसिफिक नहीं है। आप पूछ रहे हैं कि मैंने कब निगरानी की? मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ कि मैं रोज निगरानी करता हूँ। मैंने आज सुबह ही झारखंड के बारे में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि आखिरी निगरानी की बैठक कब हुई? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मेरा सीधा-सीधा स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन है, मंत्री जी अपने जवाब से घुमा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री जयराम रमेश :** सभापति जी, अगर मैं सही समझूँ तो माननीय सदस्य का सवाल यह है कि District-level Vigilance Monitoring Committee की मीटिंग कब हुई? माननीय सदस्य आप यह पूछिए, आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल मोनिटरिंग कमेटी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** सभापति जी, मैं स्टेट लेवल की कमेटी, डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल की कमेटी और सेंट्रल लेवल की कमेटी के बारे में भी पूछ रहा हूँ, लेकिन आप एक भी नहीं बता पा रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री जयराम रमेश :** ठीक है, लेकिन आप अभी असली मुद्दे पर आए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** हम शुरु से ही असली मुद्दे पर हैं।

**श्री जयराम रमेश :** सभापति जी, इन्होंने District-level Vigilance Monitoring Committee की बैठक के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है। हम समिति का गठन करते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** आप बता नहीं पा रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको समझ नहीं आ रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लिख कर भेज दीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**MR CHAIRMAN :** Stop interrupting please, Mr. Naqvi. बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री जयराम रमेश :** आप सुनिए तो सही ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठक बुलाना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी होती है। यह बात सही है कि कई राज्यों में निगरानी समितियों की बैठक नहीं बुलाई गई है। मैंने राज्यों को बार-बार खत लिखा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री बलबीर पुंज :** कौन-कौन से राज्य हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री जयराम रमेश :** सुनिए तो सही ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसा कोई राज्य नहीं है, जहाँ पर सही समय पर जितनी मीटिंग होनी चाहिए, हुई हैं। इसमें सभी राज्य सरकारें दोषी हैं। इसमें कोई राजनीति नहीं है। कोई भी ऐसा एक राज्य नहीं है, जहाँ पर सही वक्त पर, सही ढंग से निगरानी समिति की बैठक जिला स्तर और राज्य स्तर पर हुई हो। कोई ऐसा राज्य नहीं है, परन्तु मैंने आपको कहा है कि जिम्मेदारी जिले के स्तर पर और राज्य के स्तर पर राज्य सरकारों और जिलाधिकारियों की होती है। मैंने बार-बार खत लिखा है, मैंने बार-बार राज्य सरकारों से कहा है कि वे इन समितियों की बैठक बुलाएँ। अभी कुछ ही दिन पहले मैंने यह निर्णय भी लिया है कि कुछ नये कार्यक्रम, मिसाल के तौर पर राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना, ये निगरानी समिति में जोड़े जाएंगे, परन्तु अफसोस की बात है कि कोई राज्य सरकार इन समितियों की बैठक को गम्भीरता से नहीं लेती है। मैं एक बार फिर सदस्यों की भावनाओं को मद्देनजर रखते हुए आज ही सारे मुख्य मंत्रियों और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रियों से फिर से निवेदन करूँगा कि जल्द से जल्द वे निगरानी समितियों की बैठक बुलाएँ और अगर तीन महीने के अंदर ये बैठक नहीं बुलाई जाएँ, तो अगले फंड रिलीज में हम इसको जरूर विचार में लेंगे।

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Thank you. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien.

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय :** सर, मंत्री धमकी दे रहे हैं। It is a veiled threat. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय :** अगर इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं हुआ, तो क्या विचार करेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा पैसा हमको दे रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा पैसा हमको दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Please resume your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय :** हमारा पैसा हमको दे रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा पैसा हमको दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Allow Mr. O'Brien to ask his question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : It is a veiled threat. ...*(Interruptions)*... He should not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : Sir, this is not a veiled threat. On the one hand, Members are agitating. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, actually, it is not a veiled threat; it is a direct threat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. O'Brien, are you asking your question?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : It is a direct threat.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : Sir, if States do not perform, the money cannot be released. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : It is our money. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : Sir, before I ask question, I would like to quote just one line from the answer. "As per the revised release mechanism, Central assistance is being released after deducting the unspent balance available with the States."

Sir, whether due to delayed release of funds by the Central Government under different flagship programmes, the State Government are facing severe constraints on implementing projects in a definite timeframe, which enables the Central Government to seemingly make this the lame excuse to cut the allocation on the plea of unspent balance.

Sir, this is a classic case of a step-motherly attitude being shown to the States for no fault of the States by the Central Government.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : Sir, when the States do not submit the Utilization Certificates on time, when the States do not submit Audit Reports on time, the Central Government cannot overlook these basic requirements and release the funds. The States are fully aware that before funds are released, the Utilization Certificates have to be given, and, the Audit Reports have to be submitted. Once the Utilization Certificates are submitted and the Audit Reports are given, there has been no delay in the release of

funds. There is a requirement for the second time release that they must spend a minimum of 60 per cent of the funds that have already been released. The State Governments are fully aware of all these stipulations and requirements. I can assure the hon. Member that there has been no delay in the release of funds. Where there has been time taken in release of funds is when the Utilization Certificates have not been submitted, when Audit Reports have not been submitted. When all these stipulations have been met, no State Government has suffered for want of funds including West Bengal. I would like to inform the hon. Member that if only he takes the trouble of talking to his own colleague, the Minister of Rural Development in the Government of West Bengal, he will realize that there has been no delay in the release of Rural Development funds.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : My question is regarding the States. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just a minute. Please. No, no. Mr. O'Brien, that is enough. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, it is, indeed, a matter of great concern. The flagship programmes are particularly meant for improving the quality of life of people living in the rural India or of people who are in severe distress. It is not just about *Roti, Kapda aur Makaan*. It is about *Roti, Kapda, Makaan, Sarak*, and also about cultivation. Such a big amount remains unspent. Now, I am not making any politics out of it. There is a system you have told about, which is being monitored etc. Still that problem remains. And if you take note of BIMARU States, the amount of unspent money is much more than others. The people there really need resources. It is not that the people are having enough jobs, so they need not go in for the MGNREGA. It is not that in many States roads are very fine and they don't need your *Gram Sadak Yojana*. It is not like that. Despite all the systems in place, this is continuing. Will you go out of the way to put in some system, which is simplified, and, at the same time, guard against the misuse or abuse of the funds. I think something else is required to be done after experiments with the present system, which is in place, and the whole scheme, which is being developed to benefit the people, are not able to actually spend the money. I want to know whether the hon. Minister is considering review of the whole procedure or mechanism only to ensure that the money that goes there is spent and to create a deterrent against not spending the money.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : Sir, the hon. Member is very well aware that under the current federal structure, the Central Government provides the funds for rural development programmes which are broadly defined to include water supply and

sanitation. In 2012-13, about 99,000 crore rupees are being given to the State Governments for rural development programmes. The responsibility for spending money on these programmes is entirely that of the State Governments. This is the federal structure. Sir, it is true that the ability of the States to spend this amount of money in the time span in which it is meant for is often not very, very visible. There are very many reasons for this. They may be administrative capacity, technical capacity, audit requirements and the need for bringing utilisation certificates. In today's environment, one wants to have transparency and accountability. You can't always allow a single tender because you can never wish away the possibility of the tender being manipulated.

So, you have to go for competitive bids. There are very many practical problems in the field. I accept the point that we must work with the State Governments to help them expand and improve their capacity to spend money. There is no shortage of money. There is no shortage of resources. But the real problem is in the ability of the States to spend the money, particularly States like Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Assam, West Bengal for some programmes, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Largely in Central and Eastern India, the administrative and technical capacity to spend money quickly in a transparent and accountable manner needs to be strengthened. And I am working with the State Governments to ensure that this happens sooner rather than later.

#### **Vacancy in Appellate Tribunal for Foreign Exchange**

\*224. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the position of Chairperson is vacant at the Appellate Tribunal for Foreign Exchange;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is aware that no benches of the Tribunal have been constituted to exercise its jurisdiction;
- (d) whether Government intends to appoint a Chairperson and any other member to the Tribunal; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) and (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The post of Chairperson in the Appellate Tribunal for Foreign Exchange (ATFE), is vacant with effect from 8th April, 2011, consequent upon the resignation of the last incumbent of the post.

(c) The then Chairperson of the ATFE, in exercise of his powers under Section 20(2)(b) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA), constituted two Single Member Benches (one consisting of the Chairperson and the other consisting of a Member) and one Division Bench consisting of the Chairperson and a Member, *vide* the Notification dated 4th April, 2001. The Division Bench hears cases in which the amount of penalty exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs and all other cases are heard by a Single Member Bench. Since there is only one full-time Member in ATFE at present, cases in which amount of penalty is up to Rs. 5 lakhs, are being heard. Section 26 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) provides that in the event of the office of the Chairperson of ATFE being vacant, the senior-most Member shall act as the Chairperson.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Action has been initiated to appoint Chairperson and Members in the ATFE.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Sir, it is pathetic acknowledgement of the total policy failure and the failure on all fronts of the Government. The Minister, by his own confession, in the reply says that the position of the Chairperson of such an important Appellate Tribunal is lying vacant since 8th April 2011. Since then, one more member had left. The Appellate Tribunal, which must have three members, has only one member at present. And that one member is empowered to hear cases only up to five lakh rupees. Most FEMA cases are of much higher magnitude. I fail to understand why the Government has not been able to appoint either the Chairperson or another member in one year and eight months to break the deadlock. Either the Government is not interested or it just simply wants the FEMA cases to lapse. Therefore, my first supplementary is this. What steps has the Government taken to fill the vacancies and appoint the Chairperson and the Member? The Minister merely says that the action has been initiated to appoint them. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Minister as to what action has been initiated and why nothing has happened so far. Why are these posts still lying vacant?

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR : Sir, it is absolutely true that since 8th April, 2011 the Tribunal has been without a Chairman; and the reason was that the person who was appointed as Chairman, she was to resign post. Now, under the law there is a procedure

for appointment and there is by a selection committee. It is presided over by a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court. Sir, two advertisements were given for filling up that post in June, 2011, and in February, 2012. Pursuant thereto 77 applications in toto were received. The Selection Committee met on two occasions to select a candidate. On both the occasions suitable person could not be identified. Today itself, that is, the day we are speaking today, a third advertisement has been placed inviting applications. In the meanwhile, another complication occurred. The Supreme Court struck down the appointment of part time members. Therefore, we are now in the process of amending the ATFE rules in order to reflect the spirit of the judgement of the Supreme Court. So, the short answer to my learned friend is that there has been delay, the delay is on account of the resignation and the inability of a high powered selection board, presided over by the sitting Judge of the Supreme Court to shortlist and recommend an appropriate candidate. We can't have somebody not suitable appointed to this Tribunal. As the hon. Member said, it is an important Tribunal. Today, we have sent out a third advertisement and hopefully this time we would be able to find a suitable person. I would personally monitor this.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA : My second supplementary is this. As per my question the Government took some action only today. They have issued an advertisement and timed it with the question in the House. Whether that is true or not that is another matter. While I accept that the Government has made some effort, I would like to know that due to this long delay in the process from 8th April to till date, how many cases have been piled up in the backlog in FEMA courts. Even penalties up to Rs. 5 lakhs are heard in the Tribunal. I am told that the present Member is hearing cases but not pronouncing any decision on the subject. So, all FEMA cases are in a limbo because appeals are being heard but no decisions are taken. So, what is the precise figure of backlog at the moment?

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR : As per the 2011, the precise figure is 799. Now, there is another issue. The issue is about pendency. The pendency is on account of various reasons. Cases involving a penalty of up to Rs. 5 lakh are required to be decided by the Division Bench of the Tribunal. It is headed by the Chairman. Since we don't have a Chairman, we don't have a Division Bench. Of course, cases involving a penalty of Rs. 5 lakhs cannot be heard. But there are other cases, where the penalty is below Rs. 5 lakhs, which are being heard and which are being decided. The only difficulty is that while we decide some cases, new cases keep coming up. So, there is a need to fill up all the three or four posts. We have taken steps and we will purposefully do so as soon as possible.

**Construction of wall along the sea coast in Tamil Nadu**

\*225. SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, after the tsunami tragedy hit Tamil Nadu, Government had planned construction of wall along the sea coast;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any study in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the present status of this project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) After the Tsunami tragedy of December, 2004 in Tamil Nadu, the State Government of Tamil Nadu submitted a project proposal in July, 2008 to the Ministry of Water Resources for protection of coast line of Tamil Nadu from natural calamities at a cost of Rs. 1012.26 crore, proposing funding under external assistance. The proposal envisaged construction of Groynes, Rubble Mound Sea Walls (RMS), Training Wall, Combination of Groyne and RMS, Spurs, Plantation etc. in three regions namely Chennai, Trichy and Madurai.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) The State Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that after the impact of Tsunami, it had appointed Dr. V. Sundar, Professor and Head of Department (Ocean Engineering), IIT, Chennai as consultant to conduct a study on protection of Tamil Nadu coast. Dr. V. Sundar prepared a project proposal amounting to Rs. 695.99 crore for protection of Tamil Nadu coast from natural calamities.
- (e) As informed by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, after clearance of the project by State Technical Advisory Committee for Rs. 666.26 crore, the proposal for protection of Tamil Nadu coast was recommended to 13th Finance Commission which had recommended a grant of Rs. 200 crore over a period of 4 years from 2011-

2015 for coastal protection works in Tamil Nadu towards and the State Government of Tamil Nadu identified 50 nos. of vulnerable reaches of Tamil Nadu coast for protection works.

SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Before the Tsunami itself, the State Government of Tamil Nadu in September, 2002 had sent a proposal for construction of groynes sea wall and groynes sand nourishment for the protection of 13,824 KM sea coast with an estimated cost of Rs. 169 crores. But it did not materialise. It changed hands from the CWC to the National Coastal Protection Programme (NCPP) and to the Flood Management Programme during the Twelfth Plan of Region Specific Issues.

May I know from the hon. Minister what has been done on the above mentioned proposal since 2002? If so, details of the year-wise amount sent to the Government of Tamil Nadu till date? Why were the funds not granted under the National Coastal Protection Programme? How much fund had been sanctioned by the Working Group on Flood Management during the Twelfth Plan?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am afraid, Question Hour is over.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Impact of MGNREGS on rural economy

\*226. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any evaluation study on the impact of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) on rural economy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there has been any setback in the scheme due to delay in payments of wages, irregular maintenance of records, etc.;
- (d) if so, the measures taken by Government in this regard;
- (e) whether Government has taken steps to strengthen the joint work and co-operation between MGNREGS and agriculture allied sectors; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Research studies conducted to evaluate the impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) have established that this wage employment programme, which guarantees at least 100 days of wage employment to rural households on demand, has helped in water and soil conservation, increased cultivable land by enriching waste lands and has led to improved agricultural productivity. MGNREGA has also led to an increase in wages of rural workers as well as their bargaining power in other sectors. The findings also suggest that MGNREGA has enhanced the livelihood security of rural households to a great extent.

(c) and (d) The scheme has a demand driven framework and demand for employment depends upon several factors including availability of alternative employment opportunities. Ministry receives grievances/complaints relating to delay in payments of wages, irregular maintenance of records etc. As implementation of the Act is vested with the States/UTs, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the State Governments concerned for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law. In cases of complaints and of mismanagement of funds etc., enquiries are conducted for fixing responsibility for lapses, if any, and action is initiated against persons found responsible, by the State Governments concerned. Steps taken for effective implementation of MGNREGA, *inter-alia*, are the following:

- (i) Keeping in view the challenges in implementation in MGNREGA permissible administrative expenditure limit was enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening management and administrative support structures for maintenance of records, social audit, grievance redressal and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure.
- (ii) Use of information technology to automate the manual processes is promoted.
- (iii) Payment of wages in cash has been allowed in IAP districts to obviate payment delays where outreach of Banks/Post Offices is inadequate, as an interim arrangement subject to certain conditions.
- (iv) To strengthen the institutional outreach for wage disbursement, it has been decided that State Governments should roll out the Business Correspondent Model to make wage payment through Banks with Bio-metric authentication at village level.

- (v) States have been instructed to establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for greater flexibility in management of funds for MGNREGA.
- (vi) Ministry has initiated an 'Electronic Fund Management System' (e-FMS) in four States. The system will be rolled out in a phased manner across the country.
- (vii) Various advisories have been issued to States/UTs to check delays in payments. A time schedule for payment of wages has been suggested to the States/UTs to reduce administrative delays.

(e) and (f) The provisions in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through Schemes formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. The Schemes made by the States are required to provide for the minimum features specified in Schedule I of the Act for which guidelines are issued by the Central Government. Schedule-I of MGNREGA as amended from time to time lists the category of works that any Scheme prepared by a State Government under Section 4 (1) of MGNREG Act shall focus upon. With the objective of expanding and deepening the positive synergy between MGNREGA and agriculture, especially in the context of small and marginal farmers, the Ministry has permitted new works under MGNREGA relating to expand NADEP composting, vermi-composting and liquid bio-manures, livestock related works, irrigation command related works (rehabilitation of minor, sub-minor and field channels), etc.

#### **Lifting of foodgrains in Punjab**

\*227. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any arrangements to lift foodgrains in Punjab which are lying in the open for want of storage capacity; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) A total of 128.34 lakh tonnes of wheat was procured in Punjab during Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2012-13. At the end of procurement season, on 1.6.2012, 177.67 lakh tonnes of central pool wheat stock was available in Punjab. Out of this wheat stock, 31.67 lakh tonnes of wheat was stored in vulnerable Covered and Plinth (CAP) storage points. The stocks stored in such locations were moved out on priority and till 3.12.2012, a quantity of 31.34 lakh tonnes of such stocks have been evacuated from these locations.

**Production of ethanol**

†\*228. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that sugar mills in the country have decided to reduce the production of ethanol during 2012-13 sugarcane crushing season in comparison to 2011-12 season;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and the quantity of ethanol produced in the country during 2010-11 and 2011-12;
- (c) the target of production set for 2012-13; and
- (d) whether, along with ethanol, the targets of production for other subsidiary products, including sugar by sugar mills have also been reduced and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) No, Sir. The Central Government is not aware that sugar mills in country have decided to reduce the ethanol production.

(b) and (c) Production of alcohol or ethanol is linked to the production of molasses which is a by-product during production of sugar. Production of molasses depends upon the quantity of sugarcane crushed and sugar produced. According to industry sources, the estimated quantity of alcohol produced during 2010-11 and 2011-12 has been about 2630 million litres and 3070 million litres respectively and the estimated production of alcohol during 2012-13 sugar season is likely to be about 2590 million litres.

(d) Sugar production in the current sugar season is estimated to be around 230 lakh tones as against the production of about 263 lakh tones in the last season. Accordingly, the lower production of sugar would also result in reduced production of alcohol and other by-products.

**Dumping by mining companies outside lease area**

\*229. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Justice M.B. Shah Commission Report indicted a number of mining companies for dumping of overburden on lands outside their lease area causing serious damage to such lands; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the defaulting companies and what measures are proposed to be taken to restore the original character of such lands?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL) : (a) Justice M.B. Shah Commission of Inquiry (COI) has submitted a Report on the State of Goa to the Government. A total of 100 cases of purported encroachments on land outside the lease area have been observed in the said Report. The Commission has observed that mining activities as permissible in a mine, as defined in the Mines Act, 1952, were being undertaken without a mining lease in such areas.

(b) The observations of COI on purported encroachments on land outside lease area are based on data from hand-held Global geo-positioning system (GPS) correlated with satellite imagery data. Ground-truthing of this data is essential for ensuring veracity of observations on encroachments in the Report. As maintenance of land records is a subject matter pertaining to concerned State Governments, the Report of the COI has been sent to the State Government of Goa. The State Government of Goa has since issued show-cause notices to all the lessees mentioned in the Report for encroachments.

Considering the concerns of COI on environmental impact, the Central Government has:

- i. issued directions for closure of 5 mines after suspending their Environmental clearances for violation of environmental clearance conditions.
- ii. show cause notices have been issued to 49 leases for dump mining within their leases.
- iii. issued directions to 139 mining lease owners to keep environmental clearance granted under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in abeyance.

#### **Restoration of acquired agricultural land**

†\*230. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government should free agricultural land acquired for public use in such cases where more than twenty years have elapsed since its acquisition, the purpose of acquisition no longer existing, farmers declining compensation and still retaining the possession of the land; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government is bringing any Bill in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA) : (a) and (b) Land Acquisition Act, 1894 has no provision for return of the unutilized land. However, Clause 95 of the LARR Bill, 2011 provides that “ When any land or part thereof, acquired under this Act remains unutilised for a period of ten years from the date of taking over the possession, the same shall return to the Land Bank of the appropriate Government by reversion.” The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011 which proposes to replace the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was approved by the Cabinet on 5th September, 2011. It was introduced in the Parliament on 7th September, 2011. The Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development by the Hon’ble Speaker Lok Sabha on 13th September, 2011. The Committee after detailed examination has submitted its 31st Report on the above Bill to the Lok Sabha on 17th May, 2012 which was laid in the Rajya Sabha on the same day. Based on the recommendations of the Committee or otherwise, the Cabinet Note for the Official Amendments to the LARR Bill, 2011 was prepared by the Department. It was considered by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 28th August, 2012. As per the decision of the Cabinet , the matter was considered by a Group of Ministers (GoM). Based on the recommendations of the GoM, the Cabinet Note for the Official Amendments to the LARR Bill, 2011 has been prepared. The said Cabinet Note has been circulated to the concerned Ministries/Departments for seeking their views/comments. After consideration of the views/comments received from the Ministries /Departments , the Cabinet Note will be finalized and placed before the Cabinet for consideration.

#### **Pending cases in the courts**

\*231. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases pending from lower courts up to the Supreme Court, State-wise;
- (b) the number of cases in which the Central/State Governments are a party;
- (c) what was the intention of law-makers in framing the provision of Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code (CPC);
- (d) whether Government decides the matter after receipt of notice under Section 80 of CPC and if so, how many such notices were received by the Central and State Governments during the last three years; and

(e) the number of cases decided after the receipt of notices and the number of cases filed in courts after the receipt of notices?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a)

- to (e) 1. The number of cases pending in Supreme Court as on 31.12.2011 is 58519.
2. As regards State-wise pendency position in the High Courts and District and Subordinates courts as on 31.12.2011, the same has been given in Statement-I and Statement-II.
  3. No data regarding the number of cases pending in various courts in which the Central/State Governments are a party is available.
  4. Section 80 (1) of the Code requires prior notice of two months to be served on the Government as a condition for filing a suit except when there is urgency for interim order in which case the Court may not insist on the rigid rule of prior notice. The two months period has been provided for so that the Government shall examine the claim put up in the notice and has sufficient time to send a suitable reply. The underlying object is to curtail the litigation. The object also is to curtail the area of dispute and controversy.
  5. Wherever a notice as a condition precedent for filing of suit is received by the Government or its department, it is necessary for the Government or departments or other statutory bodies to deal with all material points and issues raised in the notice and send a reply to such a notice. And wherever, after examination of the notice, it is found that the grievance raised is genuine and the person is entitled to the relief, the grievance is redressed.
  6. Data regarding number of notice under Section 80 CPC received by the Central and State Governments during the last three years is not available. Also the data regarding number of cases decided after the receipt of notices and the number of cases filed in courts after the receipt of notices is not available.

**Statement-I***Pendency position in the High Courts as on 31.12.2011*

Sl. No.	High Court	Case Type	Opening balance as on 1.1.2011	Institution	Disposal	Pendency As on 31.12.2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Allahabad	Civil	658892	157920	145685	671127
		Criminal	309018	115566	90184	334400
		TOTAL	967910	273486	235869	1005527
2.	Andhra Pradesh*	Civil	171510	55722	50107	171371
		Criminal	26574	17173	17615	26843
		TOTAL	198084	72895	67722	198214
3.	Bombay	Civil	305697	116519	105323	316893
		Criminal	45600	30579	30187	45992
		TOTAL	351297	147098	135510	362885
4.	Calcutta	Civil	295184	59259	51068	303375
		Criminal	39717	22480	18418	43779
		TOTAL	334901	81739	69486	347154
5.	Delhi	Civil	52556	28711	33563	47704
		Criminal	12463	10721	9676	13508
		TOTAL	65019	39432	43239	61212
6.	Gujarat	Civil	64187	35414	44394	55207
		Criminal	25453	23741	22169	27025
		TOTAL	89640	59155	66563	82232
7.	Gauhati	Civil	44766	22818	23339	44245
		Criminal	8969	10863	10822	9010
		TOTAL	53735	33681	34161	53255

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Civil	39544	37218	33169	43593
		Criminal	6037	3254	3343	5948
		Total	45581	40472	36512	49541
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Civil	66377	28639	17319	77697
		Criminal	3510	2893	1877	4526
		TOTAL	69887	31532	19196	82223
10.	Karnataka	Civil	200842	154626	124086	156461
		Criminal	21296	20827	17458	15627
		TOTAL	222138	175453	141544	172088
11.	Kerala	Civil	92741	56685	52574	96852
		Criminal	30245	22379	20699	31925
		TOTAL	122986	79064	73273	128777
12.	Madras	Civil	401377	185401	170942	415836
		Criminal	46791	80934	69825	57900
		TOTAL	448168	266335	240767	473736
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Civil	147179	71637	63973	154843
		Criminal	69347	45480	40334	74493
		TOTAL	216526	117117	104307	229336
14.	Orissa	Civil	251656	71814	52228	271242
		Criminal	29335	42944	42207	30072
		TOTAL	280991	114758	94435	301314
15.	Patna	Civil	78623	34321	42221	70723
		Criminal	49252	50214	51225	48241
		TOTAL	127875	84535	93446	118964

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Punjab and Haryana #	Civil	186412	62422	56636	192193
		Criminal	46507	50308	45342	51473
		TOTAL	232919	112730	101978	243666
17.	Rajasthan	Civil	227827	107145	113074	221898
		Criminal	64663	47795	53050	59408
		TOTAL	292490	154940	166124	281306
18.	Sikkim	Civil	26	93	67	52
		Criminal	19	48	52	15
		TOTAL	45	141	119	67
19.	Uttarakhand	Civil	12050	7477	6418	13109
		Criminal	6225	4855	4926	6154
		TOTAL	18275	12332	11344	19263
20.	Chhattisgarh	Civil	35116	13053	14994	33175
		Criminal	16993	8216	8221	16988
		TOTAL	52109	21269	23215	50163
21.	Jharkhand	Civil	29212	10618	7990	31840
		Criminal	28692	18227	17482	29437
		TOTAL	57904	28845	25472	61277
ALL HIGH COURTS TOTAL CIVIL			3361774	1317512	1209170	3389436
ALL HIGH COURTS TOTAL CRIMINAL			886706	629497	575112	932762
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL HIGH COURTS			4248480	1947009	1784282	4322200

\* After Physical Verification the pendency is reduced from 177125 to 171371 on civil side and on criminal side increased from 26132 to 26843.

\$ The figures do not tally due to deletion of 83959 Misc. Applications.

# Indicates the 5 cases transferred to the concerned district court.

***Statement-II****Pendency position in the subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2011*

Sl. No.	States	Case Type	Opening balance as on 1.1.11	Institution	Disposal	Pendency As on 31.12.11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Civil	456537	267094	273600	450031
		Criminal	506653	319849	330796	495706
		TOTAL	963190	586943	604396	945737
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Civil	999	1140	1209	930
		Criminal	5346	6674	6645	5375
		TOTAL	6345	7814	7854	6305
3.	Assam	Civil	76070	33608	36815	72863
		Criminal	167938	192460	173665	186733
		TOTAL	244008	226068	210480	259596
4.	Bihar*	Civil	252998	54973	49308	258195
		Criminal	1287252	301345	238326	1349111
		TOTAL	1540250	356318	287634	1608934
5.	Chhattisgarh	Civil	54407	25862	23287	56982
		Criminal	217151	130895	133622	214424
		TOTAL	271558	156757	156909	271406
6.	Goa	Civil	17073	9153	8389	17837
		Criminal	12167	15102	15049	12220
		TOTAL	29240	24255	23438	30057
7.	Gujarat	Civil	685440	189412	197780	677072
		Criminal	1492889	850826	837761	1505954
		TOTAL	2178329	1040238	1035541	2183026

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Haryana	Civil	223631	192127	174958	240800
		Criminal	339310	409838	401136	348012
		TOTAL	562941	601965	576094	588812
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Civil	73299	61543	59628	75214
		Criminal	102847	164522	153034	114335
		TOTAL	176146	226065	212662	189549
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Civil	70344	54685	51128	73901
		Criminal	118676	237796	224065	132407
		TOTAL	189020	292481	275193	206308
11.	Jharkhand	Civil	52066	17826	15078	54814
		Criminal	234743	102323	99665	237401
		TOTAL	286809	120149	114743	292215
12.	Karnataka	Civil	551802	297493	288199	561096
		Criminal	592040	642982	667122	567900
		TOTAL	1143842	940475	955321	1128996
13.	Kerala	Civil	360818	264498	244462	380854
		Criminal	619604	807510	747912	679202
		TOTAL	980422	1072008	992374	1060056
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Civil	210482	206934	192966	224450
		Criminal	895530	962665	993450	864745
		TOTAL	1106012	1169599	1186416	1089195
15.	Maharashtra	Civil	981554	473349	479153	975750
		Criminal	2923051	1522928	2145775	2300204
		TOTAL	3904605	1996277	2624928	3275954

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Manipur	Civil	3973	3222	2854	4341
		Criminal	4867	11312	10676	5503
		TOTAL	8840	14534	13530	9844
17.	Meghalaya	Civil	1361	377	405	1333
		Criminal	1282	2131	1565	1848
		TOTAL	2643	2508	1970	3181
18.	Mizoram	Civil	1434	2215	2195	1454
		Criminal	2759	7048	6849	2958
		TOTAL	4193	9263	9044	4412
19.	Nagaland	Civil	1918	915	1127	1706
		Criminal	3142	1409	1852	2699
		TOTAL	5060	2324	2979	4405
20.	Orissa	Civil	206022	56446	48659	213809
		Criminal	905143	304540	269975	939708
		TOTAL	1111165	360986	318634	1153517
21.	Punjab	Civil	273777	207912	206267	275422
		Criminal	295568	454622	472410	277780
		TOTAL	569345	662534	678677	553202
22.	Rajasthan	Civil	400026	208520	208434	400112
		Criminal	1128292	959122	1036158	1051256
		TOTAL	1528318	1167642	1244592	1451368
23.	Sikkim	Civil	357	520	441	436
		Criminal	842	1337	1421	758
		TOTAL	1199	1857	1862	1194

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	Civil	750246	929156	963700	715702
		Criminal	491124	669013	692590	467547
		TOTAL	1241370	1598169	1656290	1183249
25.	Tripura	Civil	6957	5509	5151	7315
		Criminal	45713	125643	130420	40936
		TOTAL	52670	131152	135571	48251
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Civil	1304645	513910	473532	1345023
		Criminal	4348796	2230412	2126183	4453025
		TOTAL	5653441	2744322	2599715	5798048
27.	Uttarakhand	Civil	32398	28788	29000	32186
		Criminal	1231951	157126	166773	113548
		TOTAL	155593	185914	195773	145734
28.	West Bengal ** and	Civil	550174	118366	122242	522291
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Criminal	2250180	957156	983125	2122578
		TOTAL	2800354	1075522	1105367	2644869
30.	Chandigarh	Civil	22212	19677	18490	23399
		Criminal	58153	121859	143295	36717
		TOTAL	80365	141536	161785	60116
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Civil	1069	228	455	902
		Criminal	2892	1424	1980	2336
		TOTAL	3961	1652	2435	3238
32.	Daman and Diu	Civil	996	388	550	834
		Criminal	1017	766	878	905
		TOTAL	2013	1154	1428	1739

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Delhi#	Civil	171505	94877	107467	157607
		Criminal	733723	920753	1052078	600871
		TOTAL	905228	1015630	1159545	758478
34.	Lakshadweep	Civil	-	-	-	76
		Criminal	-	-	-	163
		TOTAL	-	-	-	239
35.	Pondicherry	Civil	14433	17786	18729	13490
		Criminal	11393	26779	24957	13215
		TOTAL	25826	44565	43686	26705
GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL CASES IN SUBORDINATE COURTS			7811023	4358509	4305658	7838227
GRAND TOTAL OF CRIMINAL CASES IN SUBORDINATE COURTS			19923278	13620167	14291208	19148080
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL SUBORDINATE COURTS			27734301	17978676	18596866	26986307

\* 24 civil and 173 criminal cases transferred/amalgamated during the year as well as 444 civil and 987 criminal cases were inadvertently shown in pendency column in one of the judicial districts however. These cases were actually disposed of.

\*\* after Physical verification the Pendency is reduced from 546298 to 522291 on Civil side and on Criminal side from 2224211 to 2122578.

# 1308 Civil cases and 1527 Criminal cases has been transferred.

### **Coal exploration in South East Africa**

\*232. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers of the Coal India Limited (CIL) had been deputed to the Coal India Africana Limited, a subsidiary of CIL set up to explore and source coal in the South East Africa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons why CIL was denied coal blocks in the country and private players were allocated the same;

(d) whether CIL had repeatedly written to the Ministry seeking allocation of 130 odd blocks which were essential for meeting existing commitments; and

(e) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) has registered a wholly owned subsidiary in Mozambique namely, Coal India Africana Limited (CIAL) for exploration and development of two coal blocks allotted by the Government of Mozambique through a bidding process. CIL has set up an office in the city of Tete. Presently, four executives of CIL are on deputation to CIAL, The inter-disciplinary team of senior officers of CIL is engaged in drilling and associated activities which are being carried out in these coal blocks.

(c) to (e) In order to reverse the declining trend of production as well as to increase production of CIL, the CIL had requested Ministry of Coal, for allocation of 138 coal blocks for meeting coal demand for future. The Ministry of Coal advised CIL to indicate coal blocks that would be required by the subsidiary companies of CIL to fulfill their commitments of achievement of long-term production target of the company. Based on the requirement of subsidiary companies for meeting production plan/commitment, CIL in September 2011 requested for allocation of 116 coal blocks. After examining the proposal of CIL, Ministry of Coal in May 2012 has tentatively assigned 116 coal blocks to CIL. In addition to the above, three de-allocated coal blocks viz. Brahmini, ChchroPastimal and East of Damogoria from the de-allocated coal blocks have also been assigned to CIL for undertaking mining on priority basis.

#### **Promotion of young entrepreneurs**

\*233. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken to encourage and promote young entrepreneurs;

(b) if so, the details of such entrepreneurial activities supported by the Ministry and;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements various schemes to encourage and promote young entrepreneurs.

(b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been encouraging and promoting young entrepreneurs by implementing various schemes, such as, Prime

Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme for MSEs, Assistance to Training Institutions Scheme, Entrepreneurship Development Programme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Market Development Assistance Scheme etc.

- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Action on reports of NCM**

†\*234. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any steps for immediately implementing, after due consideration, the reports of the National Commission for Minorities presented to Parliament from time to time;
- (b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The recommendations contained in the Annual Reports of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) concerning the Government are examined and the Action Taken Reports prepared together with the Annual Reports of the Commission till the year 2009-10 have been laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament.

#### **Obstacles in increasing coal production**

\*235. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is of the view that environment and forest clearances and land acquisition are two major concerns which hamper coal production in the country;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to tackle this issue; and
- (c) the details of the outcome of the steps taken by Government, so far?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) It is mandatory to obtain Environment and Forest clearance (wherever forest land is involved) and complete the land acquisition process for taking up coal mining projects. However, the procedural delays in processing of the proposals for Environment

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Clearance and Forests Clearance (EC&FC), land acquisition and related Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) of the Projects Affected Persons (PAPs) are the major reasons for delay in implementation of the projects which in turn affect the planned production.

(b) The following steps have been taken/are being taken by Government/Coal India Limited:

- i. Vigorous follow up action with land acquisition officials of State Governments to expedite acquisition proceedings.
- ii. Regular meetings with State Authorities *viz.* Land Revenue Commissioner, LR Secretary are held to sort out acute problems.
- iii. Forest Officials are contacted on regular basis at District and Tehsil levels to fulfill any shortcomings in the proposals and also to offer clarifications to the queries, if any. Periodical contacts are done with the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF)/ MOEF, New Delhi for expediting clearance of the proposals.
- iv. State and MoEF officials are regularly contacted and meetings held at all levels to expedite environmental clearance proposals especially for seeking time for holding meeting of Public Hearing (PH) and for proposals pending for final clearances.
- v. Discussions are held with the land owners/villagers for selection of rehabilitation site and also to persuade them to shift to the rehabilitation site.
- vi. Ministry of Coal is addressing the issues by taking up the same with concerned authorities at State level and Central level on regular basis with a view to expedite pending clearances.

(c) Outcomes of the efforts made by the Government and Coal India Limited/ its subsidiary coal companies are as under:

- (i) During the XI Plan 56 forestry clearance proposals have been accorded final approval, 2 proposals have been accorded forestry clearance during the current year and another 22 proposals are awaiting for approval in the final stages.
- (ii) Similarly, during the XI Plan final approval have been accorded to 122 environmental proposals, 6 proposals have been accorded environmental clearance during the current year and another 29 proposals are awaiting for approval in the final stages.

**India's rank in Global Competitive Index**

†\*236. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's rank in the Global Competitive Index has fallen to 59th position; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) and (b) As per the latest Global Competitiveness Report, 2012-13, brought out by World Economic Forum, a Swiss non-profit foundation based in Geneva, India ranks 59th amongst 144 economies in the Global Competitiveness Index for 2012-13, as against 56th position out of 142 economies covered in 2011-12.

The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) measures the competitive performance of the economies around the world for doing business. It is a composite index that combines three component indices covering 12 different parameters (termed 'pillars'). The details of the three components along with the weights assigned to them and the pillars are presented in table below:

<i>Components</i>	<i>Weights for India</i>	<i>Pillars</i>
Basic requirements	(60%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutions</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Macroeconomic environment</li> <li>• Health and primary education</li> </ul>
Efficiency enhancers	(35%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher education and training</li> <li>• Goods market efficiency</li> <li>• Labour market efficiency</li> <li>• Financial market development</li> <li>• Technological readiness</li> <li>• Market size</li> </ul>
Innovation and sophistication factors	(5%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business sophistication</li> <li>• Innovation</li> </ul>

*Note:* Assigned weights vary from country to country on the basis of their stages of development.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Computation of GCI for the year 2012-13 is based on 113 indicators. As the indicators vary from year to year a comparison from previous years is not feasible. However, India's performance with a GCI score of 4.32 (on a scale of 1-7) in the year 2012-13 is an improvement over last year score of 4.30. This country has also improved its performance in respect of each individual component of the index.

In the meanwhile, the Ministry has constituted a Committee for Reforming the Regulatory Environment for Doing Business in India under the chairmanship of Shri M. Damodaran with the objective of making an in-depth study into the entire gamut of regulatory framework and come out with a detailed road-map for improving the business climate in the country that would help improve India's competitiveness.

#### **Concurrent evaluation of rural schemes**

\*237. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes concurrent evaluation of rural schemes in view of large scale corruption and mismanagement therein;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has sent a proposal in this regard to the Concurrent Evaluation Office (CEO);
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether comments have been received from CEO in this regard;
- (f) if so, the details thereof;
- (g) if not, the time-frame by when they are likely to be received; and
- (h) by when concurrent/real time evaluation of rural schemes would be started?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) :

(a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has finalised a proposal regarding setting up of a mechanism for Concurrent Evaluation based on management of a Concurrent Evaluation Network (CENET) to facilitate systematic rapid and rigorous concurrent evaluation of all the programmes of the Ministry.

(e) to (h) The proposal has been accepted and the management and financing details are being worked out in consultation with Finance Ministry and Planning Commission.

**Allocation of additional foodgrains to Karnataka**

\*238. DR. VIJAY MALLYA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foodgrains released to Karnataka during 2012-13 for calamity relief in addition to its regular allocation, in view of the State facing severe drought conditions, month-wise;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government intends to continue to allocate additional foodgrains for the next six months to drought-hit and backward districts of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) Government of India has made an additional allocation of 3,57,200 tons of foodgrains to Karnataka in June 2012 for drought relief in addition to its normal allocation under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The Government may consider request of the State Government, if any, for further additional allocation of foodgrains for drought relief on merits.

Government of India has also made an additional allocation of 31,395 tons of foodgrains to Karnataka in May 2012 for distribution to additional BPL families in the poorest districts of the State, on the recommendations of the Committee headed by Justice (Retd.) D.P. Wadhwa. Further allocation of foodgrains to the poorest districts of the State may be considered on the recommendations of the Wadhwa Committee on merits. In addition, Government of India has also made adhoc additional allocation of 2,39,946 tons of foodgrains for additional BPL families in the State.

**Action plan to reduce pending cases**

\*239. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for large number of cases pending in different courts;

(b) whether it is due to the fact that Government is not able to fill up all the vacancies in Supreme Court, High Courts, lower courts and tribunals or long holidays in judiciary or repeated deferring the dates of cases by concerned parties; and

(c) if so, whether Government has any future plan to reduce the number of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The reason of pendency in court is mainly because the filings of cases have been either equal or more than the disposal. The other causes of increasing pendency are number of State and Central legislations, accumulation of first appeals, continuation of ordinary civil jurisdiction in some of the High Courts, vacancies of Judges, appeals against orders of quasi-judicial forums going to High Courts, number of revisions/appeals, adjournments, indiscriminate use of writ jurisdiction in High Courts, lack of arrangement to monitor, track and bunch cases for hearing, changing pattern of litigation etc.

The vacancies of Judges in various courts is one of the reasons for continuing of pendency in the courts. But pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998, the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court rests with Chief Justice of India and for appointment of a Judge of the High Courts rest with the Chief Justice of that High Courts. Filling up of the vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous consultative process among Constitutional authorities to select suitable candidates for higher judiciary. It is a time consuming process, as it requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional authorities. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditious, vacancies do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges. Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, administrative control over the members of subordinate judiciary vests with the concerned High Courts. The other matters relating to court holidays as well as the day to day proceedings in court cases, are within the domain of judiciary.

The Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms with the twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission has been pursuing a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration which, *inter-alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development. The National Mission has a time frame of five years (2011-16) to pursue them.

The Mission has taken several steps in the strategic areas towards fulfillment of its objectives. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted to suggest necessary amendments to the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 along with other policy

and administrative measures to check increasing litigation relating to cheque bounce cases. For the re-engineering of court procedures and court processes for early disposal of cases, a National Court Management System has been notified by the Supreme Court for addressing the issues of case management, court management, setting measurable standards for performance of the courts and the National System of Judicial Statistics in the country.

Infrastructure development for the subordinate judiciary is a major thrust area for the National Mission. With a view to enhancing the resources of the State Governments, the Government has increased the central share by revising the funding pattern from 50:50 to 75:25 (for States other than North Eastern States) under modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary from the year 2011-12 onwards. The funding pattern for North-Eastern States has been kept as 90:10 with effect from 2010-11.

Rs. 595 crore has been released as central assistance to States/UTs for infrastructure development of subordinate judiciary during 2011-12. Out of budget of Rs. 660 crore in the current financial year, Rs. 557 crore has been released to States / UTs till 30th November, 2012.

A pendency reduction drive was undertaken from July, 2011 to December, 2011 in a campaign mode approach for clearing long pending cases and cases relating to marginalized sections of the society in High Courts and Subordinate Courts under their jurisdiction. As per information received from the High Courts, net pendency in all courts was reduced by over 6 lakh cases. Out of them about 1.36 lakh cases were of the targeted groups such as senior citizens, disabled, minors and marginalized sections of society. A similar drive has been launched in this year as well from July, 2012 to December, 2012. The focus of pendency reduction drive this year is to make our judicial system 'five plus' free. Simultaneously, emphasis is being laid on increasing the number of judges in subordinate judiciary by filling the existing vacancies and creating additional posts so that disposal of cases is expedited by setting up of additional courts.

On the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission, the Government has sanctioned Rs. 5000 crore as grants to the States for 5 years between 2010-15 for undertaking various initiatives such as increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts; enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts; providing additional funds to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to provide legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; promoting the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system.

**Implementation of recommendations of JPC on Wakf Board**

\*240. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of those recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on the functioning of the Wakf Board made in 2002 which have been implemented by Government, so far;
- (b) the details of the recommendations not implemented, so far;
- (c) the reasons therefor;
- (d) by when all the recommendations are likely to be implemented; and
- (e) the impact of the implementation of the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN) : (a) to (d) The reports of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on the functioning of Wakf Boards, submitted to the Rajya Sabha in the year 2002 relate to the Pondicherry Wakf Board, Meghalaya Board of Wakfs, Lakshadweep Wakf Board, Dadra and Nagar Haveli Wakf Board and Assam Board of Wakfs. The recommendations contained in these five JPC reports mainly relate to establishment of Wakf Boards, survey of wakfs, development of wakf properties, creation of wakf funds, registration of wakf properties, mutawallis, creation of separate departments for wakf matters, framing of Rules and Regulations by the State Government/Wakf Board, mechanism for removal of encroachments from wakf properties, leasing of wakf properties, constitution of Tribunals and appointment of Chief Executive Officers.

The State Wakf Boards are established by the respective State Governments as provided under Section 13 of the Wakf Act, 1995. As per Section 32 of this Act, the general superintendence of all the Wakfs in a State vests in the Board established or the State; and it is the duty of the Board to exercise its powers under this Act and to ensure that the wakfs under its superintendence are properly maintained, controlled and administered. Therefore, actions on all the above recommendation of the JPC are to be taken by the State/UT Waqf Boards as well as the respective State/UT Governments as contained in the Wakf Act, 1995.

- (e) The implementation of the recommendations of the JPC will bring improvement in the functioning of the State Wakf Boards and better administration of wakfs. It will also help in removing encroachments from wakf properties and speedier redressal of legal cases pertaining to wakf properties.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Coal reserves**

†1706. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the presence of abundant coal reserves in the country, the production of coal is not as per the requirement for consumption in the country;

(b) if so. Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the mining work in many mines could not start for three to four years because of delay in necessary administrative clearances for mining; and

(d) if so. Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL ( SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL ) : (a) and (b) Compared to the current level of production, the estimated proved coal reserves are always more. In fact the estimated proved reserves of 118 billion tonnes are expected to last for over hundred years. Coal production planning closely follows the projected demand for coal. However, in view of various constraints coming in the way of enhancing coal production during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the gap widened between projected demand and domestic availability.

(c) and (d) The major constraints in expanding the coal production have been delays in obtaining Environment and Forestry clearances, Land Acquisition and related R&R issues, Law and Order problems in some of the States and Coal Evacuation constraints. Government has taken up these issues in consultation with the State and Central authorities.

**Production of coal**

1707. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of coal from all open cast mines, that were allocated in 2011 has commenced production within thirty six months, as per guidelines;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) No coal blocks have come into production that were allocated in 2011.

(c) As per the guidelines, coal production from captive coal block should commence within 36 months (42 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of open cast mines and in 48 months (54 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of underground mine, from the date of allocation. If the coal block is not explored, additional two years are allowed for detailed exploration and three months for preparation of geological report. The allocatees of coal blocks, who have not started production so far, are in various stages of obtaining statutory clearances and mining lease, preparing mining plan, acquisition of land, procuring machinery and equipment etc. for both mining as well as end-use project.

#### **Underground and opencast mining in Patkai**

1708. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) the reserve of explorable coal, both underground and opencast mining, in the Patkai Range of Assam;
- (b) the annual quantity of coal explored by each method, earning as a result thereof and the amount paid to Assam Government as royalty during the last five years; and
- (c) the area covered by each of the methods, year-wise, and the area under reclamation during that period the extent of pollution and pollution control measures undertaken as well as amount utilized for reclamation, afforestation and pollution control measures, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) As per the latest National Inventory on Indian Coal Resources published by Geological Survey of India, as on 01.04.2012, the total coal resources of Patkai Range of Assam is 506.81 Million Tonnes.

(b) The quantity of coal exploited by underground and opencast mining during five years in North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) is as follows :



NEC undertakes environment monitoring through Assam Pollution Control Board (APCB) approved environmental laboratory Evirocon, Digboi. Various parameters prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) are monitored for water, air and noise pollution. The report is prepared quarterly and submitted to Regional Office, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Shillong. The report is also uploaded on the website of NEC. As per all the reports submitted, the value of various polluting parameters are below the norms prescribed in the CPCB guidelines.

The Pollution control measures undertaken in NEC includes (i) afforestation of Over-burden dumps and greenbelt development by planting one lakh saplings every year of native species, (ii) saplings are grown in the NEC nursery at Margherita, (iii) treatment of effluent mine water at effluent treatment plant of each mine, (iv) construction of boulder check dam, gully plugging, toe wall, earthen embankments, garland drains, half-moon terracing at Over-burden dumps to check soil erosion, (v) barricades and garland drain around coal dumps to stop run off coal particle due to rain water, (vi) water sprinkling coal dumps, haul roads for dust suppression, (vii) controlled blasting technology applied to prevent air borne dust generation, (viii) creation of habitats for wild life such as butterfly park and orchid garden at Tikak, (ix) transpiration of coal in tarpaulin covered trucks and box wagons to prevent air borne dust generation, (x) monitoring of occupational health diseases by periodical medical examination of every worker in every five years, (xi) Provision of ear-plugs, dust arrestor to field level workers, and (xii) disposal of bio-medical wastages as Bio-medical Rules, 1998.

The detail of amount utilised for pollution control measures for the last five years is given below :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Amount	19.09	17.55	51.70	81.18	208.36

#### Fuel supply agreements

1709. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited (CIL) has agreed to enter into Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with power companies even if they do not have electricity purchase agreements in place;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there were many issues relating to the supply of coal between the Coal Ministry and Power Ministry and the status of the issues as of now;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the southern grid would be connected with the national grid in near future; and

(d) the details in this regard and what would be the flow of electricity across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) It has been agreed in a meeting that Coal India Limited (CIL) will sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with Power Plants without waiting for long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). However only after the plant is commissioned and long term PPA is signed, supply of coal would commence.

(b) FSA models have been evolved through a process of continuous consultations between the concerned Ministries and other stake holders. The issues where there are disagreements are resolved through mutual discussions and deliberations. Many of such point of concerns have already been addressed and a few more are in the process of being resolved.

(c) and (d) The Southern Regional Grid is already inter-connected asynchronously with the Northern-Western-Eastern-North-Eastern (NEW) Grid through the following High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) links:

- (a) HVDC Talcher-Kolar Bipole;
- (b) HVDC Bhadrawati Back to Back;
- (c) HVDC Gazuwaka Back to Back.

Two high capacity Alternating Current (AC) inter-regional links of 765 kV connecting Raichur (Southern Region) and Sholapur (Western Region) are under construction. Further, a 765 kV D/C line between Narendra and Kolhapur has also been taken up for implementation by Power Grid. AC interconnection of Southern Regional Grid with the NEW Grid will facilitate smooth flow of power in the integrated grid depending on demand and supply position.

**Allocation of coal blocks**

†1710. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has reviewed the allocation of coal blocks by Government;

(b) if so, the details of all such coal blocks reviewed by the said group State-wise and company-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that on the recommendations of the IMG Government has cancelled allocation of some coal blocks and the bank guarantee of some companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for cancellation of the allocation State-wise and company-wise; and

(e) whether Government is contemplating any action by registering cases against such companies and their owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) In pursuance of the announcement of the Hon'ble Finance Minister in the budget speech for the year 2012-13, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) headed by Additional Secretary, Ministry of Coal has been constituted on 21.06.2012 to undertake periodic review of the development of coal/lignite blocks allotted by the Government. The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the IMG are:

(i) To undertake periodic review of the progress of the allocated coal blocks and to recommend action including de-allocation if required.

(ii) To consider replies to show cause notices and recommend action.

(iii) To make assessment and recommend action as to deduction of Bank Guarantee.

(iv) Any matter where a reference is made by the Competent Authority.

The IMG took up for review, the 58 cases where the show cause notices were issued consequent to the Review/recommendations by the Review Committee held on 11th and 12th January, 2012. In addition the cases where a decision was taken, on the basis of earlier reviews, to deduct Bank Guarantee (BG) and were pending were also taken up. The details of the cases taken up by IMG are given in Statement-I (See below).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Based on the recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) Government has de-allocated 15 coal blocks and issued orders for deduction/forfeiture of bank guarantee in respect of 13 coal blocks. The details are given in Statement-II (See below).

(e) Registration of cases against such companies and their owners has not been contemplated at this stage. However, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry cases regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 2006-09, relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies, as evidenced by the documents/files and details sought by them from the Ministry. In the case related to allotments to private companies during 2006-09, 9 FIRs have been lodged by CBI so far.

**Statement-I**

*Details of coal blocks reviewed by IMG*

Sl.No.	Name of the company	Block allocated	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Hindalco	Tubed	Jharkhand
	Tata Power Ltd.	Tubed	Jharkhand
2-3.	Fieldmining & Ispat Ltd.	Chinora and Warora (West) Southern Part	Maharashtra
4.	Monet Ispat & Energy Ltd.	Utkal-B2	Orissa
5.	DB Power Ltd.	Durgapurll/Sarya	Chhattisgarh
6.	Electrotherm (India) Ltd.	Bhaskarpara	Chhattisgarh
	Grasim Industries Ltd.	Bhaskarpara	Chhattisgarh
7.	Castron Technologies Ltd.	Brahmadiha	Jharkhand
8.	Domco Smokeless Fuel Pvt. Ltd.	Lalgarh (North)	Jharkhand
9.	Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	North Dhadu	Jharkhand
	Pavanjay Steel & Power Generation Pvt. Ltd.	North Dhadu	Jharkhand

1	2	3	4
	Electrosteel Castings Ltd.	North Dhadu	Jharkhand
	Adhunik Alloys and Power Ltd.	North Dhadu	Jharkhand
10.	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	Jitpur	Jharkhand
11.	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd.	Seregarha	Jharkhand
	GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	Seregarha	Jharkhand
12.	Rungta Mines Limited	Choritand Tailiaya	Jharkhand
	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	Choritand Tailiaya	Jharkhand
13.	Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd.	Macherkunda	Jharkhand
14.	Gupta Metallica & Power Ltd.	Nerad Malegaon	Maharashtra
	Gupta Coalfields & Washeries Ltd.	Nerad Malegaon	Maharashtra
15.	Maharashtra Seamless Limited	Gondkhari	Maharashtra
	Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd.	Gondkhari	Maharashtra
	Kesoram Industries Ltd.	Gondkhari	Maharashtra
16.	IST Steel & Power Ltd.	Dahegaon/Makardhokra IV	Maharashtra
	Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Dahegaon/Makardhokra IV	Maharashtra ,
	Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd.	Dahegaon/Makardhokra IV	Maharashtra
17.	Bhusan Steel & Strips Ltd.	Patrapara	Orissa
	Adhunik Metalika Ltd.	Patrapara	Orissa
	Deepak Steel & Power Ltd.	Patrapara	Orissa
	Adhunik Corp. Ltd.	Patrapara	Orissa
	Orissa Sponge Iron Ltd.	Patrapara	Orissa
	SMC Power Generation Ltd.	Patrapara	Orissa
	Sree Metalika Ltd.	Patrapara	Orissa
	Visa Steel Ltd.	Patrapara	Orissa

1	2	3	4
18.	Tata Sponge Iron Ltd.	Radhikapur (East)	Orissa
	Scaw Industries Ltd.	Radhikapur (East)	Orissa
	SPS Sponge Iron Ltd.	Radhikapur (East)	Orissa
19.	Himachal EMTA Power Ltd.	Gourangdih ABC	West Bengal
	JSW Steel Ltd.	Gourangdih ABC	West Bengal
20-21.	Power Finance Corporation Sasan UMPP	Moher & Moher-Amlori Extn.	Madhya Pradesh
22.	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	Moitra	Jharkhand
23.	Usha Martin	Lohari	Jharkhand
24.	Corporate Ispat Ltd.	Chitarpur	Jharkhand
25.	Nilachal Iron & Power Generation	Dumri	Jharkhand
	Bajrang Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Dumri	Jharkhand
26.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	Mandla South	Madhya Pradesh
27.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation (MPSMC)	Semaria/Piparia	Madhya Pradesh
28.	SKS Ispat Limited	Ravanwara North	Madhya Pradesh
29.	Mukund Ltd.	Rajhara (North)	Jharkhand
30.	TISCO	Pachmo	Jharkhand
31.	CESC Ltd.	Mahuagarhi	Jharkhand
32-34.	Shree Veerangana Steel Limited	Marki Mangli-II, III and IV	Maharashtra
35.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	Utkal-A Gopal Prasad	Orissa
	JSW Steels Ltd./ Jindal Thermal Power Ltd.	Utkal-A Gopal Prasad	Orissa
	Jindal Stainless Steel Ltd.	Utkal-A Gopal Prasad	Orissa
	Shyam DRI Ltd.	Utkal-A Gopal Prasad	Orissa

1	2	3	4
36.	Bhushan Steel & Power Ltd.	Bijahan	Orissa
	Mahaveer Ferro Alloys Ltd.	Bijahan	Orissa
37.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	Gare Pelma, Sector-I	Chhattisgarh
38.	Maharashtra State Mining Corpn.	Gare Pelma Sector II	Chhattisgarh
	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	Gare Pelma Sector II	Chhattisgarh
39.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	Shankarpur Bht. II & Extn.	Chhattisgarh
40.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Sugia Closed mine	Jharkhand
41.	Orissa Mining Corporation	Utkal-D	Orissa
42.	NALCO	Utkal 'E'	Orissa
43.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Rauta Closed mine	Jharkhand
44.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Burakhap small patch	Jharkhand
45.	MMTC	Gomia	Jharkhand
46.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Pindra-Debipur-Khaowatand	Jharkhand
47.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Latehar	Jharkhand
48.	Bihar Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam	Saria Koiyatand	Jharkhand
49.	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	Rajbar E&D	Jharkhand
50.	JSEB	Urma Paharitola	Jharkhand
	BSMDCL	Urma Paharitola	Jharkhand
51.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Patratu	Jharkhand
52.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Rabodih OCP	Jharkhand

1	2	3	4
53.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	Tadicherla-I	Andhra Pradesh
54-55.	GSECL	Mahanadi Machhakata	Orissa
	MSEB	Mahanadi Machhakata	Orissa
56.	Orissa Mining Corporation	Nuagaon Telisahi	Orissa
	Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development	Nuagaon Telisahi	Orissa
57-58.	UPRVUNL	Chendipada, Chendipada-II	Orissa
	CMDC	Chendipada, Chendipada-II	Orissa
	MAHAGENCO	Chendipada, Chendipada-II	Orissa
59.	Kerala State Elec. Board	Baitarni West	Orissa
	Orissa Hydro Power Generation Corp.	Baitarni West	Orissa
	Gujarat Power Generation Corp.	Baitarni West	Orissa
60.	Assam Mineral Dev. Corp.	Mandakini B	Orissa
	Meghalaya Mineral Dev. Corp.	Mandakini B	Orissa
	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	Mandakini B	Orissa
	Orissa Mining Corporation	Mandakini B	Orissa
61.	GMDC	Naini	Orissa
	PIPDICL	Naini	Orissa
62.	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	Ichhapur	West Bengal
63.	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	Kulti	West Bengal
64.	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	Jaganathpur A	West Bengal
65.	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	Jaganathpur B	West Bengal
66.	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading Corp.	Sitarampur	West Bengal

**Statement-II**

*Names of companies for which deallocation of Coal Blocks was made alongwith the companies for which orders of deduction/forfeiture of Bank guarantee were issued on the basis of recommendations of IMG*

Sl.No.	Name of the company	Block allocated	State	Action taken along with reasons
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hindalco Industries & Tata Power Ltd.	Tubed	Jharkhand	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. IMG recommended deduction of Bank Guarantee (BG). The BG deductible as per terms and conditions of the allocation is Nil. The allottees were issued a warning letter.
2-3.	Fieldmining & Ispat Ltd.	Chinora & Warora (West) Southern Part	Maharashtra	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Blocks have been de-allocated.
4.	DB Power Ltd.	Durgapur II/ Sarya	Chhattisgarh	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction of Bank Guarantee issued.
5.	Electrotherm (India) Ltd. & Grasim Industries Ltd.	Bhaskarpara	Chhattisgarh	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Domco Smokeless Fuel Pvt. Ltd.	Lalgarh North	Jharkhand	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
7.	Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd. Pavanjay Steel & Power Generation Pvt. Ltd., Electrosteel Castings Ltd. and Adhunik Alloys & Power Ltd.	North Dhadu	Jharkhand	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
8.	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	Jitpur	Jharkhand	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
9.	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd. & GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	Seregatha	Jharkhand	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
10.	Rungta Mines Limited & Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	Choritand Tailiaya	Jharkhand	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
11.	Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd.	Macherkunda	Jharkhand	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated.

- |     |  |                                |             |   |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|-------------|---|
| 12. | Gupta Metallics & Power Ltd.,<br>and Gupta Coalfields &<br>Washeries Ltd.  | Nerad<br>Malegaon              | Maharashtra | Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued. |
| 13. | Maharashtra Seamless Limited,<br>Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd. &<br>Kesoram Industries Ltd.   | Gondkhari                      | Maharashtra | No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.    |
| 14. | IST Steel & Power Ltd.,<br>Gujarat Ambuja Cement<br>Ltd., and Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd.  | Dahegaon/<br>Makardhokra<br>IV | Maharashtra | No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.    |
| 15. | Bhusan Steel & Strips Ltd.,<br>Adhunik Metaliks Ltd.,<br>Deepak Steel & Power Ltd.,<br>Adhunik Corp. Ltd.,<br>Orissa Sponge Iron Ltd.,<br>SMC Power Generation Ltd.,<br>Sree Metaliks Ltd., and<br>Visa Steel Ltd. | Patrapara                      | Orissa      | No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated.  |
| 16. | Himachal EMTA Power<br>Ltd. & JSW Steel Ltd.   | Gourangdih<br>ABC              | West Bengal | No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.    |
| 17. | Jayaswal Neco Ltd.   | Moitra                         | Jharkhand   | Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued. |

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Usha Martin	Lohari	Jharkhand	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. IMG recommended deduction of Bank Guarantee (BG). The BG deductible as per terms and conditions of the allocation is Nil. The allottee was issued a warning letter.
19.	Corporate Ispat Ltd.	Chitarpur	Jharkhand	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
20.	Nilachal Iron & Power Generation & Bajrang Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Dumri	Jharkhand	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
21.	SKS Ispat Limited	Ravanwara North	Madhya Pradesh	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
22-24.	Veerangana Steel Limited	Manki Mangli-II, III and IV	Maharashtra	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
25.	Bhusan Ltd. & Mahaveer Ferro	Bijahan	Orissa	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.

26.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	Shankarpur Bht. II and Extn.	Chhattisgarh	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
27.	Orissa Mining Corporation	Utkal-D	Orissa	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated.
28.	Assam Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., M/s. Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., M/s. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, and M/s. Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd.	Mandakini B	Orissa	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
29.	Monnet Ispat Ltd.	Utkal B2	Orissa	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. IMG recommended introduction and submission of Bank Guarantee.
30.	M/s. Tata Sponge Iron Limited, M/s. Scaw Industries Pvt. Ltd., and M/s. SPS Sponge Limited	Radhikapur (East)	Orissa	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.

**Cancellation of coal blocks**

1711. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has cancelled coal blocks to various private/public sector companies during the last three months;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what penalty has been imposed against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (c) During the period of last three months Government has cancelled allocation of 15 coal blocks and issued orders for deduction/forfeiture/introduction of bank guarantee in respect of 13 other coal blocks as per the details given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of companies in respect of which cancellation of allocation of coal blocks was done alongwith the details of companies in respect of which orders for deduction/forfeiture of bank guarantee were issued during last three months*

Sl.No.	Name of the company	Block allocated	State	Action taken along with reasons
1	2	3	4	5
1-2.	Fieldmining & Ispat Ltd.	Chinora & Warora (West) Southern Part	Maharashtra	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Blocks have been de-allocated.
3.	DB Power Ltd.	Durgapur II/ Sarya	Chhattisgarh	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction of Bank Guarantee issued.
4.	Electrotherm (India) Ltd. & Grasim Industries Ltd.	Bhaskarpara	Chhattisgarh	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
5.	Domco Smokeless Fuel Pvt. Ltd.	Lalgarh (North)	Jharkhand	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd., Pavanjay Steel & Power Generation Pvt. Ltd., Electrosteel Castings Ltd., and Adhunik Alloys & Power Ltd.	North Dhadu	Jharkhand	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
7.	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	Jitpur	Jharkhand	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
8.	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd., & GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	Seregarha	Jharkhand	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
9.	Rungta Mines Limited & Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	Choritand Tailiaya	Jharkhand	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
10.	Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd.	Macherkunda	Jharkhand	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated.
11.	Gupta Metallics & Power Ltd., & Gupta Coalfields & Washeries Ltd.	Nerad Malegaon	Maharashtra	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.

12.	Maharashtra Seamless Limited, Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd., & Kesoram Industries Ltd.	Gondkhari	Maharashtra	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
13.	IST Steel & Power Ltd., Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd. & Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd.	Dahegaon/ Makardhokra IV	Maharashtra	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
14.	Bhusan Steel & Strips Ltd., Adhumik Metaliks Ltd., Deepak Steel & Power Ltd., Adhumik Corp. Ltd., Orissa Sponge Iron Ltd., SMC Power Generation Ltd., Sree Metaliks Ltd., & Visa Steel Ltd.	Patrapara	Orissa	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated.
15.	Himachal EMTA Power Ltd., & JSW Steel Ltd.	Gourangdih ABC	West Bengal	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
16.	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	Moitra	Jharkhand	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Corporate Ispat Ltd.	Chitarpur	Jharkhand	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
18.	Nilachal Iron & Power Generation & Bajrang Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Dumri	Jharkhand	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
19.	SKS Ispat Limited	Ravanwara North	Madhya Pradesh	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
20-22.	Veerangana Steel Limited.	Marki Mangli-II, III & IV	Maharashtra	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
25.	Bhusan Ltd. & Mahaveer Ferro	Bijahan	Orissa	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
24.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	Shankarpur Bht. II & Extn.	Chhattisgarh	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.

25.	Orissa Mining Corporation	Utkal-D	Orissa	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated.
26.	Assam Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., M/s. Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., M/s. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and M/s. Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd.	Mandakini B	Orissa	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
27.	Monnet Ispat Ltd.	Utkal B2	Orissa	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. IMG recommended introduction and submission of Bank Guarantee.
28.	M/s. Tata Sponge Iron Limited, M/s. Scaw Industries Pvt. Ltd., and M/s. SPS Sponge Limited	Radhikapur (East)	Orissa	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/ forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.

**Selling of coal**

†1712. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL) a subsidiary of the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) had demanded that the selling price of the coal produced in new mines be increased for the existing price;

(b) if so, the basis of this demand;

(c) whether the proposal to lower the selling price of coal produced in the old mines is also under consideration; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (d) Coal India Ltd. notifies grade-wise/size-wise price of coal produced from all the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) including Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL). The said price becomes applicable to all mines for the respective grade and size of coal produced. However, mines which are financially non-viable, to give 12% internal rate of return (IRR), are required to be decided on cost plus price, where the selling price is fixed to yield 12% IRR at 85% Capacity Utilisation, which is more than the notified price of that grade of coal.

Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), a subsidiary of Coal India Limited (CIL), had represented against the price notification dated 31.1.2012 issued by the CIL *vide* which revision of prices of coal were declared on the basis of Gross Calorific Value (GCV) instead the earlier grading/pricing based on Useful Heat Value (UHV) raising the issue of adverse impact on the revenue of WCL. The request was considered by the CIL and prices of coal from WCL were revised with effect from 20.6.2012. There is no proposal under consideration for reducing the selling price of coal produced from the old mines of WCL.

**Allocation of coal blocks in Goa**

1713. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goa Government has been allocated any coal blocks;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) when was the same allocated;
- (c) whether the coal blocks has been developed;
- (d) the agency entrusted with task of developing the coal blocks and producing the power;
- (e) what are the terms and condition for producing power and for developing the blocks: and
- (f) the details of the legal formalities completed, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) Gare Pelma Sector III coal block in the State of Chhattisgarh was allocated to M/s. Goa Industrial Development Corporation on 12.11.2008 to meet the coal requirement for their 188 MW thermal power plant to be set up in Raigarh District in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(c) and (d) The coal block is at the stage of obtaining statutory clearances and land acquisition. The responsibility of developing coal block as per the prescribed guidelines and milestone chart attached with the allocation letter rests with the allocatee company as per the extant law. Further, the allocatees have to submit Bank Guarantee which remains valid at all the times till production from the coal block reaches its peak capacity.

(e) and (f) Coal production from the captive coal block shall commence within 36 months (42 months in case the area is in forest land) in case of open cast mine and in 48 months (54 months in case the area fall under forest land) in case of underground mine from the date of preparation of Geological Report.

#### **Development of coal blocks**

†1714. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether production of power has been affected due to delay in developing the coal blocks by coal companies;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any action is being taken against those coal companies which are responsible for the delay; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (d) 93 coal blocks have so far been allocated to the companies for production of power. Out of these 15 coal blocks have come into production and 11 coal blocks have been de-allocated. The progress of development of the coal blocks allotted is reviewed from time to time. On the basis of such reviews and otherwise a total of 40 coal blocks have been de-allocated so far and in 13 cases the Bank Guarantee has been invoked and in one case the Bank Guarantee has been imposed. In addition to the above advisory/warning/caution letters in suitable cases have also been issued.

#### **Coal supply and demand**

1715. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a mismatch between coal production and supply especially to power plants in the country;
- (b) if so, the trends in coal supply and demand during the last five years;
- (c) how the gap has been filled up;
- (d) whether several States utilities have opposed price-pooling which would make coal costlier; and
- (e) if not, whether the price pooling concept would benefit the utilities using coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The gap between indigenous availability of coal and All India Coal Demand for various consuming sectors including Power Utility sector, is increasing over the years. The trend in indigenous coal supply *vis-à-vis* demand during the last five years is as under:

(in million tones)

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Supply Plan)
All India Coal Demand	492.50	550.00	604.33	656.31	696.03	772.84
Total Supply from Indigenous Sources	453.567	489.172	513.792	523.465	535.152(P)	580.3
Gap between Demand and indigenous supply	38.933	60.828	90.538	132.845	160.878	192.54

(c) The gap between indigenous availability of coal and All India Coal Demand is being met through import of coal.

(d) Some State utilities have opposed the concept of price pooling of domestic and imported coal.

(e) All these issues will be addressed when the proposal is finalized and approved by the competent authority.

#### **Irregularities in allotment of coal blocks**

1716. SHRI RAM KIRPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that internal probe committee of coal have found irregularities into the allotment of coal blocks to private companies between 2005 and 2009;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many companies allocated coal blocks are not existing after allotment of blocks as they are sold or merged with other companies;

(c) whether it is a fact that more than 58 allottees of coal blocks are yet to start their production even after allotment of more than six years and they have been issued notice by the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by Government and how much would be the revenue loss as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) No internal probe was conducted by the Ministry of Coal regarding the allotment of coal blocks. However, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry cases regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks-relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and 2006-2009 and a Preliminary Enquiry relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies, as evidenced by the documents/files and details sought by them from the Ministry. In the case related to allotments to private companies during 2006-09, 9 FIRs have been lodged by CBI so far.

(b) The coal blocks are allotted to the private companies, registered under the Companies Act, 1956 for the purpose of specified end-uses in pursuance of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. The companies to whom coal blocks have been allocated are bound by the prevailing statutes/rules/orders. The question of change/dilution of the ownership stakes is to be viewed with reference to this. The allocation letters contain a condition that 'mining of coal from the allocated captive coal block shall be carried out in accordance with the applicable Statutes/Rules/Orders/Directives governing the mining of coal in the country'. It is incumbent on the concerned coal block allocatees to approach the Government as and when required to do so under the law. In one case where the change of ownership has come to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice.

(c) and (d) The Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) took up review of the 58 cases where the show cause notices were issued consequent upon the recommendations by the Review Committee the basis of its meeting held on 11th and 12th January, 2012. In addition the cases where a decision was taken, on the basis of earlier reviews, to deduct Bank Guarantee (BG) and were pending were also taken up. The IMG has held 17 meetings so far. With respect to the allocations made to the Private Companies, the IMG has recommended de-allocation of 13 coal blocks allocated to 29 companies, deduction of Bank Guarantee in the cases of 14 blocks allocated to 19 companies and imposition of BG in case of 1 coal block. No action has been recommended in cases of 3 coal blocks allocated to 2 companies. The recommendations of the IMG have been accepted by the Competent Authority and action is initiated accordingly. Further, the IMG took up the cases of Public Sector Undertakings and after hearing the allocatees, the IMG recommended de-allocation of 11 blocks, deduction of BG in 5 cases, imposition of BG in 11 cases and no action in 6 cases including 3 cases on account of Court orders.

**Coal reserves in Maharashtra**

1717. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated coal reserves in Maharashtra and the number of existing coal blocks in the State;

(b) what has been production of coal in the State during the last three years, year-wise and how much of the coal produced there was consumed in Maharashtra itself; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take to increase coal production substantially in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) As per the latest National Inventory on Indian Coal Resources published by Geological Survey of India, as on 01.04.2012, 10882.09 Million Tonnes of coal resources have been assessed as per the detail given below :

(in Million Tonnes)

State	Geological Resources of Coal			
	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Maharashtra	5667.48	3104.40	2110.21	10882.09

The total number of existing coal blocks in the State of Maharashtra is 137 including 99 Coal India Ltd. (CIL) blocks and 38 Non-CIL blocks.

(b) The details of production of coal in the State of Maharashtra and consumption of coal in the State itself during the last three years is given below :

**(i) Production :**

(in Million Tonnes)

2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
38.613	36.932	39.158

**(ii) Consumption/Despatch :**

2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
40.743	38.24	38.107

(c) The coal production in the State of Maharashtra has increased from 36.22 Million Tonnes in 2006-07, terminal year of the Tenth Plan to 39.158 Million Tonnes in 2011-12, the terminal year of Eleventh Plan. The Government has taken a series of steps including expeditious Environment and Forestry clearances, pursuing with Ministry of Railways for enhancing availability of rail rakes and approaching State Government for necessary assistance in land acquisition and in problems relating to law and order. In addition, a series of steps have been taken by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries for augmenting coal production which include (i) increasing the efficiency of the equipments, regular monitoring, mechanization as programmed and strict supervision of the existing mines and ongoing projects, (ii) Capacity addition from new and future projects, (iii) Consistent efforts for resolving issues of environmental and forestry clearances, land acquisition and law and order problems.

**Allotment of coal blocks**

1718. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C&AG has accused Government for allocating coal blocks in an inefficient manner during the period 2004-2009 and whether CBI is inquiring the allotment of coal blocks;

(b) whether Government had the authority to allocated coal blocks, natural resources and public property for commercial purposes without competitive bidding and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CBI has completed its investigation and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon by Government; and

(d) the details of the allotment of coal blocks cancelled during 2012 together with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) The Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG)

in its report has stated, “The process of bringing in transparency and objectivity in the allocation process of coal blocks, which commenced from 28th June, 2004, got delayed at various stages and the same is yet to materialize (February 2012) even after a lapse of seven years. In the meantime, 194 net coal blocks with aggregate GR of 44,440 million tonne were allocated to different Government and private parties up to 31 March, 2011. The financial impact of the benefit to the private allottees has been estimated to the tune of Rs. 1,85,591.34 crore as on 31 March, 2011 for Opencast (OC) mines/OC reserves of Mixed mines. The Government could have tapped a part of this financial benefit by expediting decision on competitive bidding for allocation of coal blocks.”

CBI has registered Preliminary Enquiry cases to investigate the alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks to private companies from 2006 to 2009 and from 1993 to 2004. In addition, a Preliminary Enquiry has also been registered to investigate irregularities in allocation of coal blocks to Public Sector Companies. As informed by CBI, in respect of 9 companies 9 FIRs have been registered. The Ministry of Coal has also issued show cause notices to 8 companies. In case of one company, the coal block was already de-allocated.

(b) The Government have allocated coal blocks to various eligible public and private companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 in pursuance of Section 3 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As on date a total of 15 coal blocks have been de-allocated during 2012 due to not achieving substantial progress in the development of coal block. The details are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*The details of Coal Blocks de-allocated during 2012 due to not achieving substantial progress in the development of Coal Block*

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of coal block	Date of allocation	End Use	Date of de-allocation	Reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1-2.	Fieldmining and Ispat Limited	Chinora and Warora Southern Part	08.10.2003	Sponge Iron	15.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
3.	Domco Private Limited	Lalgarh North	08.07.2005	Pig Iron	22.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
4.	Electrosteel Castings Limited, Pawanjay Steel & Power Limited, Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd., Adhunik Alloys and Power Ltd.	North Dhadu	13.01.2006	Sponge Iron/Captive Power Plant	22.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block

5.	Bhushan Steel Limited, Adhunik Metaliks Ltd., Deepak Steel & Power Ltd., Adhunik Corporation Ltd., Orissa Sponge Iron Ltd., SMC Power Generation Ltd., Sree Metaliks Ltd., Visa Steel Ltd.	New Patrapara	13.01.2006	Sponge Iron/Captive Power Plant	23.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
6.	Rungta Mines Limited, Sunflag Iron & Steel Ltd.	Choritand Tailaya	14.05.2008	Sponge Iron/ Sponge Iron	22.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
7.	Bihar Sponge Iron Limited	Macherkunda	05.08.2008	Sponge Iron	22.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
8.	Maharashtra Seamless Ltd., Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd., Kesoram Industries Ltd.	Gondkhari	21.11.2008	Sponge Iron/ Sponge Iron/ Cement	15.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
9.	Electrotherm (India) Limited, Grasim Industries Ltd.	Bhaskarpara	21.11.2008	Sponge Iron/Cement	15.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
10.	IST Steel & Power, Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd., Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd.	Dahegaon Makardhokra IV	17.06.2009	Steel & Sponge Iron/ Cement/Cement	15.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Himachal EMTA Power Ltd., JSW	Gourangdih ABC	10.07.2009	Power/ Power	23.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
12.	SKS Ispat & Power Limited	Rawanwara North	29.05.2007	Sponge Iron	15.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
13.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	Shankarpur Bhatgaon II & Extn.	25.07.2007	Commercial Mining	30.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
14.	Orissa Mining Corporation	Utkal-D	19.12.2003	Commercial Mining	30.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
15	Assam Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., M/s. Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., M/s. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and M/s. Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd.	Mandakini B	25.07.2012	Power	05.12.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block

**Corruption and irregularities in coalfields**

1719. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the cases of alleged corruption and irregularities reported in various coalfields during the last three years and till date during the current year;
- (b) whether Government has conducted any probe in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the follow up action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Amendment in coal distribution policy**

1720. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether CIL seeks amendment in coal distribution policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present position thereof and views of each State and other experts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (c) Proposals for amendment of New Coal Distribution Policy-2007 (NCDP) are received from time to time on which constant dialogue with Coal India Limited (CIL) and other stakeholders take place with a view to find solutions for the problems experienced in implementation of the policy. Some of these proposals relate to the physical verification of the end use of coal by the erstwhile non-core sector consumers as also modalities for sale of coal to consumers other than the regulated sector. CIL is also in the process of deliberating such issues raised in their Board meetings.

**Exploration of coal mines**

1721. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA :

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared a draft on Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the form of mining, development and operations agreement for exploration of

coal mines by private entities in close association with the Coal India Limited to push up coal production and induct new technology through private sector participation during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the draft prepared by Government has the approval of Cabinet;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the modalities worked out for implementation of various clauses in the draft prepared by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (d) Coal India Limited (CIL), besides taking up coal production through its own resources, has also outsourced some of its operations to increase total coal production to meet the present demand.

Under such situation, responsibility of coal production in a few mines of CIL, have been given to few agencies under long-term contract through open tender like Bhubaneswari Open-cast Project (OCP) of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) and Rajmahal OCP of Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL).

Further CIL is in the process of finalizing document for development of 27 identified projects through outsourcing to enhance coal production capacities during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Altogether, 27 Mines/Blocks so identified have a total capacity of 136.48 million tonnes per year (MTY). Out of these 27 Mines/Blocks, 12 are Underground mines having 14.42 MTY Capacity and 15 are Open-cast mines having capacity of 122.06 MTY.

#### **Fuel supply agreement with NTPC**

1722. SHRI D. RAJA :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the NTPC has complained that the coal being supplied by the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has been of adulterated quality;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the CIL had agreed to sign a Fuel Supply Agreement with its large customers like NTPC; and

(d) if so, the details of the agreements signed, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) have received complaints from National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) from time to time regarding quality of coal supplied. As coal is heterogeneous in nature, it is possible that some extraneous material may go along with the coal, for which a provision for compensation for stones has been laid down in the Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) under which coal is being supplied to NTPC. As per FSA, joint sampling and analysis at loading ends is also extended to the power plants like NTPC and other consumers.

(c) and (d) A list of Thermal Power Plants, which have concluded FSA with CIL sources upto and after 31.3.2009 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

***Statement-I***

*List of Thermal Power Plants which have concluded FSA with CIL sources upto and after 31.3.2009*

Sl.No	Name of TPP	Name of Utility	Capacity (MW) on 31.3.2009
1	2	3	4
1.	Badarpur	NTPC	705.0
2.	IP	DVB	247.5
3.	Rajghat	DVB	135.0
4.	Faridabad	HPGCL	120.0
5.	Panipat	HPGCL	1360.0
6.	Yamuna Nagar	HPGCL	600.0
7.	Bhatinda	PSEB	440.0
8.	LH Mohabbat	PSEB	920.0

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1	2	3	4
9.	Ropar	PSEB	1260.0
10.	Kota	RRVUNL	1045.0
11.	Suratgarh	RRVUNL	1250.0
12.	Harduaganj	UPRVUNL	225.0
13.	Panki	UPRVUNL	210.0
14.	Paricha	UPRVUNL	640.0
15.	Obra	UPRVUNL	1362.0
16.	Anpara	UPRVUNL	1630.0
17.	Tanda	NTPC	440.0
18.	Unchahar	NTPC	1050.0
19.	Dadri	NTPC	840.0
20.	Rihand	NTPC	2000.0
21.	Singrauli	NTPC	2000.0
22.	Gandhinagar	GSECL	870.0
23.	Ukai	GSECL	850.0
24.	Wanakbori	GSECL	1470.0
25.	Sikka	GSECL	240.0
26.	Amarkantak	MPGCL	450.0
27.	S. Gandhi	MPGCL	1340.0
28.	Sarni	MPGCL	1142.5
29.	Vindhyachal	NTPC	3260.0
30.	Korba (E)	CSEB	440.0
31.	Korba (E) Exp.	CSEB	500.0

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1	2	3	4
32.	Korba (W)	CSEB	840.0
33.	Seepat II	NTPC	1000.0
34.	NTPC Korba	NTPC	2100.0
35.	Bhuswal	MAHAGENCO	475.0
36.	Chandrapur	MAHAGENCO	2340.0
37.	Koradih	MAHAGENCO	1040.0
38.	Kapadkheda	MAHAGENCO	840.0
39.	Nasik	MAHAGENCO	880.0
40.	Parli	MAHAGENCO	920.0
41.	Paras	MAHAGENCO	305.0
42.	Vijaywada	APGENCO	1260.0
43.	Muddanur	APGENCO	840.0
44.	RDM STPS III	NTPC	500.0
45.	Simhadri	NTPC	1000.0
46.	Raichur	KPCL	1470.0
47.	Ennore	TANGENCO	450.0
48.	Tuticorin	TANGENCO	1050.0
49.	Mettur	TANGENCO	840.0
50.	N. Chennai	TANGENCO	630.0
51.	Barauni	BSEB	110.0
52.	Muzaffarpur	BSEB	110.0
53.	Patratu	JSEB	840.0
54.	Tenughat	TVNL	420.0

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1	2	3	4
55.	Kahalgaon	NTPC	1840.0
56.	Bokaro	DVC	630.0
57.	Chandrapura	DVC	750.0
58.	Durgapur	DVC	340.0
59.	Mejia	DVC	1340.0
60.	OPGC-IB	OPGC	420.0
61.	Talcher	NTPC	470.0
62.	Talcher STPS	NTPC	3000.0
63.	Bandel	WBPDC	450.0
64.	Santaldih	WBPDC	730.0
65.	Kolaghat	WBPDC	1260.0
66.	Sagardighi	WBPDC	600.0
67.	Bakreswar	WBPDC	840.0
68.	DPL	DPL	695.0
69.	Farakka	NTPC	1600.0
70.	Ahmedabad	Torrent Power	390.0
71.	Dahanu	Reliance Power	500.0
72.	Budge Budge	CESC	500.0
73.	Kolkata	CESC	160.0
74.	S. Gen	CESC	135.0
75.	Titagarh	CESC	240.0
GRAND TOTAL			66192.0

**Statement-II**

*List of Thermal Power Plants which have concluded FSA with CIL sources upto and after 31.3-2009*

Sl. No.	Units	Capacity MW
1	2	3
1.	Bajaj Energy Private Limited (Khamberkhera Unit-I)	45
2.	Bajaj Energy Private Limited (Khamberkhera Unit-II)	45
3.	Bajaj Energy Private Limited (Maqsoodpur Unit-I)	45
4.	Bajaj Energy Private Limited (Maqsoodpur Unit-II)	45
5.	Bajaj Energy Private Limited (Barkhera Unit-I)	45
6.	Rosa Power Supply Company Limited , Phase-I (Unit-I)	300
7.	Rosa Power Supply Company Limited , Phase-I (Unit-II)	300
8.	Rosa Power Supply Company Limited , Phase-II (Unit-III)	300
9.	Jhajjar Power Limited (Unit-I)	660
10.	Jhajjar Power Limited (Unit-II)	660
11.	Rosa TPP II, Unit-IV	300
12.	Bajaj Energy Private Limited (Barkhera Unit-II)	45
13.	Bajaj Energy Private Limited (Kundarki Unit-I)	45
14.	Bajaj Energy Private Limited (Kundarki Unit-II)	45
15.	Bajaj Energy Private Limited (Utraula Unit-I)	45
16.	Bajaj Energy Private Limited (Utraula Unit- II)	45
17.	Bina TPP U (I-2)/JP Power Venture Ltd.	500
18.	Maithon Power Limited , Maithon Right Bank TPS U-II	525
19.	Adhunik Power & Natural Resources Limited U-I (Tapering Linkage)	270

1	2	3
20.	Suratgarh, Unit-VI	250
21.	Kota Unit-VII	195
22.	Chabra Unit-I	250
23.	Chabra Unit-II	250
24.	Anapara 'C' Unit-I	600
25.	Anapara 'C' Unit-II	600
26.	Budge Budge III Unit-III	250
27.	Maithon Right Bank TPS	525
28.	Parichha Extn. Project Unit No.-V	250
29.	Parichha Extn. Project Unit No.-VI	250
30.	Mundra Adani Phase-III Unit-I	462
31.	Mundra Adani Phase-III Unit-II	462
32.	Mundra Adani Phase-III Unit-III	462
33.	Sterlite Energy Unit-II	600
TOTAL		9671

### Coal reserves

†1723. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that so far 286 billion tonnes of coal reserves have been explored in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the requirement of coal for domestic consumption in the country is going to be 980 million tonnes by the year, 2016-17;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has set a target of 795 million tonnes of coal production by the year, 2016-17; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the said target of coal production being set lower than the requirement for consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) As per the latest National Inventory on Indian Coal Resources published by Geological Survey of India, as on 01.04.2012, the total coal resources assessed in the country are about 293.497 Billion Tonnes as per the State-wise details given below :

(in Million Tonnes)

State	Geological Resources of Coal			
	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
1	2	3	4	5
<b>(A) Gondwana coalfields</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	9566.61	9553.91	3034.34	22154.86
Assam	0	2.79	0	2.79
Bihar	0	0	160.00	160.00
Chhattisgarh	13987.85	33448.25	3410.05	50846.15
Jharkhand	40163.22	33609.29	6583.69	80356.20
Madhya Pradesh	9308.70	12290.65	2776.91	24376.26
Maharashtra	5667.48	3104.40	2110.21	10882.09
Orissa	25547.66	36465.97	9433.78	71447.41
Sikkim	0	58.25	42.98	101.23
Uttar Pradesh	884.04	177.76	0	1061.80
West Bengal	12425.44	13358.24	4832.04	30615.72
<b>(B) Tertiary coalfields</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	31.23	40.11	18.89	90.23
Assam	464.78	42.72	3.02	510.52

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	89.04	16.51	470.93	576.48
Nagaland	8.76	0	8.60	315.41
TOTAL (A+B)	118144.82	142168.85	33183.49	293497.15

The Working Group for Coal & Lignite for formulation of XII Plan has assessed a coal demand of 980.50 million tonnes in the terminal year of XII Plan i.e 2016-17.

(c) The details of the coal demand Sector-wise is as under :—

Sector	Projected Demand for 2016-17 (in Million Tonnes)
Steel (Coking)	67.20
Power (U)	682.08
Power (captive)	56.36
Cement	47.31
Steel DRI	50.33
Others	77.22
Total non-Coking	913.30
TOTAL	980.50

(d) A target of 795 million tonnes of coal production has been set for the year 2016-17 and the company-wise details are furnished in the table below:—

Company	Projected Production Target for 2016-17 (in Million Tonnes)
Coal India Limited	615.00
Singareni Collieries Company Limited	57.00
Captive	100.00
Others	23.00
ALL INDIA	795.00

In the Eleventh Plan period, coal production could not be achieved as planned primarily due to restrictions arising out of imposition of Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) guidelines and non-availability of forestry clearances in time, land acquisition being held up due to inconsistent land records, Resettlement & Rehabilitation issues, frequent stoppage of work by the local people leading to deteriorated law and order situation mainly in Orissa and Jharkhand. In spite of various constraints the actual coal production in the terminal year 2011-12 of the Eleventh Plan has been 539.94 million tonnes implying a compounded average annual growth (CAGR) of 4.61% in the Eleventh Plan. As against this, the envisaged growth in the Twelfth Plan is 8.05%. Even with this ambitious growth the gap in demand and domestic production in 2016-17 is envisaged to be 185.50 million tonnes.

#### **Cancellation of coal blocks**

†1724. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of coal blocks allocations cancelled by Government in the wake of coal scam;
- (b) the number of coal blocks allocations into which investigation is pending with Government; and
- (c) by when Government would complete the said pending investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (c) On the basis of recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) constituted to undertake periodic review of the development of coal/lignite blocks, 15 coal blocks have been de-allocated during the year. Further, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry cases regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks-relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and 2006-2009 and a Preliminary Enquiry relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies, as evidenced by the documents/files and details sought by them from the Ministry. In the case related to allotments to private companies during 2006-09, 9 FIRs have been lodged by CBI so far.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Contractual workers in CIL**

1725. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of regular/contract workers working in the Coal India Ltd. and other coal companies;
- (b) whether these companies are able to reach the target of production of coal;
- (c) if not, whether there is any evolution and inquiry for not achieving the target; and
- (d) whether any responsibility has been fixed on any C.E.O. of any company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) Contract workers are not engaged by the Coal India Limited and other coal companies directly. However, certain jobs are outsourced and the private agencies are deploying their own employees/workers which differ from time to time as per the requirement of the companies. At present, the number of regular/contract workers working in Coal India Limited and other coal companies is as follows :-

Regular employees (As on 01/10/2012)	Contract workers engaged by Contractors
363577	31647

(b) Subsidiary-wise raw coal production target and achievement of Coal India Limited during April, 2012 to September, 2012 is given below:

Company	Target (Million Tonne)	Actual (Million Tonne)	Achievement (%)
1	2	3	4
ECL	13.930	13.728	99
BCCL	14.570	14.031	96
CCL	19.415	17.961	93

1	2	3	4
NCL	31.411	28.401	90
WCL	20.866	18.394	88
SECL	51.585	53.520	104
MCL	46.502	45.347	98
NEC	0.462	0.185	40
CIL	198.74	191.566	96

Coal India Limited is taking all measures to achieve 464.10 million tonne production target in the Financial Year, 2012-13 subject to various clearances and evacuation issues.

(c) and (d) CIL could not achieve target of production mainly due to external constraints like delay in Forestry and Environmental Clearances, Land acquisition problem, R & R problem and evacuation problem.

Review meeting for monitoring production of coal is being done at every level *i.e.* Ministry level, Coal India Board level, CMDs' meet, Subsidiary Company coordination meeting taken by CMD of subsidiary companies and area level coordination meeting taken by Area General Manager every month.

#### **Illegitimate companies allotted with coal blocks**

1726. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any investigation or received any information on such illegitimate companies which got coal blocks allocations on the recommendations of various Ministries like Power, Coal and Steel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of companies which misrepresented their net worth and joint venture group firms to show that they were eligible; and

(d) the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (d) Central Bureau of Investigation ( CBI) has

registered three Preliminary Enquiry cases to investigate the alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks to private companies from 2006 to 2009 and from 1993 to 2004 and a Preliminary Enquiry relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies. As informed by CBI, in respect of 9 private companies 9 FIRs have been registered and investigation of Regular Cases and the Preliminary Enquiry are underway on priority. Ministry of Coal has also issued Show Cause notices to 8 companies. In case of one company, the coal block was already de-allocated.

#### **Shortfall of coal**

1727. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to meet the shortfall of coal through import during the current fiscal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (b) As per the present import policy of the Government, coal is placed under Open General License (OGL) and therefore, it can be imported by any one in the country.

Coal India Limited (CIL) is gearing up to meet any shortfall arising out of contractual commitment under its supply to coal consumers under Fuel Supply Agreement with imported coal after getting firm commitment for supply of imported coal at unload port at the actual price of imported coal plus service charges.

#### **Prevention of coal theft**

1728. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that coal theft is very prominent transit during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the same;

(d) whether Government has taken proactive steps to prevent coal theft;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (c) Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is selling coal on Free-on-Rail (FOR) basis at railway sidings & road sale points and the choice of mode of transport as well as responsibility for coal transportation is that of the purchaser. In Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL) no instance of large scale theft of coal from mine and transportation is noticed.

(d) to (f) Theft of coal is a Law & Order problem and primarily, it is the responsibility of the State/District Administration to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb theft. The steps taken by CIL and its subsidiary companies to prevent theft are as under:

- (i) Check posts have been established at vulnerable points.
- (ii) Wall fencing, light arrangements and deployment of armed guards round the clock has been done around the coal dumping yard.
- (iii) Regular patrolling is conducted in and around the mine including OB dumps.
- (iv) Armed Guards have been deployed at Railway sidings.
- (v) Inter-action and liaison with District officials at regular intervals are held.
- (vi) Challans for coal transportation by trucks outside the district are being issued after fixing hologram and putting signatures of authorized officials of CISF to check pilferage/theft.
- (vii) Regular FIRs are lodged by the Management of the collieries and CISF with local Thana against the pilferage/theft of coal. A close watch on the activities of criminals is being maintained by CISF.
- (viii) State Governments have been sensitised for immediate action.

#### **Import of edible oils**

1729. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the countries from where edible oils are imported, along with the rates at which these are imported; and

(b) whether the import of the edible oils has been channelised through Government agencies and if so, the quantum of edible oils imported during the last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The major edible oils imported in the country are Crude Palm Oil and Refined Palmolein imported from Malaysia and Indonesia, Soyabean oil from Argentina and Sunflower oil imported from Russia and Ukraine. The average wholesale prices of imported edible oils in the international market during 2012 is given below:—

Name of Oil	F.O.B. prices in US\$ per ton
Crude Palm Oil	752-1154
Palmolein Oil	813-1172
Soyabean Oil	1079-1238
Sunflower Oil	1100-1211

(b) The import of edible oils is under Open General License (OGL). However, under the Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oil implemented by Government for distribution through States/UTs to ration card holders has been channelized through Central Public Sector Undertakings namely STC, MMTC & PEC and other agencies NAFED & NCCF for import of upto ten lakh tons of edible oils per annum. The quantity of edible oils imported by Government agencies under the Scheme during the last five years is listed below :—

Year (April-March)	Qty. in lakh tons
2008-09	2.61
2009-10	1.69
2010-11	4.43
2011-12	5.14
2012-13 (upto Sept., 2012)	1.49

#### **Computerisation of data management system in sugar sector**

1730. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to streamline and computerise the data management system in sugar sector in the country;

- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the salient features of the said system;
- (d) whether a large number of sugar mills have not furnished the required data, so far;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, mill-wise; and
- (f) the details of action taken by Government against such sugar mills, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government in its endeavor to streamline and computerise the data management system in sugar sector, has developed a web-based module for collection of information from the sugar mills in the country regarding sugar production, dispatches and stock position, etc. on monthly basis. The system has been made operational from the sugar season 2011 -12 onwards.

(c) The computerised web-based data collection system provides comprehensive data base on sugar production, dispatches and available stock of levy and non-levy sugar from the sugar mills. This will also be helpful for taking prompt and informed policy decisions for better management of sugar sector.

(d) to (f) Most of the sugar mills are submitting online data timely from October, 2011 onwards. However, 52 sugar mills did not furnish data till the month of August, 2012. As such, the District Magistrates concerned were requested to initiate penal action against them under relevant provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The details are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Out of these 52 sugar mills, 23 sugar mills subsequently submitted the required online data. Therefore, the authorities concerned have been requested for with-holding the penal action against them. The details are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Name of the Sugar Mills against whom penal action has been initiated for non-furnishing of on-line data*

Sl. No.	Code No.	Short Name	Address
1	2	3	4
1.	05001	Majhola	The Kisan Coop. Sugar Factory Ltd., Majhola, Distt. Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh
2.	36101	Venus	Venus Sugar Ltd., Mazhawali (Bhartra), Teh. Sambnal, Distt. Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh
3.	48401	Agwanpur	Dewan Sugars Ltd., Agwanpur, Distt.-Mooradabad, Uttar Pradesh
4.	55801	Anandgopi	M/s. Anand Agrochem India Limited, Vill. : Gopi, Ladhua, G.T. Road, Distt. Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh-202 121
5.	07801	Sardarnagar	Saraya Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd., Sardarnagar, Distt. Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh
6.	07901	Captainganj	The Kanoria Sugar & General Mfg. Co. Ltd., Captainganj, Distt. Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh
7.	08001	Padrauna	J. H. V. Distilleries & Sugar Mills Ltd., Padrauna, Distt. Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh
8.	47601	Oswal Overseas	Oswal Overseas Ltd. Nawabganj, Distt. Bareilly-262407, Uttar Pradesh
9.	09601	Dabra	The Gwalior Sugar Co. Ltd., Dabra, Distt. Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh-475110
10.	62401	Baktara	Maa Bhagwati Sugar Mill Limited Baktara, Tq. Budhne, Distt. Shehor, Madhya Pradesh - 462011

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1	2	3	4
11.	15901	Nagewadi	Yeshwant SSK Ltd., Nagewadi, Taluka Khanapur, Distt. Sangli Maharashtra
12.	16001	Mahankali	Mahankali SSK Ltd., Kavathe Mahankal, Distt. Sangli, Maharashtra
13.	46301	Sonawade	Udaisinghrao Gaikwad SSK Ltd., Sonawade, Distt. Kolhapur, Maharashtra
14.	46901	Raigaon	Cane Agro Engery ( India) Ltd., Tal. Kadegaon Distt. Sangli, Maharashtra
15.	53004	Songaon	Pratapgarh S. S. K. Ltd., Tal. Jaoli, Distt. Satara, Maharashtra - 415514
16.	18501	Paithan	Vaidyanath Sant Ek-Nath SSK Ltd. Paithan, Distt. Aurangabad, Maharashtra
17.	18601	Terna	Terna Shetkari SSK Ltd., Ternanagar, Taluka Dhoki, Distt. Osmanabad, Maharashtra
18.	18701	Naldurg	Tulja Bhawani Shetkari SSK Ltd., Naldurg, Tal. Tuljapur, Distt. Osmanabad, Maharashtra
19.	19101	Satpuda	Shree Satpuda Tapi Parisar SSK Ltd., Sahada, P.O. Purshottamnagar, Distt. Nandurbar-425424 , Maharashtra
20.	19701	Ambajogai	The Ambajogai SSK Ltd., P.O. Ambasakhar, Tal. Ambajogai, Distt. Beed, Maharashtra
21.	19901	Kada	Mahesh S. S. K. Ltd., Kada Distt. Beed-414208, Maharashtra
22.	39701	Ujana	Siddhi Sugar Pvt. Ltd., Ujana, Distt. Latur, Maharashtra

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1	2	3	4
23.	49701	Jawala Bazar	Purna S. S. K. Ltd., Jawala Bazar Tk. Basmathnagar Distt. Hingoli, Maharashtra
24.	52007	Dindyalnagar	Shatrapati Sambhaji Raja Sakhar Udyog Ltd., Dindyalnagar Chitte pimpalgaon TK & Distt. Aurangabad. Maharashtra - 431201
25.	54401	Narsinha	Narsinha SSK Ltd., Indapur, Tq. Washi, Distt. Osmanabad, Maharashtra.
26.	55001	Pargaon	Bhima Shankar Sugar Mills Ltd., Pargaon, Tal. Washi, Distt. Osmanabad. Distt. Latur, Maharashtra
27.	55201	Dokare	Aadiwasi SSP Navapura, Nadurbar Vibhag Ltd., Dokare, Tal Navapura, Distt. Nandurbar, Maharashtra
28.	63801	Samrudhi	M/s. Samrudhi Sugar Limited, Renuka Nagar Devidahe, Vill. & Tal. Ghansawange, Distt. Jalna, Maharashtra
29.	66101	Pratibhanagar	Sharad Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Pratibhanagar, Vihamandava, Tal-Paithan Distt. Aurangabad, Maharashtra
30.	67301	Jaishriram	Jaishriram Sugar & Agro Products Ltd., at Halgaon, Tal-Jamkhed, Distt. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra
31.	67401	Motoshri Sugar	Matoshri Laxmi Sugar Congeneration Industries Ltd., At Ruddhewadi, Post Dudhni, Taluka-Akkalkot, District-Solapur, Maharashtra
32.	11901	Karamveer	Karamveer Kakasaheb Wagh SSK Ltd., Ranwad, Taluk Niphad, Distt. Nasik, Maharashtra

1	2	3	4
33.	34001	Rajgad	Rajgad SSK Ltd., Nigade, Tal. Bhor, Distt. Pune, Maharashtra
34.	37601	Kaij	Padamshree Dr. Vithal Rao Vikhe Patil SSK Ltd. At Kothi TK. Kaij, Distt Beed, Maharashtra
35.	38601	Sangola	Sangola TK SSK Ltd., Waki (Shivane), TK Sangola, Distt. Sholapur, Maharashtra
36.	50901	Lokmangal	Lokmangal Agro Industries. Ltd., Vill.Bibi Darphal, Tk.-North Solapur, Distt. Solapur, Maharashtra-413304
37.	61901	Bhandarkavathe	M/s. Lokmangal Sugar Ethnol & Cogeneration Industries Ltd., Bhandarkavathe, Tal. South Solapur, Maharashtra.
38.	25101	Jampani/Tenali	Krebs Bio Chemicals & Coop. Sugars Ltd., Tenali, P.O. Jampani, Distt. Guntur-522261, Andhra Pradesh
39.	25201	Kovur	The Kovur Coop. Sugar Factory Ltd., Kovur, Distt. Nallore, Andhra Pradesh
40.	42601	Nindra	Prudential Corporation Sugars Ltd. At Nindra Village, Teh. Nindra Mandal, Distt. Chittoor-517587, Andhra Pradesh
41.	44601	NCS Gayatri	Gayatri Sugar Pvt. Ltd., Adluryellareddy, Teh. Sadashivnagar Distt. Nizamabad, Andhra Pradesh
42.	59201	MAAGI	M/s. Gayatri Sugars Ltd. At. Village Maggi, Nizamsagar Mandal, Distt. Nizamabad (Andhra Pradesh-503302)

1	2	3	4
43.	54601	Hirebevanur	M/s. Dnyanyogi Shri Shiv Kumar Swamiji Sugars Ltd., Hirebevanur, Distt. Bijapur, Karnataka. Pin : 586 111
44.	57001	Badagandi	M/s. Bilagi Sugar Mill Ltd., Badagandi, Bilagi, Distt. Bagalkot, Karnataka. Pin : 587 116
45.	59901	SPR Sugars	SPR Sugars Private Ltd. At Kanchugaranahalli, Bidadi Hobli, Taluk Ramanagaram, Distt Ramnagar Rural, Karnataka
46.	66301	Shivsagar Sugar	Shri Shivsagar Suagr & Agro Product Ltd., Udapudi, Ramdurg, Distt. Belgaum, Karnataka
47.	67401	Soubhagya Laxmi	Soubhagya Laxmi Sugar Pvt. Ltd. at Hirenandhi Village, Taluka-Gokak, Distt. Belgaum, Karnataka-591233
48.	27401	Bidar	Bidar SSK Ltd., Hallikhed, Distt. Bidar Karnataka
49.	27701	K.R. Nagar	Shree Ambika Sugars Ltd., Tal. K. R. Nagar, P.O Chunchanakatte, Distt. Maysore, Karnataka
50.	40701	Imampur	Naranja SSK Ltd., Village Chillerai, Distt. Bidar, Karnataka
51.	55901	Baroor	M/s. Bhavani Khandsari Sugars Ltd., Vill. Baroor, Taluq & Distt. Bidar, Karnataka - 585 257
52.	32401	Nayagarh	Nayagarh Sugar Complex Ltd., P.O Balugaon Distt. Nayagarh, Orissa

**Statement-II**

*Name of the Sugar Mills against whom penal action was initiated, but withheld, consequent upon filing of on-line data by them*

Sl. No.	Code No.	Short Name	Address
1	2	3	4
1.	48401	Agwanpur	Dewan Sugars Ltd., Agwanpur, Distt. Mooradabad, Uttar Pradesh
2.	62401	Baktara	Maa Bhagwati Sugar Mill Limited Baktara, Tq. Budhne, Distt. Shehor, Madhya Pradesh -462011
3.	16001	Mahankali	Mahankali SSK Ltd., Kavathe Mahankal, Distt. Sangli, Maharashtra
4.	18501	Paithan	Vaidyanath Sant Ek-Nath SSK Ltd. Paithan, Distt. Aurangabad, Maharashtra
5.	19101	Satpuda	Shree Satpuda Tapi Parisar SSK Ltd., Sahada, P.O. Purshottamnagar, Distt. Nandurbar -425424, Maharashtra
6.	19701	Ambajogai	The Ambajogai SSK Ltd., P.O. Ambasakhar, Tal. Ambajogai, Distt. Beed, Maharashtra
7.	39701	Ujana	Siddhi Sugar Pvt. Ltd., Ujana, Distt. Latur, Maharashtra
8.	49701	Jawala Bazar	Purna S. S. K. Ltd., Jawala Bazar, Tk. Basmathnagar Distt. Hingoli, Maharashtra
9.	52007	Dindyalnagar	Shatrapati Sambhaji Raja Sakhar Udyog Ltd., Dindyalnagar Chitte Pimpalgaon, TK & Distt. Aurangabad, Maharashtra-431201

1	2	3	4
10.	67301	Jaishriram	Jaishriram Sugar & Agro Products Ltd., at Halgaon, Tal-Jamkhed, Distt. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra
11.	67401	Motoshri Sugar	Matoshri Laxmi Sugar Congeneration Industries Ltd., At Ruddhewadi, Post Dudhni, Taluka-Akkalkot, District-Solapur, Maharashtra
12.	11901	Karamveer	Karamveer Kakasaheb Wagh SSK Ltd., Ranwad, Taluk-Niphad, Distt. Nasik, Maharashtra
13.	34001	Rajgad	Rajgad SSK Ltd., Nigade, Tal. Bhor, Distt. Pune, Maharashtra
14.	50901	Lokmangal	Lokmangal Agro Industries. Ltd. Vill. Bibi Darphal, Tk.-North Solapur, Distt. Solapur Maharashtra - 413304
15.	61901	Bhandarkavathe	M/s. Lokmangal Sugar Ethnol & Cogeneration Industries Ltd., Bhandarkavathe, Tal. South Solapur, Maharashtra
16.	44601	NCS Gayatri	Gayatri Sugar Pvt. Ltd. Adluryellareddy, Teh. Sadashivnagar Distt. Nizamabad, Andhra Pradesh
17.	59201	MAAGI	M/s. Gayatri Sugars Ltd., At. Village Maggi, Nizamsagar Mandal, Distt. Nizamabad (Andhra Pradesh 503302)
18.	54601	Hirebevanur	M/s. Dnyanyogi Shri Shiv Kumar Swamiji Sugars Ltd., Hirebevanur, Distt. Bijapur, Karnataka. Pin : 586 111

1	2	3	4
19.	57001	Badagandi	M/s. Bilagi Sugar Mill Ltd., Badagandi, Bilagi, Distt. Bagalkot, Karnataka, Pin : 587 116
20.	27401	Bidar	Bidar SSK Ltd., Hallikhed, Distt. Bidar, Karnataka
21.	27701	K.R. Nagar	Shree Ambika Sugars Ltd., Tal. K. R. Nagar, P.O. Chunchanakatte, Distt.-Maysore, Karnataka
22.	40701	Imampur	Naranja SSK Ltd., Village Chillerai, Distt. Bidar, Karnataka
23.	55901	Baroor	M/s. Bhavani Khandsari Sugars Ltd., Vill. Baroor, Taluq & Distt. Bidar, Karnataka - 585 257

#### Poor quality of foodgrains under PDS

†1731. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country is on the verge of collapse;
- (b) whether the quality of foodgrains supplied under PDS is also very poor and many a times consumers get rotten grains;
- (c) whether despite the implementation of Mid-Day-Meal scheme in the schools, arrangements are not being made for nutritious meals;
- (d) whether there are laws to put a curb on this but its effects are not being seen; and
- (e) the plan of the Ministry to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS) : (a) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is an important part of Government's policy for

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

management of food economy in the country. Evaluation studies on functioning of TPDS have been got conducted from time to time. These studies have revealed certain shortcomings/deficiencies in the functioning of TPDS such as inclusion/exclusion errors, leakages/diversion of foodgrains, etc. Copies of these reports have been forwarded to the States/UTs concerned for taking necessary remedial measures to remove the deficiencies noticed in the functioning of TPDS. However, in an independent study on TPDS conducted by a group of research scholars and student volunteers, including Mr. Jean Dreze, Reetika Khera and Others (2011) in 9 States, it has been stated that there has been an impressive revival of PDS across the country during the recent years. The researchers have brought out that there have been major initiatives in the recent past to improve PDS and these efforts are showing results. It has been also mentioned that the days when up to half of the PDS grain was diverted to the open market are gone.

(b) Three complaints about poor quality of foodgrains issued to State Governments and distribution under TPDS have been received during 2012-13 in the Department. On investigation, these complaints were not found to be true.

In order to ensure that only good quality foodgrains conforming to Food Safety Standards are issued from Food Corporation India (FCI) godowns to the State Governments for TPDS and other welfare schemes, this Department has issued several instructions from time to time to Food Secretaries of all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and FCI.

(c) to (e) Under Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) being implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy), a nutritious hot cooked meal is provided with an energy content of 450 calories and 12 grams of protein, which is derived from 100 gms of foodgrains (rice/wheat), 20 gms of pulses, 50 gms of vegetables and 5 gms of oil for children studying in primary classes. At upper primary level, the Scheme provides for an energy content of 700 calories and 20 grams of protein, which is derived from 150 gms of foodgrains (rice/wheat), 30 gms of pulses, 75 gms of vegetables and 7.5 gms of oil. Nutrition content is further improved by using double fortified salt with iron and iodine as well as green leafy vegetables, as per the MDMS guidelines.

Further, the Government has taken the following steps to ensure serving of quality and nutritious food under the MDMS:

- (i) FCI is responsible for issue of foodgrains of at least Fair Average Quality (FAQ); the District Collector/CEO of Zila Panchayat ensure that foodgrains of at least FAQ are lifted after joint inspection by a team consisting of FCI

and the nominee of the Collector and/or Chief Executive Officer, District Panchayat, and confirmation by them that the grain conforms to at least FAQ norms.

- (ii) The Government has made elaborate arrangements through MDMS guidelines to ensure that children get good quality meal to their satisfaction. As per norms, the food is to be tasted by 2-3 adults, including at least one teacher, before it is served to children.
- (iii) Representatives of Gram Panchayats/Gram Sabhas, members of Village Education Committees (VECs), Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs), School Management & Development Committees (SMDCs) as well as Mothers' Committees are required to monitor (a) the regularity and wholesomeness of the mid day meal served to children, (b) cleanliness in cooking and serving of the mid day meal, (c) procurement of good quality ingredients and (d) implementation of a varied menu. Supervisory Officers are required to inspect about 25% of the schools every quarter.
- (iv) The cooking cost has been increased by 7.5% annually in the last three years for provision of pulses, vegetables and oils to ensure the nutritive value of the food.
- (v) To ensure safety and hygiene in the preparation of mid-day-meal, Central assistance of Rs. 7024.76 Crore has already been released till March, 2012 to States/UTs for construction of 9,60,087 kitchen-cum-stores. Out of these, 5,60,546 kitchen-cum-stores have been constructed and 95,867 are under construction.

#### **Production and sale of fake items**

1732. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the production and sale of fake branded items have been rising throughout the country;
- (b) if so, whether any estimate has been made to assess the loss to Government revenue due to this malpractice;
- (c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years; and
- (d) the measures being taken by Government to check such malpractices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid down on the table of the House.

#### **Liquidation of stored stocks**

1733. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices has gone on record stating that Government should liquidate their storage stock to ease the prices of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the stand of Government in liquidating its storage of foodgrains; and

(c) the reasons for keeping storage of such a large stock when prices are on rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) In its non-price policy recommendations in the Price Policy report for Rabi crops for 2013-14 Rabi marketing season, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices has recommended the liquidation of stocks of wheat lying with the Food Corporation of India (FCI).

(b) and (c) Government has an open ended procurement policy for procurement of foodgrain in order to provide price support to farmers. The stored stock is liquidated from time to time by making additional allocation under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), for calamities/festivals and Other Welfare Schemes. Over and above, with a view to keep the market process under balance and check price rise Government also liquidates its stocks from time to time by allocations under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) and allowing exports.

#### **Roles and objectives of Spot Commodity Exchanges**

1734. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Spot Commodity Exchange authorised by Government to operate in the country, if so, the names of such exchanges;

- (b) the details of the roles of the Exchange;
- (c) the objective of such Exchange; and
- (d) how they are different from Commodity Futures Markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The Government has granted exemption to three electronic Spot Exchanges viz. National Spot Exchange Ltd., NCDEX Spot Exchange Ltd. and National APMC Ltd. for trading in one day forward contracts under Section 27 of Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952.

(b) to (d) The objective of spot exchanges is to provide, *inter-alia*, a platform for trading of contracts in various types of goods and thus play an important role in connecting buyers and sellers from various parts of the country through this platform whereas the commodity futures Exchanges are the associations concerned with the regulation and control of forward contracts regulated under the provisions of Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952.

#### **Impact of inflation on tribals**

1735. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the inflation in the prices of food articles have adversely affected the tribal people in the country, in general, and Jharkhand in particular; and
- (b) the details of steps taken by Government to protect the tribal people from the adverse impact of food inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Increase in the prices of food articles impact the poor including tribal people in the country. Accordingly, the State of Jharkhand that has about 26 per cent of tribal population of the total State's population could also be affected.

In order to insulate the poor including tribal people from the food inflation and to ensure availability of foodgrains within their reach at affordable prices, Government is operating the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Under this, allocation of foodgrains to 6.52 crore accepted number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families

including about 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families are made at highly subsidized prices @ 35 kg. per family per month. Allocation of foodgrains is also made to Above Poverty Line (APL) families at subsidized prices based on the availability of foodgrains in the central pool and past offtake. During the current year so far Government has made a total allocation of about 624 lakh tonnes of foodgrains from the central pool to the poor which includes tribals. Further, additional allocations of foodgrains are also made by the Government from time to time depending upon the availability of stocks and requirements/requests received from States/UTs.

The Government has taken several measures to protect the poor which also includes tribal people, from the adverse impact of food inflation. Price control measures like stock holding limits are permitted for pulses, edible oils and edible oilseeds upto 30.9.2013.

#### **Global Food Security Index**

1736. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH :

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

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

(a) whether the Global Food Security Index (GFSI), 2012 released recently has ranked India 66th among 105 nations, placing it in a 'moderate' category and citing affordability rather than availability as a key food security threat for the country;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government is aware that the rising prices of food are affecting affordability of nutritious food; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) As per Global Food Security Index (GFSI), 2012 brought out by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) of the news magazine 'The Economist', India with an index score of 44.2 out of 100 ranks 66 among 105 countries while United States holds rank#1 with score of 89 and the Democratic Republic of Congo holds the rank#105 with a score of 18.0.

The Global Food Security Index (GFSI) is an assessment of issues of affordability, availability and quality and safety constructed from 25 unique indicators, that measures

the drivers of food security across a set of 105 developing and developed countries including India. As per the GFSI assessment, India has a score of 36.4 for affordability and 51.3 for availability indicating affordability as an area for attention towards food security. The index, however, is subject to updation on quarterly basis to adjust the impact of fluctuating food prices both on the basis of global & domestic food prices.

The GFSI report has however, not provided the data on indicators used in the construction of the index. Hence, it is felt that this index did not reflect the actual food security situation of the country in terms of lack of access to food in the society. Moreover, methods used for data gathering, its analysis and forecasting are not test checked/validated by Government of India or any UN agencies. Hence, the position of the country in the Food Security Index, 2012 may not be justified.

(c) and (d) The production levels of foodgrains in the country are high to meet the domestic requirement. Government has taken several steps to contain price rise in essential commodities, which include reduction of import duties on wheat, onion, pulses, edible oils, sugar etc.; ban on export of edible oils and certain pulses; imposing stock limits from time to time in case of select essential commodities; maintaining the stability of Central Issue Price under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for rice at Rs. 5.65 per kg. and for wheat Rs. 4.15 per kg. for Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Rs. 3/- per kg. for rice and Rs. 2/- per kg. for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), suspending futures trading in specified commodities; restoring levy obligation @10% on sugar factories for 2011-12 season; allocation of rice and wheat under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) and resumption of the scheme for subsidized imported pulses through PDS, which includes a subsidy element to be paid to the designated importing agencies.

The Government of India has accorded high priority to ensure food security in the country. Government implements other welfare schemes like Integrated Child Development Service Scheme (ICDS) for pre-school children and pregnant and lactating mothers through the Ministry of Women and Child Development, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) through Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM) for primary and upper primary children through Ministry of Human Resource Development, Annapurna Scheme for the senior citizens, Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls, Emergency Feeding Programme, etc. to ensure further food & nutrition security in the country. Allocation for Above Poverty Line (APL) families is also made subject to availability in Central Pool.

To ensure food security in the country, Government has introduced the National Food Security Bill, 2011 in the Parliament to provide for food and nutritional security

in human life cycle approach by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices for people to live a life with dignity.

**Changes in proposed National Food Security Bill**

1737. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

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

(a) whether the State Governments have sought changes in the proposed National Food Security Bill, in the month of October, 2012, and have demanded universal coverage in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of Government thereto;

(d) whether Government is aware that States like UP and MP, which have higher rate of BPL population, would be benefited more in comparison to other States; and

(e) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) A letter dated 24.09.2012 of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on National Food Security Bill, 2011 was received in October, 2012, wherein he had *inter-alia* raised the issue that if the Bill is uniformly applied to all the States, economically backward States will have to face difficult situation and in the States like Uttar Pradesh, a large portion of the population will be deprived of the benefits of the Bill. It was accordingly requested that Bill may be enacted only after improving the framework of the Bill by covering the entire rural population and at least 95% of urban population of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Sections 3 and 14 of the Bill deal with the extent of coverage under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Section 3 provides that entitlements for subsidized foodgrains under TPDS shall extend upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of urban population. It is further provided that not less than 46% of rural and 28% of urban population shall be designated as priority households. Section 14 provides that

subject to this All India coverage, State-wise distribution shall be determined by the Central Government, from time to time. With regard to the suggestion for coverage of entire rural population and at least 95% of urban population of Uttar Pradesh, it is stated that the proposed coverage under TPDS in the Bill is based on current trends in production and procurement of foodgrains.

(d) and (e) As stated in reply to (c) above, the Bill provides that State-wise distribution of the coverage under TPDS shall be determined by the Central Government from time to time. The Bill is presently under consideration of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution.

#### **Online details of sugar production**

1738. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken penal action against 53 sugar mills for not furnishing online details about sugar production, dispatches and stock position for 2011-12 season to the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether furnishing the details online would help this sector for better management; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Under the relevant provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the Central Government vide circular letter dated 16th April, 2012 directed all the sugar mills to furnish online details about sugar production, dispatches and stocks etc. in the prescribed format Proforma-II from the sugar season, 2011-12 onwards. However, 52 sugar mills did not furnish the requisite information online upto August, 2012. Therefore, the District Magistrates concerned were requested to initiate penal action against these 52 sugar mills under relevant provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The details are given in Statement. Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No: 1730 part (d) of (f). Out of these 52 sugar mills, 23 sugar mills have subsequently furnished the requisite information and the concerned authorities have been requested for withholding the penal action against them. The details are given in Statement. Refer to Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No: 1730 part (d) to (f).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The computerised web-based data collection system provides comprehensive data base on sugar production, dispatches and available stock of levy and non-levy sugar from the sugar mills which helps Government in taking informed policy decisions for better management of sugar sector.

**Gap between demand and supply of edible oils**

1739. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the existing gap between demand and supply of edible oils in the country;
- (b) since when this gap continues; and
- (c) the steps Government has taken to meet the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) At present there is about 50% gap between the demand and supply of edible oils in the country.

(b) The gap between demand and supply of edible oils has existed over two decades but this gap has shown increasing trend since 1992-93.

(c) Various steps taken by Government to meet the demand of edible oils in the country are as follows:-

- (i) The import duty on crude and refined edible oils has been reduced to zero per cent and 7.5% respectively.
- (ii) The Government has allowed State Governments to impose stock limits on edible oils and oilseeds, upto 30.09.2013.
- (iii) Export of edible oils has been banned except coconut oil (through Cochin Port) and certain oils produced from minor forest produce and edible oils in small packs upto 5 kg. subject to limit of 20,000 tonnes per year,
- (iv) The Government have launched a Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils to States/UTs since 2008 at a subsidy @ Rs. 15/kg. The Scheme has been extended in subsequent years and further extended upto 30.09.2013.

**Release of dues of State procurement agencies of Punjab**

1740. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government has requested the Central Government to release a sum of Rs. 7,461 crore, recoverable by the State procurement agencies from FCI at the end of 2011; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The Government of Punjab in November, 2011, had requested the Ministry of Finance, Government of India for clearance of outstanding dues of Rs. 7461.27 crore of State procuring agencies against Food Corporation of India (FCI)/Government of India on accounts of various procurement incidentals for different marketing seasons.

(b) The details of claim as received from Government of Punjab are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Amount recoverable from Government of India/Food Corporation of India by State procuring agencies*

Sl.No.	Issues Agreed by Government of India	Tentative Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Non reimbursement of transportation charges for paddy beyond 8 kms from mandi to storage point	504.00
2.	Non recoupment of losses suffered due to disposal of damaged wheat	414.55
3.	Non finalization of incidental charges for KMS 2003-04 to 2007-08 and RMS 2003-04 to 2007-08	3392.50
4.	Difference in Rate of Interest in Reimbursement of wheat and rice	115.19
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4426.24</b>

1	2	3
5.	Non reimbursement of transportation charges for paddy within 8 kms from mandi to storage point	216.08
6.	Non reimbursement of losses suffered due to sale of paddy crop year 1994-95 in open market	550.95
7.	Reimbursement of difference between simple interest paid by the GOI in incidentals charges but charged by RBI in CCL accounts in Quarterly/ monthly basis from year 1997-98 to 2000-01	486.57
8.	Refund of storage gain on wheat deducted by FCI from year 1993-94 onwards	305.08
9.	Not reimbursement if increase in ID cess from 2% to 3% as per the notification of Punjab Government	417.72
10.	Non reimbursement of actual establishment charges	1058.63
TOTAL		3035.03
GRAND TOTAL		7461.27

#### **PDS scam in Arunachal Pradesh**

1741. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has started a probe in Arunachal Pradesh PDS scam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of PDS bills against various heads cleared for that State, year-wise, since 2004?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) A Special Investigation Team (SIT) headed by Superintendent of Police, Special Investigation Cell (SIC), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh investigated six cases registered

on allegations of irregularity and corruption in distribution of foodgrains in the State of Arunachal Pradesh under various welfare schemes of the Government of India. The team carried out and completed investigation under monitoring by the Guwahati High Court where a public interest litigation case (PIL No. 50 of 2004) was filed by Shri Bamang Anthony and Shri Dmin Loya of Citizens Rights Group, a Non Government Organization (NGO) of Arunachal Pradesh. On completion of investigation, charge-sheets have been filed in all the six cases against 57 accused persons including 24 public servants.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) An amount of Rs. 39.38 crores found to be admissible against the pending claims of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh for the period from April, 2004 to March, 2007 was sanctioned subject to adjustment against the amount recoverable from the State Government on account of excess payment made in the past and found recoverable by Internal Audit of Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Controller and Auditor General of India.

Provisional advance of Rs. 45.76 crores has been given to the State Government towards HTS claims for the period from April, 2007 onwards to be adjusted against bills submitted by the State Government.

#### **Quality certification of PDS foodgrains**

1742. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been introduced to ensure quality certification of foodgrains passing through PDS system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is a system to ensure that only good quality foodgrains are issued under Public Distribution System (PDS).

(b) Foodgrains (wheat and rice) are issued to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for distribution under PDS and other welfare schemes by Food Corporation of India (FCI) through a well defined procedure of joint sampling of

the stock before issue. Only good quality foodgrains, free from insect infestation and conforming to the Standards of Food Safety and Standards Act/Rules (formerly PFA) are to be issued under PDS.

Only after satisfaction about quality and quantity, the stock is to be issued to State Governments/UT Administrations alongwith joint sealed samples. A certificate duly signed by the representative of State Government/UT Administration about quality and quantity of the stock is recorded by FCI in respect of the aforesaid foodgrains.

It is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/UT Administration to ensure that during transportation and storage at different stages in the distribution chain, the foodgrains retain the required quality specifications.

The State Government, where the decentralized procurement is in operation, should ensure that the quality of foodgrains issued under TPDS and other welfare schemes meet the desired standards under the Food Safety and Standards Act.

Regular inspection to check the quality of foodgrains is to be carried out by the officers of State Government and surprise checks are carried out by the officers of Quality Control Cell of the Ministry.

Whenever any complaint of issue/distribution of poor quality foodgrains for PDS is received, it is investigated by the FCI/State Governments and actions are taken by them against the delinquents.

- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Cash transfer system**

1743. SHRI K.N. B ALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to introduce cash transfer system instead of subsidised PDS throughout the country by the end of December, 2014;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the present annual spending on PDS subsidy; and
- (d) what is the expected annual subsidy expenditure after the introduction of this system?

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

Department proposes to introduce a pilot scheme in six Union Territories (UTs), namely Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry for direct transfer of food subsidy under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Under the proposed scheme, foodgrains will be issued by Food Corporation of India at the economic cost. The cash subsidy equal to the difference in the economic cost and the present issue price will be credited to the bank account of the beneficiary in advance to enable the beneficiary to purchase the foodgrains at this cost. The proposal does not involve dismantling the TPDS as foodgrains shall continue to be distributed to the beneficiaries under TPDS through the Fair Price Shops. The scheme details of which will be finalized in consultation with UTs. etc. is expected to check leakages/diversion of foodgrains under TPDS and test the feasibility of launch of the scheme in other States.

(c) and (d) The food subsidy released under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) during 2011-12 and current year is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Subsidy released
2011-12	72370.90
2012-13 (up to 03.12.2012)	61243.57

The proposed scheme does not envisage any change in the quantum of food subsidy being presently paid to the six UTs.

#### **Foodgrains for all**

1744. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been demand to provide foodgrains to all, instead of capping it at 67 per cent of the population;
- (b) whether there has been a demand that 8.2 crore metric tonnes of foodgrains lying in Government storages be distributed through the Public Distribution System;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government is considering to issue digitalize ration cards with bar codes in all the districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The National Food Security Bill, 2011, introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22 December, 2011, provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population, with at least 46% population belonging to priority households and upto 50% of the urban population, with at least 28% population belonging to priority households for receiving subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution (TPDS). The Bill is presently being examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution. Requests have been received for Universal Public Distribution System (PDS). However, Government is not considering to introduce Universal PDS as the focus on poor will get diluted.

(b) and (c) As on 01.11.2012, the total stocks of foodgrains in Central Pool was 695.29 lakh MTs. Keeping in view the demands from the States/UTs and current surplus stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool, Government has been making additional allocation over and above the normal TPDS allocation. During the current year, following additional allocations of foodgrains have been made :

- (i) 50 lakh tons for additional BPL families.
- (ii) 19.42 lakh tons for additional AAY/BPL families in the poorest districts.
- (iii) 7.1 lakh tons for flood, drought, festivals, etc.

In addition, 49 lakh tons of foodgrains have been allocated to Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). The total allocation during the current year is 624.95 lakh tons taking into consideration normal TPDS allocation, OWS allocation and above mentioned additional allocations.

Further, keeping in view the surplus stock available in Central Pool, foodgrains are also released under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) with a view to moderate their prices in open market by increasing their availability and are exported also when the international market is favourable.

(d) All States/UTs have been requested to undertake end-to-end computerization of TPDS including digitization of ration card/beneficiary data so as to ensure correct identification of beneficiaries and distribution of TPDS commodities to deserving beneficiaries. Fair Price Shop (FPS) automation using bar-coded ration cards, food coupons, smart cards, Aadhaar based Point of Sale devices, etc. would be undertaken by States/UTs as per their requirements.

### Warehousing capacity addition for PDS

1745. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of warehousing capacity added for PDS purpose in Central pool since 2004, year-wise;

(b) the details of quantity of foodgrains meant for PDS purpose in central pool, wasted during the above period; and

(c) the details of capacity enhancement planned by Government in warehousing for PDS in Central pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The details of storage capacity available with FCI for storage of foodgrains since 2004 are as under:

(Fig. in Lakh MT)

As on	Owned	Hired	Total
31.03.2004	150.23	122.14	272.37
31.03.2005	151.57	108.74	260.31
30.03.2006	151.42	104.14	255.56
31.03.2007	152.33	99.74	252.07
31.03.2008	151.54	87.40	238.94
31.03.2009	151.40	101.39	252.79
31.03.2010	154.77	133.59	288.36
31.03.2011	156.07	160.03	316.10
31.03.2012	156.40	179.64	336.04
31.10.2012	156.49	218.06	374.55

(b) No foodgrain is allowed to be wasted in FCI. However, a very small quantity of foodgrains is damaged due to reasons such as long period of storage, damage due to cyclones/floods/heavy rains etc.

Accrual of damaged/non-issuable foodgrains with FCI *w.e.f.* 2004-05 to 2012-13 is as under:

Year	Accured Quantity of damaged foodgrains (in lakh MTs)
2004-05	0.97
2005-06	0.95
2006-07	0.25
2007-08	0.340
2008-09	0.200
2009-10	0.070
2010-11	0.060
2011-12	0.033
2012-13 (upto 01.11.2012)	0.014

(c) Due to the increased procurement of foodgrains, the Government has formulated the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for construction of covered storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Under the PEG Scheme, FCI gives guarantee for the storage charges to the private investors for 10 years. A capacity of 181.08 lakh MTs has been approved for construction of godowns in 19 States under PEG Scheme. A capacity of 20 lakh MTs will also be constructed in Silos within the overall storage requirements of FCI. Besides the PEG Scheme, there is a Plan scheme for creation of total additional storage capacity of 5.40 lakh MTs in the North Eastern States through FCI under which during Eleventh Five Year Plan some other deficit States have also been covered. The FCI has also finalised a scheme for hiring of private godowns through open tenders for one year extendable for another one year, to take care of the short term hiring needs.

#### **Growth of sugar industry in Haryana**

1746. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the higher growth of Haryana sugar industry, as found by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics for 2011-12;

- (b) the reasons this growth could be attributed to;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps towards public-private partnerships in the sugar sector;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) The State Government of Haryana has reported that the sugar industry in Haryana has grown by 11-15% in the year 2011-12 and this is mainly due to remunerative sugarcane prices in the State.

(c) to (e) The sugar mills in the country are either in the private or co-operative/public sector and the State Governments are having stake in the cooperative and public sector mills. As such, it is for the State Governments/UT's concerned to initiate steps towards public-private partnership in these mills.

#### **Action against real estate companies**

†1747. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of real estate companies against whom Competition Commission of India (CCI) the organisation which oversees the competition related matters, has initiated probe;
- (b) the details thereof;
- (c) the names of the companies which have been found guilty; and
- (d) the details of the penalties imposed thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) and (b) The Competition Commission of India has initiated probe against M/s. DLF Ltd., M/s. Larsen & Toubro Ltd., M/s. Tulip Infratech Pvt. Ltd., M/s. JP Associates Ltd. and M/s. Omaxe Ltd. based on 23 cases filed against the above Companies.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) 15 cases against M/s. DLF Ltd., have been decided. The Commission has imposed a penalty of Rs. 630 crore on M/s. DLF Ltd. and has also passed a 'Cease & Desist' order regarding anti-competitive practices adopted by it.

#### **Changes in Companies Act**

1748. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to make changes and amendments to the Companies Act to make it powerful to undertake more CSR activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other changes proposed to be incorporated in the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) to (c) Clause 135 of the Companies Bill, 2011 *inter-alia*, provides for the specified companies to spend atleast 2% of the average net profits (of last 3 years) in pursuance of the company's Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) policy and in case of failure, to specify the reasons for not spending such amount in the Board's Report. In case the disclosure about such reasons in the Board's report is not made, the specified class of companies shall be liable for action under the provisions of the Companies Bill, 2011 which require disclosures to be made in the Board's report. CSR policy is to be undertaken by the companies as specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Bill, 2011.

#### **Violation of accounting principles and financial irregularities by companies**

1749. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that violation of accounting principles and financial irregularities are being carried out by large corporate groups and their audit firms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of companies and audit firms found guilty of such violations and irregularities during the last three years;

(d) the details of the losses suffered by the exchequer due to such irregularities; and

- (e) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per the latest information available, 427 companies and 104 audit firms were found guilty of violating the accounting principles and financial irregularities.

(d) Such details are not required to be maintained by this Ministry under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

(e) Penal action has been initiated against such companies and audit firms, under Section 211 and Section 227 read with Section 233 respectively of the Companies Act, 1956 for such violations.

#### **Changes in Companies Bill**

1750. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals to accommodate amendments suggested by the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance and reintroduce the Companies Bill; and

(b) if so, whether the provisions of the Bill would be looked into in the case of false addresses and nomination of bogus persons in the Board of Directors of the company so that the accountability of the entire board is fixed for violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) to (b) Yes, Sir. The recommendations made by the Hon'ble Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance in its report to the Parliament, dated 13th August, 2012, have been examined and it has been decided to move official amendments to the Companies Bill, 2011 in the current session of Parliament to incorporate most of these recommendations in the Bill.

#### **Toilets in rural areas in Assam**

1751. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government for construction of toilets in rural areas in Assam;

- (b) whether the funds allocated for construction of rural toilets are sufficient to meet the challenges in specified time;
- (c) the number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working in this field and the co-operation extended by the Ministry; and
- (d) by when Government is likely to meet the target of 100 per cent toilets in villages of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas of the country including in Assam, Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behaviour change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach. The provision of incentive for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households. Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600 under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 4500 to be booked under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet is permitted and a beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900, taking the total unit cost of toilet to Rs. 10000/-. Conjoint approach with the scheme of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been adopted to address the issue of availability of water in the Gram Panchayats for sustaining sanitation facilities created. Funds for capacity building of all stakeholders including Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and field level implementers have been earmarked under the revised strategy. Convergence with other State Departments like Health, Women & Child Development and Panchayati Raj is being focused upon. Provision has been made for incentivizing Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) and Anganwadi workers for promoting sanitation. Self Help Groups, Women's Groups and Non Government Organisations of repute are to be encouraged by States to participate in sanitation promotion.

The following funds have been released by the Government of India to Assam to accelerate the pace of sanitation in rural areas during the last 3 years:

Year	Funds released
2009-2010	Rs. 67.29 crore
2010-2011	Rs. 94.37 crore
2011-2012	Rs. 122.51 crore

(b) Yes Sir, Allocation for the NBA has been increased from Rs. 1500 crore in 2011-12 (Revised Estimate) to Rs. 3500 crore in 2012-13 (Budget Estimate) an increase of 133.33%. Further under NBA, in 12th Plan, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has demanded Rs. 44116 crore for creation of sanitation facilities in rural areas of all States to meet the challenges in specified time frame.

(c) As per NBA Guidelines, NGOs can assist Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs) in Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Capacity Building activities leading to demand generation, construction and use of sanitation facility. No list is maintained of such NGOs at Central level.

(d) NBA goal is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households in all States, including Assam, by 2022.

#### **Construction of bath-cum-toilet facilities in rural areas**

1752. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is willing to support construction of bath-cum-toilet facilities for improving personal hygiene and sanitation, particularly for rural women; and

(b) if not, how does the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) intends to achieve its objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Government has initiated the programme of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) to incentivize the construction of toilets in rural areas to eligible categories of households.

(b) To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas, Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in TSC which is now called the NBA, in the Twelfth

Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behaviour change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach. NBA goal is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022.

To achieve the objective under NBA, the provision of incentive for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households. Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600 under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 4500 to be booked under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet is permitted and a beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900, taking the total unit cost of toilet to Rs. 10000/-. Conjoint approach with the scheme of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been adopted to address the issue of availability of water in the Gram Panchayats for sustaining sanitation facilities created. Funds for capacity building of all stakeholders including Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and field level implementers have been earmarked under the revised strategy. Convergence with other State Departments like Health, Women & Child Development and Panchayati Raj is being focused upon. Provision has been made for incentivizing Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) and Anganwadi workers for promoting sanitation. Self Help Groups, Women's Groups and Non Government Organisations of repute are to be encouraged by States to participate in sanitation promotion. The component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has also been prioritized through focussed funding.

Allocation for the NBA has been increased from Rs. 1500 crore in 2011-12 (Revised Estimate) to Rs. 3500 crore in 2012-13 (Budget Estimate) an increase of 133.33%. Further under NBA, in the 12th Plan, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has demanded Rs. 44116 crore for creation of sanitation facilities in rural areas of all States to achieve the objectives.

#### **Toilets in rural houses**

1753. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is promoting/encouraging to construct toilets in every house in the villages all over the country;

(b) the amount of assistance, aid, loan, etc. given by Government to construct toilets in the villages across the country;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in the country to ascertain the number of households that have toilets; and

(d) if the answer to part (b) above be in affirmative, the amount given and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India administers the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main goal of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behaviour change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach. NBA goal is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022. NBA is operated in a project mode taking district as a unit. The NBA projects at present cover 607 rural districts of the country. Under NBA, the provision of incentive for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover identified APL households who are SC/ST, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households. The main components under the programme are provision of incentives for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), financial assistance for Community Sanitary Complex, Anganwadi toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM).

(b) An incentive of Rs. 4600 (Rs. 5100 for difficult and hilly areas) consisting of central share of Rs. 3200 (Rs. 3700 in case of hilly and difficult areas) and State Government share of Rs. 1400 is given with effect from 1.4.2012 to households belonging to BPL and Identified APL categories for construction of individual household toilets. In addition assistance upto Rs. 4500 is permitted under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for construction of the toilet. Under NBA Guideline, there is also provision for a loan from revolving fund for APL households, not covered by incentive for construction of toilets.

(c) Yes Sir, Census 2011 has data on number of households with toilets.

(d) Till date a total of Rs. 9553.39 crore have been released for implementation of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) [Earlier known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)] to State Governments. A Budget provision of Rs. 3500 crore has been made for NBA in 2012-13.

#### **Construction of toilets in rural areas**

1754. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per the census 2011, 49.8 per cent households have no toilet facilities and people defecate in the open;
- (b) if so, the details of the measures taken by Government to end this practice;
- (c) whether any time-bound programme involving private sector participation is under consideration of Government to construct mass toilets especially in rural areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Yes Sir, 49.8 per cent households in urban plus rural areas have no toilet facilities and defecate in the open as per Census 2011 figures.

(b) To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas, Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behaviour change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach. NBA goal is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022. The provision of incentive for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover identified APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households. Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600 under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 4500 to be booked under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet is permitted and a

beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900, taking the total unit cost of toilet to Rs. 10000/-. Conjoint approach with the scheme of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been adopted to address the issue of availability of water in the Gram Panchayats for sustaining sanitation facilities created. Funds for capacity building of all stakeholders including Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and field level implementers have been earmarked under the revised strategy. Convergence with other State Departments like Health, Women & Child Development and Panchayati Raj is being focused upon. Provision has been made for incentivizing Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) and Anganwadi workers for promoting sanitation. Self Help Groups, Women's Groups and Non Government Organisations of repute are to be encouraged by States to participate in sanitation promotion.

Allocation for the NBA has been increased from Rs. 1500 crore in 2011-12 (Revised Estimate) to Rs 3500 crore in 2012-13 (Budget Estimate) an increase of 133.33%.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, as per NBA Guidelines, corporate houses are encouraged to participate in the NBA as a part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

#### **Arsenic contaminated water**

1755. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ground water contaminated in the arsenic has been a serious concern in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Assam;

(b) if so, whether Government has any estimate of the number of persons suffering from the ill effects of arsenic poisoning; and

(c) the action initiated by Government to counter the adverse effects of arsenic poisoning and to provide safe drinking water to the population in the affected area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) As reported in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 1.4.2012, the status of arsenic affected habitations in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Assam is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Arsenic affected habitations @	Population residing in arsenic affected habitations @
1.	Uttar Pradesh	9	7073
2.	Bihar	1004	710566
3.	Jharkhand	1	233
4.	West Bengal	2119	3526452
5.	Assam	1157	362402

@ Habitations in which one or more drinking water sources are contaminated with excess arsenic and not covered with supply of safe drinking water.

Besides as per IMIS report, Karnataka has 19 habitations affected with Arsenic in which the population affected is 26612.

(c) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 10,500 crore has been made for the NRDWP in 2012-13. Up to 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas of the country. In addition, 5% of the NRDWP allocation is provided to States with habitations affected by chemical contamination, including arsenic affected habitations and to States with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome cases. Government of India also provides 3 per cent NRDWP funds on 100 per cent central assistance basis to States for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which *inter-alia* include taking up works relating to setting up of new or up-gradation of district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, hiring of trained manpower for the laboratories and providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats. Further up to 10 per cent of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which *inter-alia* may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.

#### **Piped drinking water supply**

1756. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for providing piped drinking water supply in only 5.5 lakh habitations so far out of 16.66 lakh habitations in the country;

(b) the manner in which the Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the States to increase the number of habitations with piped drinking water supply, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether any special scheme/programme has been envisaged in the Twelfth Five Year Plan for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) The main reasons for low coverage of habitations with piped water supply is higher cost of piped water schemes, longer gestation period in the execution of piped water supply schemes, non-availability or irregular supply of electricity for pumping of water, large number of small and remote rural habitations etc.

(b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides financial and technical assistance to the States under the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water including through piped drinking water supply schemes to rural households.

The State Governments are vested with powers to select piped water supply schemes and plan, execute and implement them under the NRDWP to cover more habitations with piped water supply. Upto 67% of the funds allocated to States under NRDWP can be utilized for taking up schemes including for providing piped water supply.

(c) to (e) Under the NRDWP, during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), the focus shall be on :

- (i) increasing the service levels in rural areas from 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) to 55 lpcd,
- (ii) providing drinking water through piped water supply systems,
- (iii) Priority has also been given to Operation and Maintenance of water supply systems by allocating 15% of NRDWP funds for the same.

**Bio-digester toilets**

1757. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the efforts made/proposed to be made by the Ministry to popularize bio-digester toilets developed by Defence Research and Development Organisation;
- (b) to what extent these toilets would help in reducing the 60 per cent of people in the world who defecate in open and are from India;
- (c) what would be the expenditure involved in constructing these toilets; and
- (d) how the Ministry would help people in construction of these toilets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) for implementation of bio-digester/bio-tank based eco-friendly toilets developed by DRDO, in Gram Panchayats. It has been decided at present that willing States may implement the projects with technical assistance from DRDO.

(b) The extent of adoption of bio-digester toilets cannot be ascertained at this stage.

(c) and (d) Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) guidelines shall form the basis for the project for construction of bio-digester toilets, including the financial incentive that would be the same for the bio-digester toilets as provided for in the NBA guidelines. Additional cost over and above that fixed under NBA guidelines plus that allowed under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) would be met by the State Government/beneficiaries.

**Achievement of Millennium Development Goals in Sanitation**

1758. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, according to the Joint Monitoring Programme of the UNICEF and WHO, India has not been able to meet the targets under Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Sanitation;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether there are new schemes proposed by Government to meet the MDGs in sanitation by 2015 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) According to the information presented in the WHO/UNICEF report on 'Progress on sanitation and drinking water 2012 update' the use of sanitation facilities as a percentage of population was 33% in rural areas of the country. Under Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) a target of 54.5% rural population access to sanitation by 2015 has been set.

(c) To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas and also meet the MDGs in sanitation, Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behaviour change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach. NBA strategy includes (a) provision of higher incentive per toilet, (b) widening the eligible categories for provision of incentive for toilet construction to include identified Above Poverty Line (APL) categories like Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) households, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically handicapped and women headed households and (c) convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to provide additional assistance of upto Rs. 4500 for toilet construction to eligible beneficiaries. NBA goal is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022.

#### **Special package for drinking water supply**

†1759. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether people in most of the States are facing acute shortage of drinking water during the current year;
- (b) if so, whether Central Government is taking any appropriate measures/ formulating any schemes for the States facing problem of drinking water which is worsening;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if so, whether Government proposes to give any additional package/funds to State Governments for making drinking water available to people;
- (d) whether State Governments have sent any proposal to Government in this regard;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of areas facing drinking water problem in the States, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) No, Sir. However States that have reported facing drought like situation and problem in supplying drinking water to some rural areas are Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab.

(b) The Ministry had written to all State Governments in June, 2012 informing them about the forecast by India Meteorological Department (IMD) and advising them to take steps for preparedness and response in order to tackle drought like situation in States that may develop during South-West Monsoon, 2012. The States were requested to prepare a Contingency Plan for the same. As per Standard Operating Procedure, States have prepared Contingency Plans which include activities like deepening of wells; rejuvenation, repair, replacement of pumping machinery including handpumps; augmentation of source; construction of new wells, re-boring of old tube wells, hydro-fracturing and water supply through tankers. The Ministry had also requested the States to send regular reports on the various activities taken up by them to mitigate drinking water problems. Minister of Agriculture and Food Processing Industries and Minister of Rural Development and Drinking Water and Sanitation along with a team of Central officials visited the affected States in August, 2012, to assess the drought situation including scarcity of drinking water.

(c) Assistance in the form of additional funds have been given to States who have requested for the same. The Ministry has, after obtaining approval from the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) on drought, released funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme NRDWP (calamity component) to the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan and preponed the release of the 2nd instalment of NRDWP funds for 2012-13, to the States of Karnataka, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra. The details of the funds released to the affected States under NRDWP for rural water supply in 2012-13, are as below :

(In Rs. crores)

State	NRDWP (Program) Component Release	NRDWP (Calamity) Component Release	Total Release
Maharashtra	459.42	15.00	474.423
Gujarat	381.62	0.0	381.62
Karnataka	563.24	24.00	587.24
Rajasthan	650.41	11.00	661.41
Haryana	230.95	0.0	230.95
Punjab	90.33	0.0	90.33

(d) and (e) The States of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan had submitted requests for additional financial assistance for water supply for Rs. 397.98 crore, Rs. 206 crore, Rs. 478.63 crore, Rs. 26 crore, Rs. 43.24 crore and Rs. 819.11 crore respectively to tackle the drinking water problems due to drought like situation in 2012.

(f) The details of districts declared as drought affected by the States and facing drinking water problems district-wise is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Names of districts declared drought affected by State Governments in 2012-13 as informed by State Governments*

Sl.No.	Name of States	Name of affected Districts
1	2	3
1.	Rajasthan	1. Nagaur 2. Barmer 3. Bikaner 4. Jaisalmer 5. Banswara

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1	2	3
		6. Dungarpur
		7. Jaipur
		8. Ajmer
		9. Churu
		10. Pratapgarh
		11. Dausa
2.	Karnataka	1. Chitradurga
		2. Banglore Rural
		3. Dharwad
		4. Gadag
		5. Haveri
		6. Belgaum
		7. Bijapur
		8. Bagalkot
		9. Raichur
		10. Koppal
		11. Bellary
		12. Gulbarga
		13. Ramnagar
		14. Kolar
		15. Chikkaballapur
		16. Mandya
		17. Mysore

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1	2	3
		18. Tumkur
		19. Chamarajnar
		20. Devengere
		21. Hassan
		22. Yadgir
		23. Chikkamagalore
		24. Bidar
3.	Maharashtra	1. Nashik
		2.. Dhule
		3. Nandurbar
		4. Ahmednagar
		5. Latur
		6. Osmanabad
		7. Pune
		8. Satara
		9. Sangli
		10. Solapur
		11. Nagpur
		12. Gondia
		13. Gadchiroli
		14. Amravati
		15. Buldhana

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**Bio-digester toilets in rural India**

1760. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Defence Research and Development Organisation proposes to come forward to develop bio-digester toilets in the rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of action plan to provide such toilets in all the girls schools in the rural areas to control drop-outs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) for implementation of bio-digester/bio-tank based eco-friendly toilets developed by DRDO, in Gram Panchayats.

- (c) No proposal has been submitted by DRDO or by State Governments for construction of such toilets in all the girls schools in the rural areas.

**Shortage of drinking water**

†1761. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that even after 65 years of independence there is a huge shortage of safe drinking water in rural areas;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the water being supplied in many cities including Delhi is not safe for drinking and is injurious to health; and
- (c) if so, whether Government has made any scheme for supplying safe drinking tap water in the entire country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) No, Sir. As per the data entered by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, the coverage of rural habitations with adequate safe drinking water supply as on 1.4.2012 is given in Statement (*See below*).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Water supply in Urban and Rural areas is a State subject as per List II (State List) in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The drinking water quality standards as per IS: 10500-2012 have to be followed by the State Governments and Local Bodies providing drinking water supply.

(c) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water through schemes like handpumps and piped water supply schemes to the rural population.

The State Governments are vested with powers to select piped water supply schemes and to plan, execute and implement them under the NRDWP to cover more habitations with piped water supply.

**Statement**

*Status of Rural Habitation with Respect to Drinking Water Supply (as on 1.4.2012)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Habitations	Habitations		
			Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quality Affected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72387	44463	27528	396
2.	Bihar	107642	82203	10859	14580
3.	Chhattisgarh	72231	36801	26615	8815
4.	Goa	347	302	45	0
5.	Gujarat	34415	33127	1014	274
6.	Haryana	7385	5893	1475	17
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53201	42476	10725	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	13938	6062	7846	30
9.	Jharkhand	119191	114308	4471	412
10.	Karnataka	59575	21333	32367	5875
11.	Kerala	11883	10949	0	934

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127197	83565	40843	2789
13.	Maharashtra	100683	87448	11564	1671
14.	Orissa	141928	73988	55475	12465
15.	Punjab	15170	12316	2821	33
16.	Rajasthan	121133	70876	23528	26729
17.	Tamil Nadu	94614	84115	9971	528
18.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	245390	13838	882
19.	Uttarakhand	39142	26997	12128	17
20.	West Bengal	95395	86205	3742	5448
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	2630	2867	115
22.	Assam	86976	47220	23777	15979
23.	Manipur	2870	1589	1281	0
24.	Meghalaya	9326	4903	4326	97
25.	Mizoram	777	711	66	0
26.	Nagaland	1460	1015	315	130
27.	Sikkim	2498	1805	693	0
28.	Tripura	8132	2032	165	5935
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	491	434	57	0
30.	Chandigarh	18	18	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
32.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
35.	Puducherry	248	237	2	9

**Impact of rising sea level**

1762. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that rising sea levels have adversely affected many coastal areas in Karnataka and other parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of Government's action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) No, Sir. Analysis of past tide gauge records for the Indian coastline regions including Karnataka gives an estimated sea level rise of 1.29 mm/year for the last 40 years that is as per global mean sea level change.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) Sea level rise is a relatively slow phenomenon occurring in the background of more dramatic manifestations like storm surges and tidal variations, normal deltaic subsidence, coastal erosion and siltation of river channels along the coastline. Many parts of the Indian coastline is facing coastal erosion and river mouths are experiencing deltaic subsidence. However, it has not been established that these manifestations are only due to rise in sea level.

In order to continuously monitor the pattern of sea level changes all along the Indian coastline, Government of India has established 26 tide gauges. All of these tide gauge stations are transmitting data in real time to the Earth System Science Organization—Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (ESSO-INCOIS), Hyderabad under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES). Appropriate protection measures arising out of the above manifestations are addressed jointly by respective State Governments and the Central Water Commission. Multi-hazard approach that fully accounts for holistic coastal vulnerability arising from Earthquake, Cyclones, Flood, Storm Surge and Tsunami etc. is considered for developing hazard resistant design criteria for construction of on-shore infrastructure *viz.* houses, buildings, special economic zones (SEZs), ports, construction of bridges for evacuation of habitats in low lying zones like Sundarbans, Bay Islands etc., Industrial and Infrastructure Corridors.

**Underground lake in Antarctica**

†1763. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a lake has been discovered 2300 feet below the compressed snow in Antarctica;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any study about the impact of global warming on Antarctica and the entire world;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Till date more than 150 lakes have been identified beneath the thick Antarctic ice sheet and are termed as sub-glacial lakes *i.e.* discrete bodies of water that lie at the base of an ice sheet. Lake Vostok (location: 107.5°E, 88.5°S) which is the largest among these lakes, occupies an area of the about 14,000 km<sup>2</sup> and lies beneath about 4 km of ice. The water depth of the lake is over 900 m.

(c) Regular monitoring of meteorological and environmental parameters including the tropospheric ozone measurements are carried out by our scientific teams at our permanent station in Antarctica since 1984.

(d) Monitoring of Antarctic ozone hole area has led scientists to infer drop in the ozone levels of the Antarctic stratosphere to as low as 33% in the recent past of their pre-1975 values. The ozone hole occurs during the Antarctic spring, from September to early December, as strong westerly winds start to circulate around the continent and create an atmospheric container. It is considered by scientists that over 50% of the lower stratospheric ozone is destroyed during the Antarctic spring.

Reduced ozone causes the stratosphere to absorb less solar radiation, thus cooling the stratosphere while warming the troposphere. The resulting colder stratosphere emits less long-wave radiation downward, thus cooling the troposphere. Overall, the cooling dominates and the IPCC-AR4 report suggests stratospheric O<sub>3</sub> losses over the past two

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

decades that have caused a negative forcing of the surface-troposphere system of about  $-0.15 \pm 0.10$  watts per square meter ( $\text{W/m}^2$ ). Lowest level of stratospheric ozone over Antarctica was 73 Dobson Units in 1994 (Spring) and current levels are measured at 124 Dobson Units (October 2012).

(e) India is the signatory to the Montreal Protocol that phases out the production of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) globally and Government has effectively responded to the phasing out of ODS.

### Prediction of cyclones

1764. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any mechanism to predict cyclones in coastal areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the extent to which it has been proved useful to the coastal population?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India Meteorological Department (IMD-ESSO) operates 24×7 monitoring of satellite based weather monitoring over the potential cyclogenetic zones of Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea for detecting the cyclogenesis. Commissioning of the high performance computing (HPC) system during the XI Plan has provided opportunity to assimilate satellite radiance, Doppler Weather Radar (DWR), OCEANSAT (scatterometer, total precipitable water content) data etc. of global oceans in to the global (22 km grid scale)/meso-scale (9 km grid scale) forecast systems. The performance evaluation of the updated global/meso-scale forecast systems in continuation with adoption of improved regional scale (27 km grid scale) forecast systems for the past 5-7 years have demonstrated enhanced forecast skill by about 18% quantitatively as far as the track and landfall forecasts of the tropical cyclones are concerned.

As and when the cyclone systems move in to the 500 km surveillance range of DWRs, identification of strong wind zones and pockets of heavy rainfall within the core cyclone area is carried out and their rapid changes are monitored on continuous basis. IMD-ESSO currently operates 5-Doppler Weather Radars (DWR) at Chennai, Machilipatnam, Visakhapatnam, Kolkata, Sriharikota on the east coast. 679 Automatic

Weather Stations (AWS) and 843 Automatic Rain Gauges (ARC) have been commissioned covering all districts of India. With the commissioning of the state-of-the-art observing, monitoring/early warning and data visualization/information processing and communication technologies, several manual operations have been fully automated.

(c) In an independent survey conducted by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi in 2010 about the utilization, appropriateness and usefulness of the cyclone warning by the general public, it is found that 98% of the households, who were aware of cyclone warning, felt that the warning message is appropriate in terms of language and timing and is simple, relevant and concise. 97% of those heads of households who received cyclone alert and warning message felt that the information is reliable. More than half of those heads of households reported that early warning information on cyclone helps in saving their life and property including food stock, utensils and live stocks.

#### **Schemes and study programmes conducted in Gujarat**

1765. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA :

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of schemes and study programmes conducted by the Ministry in Gujarat during last three years;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated in this regard: and
- (c) whether the Ministry has approached or going to approach the Gujarat Government for collaborative research work in the State?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) The Ministry has taken up the following initiatives in Gujarat during the last three years though the Earth System Science Organization (ESSO) of this Ministry doesn't have any specific Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for implementation in Gujarat:

- (i) Established an Earth Science and Technology Centre (ESTC) in Bhavnagar University to expand focused R&D activities in Marine Coastal Ecology.
- (ii) Varahamihira Chair Professor and Young Fellow in the Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar.

- (iii) A project to study climate change impacts on human, natural and spatial environment to the Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology (CEPT) University, Ahmedabad.
  - (iv) A project on Bio-fuel granted to Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI), Bhavnagar (cost sharing by the Ministry of Earth Sciences and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research).
  - (v) Projects to Sardar Patel University and Gujarat University in focused areas of earth sciences.
  - (vi) Paleo-tsunami studies along the Gujarat Coast being carried out by M.S. University, Baroda.
  - (vii) Crustal deformations studies in Kutch and West Narmada by the Institute of Seismological Research, Gandhinagar.
  - (viii) Engineering site investigations for dam axis selection in the Gulf of Khambhat under the Kalpasagar Project.
  - (ix) Setting up of 8 Electronic Display boards at Bhadreshwar; Jakhao, Juna Bander, Mandvi, Nanalaija, Diu, Porbandar and Veraval of Gujarat for dissemination of information to fisherman community.
  - (x) Monitoring of marine pollution at three locations at Vadinar, Veraval and Hazira.
- (b) The Quantum of fund allocated for implementation of the above projects in Gujarat was Rs. 18.48 crore for the last 3 years, which has been built in the respective national programmes of the ESSO of this Ministry.
- (c) No Sir.

#### **Earthquake prone States**

1766. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of States in the country which fall in the earthquake zone;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;
- (c) whether Government agencies have predicted earthquakes early;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is any further possibility of earthquakes in the immediate future in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bureau of Indian Standards [IS-1893 (Part-1): 2002], based on the past seismic history, grouped the country into four seismic zones, *viz.* Zones-II, III, IV and V. Of these, Zone V is the most seismically active region, while Zone II is the least. The Modified Mercalli (MM) intensity, which measures the impact of the earthquakes on the surface of the earth, broadly associated with various zones, is as follows:

Seismic Zone	Intensity on MM scale
II (Low intensity zone)	6 (or less)
III (Moderate intensity zone)	7
IV (Severe intensity zone)	8
V (Very severe intensity zone)	9 (and above)

Broadly, Zone-V comprises of entire north-eastern India, parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, parts of North Bihar and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Zone-IV covers remaining parts of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, Union Territory of Delhi, Sikkim, northern parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, parts of Gujarat and small portions of Maharashtra near the west coast and Rajasthan. Zone-III comprises of Kerala, Goa, Lakshadweep Islands, remaining parts of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal, parts of Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Zone-II covers remaining parts of the country.

(c) No technology/Science exists for prediction of earthquakes anywhere in the globe.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In view of (c) above, pre-emptive actions are not possible to put in place in respect of dealing with earthquakes in general.

**News readers on contract**

†1767. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some new Hindi-English news readers have been recruited in All India Radio on contractual basis from different institutes:

(b) if so, the criteria adopted to judge the quality of their news reading; and

(c) whether any type of training was given to these news readers recruited on contractual basis, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise. However, in so far as news readers in general are concerned, their voice quality and clarity, pronunciation and general awareness are monitored by the supervising officials. There is no formal and institutionalized system of training of news readers.

**Neglect of DD (Urdu)**

1768. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DD (Urdu) is being neglected;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that a number of steps have been taken to promote Urdu language and culture on DD (Urdu) Channel. In order to have fresh software on DD (Urdu), proposals were invited from private producers. Out of 1047 proposals received, 580 proposals have been recommended by Evaluation Committee for commissioning. As of now 163 proposals are under process in various genres/categories like literature, Urdu Classics, Urdu Poetry, Urdu Journalism, Devotional Music etc. as per immediate requirement of the channel and final sanctions/approvals are being issued. Proposals on Urdu classics, Urdu novels and Urdu poetry have been included in the recommended list.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Digitization of cable TV networks**

†1769. SHRI MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken for mandatory digital connection by terminating cable connections on television sets in the metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the number of employees engaged in cable connection who would become jobless;

(c) by when digital connections would be implemented throughout the country and how the consumers would be benefited thereby;

(d) whether Government is considering to make the digital connections cheaper by putting pressure on some of the big companies; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (c) Based on the recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has taken necessary steps to implement Digital Addressable Systems (DAS) in the Cable TV sector. The Ministry *vide* its notification S.O No. 2534(E), dated 11.11.2011 has notified dates for implementation of DAS in four phases. Implementation of DAS was completed in 3 out of the planned 4 metros of Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata by the mandated time line of 31st October, 2012. In Chennai the matter is *sub-judice* in the High Court of Madras. In the second phase, 38 cities with a population more than one million will be covered by 31st March, 2013. All other urban areas (Municipal Corporations/Municipalities) will undertake digital transition by 30th September, 2014 and the rest of India by 31st December, 2014. Digitization would benefit all stakeholders, including the cable operators and consumers. The implementation of DAS would enable cable operators to re-design their business and be more competitive. They would be able to effectively compete with DTH service providers and retain business. Moreover, the cable operators would be able to provide consumers with advanced high quality services, improved picture and sound quality, multiple choices of channels, movies and games on demand etc. It would enable them to provide broadband services. Digitisation would also entail improved consumer services through setting up of Toll Free numbers and consumer grievance redressal mechanisms by service providers.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) TRAI's Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Fourth) (Addressable Systems) Tariff Order, 2010, dated 21st July, 2010, as amended on 30.4.2012, regulates tariff and pricing for the digital cable TV Systems. The said tariff order, *inter-alia*, provides that the operators of digital addressable cable TV systems would offer to the consumers a Basic-Service-Tier (BST) comprising of minimum 100 free-to-air (FTA) channels at a maximum charge of Rs. 100/- (excluding taxes) per subscriber per month.

#### **Digital addressable system in Maharashtra**

1770. DR. BHARAT KUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to focus predominantly on Maharashtra to shift from analog to digital addressable system after the digitization of TV signals in four metropolitan cities;

(b) the details of cities which would primarily be chosen for digital system in that State;

(c) whether any deadline has been fixed for digitization in those cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (d) Based on the recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has taken necessary steps to implement Digital Addressable Systems (DAS) in the Cable TV sector in four phases in the entire country. The first phase of implementation of DAS has been completed. In the second phase, 38 cities with a population more than one million will be covered by 31st March, 2013. Out of these 38 cities, nine cities, namely, Aurangabad, Kalyan Dumbivli, Nagpur, Nashik, Navi Mumbai, Pimpri Chinchward, Pune, Sholapur and Thane are in the State of Maharashtra. Since DAS is being implemented in the entire country, there is no predominant focus on a particular State. The objective of the Ministry is to implement DAS in the entire country within mandated timeline. The implementation of DAS in the third and fourth phase would comprise all other urban areas (Municipal Corporations/ Municipalities) of the country by 30th September, 2014 and the rest of India by 31st December, 2014.

**Monopoly of cable TV sector**

1771. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has asked the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to suggest measures to check monopoly of cable TV sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry would clip the wings of certain players who are dominating in the Multi System Operators in various States;
- (d) whether any time-frame has been set for TRAI to submit the report; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (e) The Ministry is seized of the issue of monopolistic practices in the various segments of broadcasting sector and accordingly a reference to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) was made on 16.5.2012 to examine the entire gamut of media ownership issues. The Ministry has requested TRAI to provide recommendations on specific issues of vertical integration within the various segments in the Broadcasting Sector as in the present scenario more and more broadcasting companies owning television channels are venturing into various distribution platforms, namely cable TV distribution, DTH, and IPTV etc. and similarly many companies owning distribution platforms are also entering into television broadcasting. TRAI has also been asked to look into the issue of horizontal integration wherein companies have controls/ownerships across print, TV and Radio. TRAI recommendations are awaited. The Ministry is also in the process of making a reference to the TRAI to examine the spectre of alleged monopolistic practices in the distribution segment of the Broadcasting Sector.

**TRP system**

1772. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to examine the Television Rating Points (TRP) system in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the reliability of the present system in vogue;
- (d) whether Government has asked the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to give its suggestions;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the details of progress made by Government to implement the new TRP system; and
- (g) by when the new TRP system is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) and (b) Keeping in view certain deficiencies in the existing system of generation of Television Rating Points (TRP), Government had constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of the former Secretary General of FICCI, Dr. Amit Mitra, to review the existing Television Rating Points System (TRP) in India and suggest measures to bring in place an effective mechanism for a transparent Television Rating Points System. The Committee submitted its report to the Ministry in November, 2010. In its report, the Committee has, *inter-alia*, recommended self-regulation of TRPs through an industry led body, *i.e.* Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC).

(c) The existing system of generation of Television Rating Points (TRP) has certain deficiencies with regard to the adequacy of sample size, accuracy of viewing habits of people, coverage of people in rural areas, North Eastern States and J&K etc.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has made a reference to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to recommend comprehensive guidelines/accreditation mechanism with TRAI as accrediting agency for TRP rating agencies in India to ensure fair competition, better standards and quality of services by TRP rating agencies. A comprehensive accreditation system, *inter-alia*, should have the following:

- (i) Well represented and statistically valid sample size of TV homes giving adequate representation to both urban and rural areas.
- (ii) Coverage of all States in the country.
- (iii) Third party audit of the data.
- (iv) Transparency in the selection of people meter homes.

- (v) Secrecy of people meter homes on the panel.
- (vi) Public grievance redressal mechanism.

TRAI has also been requested to recommend specific guidelines for regulating cross-holdings in those companies which are involved in the generation of television viewership measurement in India.

(f) and (g) Ministry has been regularly reviewing the progress made by BARC towards setting up of a transparent and credible TRP measurement system in India. As the recommendations of Dr. Mitra's Committee were to be acted upon by the Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF), the report was sent to them in January 2011. BARC has recently informed the Ministry that action has been taken by them to constitute a BARC Advisory High Table. They have also intimated that it has been decided by them to appoint a Technical Committee to proceed with the operational tasks for putting up a TRP measurement mechanism.

#### **Business opportunities due to digitization of cable TVs**

†1773. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a lot of business opportunities are expected to be created as a result of digitization of cable television in the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and whether huge amount of investment would be required in this industry to utilize these opportunities;
- (c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard; and
- (d) whether Government has paved the way for the entry of foreign companies into India by promoting foreign investment for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (d) The Ministry is implementing digitalization with addressability in the cable TV sector in a phased time bound manner with sunset date for complete switch over of analogue services to digital addressable system by December, 2014. Digitisation of Cable TV will revolutionize the broadcasting industry as it would make the broadcasting sector dynamic, transparent and accountable. Digitization will result in overall economic

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

advantage to the country and propel indigenous manufacturing of Set Top Boxes to meet the huge demand arising out of the mandatory implementation of digitization across the entire country.

The TRAI, in its recommendations on “Foreign Investment Limits for Broadcasting Sector” dated 30.6.2010, has stated that Digitalization of Cable TV is a capital intensive programme and requires heavy investment not only to upgrade the cable headend but also the cable network and supply of digital Set-Top-Boxes (STBs). This will require investment for the digitization of Cable TV systems in a big way. The foreign investments can be a source to supplement the capital requirements of the cable industry.

The Ministry, in consultation with TRAI, had accordingly proposed enhancement in Foreign Investment limits in the Cable TV sector for Multi System Operators (MSOs) who are taking up digitalization with addressability from the existing 49% to 74 %. For other MSOs and Local Cable Operators, the existing FDI limit of 49% would continue to exist. This has since been notified by the Department of Industrial and Policy and Promotion through its Press Note 7 ( 2012 Series) dated 20th September, 2012.

#### **Outdated laws**

1774. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER :  
SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Acts inherited from British period when the country got independence and thereafter enacted its own Constitution;

(b) the number of those Acts which have become, irrelevant and those which have been repealed;

(c) the number of Acts of pre-independence era still on the statute books and whether any review of these Acts has been contemplated in view of the passage of time and changes in socio-economic scenario; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the name of the Acts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (d) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Undertrials in Assam**

1775. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of undertrials in Assam have been incarcerated in various jails for the periods exceeding the term of their probable sentence;

(b) if so, the number of such undertrials in various jails;

(c) whether it is also a fact that various pronouncements of the High Courts and the Supreme Court on this issue have not been found effective in reducing the number of undertrials in jails; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the failure in the matter and what new measures are proposed to be taken to reduce the number of undertrials in various jails in the State?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The Statement showing the number of undertrials by period of detention in various jails of Assam at the end of 2011, is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Undertrial prisoners are generally illiterate and unaware of their rights. They are at times neither aware of the charges levelled against them nor are able to access the documents relating to the case. Provision exists in the Criminal Procedure Code under Section 436 for release of an indigent person on personal bond, in bailable offences within seven (7) days of arrest. Further Section 436A has been added in 2005 providing for a right to the undertrial to seek bail once he/she has served one half of the maximum sentence. Section 167 provides for the release of the undertrial on bail in case the investigation is not completed within the stipulated time of sixty (60) or ninety (90) days. Besides generating awareness among the undertrials about their rights, there is a need to ensure that the statutory provisions are followed by judiciary and the police so that the undertrials do not languish in jails. The Ministry of Law and Justice has requested Chief Justices of all the High Courts as well as the Chief Ministers in 2010 to undertake a programme in Mission Mode for reducing the number of undertrials cases and to ease congestion in jails. During the campaign for pendency reduction in a mission mode approach from July, 2012 to December, 2012, one of the thrust areas is disposal of cases of undertrial prisoners.

**Statement**

*Number of undertrial prisoners by period of detention in Assam jails  
at the end of 2011*

Sl. No.	Period of Detention	Male	Female	Total
1.	Upto 3 months	3174	112	3286
2.	3-6 months	731	30	761
3.	6-12 months	386	33	419
4.	1-2 years	260	24	284
5.	2-3 years	158	8	166
6.	3-5 years	93	0	93
7.	Above 5 years	57	0	57
TOTAL		4859	207	5066

**Pending cases**

†1776. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for pendency of cases in the courts of the country;
- (b) the efforts being made by Government to dispose pending cases; and
- (c) the number of judges required to dispose of pending cases keeping in view the current population and the details of the efforts being made by Government to increase the number of judges?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The reason of pendency in court is mainly because the filings of cases have been either equal or more than the disposal. The other causes of increasing pendency are number of State and Central legislations, accumulation of first appeals, continuation of ordinary civil jurisdiction in some of the High Courts, vacancies of Judges, appeals against orders of quasi-judicial forums going to High Courts, number of revisions/

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

appeals, adjournments, indiscriminate use of writ jurisdiction in High Courts, lack of arrangement to monitor, track and bunch cases for hearing, changing pattern of litigation etc.

The Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms with the twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission has been pursuing a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration which, *inter-alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development. The National Mission has a time-frame of five years (2011-16) to pursue them.

The Mission has taken several steps in the strategic areas towards fulfilment of its objectives. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted to suggest necessary amendments to the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 along with other policy and administrative measures to check increasing litigation relating to cheque bounce cases. For the re-engineering of court procedures and court processes for early disposal of cases, a National Court Management System has been notified by the Supreme Court for addressing the issues of case management, court management, setting measurable standards for performance of the courts and the National System of Judicial Statistics in the country.

Infrastructure development for the subordinate judiciary is a major thrust area for the National Mission. With a view to enhancing the resources of the State Governments, the Government has increased the central share by revising the funding pattern from 50:50 to 75:25 (for States other than North Eastern States) under modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary from the year 2011-12 onwards. The funding pattern for North-Eastern States has been kept as 90:10 with effect from 2010-11.

Rs. 595 crore has been released as central assistance to States/UTs for infrastructure development of subordinate judiciary during 2011-12. Out of budget of Rs. 660 crore in the current financial year, Rs. 557 crore has been released to States/UTs till 30th November, 2012.

The Advisory Council of the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms has decided that the judge-population ratio cannot be sole criterion for

determining the additional number of judges required. There are other criteria such as docket-ratio and population-filing ratio which are more potent for determining the requirement of judges. The Law Commission is working on it and collecting information on various parameters with a view to arrive at a scientific and rational criteria for determination of requirement of additional Judges/Courts in the country.

A pendency reduction drive was undertaken from July, 2011 to December, 2011 in a campaign mode approach for clearing long pending cases and cases relating to marginalized sections of the society in High Courts and Subordinate Courts under their jurisdiction. As per information received from the High Courts, net pendency in all courts was reduced by over 6 lakh cases. Out of them about 1.36 lakh cases were of the targeted groups such as senior citizens, disabled, minors and marginalized sections of society. A similar drive has been launched in this year as well from July, 2012 to December, 2012. The focus of pendency reduction drive this year is to make our judicial system 'five plus' free. Simultaneously, emphasis is being laid on increasing the number of judges in subordinate judiciary by filling the existing vacancies and creating additional posts so that disposal of cases is expedited by setting up of additional courts.

On the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission, the Government has sanctioned Rs. 5000 crore as grants to the States for 5 years between 2010-15 for undertaking various initiatives such as increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts; enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts; providing additional funds to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to provide legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; promoting the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system.

#### **Ban on entry of businessmen into politics**

1777. SHRI ANIL DESAI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of conflict of interest between public service and business interests of the persons entering into politics, Government is considering amendment to laws to prevent businessmen from entering into politics;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken or contemplated in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no empirical study to suggest or presume as a general proposition that there is conflict of interest between public service and business interests of the persons entering into politics.

**Disposal of pending cases**

1778. SHRI A.V. SWAMY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to identify the reasons causing increase in number of pending cases in courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and the High Courts of each of the States/UTs;

(d) the estimated number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and the High Courts of States/UTs for over 5 and 10 years;

(e) whether Government has taken or proposed any steps for speedy disposal of pending cases; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (f) The reason of pendency in court is mainly because the filings of cases have been either equal or more than the disposal. The other causes of increasing pendency are number of State and Central legislations, accumulation of first appeals, continuation of ordinary civil jurisdiction in some of the High Courts, vacancies of Judges, appeals against orders of quasi-judicial forums going to High Courts, number of revisions/appeals, adjournments, indiscriminate use of writ jurisdiction in High Courts, lack of arrangement to monitor, track and bunch cases for hearing, changing pattern of litigation etc.

As per the information available on the website of the Supreme Court, there were a total of 65,703 cases pending in the Supreme Court as on 30.11.2012. Out of

them 22,133 matters were upto one year and not in arrears. If connected matters were excluded, the pendency was only 37, 230 cases as on 30.11.2012.

As per information available, there were 6,445 cases pending for more than 5 years and 52,074 cases were pending for less than 5 years as on 31.12.2011 in Supreme Court.

As per the information made available by High Courts, number of cases pending in various High Courts and age-wise pendency from 5 to 10 years and above 10 years, as on 31.12.2011 given in the Statement.

The Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms with the twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission has been pursuing a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration which, *inter-alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development. The National Mission has a time-frame of five years (2011-16) to pursue them.

The Mission has taken several steps in the strategic areas towards fulfilment of its objectives. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted to suggest necessary amendments to the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 along with other policy and administrative measures to check increasing litigation relating to cheque bounce cases. For the re-engineering of court procedures and court processes for early disposal of cases, a National Court Management System has been notified by the Supreme Court for addressing the issues of case management, court management, setting measurable standards for performance of the courts and the National System of Judicial Statistics in the country.

Infrastructure development for the subordinate judiciary is a major thrust area for the National Mission. With a view to enhancing the resources of the State Governments, the Government has increased the central share by revising the funding pattern from 50:50 to 75:25 (for States other than North Eastern States) under modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary from the year 2011-12 onwards. The funding pattern for North-Eastern States has been kept as 90:10 with effect from 2010-11.

Rs. 595 crore has been released as central assistance to States/UTs for infrastructure development of subordinate judiciary during 2011-12. Out of budget of Rs. 660 crore in the current financial year, Rs. 557 crore has been released to States/UTs till 30th November, 2012.

A pendency reduction drive was undertaken from July, 2011 to December, 2011 in a campaign mode approach for clearing long pending cases and cases relating to marginalized sections of the society in High Courts and Subordinate Courts under their jurisdiction. As per information received from the High Courts, net pendency in all courts was reduced by over 6 lakh cases. Out of them about 1.36 lakh cases were of the targeted groups such as senior citizens, disabled, minors and marginalized sections of society. A similar drive has been launched in this year as well from July, 2012 to December, 2012. The focus of pendency reduction drive this year is to make our judicial system 'five plus' free. Simultaneously, emphasis is being laid on increasing the number of judges in subordinate judiciary by filling the existing vacancies and creating additional posts so that disposal of cases is expedited by setting up of additional courts.

On the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission, the Government has sanctioned Rs. 5000 crore as grants to the States for 5 years between 2010-15 for undertaking various initiatives such as increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts; enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts; providing additional funds to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to provide legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; promoting the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system.

#### *Statement*

*The number of cases pending in various High Courts and age-wise pendency from 5 to 10 years and above 10 years as on 31.12.2011*

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	Number of cases pending in High Courts as on 31.12.2011	Age-wise pendency	
			5 to 10 years	above 10 years
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	10,05,527	2,40,713	2,94,613
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,98,214	42,675	6,007
3.	Bombay	3,62,885	80,853	73,142

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Calcutta	3,47,154	80,428	1,84,583
5.	Delhi	61,212	12,665	5,189
6.	Gujarat	82,232	22,500	13,521
7.	Gauhati	53,255	10,044	97
8.	Himachal Pradesh	49,541	4,800	812
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	82,223	13,521	1,358
10.	Karnataka	1,72,088	9,470	218
11.	Kerala	1,28,777	18,255	2,527
12.	Madras	4,73,736	80,536	12,619
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,29,336	42,694	12,649
14.	Orissa	3,01,314	1,12,583	26,505
15.	Patna	1,18,964	10,670	14,217
16.	Punjab and Haryana	2,43,666	56,580	57,542
17.	Rajasthan	2,81,306	65,604	30,160
18.	Sikkim	67	0	0
19.	Uttarakhand	19,263	3,556	747
20.	Chhattisgarh	50,163	16,269	9,345
21.	Jharkhand	61,277	12,226	3,584
TOTAL		43,22,200	9,36,642	7,49,433

#### Donation to political parties

1779. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether overseas investment in Indian companies is steadily increasing;

(b) if so, whether the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA) is unduly restrictive on the scope of donations to political parties; and

(c) whether amendments to the Representation of People Act and the FCRA would be considered keeping in view the changing pattern of Indian Industry?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Delivering of justice within time-frame**

†1780. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether framing of one stringent law after another to prevent many other heinous crimes, increasing due to sexual crimes, murder, terrorism and naxalism is enough for delivering justice;

(b) whether the number of such crimes has declined due to framing of stringent laws;

(c) whether Government has formulated any action plan to fix the responsibility of concerned officers and the time-limit for delivering justice in serious crimes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Establishment of industrial groups for SSI**

1781. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish industrial groups for expansion and development of small scale industries in the country;

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

(c) by when the industrial groups are likely to be established; and

(d) the estimated amount likely to be incurred thereon?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA) : (a) Sir, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has no proposal for establishing industrial groups.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Successful SME**

†1782. SHRI BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of successful Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the country;

(b) whether Government has tried to find out the factors responsible for unsuccessful entrepreneurs;

(c) if so, the percentage of entrepreneurs motivated to restart enterprises, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is concerned over the fact that presently big industrialists are being encouraged for disinvestment as a result of which the failure of SMEs is natural; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the way retail traders are bound to be wiped out by FDI, similarly the SMEs are also bound to be affected thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA) : (a) Sir, as per the data furnished by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), there were 100.08 lakh accounts of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) who availed loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks at the end of March, 2012. The data on sick MSMEs in respect of these banks, indicate that there were 89,642 sick enterprises at the end of March, 2012.

(b) Yes Sir. The factors responsible for unsuccessful entrepreneurs include “Marketing Problem”, “Finance Problem”, “Could not survive competition” etc. The potentially viable sick units are encouraged to revive their activities by way of providing rehabilitation package as announced by RBI. Financial assistance, by way of debt restructuring, including fresh loans for rehabilitation of MSEs is provided by primary lending institutions, including commercial banks, which provide credit to the MSEs. RBI has issued following guidelines/instructions to banks in this respect :

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Rehabilitation of sick MSEs (January, 2002)
  - (ii) Debt restructuring mechanism relating to viability criteria, prudential norms for restructured accounts, provision of additional finance and time-frame for restructuring package (September, 2005); and
  - (iii) Restructuring/rehabilitation policy with non-discretionary one-time settlement scheme for MSE sector (May, 2009).
- (c) As per RBI data, out of 89,642 sick enterprises at the end of March, 2012, 6751 were put under nursing for rehabilitation.
- (d) and (e) Do not arise.

**Decline in growth rate of Small and Medium Enterprises**

†1783. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that growth rate of Small and Medium Enterprises in the country is continuously declining;
- (b) if so, the details of the growth rate of Small and Medium Enterprises during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has fixed any target for accelerating the growth rate of such enterprises during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA) : (a) No Sir. The Government monitors growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country by conducting All India Census of the sector, periodically. The latest Census (Fourth Census) was conducted with reference year 2006-07, wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12. As per Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries (SSIs) with reference year 2001-02 and Fourth All India Census of MSMEs 2006-2007 and data extracted from Economic Census, 2005 conducted by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (for activities excluded from Fourth All India Census of MSMEs: 2006-07, the number of working MSMEs increased from 105.21 lakhs to 361.76 lakhs, recording annual compound growth rate of 28.02% during the period from 2001-02 to 2006-07.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) In the last three years, the data shows increase in the number of those units who obtained Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II) at All India level. The State-wise details are given in Statement.

(c) and (d) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are highly diverse in their nature of activity and operate across the non-agricultural segment of the economy. The growth rate targeted for MSMEs during the Twelfth Five Year Plan is likely to be on par with that of the National Economy, as these enterprises are dependent on macro economic factors influencing industry and the economy of the country. The National Manufacturing Policy envisages share of manufacturing in the country to rise to 25% of Gross Domestic Product from the present 16% by the year 2022.

**Statement**

*Number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II) filed by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises with District Industries Centres under various State/UT Directorates of Industries during 2009-10 to 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,192	914	1,170
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1,053	942	856
3.	Punjab	2,189	2,988	3,087
4.	Chandigarh	255	174	259
5.	Uttarakhand	1,871	1,973	2,121
6.	Haryana	2,357 <sup>(P)</sup>	2,707 <sup>(P)</sup>	2,759 <sup>(P)</sup>
7.	Delhi	165	199	345
8.	Rajasthan	14,630	14,904	14,678
9.	Uttar Pradesh	33,479	33,027	33,568 <sup>(P)</sup>
10.	Bihar	4,010	4,302	4,108

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Sikkim	18	40	30
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	111	50 <sup>(P)</sup>	36 <sup>(P)</sup>
13.	Nagaland	1,445	141 <sup>(P)</sup>	-
14.	Manipur	81	122	120
15.	Mizoram	500	198	131
16.	Tripura	218	218	205
17.	Meghalaya	1,040	748	573
18.	Assam	1,678	1,506 <sup>(P)</sup>	1,218
19.	West Bengal	11,685	10,109	13,470
20.	Jharkhand	669	690	939
21.	Odisha	1,758	1,657	2,155
22.	Chhattisgarh	1,089	1,206	1,741
23.	Madhya Pradesh	19,748	19,704	20,104
24.	Gujarat	19,992	27,939	51,781
25.	Daman and Diu	107	126	83
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	104	74	106
27.	Maharashtra	11,896	14,496	15,606
28.	Andhra Pradesh	9,144	9,204	9,260
29.	Karnataka	17,195	18,434	21,021
30.	Goa	112	88	97
31.	Lakshadweep	23	24	8
32.	Kerala	12,013	10,194	10,020
33.	Tamil Nadu	41,799	57,902	70,639

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Puducherry	200	186	120
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68	77	82
	ALL INDIA	213,894	237,263	282,496

Source : The States/UTs Commissionerate/Directorate of Industries.

Note : (P) - Provisional : Information not received

### Scheme for assistance to training institutions

1784. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken performance audit of the scheme for assistance to training institutions;
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) the details for the Maharashtra State, district-wise;
- (d) the actions proposed to be taken by Government based on these findings; and
- (e) the details of steps taken to improve the performance of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The central sector "Assistance to Training Institutions" (ATI) Scheme is implemented on all India basis by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), through its three National level Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (EDIs) viz., National Institute of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Ni-MSME), Hyderabad, National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida, Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati and also through National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) (a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of MSME), Central Tool Rooms (under Office of the Development Commissioner, M/o. MSME) and their Franchisees/Partner Institutions. The Ministry has got this Scheme evaluated by an independent agency. The evaluation report has

observed that the catalytic role played by the Central Government [Ministry of MSME] in creation of Training Infrastructure and employment generation under the ATI scheme has been highly beneficial and cost effective. The evaluation has further stated that the scheme assumes national importance as it is contributing towards rapid escalation of training and skill development and hence should be extended in the XII Five Year Plan. It has also recommended for marginal increase in the limits of financial assistance for creation/strengthening of infrastructure and per hour per trainee rate for conducting training programmes.

(c) The evaluation was with reference to the performance of the scheme as a whole and hence, there was no specific observation with reference to any particular State. Under the ATI Scheme, 84 programmes were conducted in Maharashtra to train 2270 persons at a cost of Rs. 1.98 crore during 2011-12. During the current year 152 programmes to train 4200 persons at a cost of Rs. 4.04 crore have been allocated. The training programmes covered/cover Amravati, Akola, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Buldhana, Bhandara, Beed, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Kolhapur, Latur, Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nasik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Ratnagiri, Raigad, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Sindhudurg, Thane and Yavatmal districts of Maharashtra.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has decided to continue the ATI scheme during XII Plan, 2012-17 with suitable improvements.

### **Craftsmanship in NER**

1785. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the North Eastern Region has a larger and vigorous crafts tradition and all tribes in the region except in craftsmanship;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are facing problems of lack of technology, infrastructure, quality raw material; and

(c) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA) : (a) to (c) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the Coir Board are implementing various schemes

for the development and promotion of khadi and village industries and coir sector in the country including North Eastern Region, which include: (i) Market Development Assistance (MDA), (ii) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC), (iii) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans and (iv) Rejuvenation, Modernisation and Technology Upgradation of Coir Industry (REMOT).

Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is also implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from 2008-09 for generating self-employment through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector in the country including North Eastern Region. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector. The State-wise margin money subsidy provided and number of units assisted under PMEGP during each of the last three years and the current year is given in Statement (*See below*).

Further, KVIC and Coir Board are implementing a cluster-based scheme named Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) since 2005-06 for *inter-alia* promotion of local crafts, under which 2 khadi, 11 village industries and 2 coir clusters have been made functional in the North Eastern Region by providing them with improved equipment, common facilities centres, business development services, training, capacity building and design and marketing support, etc.

The Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI) has also been positioned as a national-level institute for research, design and extension activities in the rural industrial sector.

## Statement

## State-wise Margin Money Subsidy provided and Number of units assisted under PMEGP

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13@	
		Margin Money Subsidy provided (in Rs. lakh)	No. of units assisted	Margin Money Subsidy provided (in Rs. lakh)	No. of units assisted	Margin Money Subsidy provided (in Rs. lakh)	No. of units assisted	Margin Money Subsidy provided (in Rs. lakh)	No. of units assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1803.94	1782	2941.29	1920	2983.42	1920	1257.77	776
2.	Himachal Pradesh	615.20	485	1339.72	961	1152.51	809	414.22	258
3.	Punjab	2106.77	986	1755.06	823	1756.94	899	260.81	223
4.	UT Chandigarh	40.63	36	28.96	30	39.98	38	0.00	0
5.	Uttarakhand	1105.37	891	1190.26	974	1059.62	894	86.95	91
6.	Haryana	1347.41	555	1886.64	915	1353.79	786	377.68	243
7.	Delhi	60.00	85	109.72	149	189.69	195	29.49	44

8. Rajasthan	2936.23	1438	3904.93	2481	3518.29	2075	93.80	41
9. Uttar Pradesh	13168.98	4161	13360.58	4462	18599.43	5569	5818.30	2223
10. Bihar	1123.50	884	3207.20	1428	9873.73	4887	352.44	152
11. Sikkim	120.81	60	154.24	78	113.87	64	0.00	0
12. Arunachal Pradesh	93.02	158	342.44	232	431.63	375	0.00	0
13. Nagaland	33.96	17	546.35	242	1155.94	556	61.05	30
14. Manipur	183.65	211	304.55	204	869.51	564	440.21	300
15. Mizoram	256.11	156	546.51	380	723.57	418	0.00	0
16. Tripura	459.02	354	1098.76	733	2539.45	1812	33.50	25
17. Meghalaya	630.26	399	574.00	305	1228.13	712	368.45	167
18. Assam	1895.36	2430	4808.10	4756	5544.99	5280	515.11	496
19. West Bengal	9055.84	7197	6719.06	5679	5581.67	5806	755.93	919
20. Jharkhand	779.36	353	2429.68	1707	3486.33	2372	604.00	345
21. Odisha	3881.22	1935	4983.97	2581	4194.51	2259	1804.61	882
22. Chhattisgarh	1582.05	464	3643.65	1576	3306.12	1510	1633.83	1006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Madhya Pradesh	3295.87	1138	5196.18	1180	5419.41	1943	2368.25	891
24.	Gujarat*	2784.71	1331	3229.02	1354	6147.35	1863	2301.04	595
25.	Maharashtra**	5624.96	3296	5230.46	4841	4548.95	2705	3315.69	1982
26.	Andhra Pradesh	8956.14	2995	7750.24	2743	5497.37	1672	1000.28	252
27.	Karnataka	3000.87	1509	3681.27	1871	3872.13	1852	1550.30	576
28.	Goa	168.89	89	294.79	133	296.12	155	9.84	10
29.	Lakshadweep	6.48	14	26.08	32	10.52	0	0.00	0
30.	Kerala	3348.64	2162	3141.21	1641	2928.85	1629	565.30	169
31.	Tamil Nadu	5677.29	3142	4475.04	2247	7164.15	3228	3165.90	1094
32.	Puducherry	28.33	73	103.24	216	79.22	72	9.63	11
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	72.88	132	101.06	183	116.47	204	30.77	67
TOTAL		76243.75	40918	89118.26	49064	105783.66	55135	29225.15	13868

\* including Daman and Diu.

\*\* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

@ upto 31.10.2012.

**Import of cheap goods from China**

1786. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of items reserved for small scale industry have been removed from the list of reserved items;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) how far the small and medium industries are able to face imports of cheap goods from China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA) : (a) and (b) Policy of reservation was initiated in the year 1967. Since then 887 items have been de-reserved from time to time. With the latest deletion, in 2010, the number of items in the list has been brought down to 20 at present is given in Statement (*See* below).

Review of the list of items reserved for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) is a continuous process. Items are de-reserved by the Government based on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee constituted under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The issue of inclusion or exclusion of items under the reserved list is guided by considerations such as scope for economics of scale, technology upgradation, export etc.

- (c) In the wake of liberalization, the inherent resilience of MSMEs as well as the policy measures taken by the Government have helped the sector to meet external challenges including imports from China. The Government has been focusing on enhancing competitiveness of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by implementation of schemes and programmes such as National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, Skill Development Programme, etc. The Government has also provision for imposing anti-dumping duties and safeguard duties, for restricting unfair imports.

**Statement**

*List of items reserved for exclusive manufacture by Micro and Small Enterprise Sector (as on 30 July, 2010)*

Sl. No.	Sl. No. (As per Gazette Notification)	Product Code	Name of the Product
1	2	3	4
		20-21	FOOD AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES
1.	3	202501	Pickles & chutneys
2.	7	205101	Bread
3.	11	21100102	Mustard Oil (except solvent extracted)
4.	13	21100104	Ground nut oil (except solvent extracted)
		27	WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS
5.	47	276001	Wooden furniture and fixtures
		28	PAPER PRODUCTS
6.	79	285002	Exercise books and registers
			OTHER CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
7.	253	305301	Wax candles
8.	308	314201	Laundry soap —
9.	313	317001	Safety matches
10.	314	318401	Fire works
11.	319	319902	Agarbatties -
			GLASS AND CERAMICS
12.	335	321701	Glass bangles

1	2	3	4
		33-35	MECHANICAL ENCG. EXCLUDING TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT
13.	364	340101	Steel almirah
14.	394	341004	Rolling shutters
15.	402	34200602	Steel chairs-All types
16.	404	34200702	Steel tables-All other types
17.	409	342099	Steel furniture-All other types
18.	428	343302	Padlocks
19.	447A	345207	Stainless steel utensils
20.	474	345202	Domestic utensils-Aluminium

#### **Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries**

†1787. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) programmes being run by Khadi and Village Industries under the Ministry has been discontinued;

(b) if not, the places where these programmes are being run;

(c) the places where SFURTI programmes would be run in future and the funds likely to be allocated for the purpose;

(d) whether for the successful operation of new programmes, trained CDE employee's services would be regularized; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA) : (a) No, Sir.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) 29 khadi, 47 village industries and 20 coir clusters have been developed so far by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI). A list of these clusters indicating their location is given in Statement.

(c) SFURTI for khadi and village industries and coir is proposed to be continued in the XII Plan (2012-17). In 2012-13 allocation for SFURTI is Rs. 55.42 crore. Identification of new clusters for development is a continuous process.

(d) and (e) Cluster Development Executives (CDEs) are appointed by the Implementing Agencies (IAs) on contract basis for specific clusters for specific periods. These CDEs are not employees of KVIC/Coir Board or Government of India.

***Statement***

*Khadi, Village Industries and Coir clusters developed under SFURTI*

Sl. No.	Clusters and their location
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**Khadi Clusters**

1. Bandipora Woollen Khadi Cluster, Bandipora, Jammu and Kashmir
2. Gudura Woollen Khadi Cluster, Pulwama, Jammu and Kashmir
3. Kurukshetra Khadi Cluster, Kurukshetra, Haryana
4. Amritsar Khadi Cluster, Amritsar, Punjab
5. Bassi Khadi Cluster Bassi, Jaipur, Rajasthan
6. Jhalawar Khadi Cluster, Jhalawar, Rajasthan
7. Haldwani Khadi Cluster, Nainital, Uttarakhand
8. Tikarmafi (Sultanpur) Woolen & Cotton Khadi Cluster, Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh
9. Gorakhpur Cotton Khadi Cluster, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh
10. Raebareli Khadi Cluster, Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh
11. Sitapur Khadi Cluster, Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh

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12. Swami Ramanand Tirth Khadi Cluster, Latur, Maharashtra
13. Saurashtra Cotton Khadi Cluster, Surendranagar, Gujarat
14. Sircilla Khadi Cluster, Sircilla, Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh
15. Srikakulam Cotton Khadi Cluster, Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh
16. Belur Khadi Cluster, Bagalkot, Karnataka
17. Hebbally Cotton Khadi Cluster, Dharwad, Karnataka
18. Thallapalli Cotton Khadi Cluster, Trissur, Kerala
19. Thiruvanthapuram Khadi Cluster, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
20. Suler Khadi Cluster, Tirupur, Tamil Nadu
21. Puducherry Khadi Cluster, Puducherry (UT), Puducherry
22. Karaikudi Khadi Cluster, Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu
23. Coimbatore Khadi Cluster, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
24. Berhampore-Jangipur Cotton Khadi Cluster, Murshidabad, West Bengal
25. Malda Khadi Cluster, Malda, West Bengal
26. Nawada Khadi Cluster, Nawada, Bihar
27. Palamu Khadi Cluster, Palamu, Jharkhand
28. Mukalmua Silk Khadi Cluster (Barkhetri) , Nalbari, Assam
29. Dimapur Khadi Cluster, Dimapur, Nagaland

**Village Industries Clusters**

1. Baramulla A M G Embroidery Cluster, Bandipura, Jammu and Kashmir
  2. Leh Berry Cluster, Leh, Jammu and Kashmir
  3. Kathua Beekeeping & Processing Cluster, Samba, Jammu and Kashmir
  4. Una Plant Fiber Cluster, Una, Himachal Pradesh
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5. Handmade Paper Cluster, Yamunanagar, Haryana
  6. Wooden Beads Cluster, Bhiwani, Haryana
  7. Patilala Phulkari Cluster, Patiala, Punjab
  8. Hoshiarpur Wooden Handicrafts Cluster, Hoshiarpur, Punjab
  9. Punjabi Desi Juti Cluster, Fazilka, Punjab
  10. Dausa Pottery Cluster, Dausa, Rajasthan
  11. Ektal Bell Metal Cluster, Raigarh, Chhattisgarh.
  12. Balaghat Bamboo Crafts Cluster, Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh
  13. Lac Cluster , Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh
  14. Chamoli Bee Keeping Cluster , Chamoli, Uttarakhand
  15. Kannauj Agarbatti Cluster, Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh
  16. Horns & Bone Products Cluster, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh
  17. Amla Processing Cluster, Pradapgarh, Uttar Pradesh
  18. Gadchiroli Pottery Cluster, Chandrapur, Maharashtra
  19. Food Processing Cluster, Sindhudurg, Maharashtra
  20. Umergaon Neera Cluster, Valsad, Gujarat
  21. Amaravathi-Wardha Beekeeping Cluster, Amaravathi, Maharashtra
  22. Coorg Beekeeping Cluster, Coorg, Karnataka
  23. Hindupur Agarbatti Cluster, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh
  24. Wood Carving Craft Cluster, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh
  25. Devarakonda Tribal Jewellery Cluster, Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh
  26. Kalpetta Bamboo Craft Cluster, Wayanad, Kerala
  27. Beekeeping Cluster, Kozhikode, Kerala
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28.	Nachyarkoil Brass Metal Cluster, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu
29.	Siddha & Ayurveda Cluster, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu
30.	Arikorna Bamboo Cluster, Khurda, Odisha
31.	Luburising Palm Jaggery (Gur) Cluster, Gajapati, Odisha
32.	Murshidabad Cane & Bamboo Cluster, Murshidabad, West Bengal
33.	Beekeeping Cluster, North 24 Paraganas, West Bengal
34.	Beekeeping Cluster, Muzaffarpur, Bihar
35.	Mehsi River Shell Button Cluster, East Champaran, Bihar
36.	Beekeeping Cluster, Chaibasa, Jharkhand
37.	Barpeta Cane & Bamboo Crafts Cluster, Barpeta, Assam
38.	Cane & Bamboo Cluster, Dhubri, Assam
39.	Gandhigram Crafts Processing Cluster, Tripura (West), Tripura
40.	Tripura Beekeeping Cluster, Tripura (West), Tripura
41.	Carpentry Cluster, Thoubal, Manipur
42.	Cane & Bamboo Cluster, Pallel, Manipur
43.	Cane and Bamboo Cluster, Aizawl, Mizoram
44.	Bamboo & Handicrafts Cluster, Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya
45.	Traditional Dress Making Cluster, Lower Subansiri, Arunachal Pradesh
46.	Mon Beads Making Cluster, Mon, Nagaland
47.	Sikkim Beekeeping Cluster, South Sikkim, Sikkim

**Coir Clusters**

1. Chirayinkeezhu Coir Cluster, Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala
  2. Beypore Coir Cluster, Kozhikode, Kerala
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3. Mangad Coir Cluster, Kollam, Kerala
  4. Vaikom Coir Cluster, Kottayam, Kerala
  5. Salem Coir Cluster, Salem, Tamil Nadu
  6. Singampunery Coir Cluster, Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu
  7. Periyakulam Coir Cluster, Theni, Tamil Nadu
  8. Gudiyatham Coir Cluster, Vellore, Tamil Nadu
  9. Pattukottai Coir Cluster, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu
  10. Cudallore Coir Cluster, Cudallore, Tamil Nadu
  11. Chennapatna Coir Cluster, Ramanagara, Karnataka
  12. Hassan Coir Cluster, Hassan, Karnataka
  13. Gubbi Coir Cluster, Tumkur, Karnataka
  14. Arsikere Coir Cluster, Hassan, Karnataka
  15. Rajahmundry Coir Cluster, Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh
  16. Srikakulam Coir Cluster, Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh
  17. Puducherry Coir Cluster, Puducherry
  18. Dhancheberia Coir Cluster, 24 South Parganas, West Bengal
  19. Manas Coir Cluster, Nalbari, Assam
  20. Indranagar Coir Cluster, West Tripura (West), Tripura
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#### **Growth in MSME Sector**

1788. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has maintained a steady growth in times of global economic distress which is evident by the increase in per capita employment in the sector over the last one decade;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that 95 per cent of MSME are micro enterprises; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA) : (a) and (b) Sir, The Government monitors growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country by conducting All India Census of the sector, periodically. The latest Census (Fourth Census) was conducted with reference year 2006-07, wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12. As per Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries (SSIs) with reference year 2001-02 and Fourth All India Census of MSMEs 2006-2007 and data extracted from Economic Census, 2005 conducted by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for activities excluded from Fourth All India Census of MSMEs employment in MSMEs increased from 249.33 lakhs to 805.24 lakhs during the period, 2001-02 till 2006-07. The number of MSMEs increased from 105.21 lakhs to 361.76 lakhs during this period. Per unit employment for registered units increased from 4.48 to 5.95 during the period. MSME Sector has shown steady growth over the last decade.

(c) and (d) Sir, as per the results of the Fourth Census for MSMEs, about 95 % of registered MSMEs are micro enterprises while about 99.5% of unregistered MSMEs are micro enterprises.

#### **Manufacturing and industrialization in Bihar**

1789. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the process of bifurcation of the undivided Bihar State into Bihar and Jharkhand has resulted in nearly the whole of the mineral-producing region becoming a part of Jharkhand;
- (b) whether this has resulted into limitation on the level of manufacturing and industrialization in the State;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government proposes any measures to improve the level of manufacturing and industrialization in Bihar; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL) : (a) As per available information, the undivided Bihar State had 24 mineral producing districts. After bifurcation, the Bihar State has only 9 mineral producing districts whereas the rest 15 mineral producing districts have gone to Jharkhand State.

(b) Manufacturing and industrialization activities are dependent on a host of factors, of which the availability of the main raw material is only one. Other factors that are vital include assured and reasonably priced availability of power, other physical and social infrastructure, proximity to markets, and skilled manpower.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

#### **Re-structuring and modernization of Geological Survey of India**

1790. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eleventh Five Year Plan proposed to restructure and modernize the Geological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this direction during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Eleventh Five Year Plan Document envisaged restructuring and modernization in Geological Survey of India (GSI) in the areas of instrumentation for ground and airborne surveys, and acquisition of state-of-the-art laboratory facilities with high-precision capabilities and establishment of a comprehensive portal for dissemination of metadata. The details in this regard are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of steps taken for re-structuring and modernization of the Geological Survey of India are given in Statement-II.

#### ***Statement-I***

Details regarding re-structuring and modernization of the Geological Survey of India during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are as under:

1. Chemical laboratories were to be modernized for precision analyses with expanded analytical facilities for undertaking samples generated during geochemical mapping and other investigations;

2. Acquisition of Ocean Going Research Vessel (OGRV) fitted with modern equipments for carrying out various types of marine geosurveys and exploration in deep marine waters;
3. Acquisition of geotechnical vessel for GSI's Marine and Coastal Survey Division;
4. Modernization of airborne geophysical surveys by procuring heliborne aero-geophysical survey system that can help in locating concealed mineral deposits; and
5. Establishment of comprehensive portal for dissemination of metadata in respect of geological mapping and regional exploration.

***Statement-II***

The steps taken for re-structuring and modernization of the Geological Survey of India during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are as under:

- (i) The GSI chemical laboratories attained capability to analyze 59 elements with expanded instrumentation facilities in the form of induction of Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer (ICPMS) and X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) machines. Electron Probe Micro-Analyzer (EPMA) machines have been installed at GSI Hyderabad and Bangalore for GSI's research activities.
- (ii) The acquisition of the Ocean Going Research Vessel is in the advanced stage of procurement for GSI. Three installments in respect of procurement have already been paid to M/s. Hyundai Heavy Industries, South Korea. Expected time of delivery of the OGRV is in FY 2013-2014. It is state-of-the-art ship that can undertake survey and exploration in blue marine waters. This ship would replace the aging RV Samundra Manthan, which was commissioned in 1983.
- (iii) Procurement of geotechnical vessel is in progress. Request for Proposal (RFP) has been supplied by four shortlisted shipyards. The processing of documents is continuing for the procurement of the geotechnical vessel.
- (iv) The aero-geophysical sensors in respect of 'Dhruv' helicopter have been received and the process of installation of the same is in progress.
- (v) The GSI has proceeded to install a robust Online Core Business Integrated System (OCBIS) for its portal. It would be a GIS compatible system with

expanded facility for simultaneous access for data entry, management and dissemination. Expression of Interest (EOI) in this regard has been floated.

**Allocation of Chrome ore mines to private companies**

1791. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated any Chrome ore mines to private companies in the past, the details thereof, year-wise;

(b) if so, which are those mines and how much revenue is generated from those companies;

(c) whether these Chrome ore mines allocated to private companies on preferential basis or auction basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL) : (a) As per the information furnished by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), the details of the mining leases for Chrome ore granted to private companies in the past is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The information regarding revenue generated from mines is not centrally maintained. However, as per the information furnished by the State Governments to the IBM, State-wise royalty collected for Chrome ore (public as well as private sector) during 2008-09 to 2010-11 is given below:—

*(in Rupees Lakh)*

Year	Karnataka	Odisha	Maharashtra
2008-09	26.24	20735.11	0.35
2009-10	11.44	12729.74	0.07
2010-11	16.93	21969.41	-

(c) and (d) There is no provision for auction in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 in respect of non-coal minerals. The mining leases are granted by the State Governments under the MMDR Act, 1957.

**Statement****Chromite Leases of India as on 31/03/2011**

State	District	Village	Lessee Name	Area (Hects.)	Date of Execution	Period	Date of Expiry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	Bhandara	Pauni	S.C. Shukla	16.22	22-Nov-1997	20	21-Nov-2017
Manipur	Chandel	Moreh Khudengthabi	Orissa Industries Ltd.	223.93	09-Feb-1979	20	08-Feb-1999
Manipur	Ukhrul	Sirohi, lungar	Orissa Industries Ltd.	386.24	09-Feb-1979	20	08-Feb-1999
Odisha	Dhenkanal	Kathpal	Ferro Alloys Corpn. Ltd.	113.31	14-Jan-2010	20	13-Jan-2030
Odisha	Jajpur	Bhimitanagar (Sukinda)	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	406	15-May-1998	20	14-May-2018
Odisha	Jajpur	Kaliapani	Jindal Stainless Ltd.	89	04-Jan-2002	20	03-Jan-2022
Odisha	Jajpur	Kaliapani	Balasore Alloys Ltd.	64.46	17-Jul-2000	30	16-Jul-2030
Odisha	Jajpur	Kaliapani	Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys Ltd.	116.76	04-Sep-1999	30	03-Sep-2029
Odisha	Jajpur	Kamarda	B.C. mohanty & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	107.24	22-Feb-1968	20	21-Feb-1988

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Odisha	Jajpur	Ostapal	Ferro Alloys Corpn. Ltd.	72.84	13-Aug-1985	20	12-Aug-2005
Odisha	Jajpur	Saruabil	Misrilal Mines Pvt. Ltd.	246.86	26-Jul-1997	20	25-Jul-2017
Odisha	Jajpur	Chingudipal	Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys Ltd.	26.62	25-Feb-1986	20	24-Feb-2006
Odisha	Jajpur	Kalarangiatta	Ferro Alloys Corpn. Ltd.	23.8	18-Apr-2008	30	17-Apr-2038
Odisha	Jajpur	Sukinda	Indian Charge Chrome Ltd.	73.78	20-Sep-2005	30	19-Sep-2035
Odisha	Jajpur	Boula	Ferro Alloys Corpn. Ltd.	187.03	07-Jan-1999	20	06-Jan-2019
Odisha	Jajpur	Nausahi (Old)	Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys Ltd.	40.47	01-Dec-1994	20	30-Nov-2014
Odisha	Jajpur	Bangur	Indian Charge Chrome Ltd.	36.61	03-May-1995	20	02-May-2015

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines.

\* In the case of Kamataka though royalty is generated, mines are in public sector.

\*\* In the case of Manipur, royalty has not been reported as mines are reportedly closed.

**Curb on illegal mining**

1792. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is concerned about the illegal mining being carried out all over the country;
- (b) If so, the details thereof;
- (c) the places where illegal mining is being carried out;
- (d) whether Government has set up committee under Justice MB Shah to probe into the facts about illegal mining activities in the country;
- (e) whether the committee has submitted its report to Government;
- (f) if so, the details of the findings of the committee and the recommendations made therein; and
- (g) the steps being taken by Government to curb illegal mining in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. However State Governments have been empowered in terms of Section 23C of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to deal with cases of illegal mining, therefore specific details are not centrally maintained in the Ministry. Year-wise details of cases of illegal mining for all minerals including minor minerals detected and action taken by State Governments till June, 2012, as reported by the State Governments are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) to (f) The Government has appointed Shri Justice M. B. Shah Commission of Inquiry (COI) under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 to inquire into the large scale mining of iron ore and manganese ore without lawful authority in several States *vide* notification No. S.O.2817, dated 22.11.2010. The COI has submitted an Interim Report and a Report on mining in State of Goa. The Interim Report recommends, *inter-alia*:

- (i) amendment in Section 24 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957;
- (ii) amendments in Rules 24A of Mineral Concession Rules (MCR), 1960 regarding deemed extension of mining leases, in Rule 26 and Rule 27 of MCR restricting persons convicted for illegal mining from renewal of mining lease and cancellation of mining lease;

- (iii) amendments in field circulars issued by Indian Bureau of Mines for stringent regulation of boundary pillars of mining leases;
- (iv) ban on export of iron ore and manganese ore; and
- (v) measures to be taken by State Governments for improving regulation by:
  - introducing Computerized weigh bridges;
  - installing Check Posts at exit points;
  - proper maintenance of roads and collection of toll tax; and
  - providing adequate staff for regulatory purposes in State.

Further, the COI has submitted its Report on illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore in the State of Goa on 15th March, 2012 (Parts I and II) and 25th April, 2012 (Part III). The important observations and recommendations of the COI in its Report on the State of Goa, *inter-alia*, are:

- (i) punitive action for allowing mining in eco-sensitive areas without proper renewal of leases, or statutory clearances under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972;
  - (ii) punitive action for poor quality of inspections on the basis of mining plan;
  - (iii) cancellation of iron ore mining leases in Goa for irregularities in renewal of mining leases;
  - (iv) grant of mining leases by public auction;
  - (v) regulation of removal of dumps outside the mining lease.
- (g) The Central Government has taken the following steps to curb and check illegal mining in the country:
- (i) State Governments were asked to frame rules to control illegal mining as per Section 23 C of MMDR Act (so far 18 States have framed Rules).
  - (ii) State Governments were requested to set up Task Forces at State and District level to control illegal mining since the year, 2005 (so far 21 States have reported to have set up Task Forces).
  - (iii) State Governments were advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities (13 State Governments have set up such Committees).

- (iv) All State Governments advised to adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.
- (v) Ministry of Mines has so far held five meetings with the State Governments to specifically review the action taken by the State Governments on illegal mining on 3.8.2009, 27.11.2009, 22.2.2010, 16.4.2010 and 21.9.2010. This periodical review has been dovetailed in the meeting of Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee meetings.
- (vi) A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee set up under Secretary (Mines) on 4.3.2009 has held ten meetings on 24.7.2009, 22.12.2009, 18.6.2010, 22.12.2010, 3.5.2011, 20.9.2011, 16.1.2012, 27.3.2012, 28.6.2012 and 21.9.2012 to consider all mining related issues, including matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining.
- (vii) Railways have instituted a mechanism to allow transportation of iron ore only against permits issued rake-wise and verified by State Government, apart from taking measures to fence and set up check post at the railway sidings.
- (viii) Customs Department has issued instructions to all its field units to share information on ore export with State Governments.
- (ix) Ministry of Shipping has issued a direction to all major Ports to streamline the verification procedures for movement of consignment by road and rail to Ports for exports.
- (x) Government has notified amendment in Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, on 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockist, exporters and end-users to register with IBM and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals. As on 11.6.2012, out of 9409 mining leases in the country, 8027 mining leases have registered online with the IBM. The IBM has suspended 1587 mines for non-compliance and initiated prosecution in 4 cases and recommended 21 cases to State Governments for termination. IBM has also requested the State Governments not to issue transit passes for movement of minerals to unregistered operators.

- (xi) Indian Bureau Mines had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries. Special Task Force conducted inspections in a total of 454 mines in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat and suspended 155 mines under Rule 13(2) of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 due to serious violations. Further, the Indian Bureau of Mines have recommended for termination of eight leases.
- (xii) In so far as the online approval of mining plans and display of approved mining plans in the public domain is concerned, it is submitted that the Ministry is developing 'Mining Tenement System (MTS)' to automate the various processes associated with the mineral concession regime with features also to reflect the information which will be available on the public domain.
- (xiii) The Central Government has set up Justice M. B. Shah Commission of Inquiry (COI) to inquire into large scale illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore in the country. The tenure of the COI has been extended till 16th July, 2013 by the Government. COI has so far visited Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Odisha.

**Statement**

*Details of State-wise illegal mining cases*

Sl. No.	State	Details of State-wise Illegal mining cases				Action taken upto June, 2012		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till June)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realized by State Governments (Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15530	13939	19913	5227	18	537	9304.313
2.	Chhattisgarh	2606	2017	2946	868	88	6961	1896.6047
3.	Goa	12	13	1	-	0	0	3.33799
4.	Gujarat	4020	2184	3485	1607	215	4	6961.062
5.	Haryana	1437	3446	2022	1419	438	19	890.91445

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1398	1213	1289	-	186	1189	97.1162
7.	Jharkhand	15	199	364	-	285	30	46.8607
8.	Karnataka	4692	6476	6691	1837	488	175	5223.086
9.	Kerala	1847	2028	3175	-	0	0	698.33956
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5782	4245	7147	1634	2741	18562	8510.0997
11.	Maharashtra	26283	34265	40642	7721	0	1	13143.323
12.	Odisha	487	420	309	65	11	36	4339.34
13.	Punjab	131	754	314	-	67	0	382.525
14.	Rajasthan	4690	1833	1201	1719	1236	53	1725.2944
15.	Tamil Nadu	273	277	123	64	1528	561	6573.9309
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	4641	4708	3266	0	0	2433.03
17.	West Bengal	113	239	269	92	824	128	0
TOTAL		69316	78189	94599	25519	8125	28256	62229.178

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India.

### Funds for SCSP and TSP

1793. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds earmarked for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) during the last five financial years as per the guidelines issued by Planning Commission *vide* its letter dated 26 December, 2006;

(b) if no, such funds were earmarked during the last five years, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a separate Budget Head has been opened for SCSP and TSP for Financial Year, 2011-12 as mandated by the Department of Expenditure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL) : (a) and (b) For the first time, on the basis of recommendations of a Task Force, the Planning Commission

earmarked 4% of plan funds under TSP for the Ministry of Mines for the Annual Plan, 2011-12 during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. No amount was earmarked under SCSP. Thus the scheme was introduced from 2011-12 onwards for TSP only, in the Ministry. The break-up of allocations is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

SI No.	Name of the Organisation	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Geological Survey of India (GSI)	7.24	7.76
2.	Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM)	0.88	0.96
	TOTAL	8.12	8.72

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of Budget Heads are as under:

(i) **Geological Survey of India (GSI):**

2853	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries (Major Head) (Contd.)
01	Geological Survey of India (Sub-Major Head)
01.796	Tribal Area Sub-Plans
01	Tribal Welfare
01.00.50	Other Charges
2853.01.796	Total- Tribal Area Sub-Plans.

(ii) **Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM):**

2853	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries (Major Head) (Contd.)
02	Regulation and Development of Mines (Sub-Major Head) (Contd.)
01.796	Tribal Area Sub-Plans
01	Tribal Welfare
01.00.50	Other Charges
2853.02.104.01.796	Total-Tribal Area Sub-Plans

**Exploration of mineral reserves**

1794. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Geological Survey of India (GSI) has conducted any survey to explore new mineral resources in Jharkhand during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise;
- (c) the places where minerals have been found and the details of these minerals along with the estimated quantum thereof;
- (d) by when Government proposes to exploit these minerals;
- (e) whether Government proposes to invite private participation in this work; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The details of surveys are given in the Statement (*See* below).
- (c) The following are the details of places, minerals and their estimated quantum thereof:
  - Coal: Muditoli block, East Bokaro Coalfield: 61.472 million ton. Binja block, South Karanpura Coalfield : 126.76 million ton.
  - Gold: An inferred resource of 3.15 million tonnes of gold ore with average grade of 1.526 g/t gold has been estimated from Sindauri East Block, Ranchi District.

(d) to (f) As regards the exploitation of these minerals it is stated that with the liberalization of mining sector in the year 1993, exploration and mining of minerals is open to private sector. State Governments, as the owners of minerals, grant mineral concessions. In case of some minerals listed in the First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, prior approval of the Central Government is necessary. Further, mineral exploitation is a function of demand of a particular mineral subject to grant of mineral concessions by the State Governments.

**Statement**

*Details of surveys carried out by Geological Survey of India during the field seasons from 2008-09 to 2010-12 in the State of Jharkhand are as follows:*

Field Season Year	Mineral Commodity	Area of investigation
1	2	3
2008-2009	Coal	1. Muditoli block, East Bokaro Coalfield. 2. Binja block, South Karanpura Coalfield.
	Gold	1. East of Sinduari to Urmal area in Ranchi and Saraikela-Kharswan District. 2. Sindauri East block, Ranchi District.
2009-10	Gold	1. Sindauri East Block, Ranchi District. 2. Tilaitanr-Sobhapur area, East & West Singhbhum District.
2010-12	Iron and Manganese	Silpunji-Kantoria Block, West Singhbhum District.
	Gold	1. Rudia-Largadih-Balidih Block-Saraikela-Kharswan, Jharkhand. 2. Sindauri-Ghanshyampur Block, Ranchi District. 3. Tilaitanr-Sobhapur area, East and West Singhbhum Districts, Jharkhand to assess the gold, nickel and chromium potentiality.
	Raremetal	Kotam-Kutru area, Ranchi District.
The details of investigation being carried out by GSI during the current field season 2012-13:-		
2012-13	Gold	1. Sindauri-Ghanshyampur Block in Ranchi District.

1	2	3
		2. Largardih-Balidih Block, Saraikela-Kharswan District
	Iron and Manganese	Area between Kotgarh and Lokesai. West Singhbhum District.
	Rare earths	Dublaberatoli-Sundil area, Ranchi District.
	PGE	Ranrokocha-Janoa-Jojohatu-Tonto area, West Singhbhum District.

#### Human resources in the Ministry

1795. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is having sufficient human resources to handle the issue of minorities *i.e.* religious, linguistic and ethnic minorities in such a large country; and

(b) if so, how many staff are working in the Ministry and to what extent the modern technological support has been provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Minority Affairs has the working strength of 69 regular officers and staff against the sanctioned strength of 98. Attempts are being made to fill up vacant posts. However, to augment the manpower on need basis, personnel are engaged on contract basis. The computers, printers, fax machines and internet connections have been provided to the officers and staff of the Ministry along with back-up support from NIC.

#### Judicial power to National Commission for Minorities

†1796. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Commission for Minorities (NCM) does not have judicial powers;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government will provide judicial powers to NCM; and
- (d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING) : (a) and (b) As per the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 under Section 9(4), the Commission while performing any of the functions mentioned in sub-Clauses (a), (b) and (d) of sub-section (1), have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit.

(c) to (d) The Commission has sought that police and investigation powers be given to it. This matter is under examination and as the powers sought for will entail consultations and amendments of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, no time-frame can be fixed for completing the exercise.

#### **Eligibility for scholarship**

1797. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether poor students of general category are eligible for scholarships for minority communities;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) Only students belonging to the notified Minority Communities as per Section 2 (c) of NCM Act, 1992 are eligible for Scholarships.

#### **Availability of sunny days**

1798. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of clear sunny days available in the country to tap solar energy; and

(b) whether any innovating technology is on the anvil to increase the availability of clear sunny days?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) The number of clear sunny days in a year are 300 to 330 days in most parts of the country.

(b) No, Sir.

### **Grid connectivity**

1799. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate grid connectivity is being provided to the power being generated by renewable energy sources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government plans to take up new initiatives/programmes for ensuring grid availability for power generated from renewable energy in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) Power generated from grid connected renewable power projects is currently evacuated through existing grid system in the respective states.

(c) and (d) The grid connectivity of renewable power projects is part of overall evacuation and transmission plan of the State. At this stage, no separate programme is envisaged for grid connectivity of renewable energy based power projects.

### **Penalties on companies for RPOS**

1800. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has asked the power sector regulator to impose penalties on the companies, failing to comply with the renewable purchase obligation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number large companies like SAIL, have failed to fulfil their obligations as per the Electricity Act, 2003; and

- (d) if so, the action taken on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) The Forum of Regulators (A forum comprising of Chairperson of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and Chairpersons of the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions) has approved a Model Regulation for State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) on Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and its compliance, wherein there is a provision for levy of compliance charge on the basis of the shortfall in units of RPO at the forbearance price decided by the Central Commission, in event of obligated entities not fulfilling the renewable purchase obligation.

(c) and (d) The Electricity Act, 2003 mandates SERCs to specify a percentage of total power consumed by the obligated entities from renewable energy in their States. The responsibility of monitoring and also ensuring its compliance lies with the concerned SERCs.

#### **Power plants in rural areas**

1801. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the proposal of making power plants in rural areas eligible for renewable energy certificate;
- (b) whether the utilities as well as captive consumers would be allowed by RECs from such projects to meet their RPO;
- (c) whether provisions for simplifying implementation issues like metering, sale of RECs for the rural entrepreneurs are being taken into account; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) A power generating plant based on renewable energy, irrespective of its location, is eligible for Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) if it meets the eligibility criteria provided in the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for recognition and issuance of Renewable Energy Certificate for Renewable Energy Generation) Regulations, 2010.

(c) and (d) No Sir, REC norms are uniformly applicable to eligible power generating plants based on renewable energy.

**Installation of lanterns/lamps at heritage sites**

†1802. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to install lanterns/lamps at all the religious and historical heritage sites of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has installed lanterns/lamps at any of the religious and historical sites so far;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a Scheme on Special Area Demonstration Projects to demonstrate various Renewable Energy (RE) Systems including solar lights at places of National and International importance including religious and historical heritage sites in the country. Under the Scheme, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided to meet the full cost of RE Systems for World Heritage Sites and 50 to 100 per cent cost of procurement and installation of RE Systems for religious places depending on the number of devotees/visitors annually.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. So far 29 religious and historical heritage sites have been covered under this programme in 12 States. List of sites where Renewable Energy Systems including solar lights have been supported is given in Statement.

*Statement*

*List of Religious and Heritage sites where Renewable Energy Systems/Devices have been supported*

State	Projects Sites
1	2
Delhi	Jantar Mantar, New Delhi Safdarjung Tomb, New Delhi Swaminarayan Akshardham Temple, New Delhi
Gujarat	Saifee Villa, Dandi

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	Sri Mata Vaishnodevi Shrine, Katra Ziyarat Sharif Dargah, Hazratbal, Srinagar Ziyarat Sharief of Hazrat Noor Din Wali Chrar-e-Sharief, Srinagar
Karnataka	Group of Monuments at Hampi, WHS, Hampi
Maharashtra	Bibi Ka Maqbara, Aurangabad Daulatabad Fort, Daulatabad, Aurangabad Pandulena Caves, Nashik Siddhi Vinayak Temple, Mumbai Vitthal Rukmani Temple, Pandharpur, Solapur Yogeshwari Devasthan, Ambajoi, Beed Tulja Bhawani Temple, Tulja, Osmanabad
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior Raani Roopmati Pavillion, Mandu
Osisha	Shri Jagan Nath Shrine, Puri
Punjab	World Sikh Heritage Centre, Takht Anandpur Sahib, Roop Nagar (Ropar) DurgianaTirath Temple, Amritsar Anandpur Sahib Fort, Roop Nagar (Ropar) Golden Temple, Amritsar
Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park, WHS, Bharatpur Hazarat Kwaja Moinuddin Hasan Chisti Dargah, Ajmer Chittorgarh Fort, Chittorgarh
Tamil Nadu	Rameshwaram Shrine, Ramanathapuram
Uttarakhand	Badrinath Shrine, Chamoli Kedarnath Shrine, Kedarnath Town, Rudraprayag
West Bengal	Shanti Niketan, Birbhum

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**Manufacturing of solar power equipment**

1803. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has evolved any policy to promote the manufacturing of solar power equipments in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the percentage of domestic production of equipments to total usage?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has announced a National Manufacturing Policy which recognizes the need to launch programmes to build national capabilities in sectors of strategic significance that include solar energy. The Government has already launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) in January 2010 for rapid diffusion of solar energy across the country through various measures that include creation of favourable conditions for developing solar manufacturing capability. Benefit of excise duty exemption is being provided for most renewable energy equipment including solar. The Government has also stipulated that Solar PV Cells/modules used in grid connected solar power projects taken up under Phase-I of the JNNSM, should be manufactured in the country if based on crystalline silicon technology.

(c) As per available information, domestic production of solar PV modules based on crystalline silicon technology during the year, 2011 was around 300 MW<sub>p</sub>. Further, a total capacity of 268 MW<sub>p</sub> of Grid- connected Solar PV power plants have been set up under JNNSM so far (as on 31.10.2012), of which plants with 120 MW<sub>p</sub> aggregate capacity are using domestically produced module, which corresponds to about 40% of the domestic production. Off-grid solar PV systems with aggregate capacity of 31 MW<sub>p</sub> have also been deployed under JNNSM so far (as on 31.10.2012), of which 99% are using domestically produced modules.

**Generation of solar power**

1804. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) how much solar power is being currently generated in the country;
- (b) the estimated generation of solar power during the next three years;

(c) the measures Government is taking to increase the share of solar power in the Power Grids; and

(d) the details of status of Golapalli hydro-electricity project in Raichur District of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) As per the monthly generation report compiled by Central Electricity Authority, 83.483 MU of grid solar power was produced during August, 2012 and 539.205 MU during the period April, 2012 to August, 2012.

(b) A capacity of 10,000 MW (cumulative) is envisaged by March, 2017 (end of Phase-II) under JNNSM. The year-wise estimated capacity addition is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Measures taken to increase the share of solar power in the Power Grids are as under:

- (i) Government of India has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) on 11th January, 2010. The Mission targets deployment of 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power by 2022 in three phases.
- (ii) Provision for renewable purchase obligation for solar has been made in the National Tariff Policy.
- (iii) Concessional Import duty and excise duty exemption for setting up of solar power plants.
- (iv) Generation based incentive and facility for bundled power for Grid connected Solar Power Projects through various interventions announced from time to time.
- (v) Awareness programmes such as exhibitions, training workshops etc. are being conducted.
- (vi) Several R&D efforts have been initiated for new technologies and improvement in efficiency.

(d) Golapalli hydro electricity project, capacity 2 MW, across Hatti Hole Stream, near Golapalli Village, Lingasugar Taluk, Raichur District was allotted to M/s Balaji Biomass Power (P) Limited *vide* GO No. EN-328 NCE 2007 dated 17-2-2012. The present status of the project is as follows:

- (i) The company has paid the DPR Processing Fees of Rs. 2,20,000/- *vide* their letter reference No. GEPL/KREDL/Balaji/12-13/181012 dated 18-10-2012.
- (ii) The agreement is to be executed

**Statement**

*Year-wise estimated capacity addition*

As on November, 2012	March, 2013	March, 2014	March, 2015	March, 2016	March, 2017
1047 MW	1500 MW (Cumulative)	1700 MW (Cumulative 3200 MW)	2000 MW (Cumulative 5200 MW)	2300 MW (Cumulative 7500 MW)	2500 MW (Cumulative 10000 MW)

**Funds to States for power generation**

1805. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds provided by the Central Government to various States including Rajasthan for generating power through new and renewable energy sources during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, till date;
- (b) whether Government has ensured proper utilization of the funds provided to various States;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) The funds released by the Government to various States/UTs including Rajasthan during the last three years and current year (as on 31.10.2012), year-wise, for development of various renewable energy sources including power generation are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The utilization of funds is an ongoing process. Mostly the funds are released to project developers only after the completion of projects to ensure complete

utilization. Some funds are released to developers through State Nodal Agencies (SNAs)/ State Departments and the instalments are linked with projects progress and further releases are made after utilization of the instalments released earlier. To ensure proper utilization of the funds, the Ministry obtains periodic physical and financial progress reports, utilization certificates and audited statements of expenditure. The Ministry also holds periodic meetings with implementing agencies to review the progress of projects and the pace of utilization of funds and undertakes random inspection visits to project sites to ascertain the quantity and quality of project implementation and systems deployed, etc. In addition, periodic audit of the State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) is also undertaken.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of funds provided (Rs. in crore) under various renewable energy programmes including power generation during, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (as on 31.10.2012)*

Sl. No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
		Amount released	Amount released	Amount released	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.22	38.91	45.61	9.66
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	53.67	68.52	66.62	20.19
4.	Assam	23.29	10.51	18.37	8.13
5.	Bihar	3.99	7.75	7.29	0.51
6.	Chandigarh	24.12	34.71	51.27	11.57
7.	Chhattisgarh	21.51	36.19	52.54	31.21
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	11.13	34.16	79.98	76.51
11.	Goa	0.55	0.17	1.41	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Gujarat	12.89	21.19	18.14	8.17
13.	Haryana	2.63	5.71	4.91	2.60
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7.21	15.46	16.55	2.12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.49	55.80	102.48	40.69
16.	Jharkhand	7.40	1.99	17.90	1.83
17.	Karnataka	21.74	30.41	51.20	40.78
18.	Kerala	4.66	16.10	13.96	4.44
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	13.89	8.76	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	19.26	36.28	38.13	9.66
21.	Maharashtra	65.90	142.37	200.21	84.04
22.	Manipur	2.09	3.43	3.85	14.94
23.	Meghalaya	3.19	7.68	5.84	1.78
24.	Mizoram	1.62	3.54	1.24	5.72
25.	Nagaland	0.62	1.93	11.53	11.54
26.	Orissa	21.63	9.16	35.32	6.16
27.	Puducherry	0.20	0.12	2.04	0.01
28.	Punjab	9.49	9.95	14.92	1.31
29.	Rajasthan	13.64	42.84	78.48	39.38
30.	Sikkim	5.41	4.22	10.50	4.99
31.	Tamil Nadu	18.72	29.43	54.24	29.2
33.	Tripura	11.90	1.99	5.04	0.42
34.	Uttar Pradesh	24.20	68.83	71.91	28.24
35.	Uttarakhand	19.95	39.57	22.54	22.99
36.	West Bengal	36.22	41.11	41.23	19.52

**Electrification of rural villages in Odisha**

1806. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages proposed to be electrified through renewable energy in Odisha during the current year;
- (b) the progress made so far;
- (c) the sources of the renewable energy identified for this purpose;
- (d) the potential of wind energy in the State and whether there is any plan to establish the wind energy plant in the State; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) During the current year, 937 number of villages out of sanctioned projects of 2010-11 and 2011-12 under the Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme have been proposed to be covered using renewable energy in Odisha. As per definition, they cannot however be declared as electrified.

(b) So far 376 numbers of villages have been covered using renewable energy during current year.

(c) In all the villages, solar energy has been identified as the source for the purpose of electrification.

(d) and (e) The potential of wind power in the State of Odisha has been estimated as 910 MW. There are six locations of the State *viz.* Chandipur, Chatrapur, Damanjodi, Gopalpur, Paradeep and Puri where wind resource assessment has been completed. Private sector has not taken interest in investing in the State of Odisha so far. However, the State Government has announced an attractive tariff and it is expected that the wind power projects may come in Odisha with private sector investment.

**Targets under JNNSM**

1807. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the target for first phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM);

(b) the details of the subsidies and benefits being provided under the JNNSM for installation of new solar plants; and

(c) the details of capacity added till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) The target for the first phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of the subsidies and benefits being provided under the JNNSM for installation of solar plants are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The details of the capacity added till date, State-wise are given in Statement-III.

#### ***Statement-I***

*The details of target for the first phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission*

Application Segment	Target for Phase I (2010-13)
Grid Solar Power (large plants, rooftop & distribution grid plants)	1,100 MW
Off-grid Solar Applications	200 MW
Solar Thermal Collectors (SWHs, solar cooking, solar cooling, Industrial process heat applications, etc.)	7 million sq. meters

#### ***Statement-II***

*Subsidy and Other Benefits being provided for Grid & Off-grid Solar Power Plants*

- (i) Concessional Import duty excise duty exemption, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday.
- (ii) Generation based incentive and facility for bundled power for Grid connected Solar Power Projects through various interventions announced from time to time. Under the Rooftop and other Small Solar Power Generation Programme (RPSSGP) scheme which was initiated in June, 2010 a fixed Generation Based Incentive (GBI) is provided to the developers of the eligible projects through concerned State utilities at a rate equal to the difference between the CERC

tariff for 2010-11 (Rs. 17.91/unit) or SERC tariff, whichever is lower and a reference rate of Rs. 5.50/unit, with annual escalation @ 3%, for 25 years.

(iii) Following capital subsidy for Off-Grid Solar Applications is provided:

- 90% subsidy for Government projects in special category States and other difficult areas.
- 30% subsidy for Government Projects in General category States.

***Statement-III***

*Details of Capacity Added till Date, State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	Solar PV capacity actually commissioned (MW)
1	2	3
<b>(a) Rooftop PV and Small Solar Power Generation Programme (RPSSGP)</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.75
2.	Chhattisgarh	4
3.	Haryana	7.8
4.	Maharashtra	5
5.	Odisha	7
6.	Punjab	6
7.	Rajasthan	11
8.	Tamil Nadu	5
9.	Uttarakhand	5
10.	Uttar Pradesh	7
11.	Jharkhand	16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5.25
TOTAL		88.80

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1	2	3
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**(b) Grid Solar PV Projects under Migration Scheme**

1.	Maharashtra	11
2.	Punjab	02
3.	Rajasthan	35
TOTAL		48

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**(c) Grid Solar Thermal Projects under Migration Scheme**

1.	Rajasthan	2.5
TOTAL		2.5

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**(d) Grid Solar PV Projects under Batch-I, Phase-I of JNNSM**

1.	Odisha	5
2.	Rajasthan	100
3.	Tamil Nadu	5
4.	Uttar Pradesh	5
5.	Maharashtra	0
6.	Karnataka	5
7.	Andhra Pradesh	10
TOTAL		130

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**(e) State-wise Installation of SPV Systems during the last 3 years and 2012-13 (31.10.2012)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Solar Photovoltaic Systems				Power Plants	
		Lanterns	Home Lights Nos.	Street Light Nos.	Pumps	Stand alone kWp	Grid Connected MW
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	63	32	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6208	5927	2540	0	759.935	21.65
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	496	10302	183	17	9.2	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	802.5	0
5.	Bihar	0	3799	265	0	775.6	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	898	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	119	226	633	147	7132.72	4
8.	Delhi	54	0	0	1	52	2.5255
9.	Goa	181	71	312	0	0	0
10.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	344.7	690
11.	Haryana	48893	26155	15493	0	391.35	7.8
12.	Himachal Pradesh	939	5746	5064	0	600	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	15813	26364	310	0	133.25	0
14.	Jharkhand	7000	3277	0	0	480.9	16
15.	Karnataka	0	19701	423	19	225	14
16.	Kerala	13186	25	645	0	13	0
17.	Lakshwadeep	5289	0	1725	0	15	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	35	1025	3144	0	1060.6	7.25
19.	Maharashtra	60000	2617	4929	11	907.26	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Manipur	904	1015	558	28	188	0
21.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Mizoram	3777	3756	116	0	132	0
23.	Nagaland	1361	365	0	0	374	0
24.	Orissa	0	0	15	0	10	13
25.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Punjab	0	0	1296	7	210	9
27.	Rajasthan	0	57109	220	1418	3987.2	201
28.	Sikkim	19550	5653	277	0	20.3	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	6309	3678	0	579.72	17
30.	Tripura	21922	29023	426	126	10.43	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	10332	137561	113463	4	3341.26	12
32.	Uttarakhand	0	0	5679	0	100	5
33.	West Bengal	14000	45981	6475	0	154	2
34.	Others	0	15463	0	0	2830	0.81
TOTAL		230059	407533	168799	1778	25639.925	1043.0355

### Financial closure for solar projects

1808. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that half of the firms awarded solar power projects are yet to achieve financial closure;
- (b) if so, what are the reasons for not achieving the targets;
- (c) whether Government would provide them some more time for making arrangements; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) No, Sir. All firms which have been awarded solar power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) and have signed Power Purchase Agreements with the NTPC Vidyut Vyapaar Nigam have achieved financial closure.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Does not arise.

**World Bank report of renewable energy generation**

1809. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a report prepared by a World Bank team has stated that India could generate about 68,000 MW of power from wind, bio-mass and small hydro-power resources at a cost less than Rs. 6 per unit;
- (b) if so, the roadmap suggested thereof;
- (c) the Government's reaction regarding feasibility thereof; and
- (d) the follow up action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) The report prepared by a World Bank team in the year, 2010 had stated that India could produce about 68,000 MW of power from wind, bio-mass and small hydro power resources at a cost less than Rs. 6/- unit. The report had also brought out barriers and gave suggestions for tapping renewable energy potential in India. These suggestions include setting up of short and long-term targets, breaking down of national Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) targets into State-wise RPOs and making them mandatory, introduction of technology neutral feed-in tariff based on avoided cost of power generation etc.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken cognizance of the suggestions made in this report in addition to other inputs while formulating the Twelfth Five Year Plan for the renewable energy sector. Renewable energy is promoted by giving a mix of fiscal and financial incentives. Preferential tariffs are given to renewable power generation by most potential states. State specific RPOs are also declared by them. A total power

generation capacity of around 26,267 MW from renewables has been set-up in the country as on 31.10.2012. A target of adding about 30,000 MW from various renewable energy sources has been fixed for the Twelfth Plan period.

### **Land acquisition by Governments**

1810. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of agricultural land acquired by Central and State Governments during last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the details of compensation announced and paid to farmers for the said land during the above period, State-wise;
- (c) the details of agricultural land acquired for Government projects but was diverted to private projects during the above period, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government would completely ban acquisition of agricultural lands for private projects;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA) : (a) to (f) The Land and its management falls within the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as provided under Entry No. 18 of the State List (List II) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The acquisition of land for various projects is done by the concerned State Government's/ UT Administrations under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The data regarding agricultural land acquired by the State Governments for the requirement of Central Government & their own requirement, compensation announced and paid to the farmers and use of the acquired land for various purposes is not being maintained at the Central level. Further, to address various issues related to land acquisition and rehabilitation & resettlement, this Department has prepared the National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007 which was notified in the Official Gazette on 31st October, 2007. The Policy provides that "as far as possible, project may be set-up on wastelands,

degraded land or un-irrigated land". Acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural use in the project may be kept to the minimum; multi-cropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes, and acquisition of irrigated land if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum. To give legal backing to the aforesaid policy, this Department has prepared "The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011" The LARR Bill, 2011 was approved by the Cabinet on 5th September, 2011 and was introduced in the Parliament on 7th September, 2011.

#### **Land held by Government agencies**

1811. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any estimation on the idle and underutilized land held by PSUs, Railways and other Government agencies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken/is taking steps to make utilize to such huge land for the growth of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA) : (a) and (b) Land and its management falls within the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as provided under Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Further, the Central Government has not made any estimate on the idle and underutilized land held by PSUs, Railways and other Government agencies.

(c) to (e) The Central Government *vide* its order No. 483/11/2011-Cab, dated 31st January, 2011 constituted a Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources which *inter-alia* considered the issue of land and its alienation. The Committee in its report has recommended that a transparent and uniform policy be framed with respect to alienation of land, which is followed by all the Government Ministries/Organizations including Government Controlled Statutory Authorities. Similarly, all housing boards under the control of the Union Government should have a broad uniformity in their policies and with the presence of a Regulatory Body, it is hoped that sufficient housing

at reasonable cost shall become a reality with Government also realising its true value for money.

#### **Assistance for water bodies**

1812. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criteria/yardsticks/norms have been fixed for availing Central assistance/grant for irrigation projects under the Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and the Tribal Areas (TA), etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of proposals sent for Government's assistance regarding repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies by various States including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the follow-up action taken including the quantum of assistance provided and progress of such water bodies during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Irrigation projects in DDP, DPAP and Tribal Areas are being implemented by the Ministry of Water Resources. As per information provided by the Ministry of Water Resources, the criteria/yardsticks/norms fixed for availing central grant for irrigation projects under DDP, DPAP and Tribal Areas etc. under three State sector schemes namely Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies with domestic support during XI Plan and Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The State-wise and year-wise details of proposals received from various States including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and current year under RRR of water bodies are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) State-wise details of number of water bodies taken up, amount of grant provided and progress of water bodies under RRR during the above period are given in Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*Criteria/Yardsticks/norms fixed for availing central assistance under Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Tribal Areas (TAs) under three State Sector Schemes, namely Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), RRR of Water Bodies with domestic support during Eleventh Plan and Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme*

The details of Criteria/Yardsticks/norms fixed for availing central assistance under Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Tribal Areas (TAs) under three State Sector Schemes, namely Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), RRR of Water Bodies with domestic support during Eleventh Plan and Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme are given below:

**1. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)**

As per guidelines of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Major/medium lift irrigation projects are eligible for inclusion in the Programme. The eligibility criteria for inclusion of project for assistance under the Programme are as follows:

**For Major/medium projects:**

1. Having investment clearance of the Planning Commission,
2. Project is in advanced stage of construction and could be completed in next 4 financial years, and
3. Project or component of the project proposed for AIBP is not receiving any other form of financial assistance.

**New major/medium project can be included in AIBP:**

1. On completion of an ongoing project under AIBP on one to one basis. However, following category of projects could be included in AIBP in relaxation of one to one criteria stated above:
  1. Projects benefiting drought prone/tribal areas,
  2. Projects in States having irrigation development below national average,

3. Projects in the districts under Prime Minister's package for agrarian distress.

Major/medium Lift Irrigation projects are eligible for 90% grant assistance under AIBP if they provides irrigation benefits to the drought prone/tribal areas, undivided Koraput Bolangir Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa and projects of North-East, Hilly States (Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand). The projects of other areas are eligible for 25% grant assistance under AIBP.

Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) schemes of Special Category States (North-Eastern States, Hilly States *i.e.* Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand and undivided Koraput Bolangir Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa) are eligible for consideration for assistance under AIBP provided that:

1. Each individual scheme has irrigation potential of at least 20 hectares, OR
2. Group of schemes (within a radius of 5 km) has total ultimate irrigation potential of 50 ha, and
3. The proposed scheme has benefit-cost ratio greater than 1, and
4. Development cost of the scheme per hectare is upto Rs. 2 lakh with the condition that wherever the estimated cost of the project is more than Rs. 1.50 lakh per hectare, the AIBP assistance would be limited to cost norm of Rs. 1.5 lakh per hectare only, and
5. Maximum time period within which they are to be completed is 2 years excluding the year of their inclusion under AIBP.

SMI schemes of non-special category States (all other States not covered in special category States) are eligible for consideration for assistance under AIBP provided that:

1. Each individual scheme has irrigation potential of more than 50 hectares; and
2. Located in drought prone/tribal area (as decided in consultation with the Planning Commission); and
3. Proposed scheme has benefit-cost ration of greater than 1;
4. Development cost of the scheme per hectare is upto Rs. 2 lakh with the condition that wherever the estimated cost of the project is more than Rs. 1.50 lakh per hectare, the AIBP assistance would be limited to cost norm of Rs. 1.5 lakh per hectare only; and

5. Maximum time period within which they are to be completed is 2 years excluding the year of their inclusion under AIBP.

SMI schemes included in the programme are eligible for 90% grant assistance of the cost of the scheme.

## **2. Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies with domestic support during Eleventh Plan**

A project may be prepared with an individual water body or for a group of water bodies with sub-basin approach. All public and community owned water bodies may be covered under the project. All water bodies included in the project will be given a unique code number. States will accordingly undertake census of these water bodies and get complete list of water bodies along with unique code in the first stage:

- (i) The States may take up the repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies having original irrigation culturable command area up to 2000 hectare or less, for drinking water, irrigation, pisciculture, tourism, ground water recharge or any other purposes;
- (ii) Private owned water bodies are not to be considered for funding under this scheme.

2. The funding pattern for the scheme is given below:-

- (i) For Special Category States [North-Eastern States including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa] as well as projects benefiting drought prone/tribal/naxal-affected areas, 90% of the project cost will be provided as Central Assistance (grant) by the Government of India and 10% of the cost by State Governments;
- (ii) For non-special category States 25% of the cost will be provided as Central Assistance (grant) by Government of India and 75% by State Governments;
- (iii) 10% of the project cost will be earmarked by the State Governments for capacity building, awareness and institutional strengthening;
- (iv) Out of the Central Plan, outlay of Rs. 1250 crore available for the scheme during the Eleventh Plan, 5% of the central share shall be made for strengthening of implementation mechanism, concurrent evaluation and impact assessment to be carried out by the independent agencies identified

by the Ministry of Water Resources and will be released on the recommendation of the Ministry.

### 3. Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme

Project proposals received in the Ministry of Water Resources are to be examined by an Inter Ministerial Sanctioning Committee (IMSC) constituted by the Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) for inclusion/deletion under CAD&WM Programme. At the time of inclusion of new project under the programme, the State Governments will have to submit a Detailed Project Report (DPR) in the prescribed proforma including techno-economic evaluation. Any new project having investment clearance by the Planning Commission and having provision in the State Budget will be included under the Programme only in lieu of completion of an on-going project in a particular State on the basis of completion certificate of Central Water Commission (CWC) approved by IMSC. However, exemption from the stipulation of inclusion of one new project against completion of one ongoing Project under CADWM Programme is given to the projects included in the Prime Minister's package for agrarian distress districts, projects benefiting the drought prone/tribal areas, projects in the States having irrigation development below the national average and projects located in Special Category States, namely, NE States, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa. Planning Commission has envisaged implementation of the Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works along with the irrigation projects. No project which is receiving Central assistance under CADWM Programme will be allowed to be discontinued abruptly without its completion.

#### Funding Pattern:

The following components under CADWM Programme may be undertaken by the States :

Sl.No.	Components	Cost sharing between Centre and States
1	2	3
1.	CAD Establishment	50:50
2	Survey Planning and Design	50:50
3.	On-Farm-Development (OFD) Works	50:50

1	2	3
4.	Construction of Field, Intermediate and Link Drains	50:50
5.	Reclamation of Waterlogged Areas	50:50
6.	Correction of System Deficiencies	50:50
7.	Adaptive Trials and Demonstrations	75:25
8.	Training	75:25

***Statement-II***

*Details of RRR proposals received from various States including Madhya Pradesh in respect of Water Bodies during last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Proposals received			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Orissa	1761			
2.	Karnataka	1980			75
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1029			
4.	Bihar	15			39
5.	U.P. (Bundelkhand)		40		
6.	M.P. (Bundelkhand)		78	371	
7.	Meghalaya Umiam Lake (cost related to irrigation only)		1		10
8.	Maharashtra			258	703
9.	Gujarat		34		
10.	Chhattisgarh		177		
11.	Rajasthan		40		45
12.	Haryana		3		

**Statement-III**

*State-wise details of water bodies taken up, funds released and water bodies completed under RRR with domestic support during the last three years and current year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Water Bodies	Fund released during 2009-10	Fund released during 2010-11	Fund released during 2011-12	Fund released during 2012-13	No. of water bodies completed	No. of water bodies in progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Odisha	1321	72.12	75	70.33		1044	277
2.	Karnataka	427	74.04	47.47	77.51		402	25
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1029		189			0	1029
4.	Bihar	15		25		27.54	0	15
5.	U.P. (Bundelkhand)	28		29.08		10.3790	17	11
6.	M.P. (Bundelkhand)	78		7.33	2.62		72	6
7.	Meghalaya	1		1.78	0.64		0	1
8.	Maharashtra	258			80.53		0	258
9.	Gujarat	34			10.61		0	34
10.	Chhattisgarh	131			34.68		16	115
11.	Rajasthan	16			7.07		10	6
12.	Haryana	3			7.04	2.52	1	2

**Houses constructed under IAY in Uttar Pradesh**

†1813. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses proposed to be constructed under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) in Uttar Pradesh;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the number of beneficiaries identified so far and the targets set for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA) : (a) to (c) Under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), funds/ physical targets are allocated to the States/UTs in accordance with pre-determined criteria giving 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to poverty ratio. Beneficiaries are already identified and listed in Permanent IAY Waitlists prepared at Gram Panchayat level. Allocation and target varies from year to year depending upon the overall allocation of Budget for IAY. During the current financial year, the physical target for Uttar Pradesh is for construction of 368116 houses.

#### **Wages under MGNREGA**

1814. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any plan to raise the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) wage rates by linking them to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour;

(b) whether existing wage rates varies from State to State; and

(c) whether Government proposes to make it uniform?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) To ensure that (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) workers' wages are protected against inflation, the Central Government decided to index the MGNREGA wage rate with the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL). The wages were last revised with effect from 1.4.2012. As per the extant policy in this regard, the wages are to be revised each financial year, based on indexation with the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL).

(b) and (c) Under Section 6 of the MGNREG Act, different wage rates are fixed in respect of States/Union Territories, as the MGNREG scheme for implementation of the Act, is prepared and implemented by the States. Hence, there is no fixation of a uniform national level MGNREGA wage rate. The wage rate fixed on 01.12.2008 by the States for unskilled agriculture labourers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948,

was adopted and notified as the wage rate under Section 6(1) of the Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act *vide* Government of India Notification dated 1st January, 2009. Subsequently, the wage rate in respect of all State Governments/Union Territories have been revised under a settled wage policy of the Government of India based on inputs received from the State Governments.

### Houses provided under Indira Awas Yojana

1815. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of persons eligible under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) in Patan, Mehsana and Banaskantha districts of Gujarat;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries who have been provided houses during 2011-12 and as on date; and
- (c) by when the remaining persons are likely to be provided with houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA) : (a) As per the information received from State Government of Gujarat 3193, 3131 and 15628 number of persons respectively are eligible under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) in Patan, Mehsana and Banaskantha districts of Gujarat.

(b) During the year 2011-12 and 2012-13, the number of beneficiaries allotted houses in Patan, Mehsana and Banaskantha districts of Gujarat are as under:

#### *No. of houses constructed/allotted under Indira Awas Yojana*

District/State	2011-12	2012-13*
Gujarat	111999	38156
Patan	1711	1482
Mahsana	8756	1814
Banaskantha	7912	6160
Total of three districts	9456	9456

(c) Targets under IAY are fixed on year to year basis depending upon the availability of funds. Within the financial resources available, efforts are made to cover all intending beneficiaries under IAY as early as possible.

### **Integrated development of rural infrastructure**

1816. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any roadmap for the Twelfth Five Year Plan for the integrated development of rural infrastructure in the country with particular reference to Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has approved the roadmap and allocated funds for its implementation during the Plan period; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) to (d) Approach paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan has proposed various initiatives for the development of rural infrastructure in the country including Maharashtra. Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) which contribute towards the development of rural infrastructure in the country including Maharashtra. Under IAY financial assistance is provided to the rural BPL households for construction of dwelling units. PMGSY provides for all weather road connectivity to all unconnected rural habitations having population of 500 or more persons in plain areas and 250 or more persons in the hill States, tribal and desert areas. Besides, the activities undertaken under MGNREGS also significantly contribute towards the development of rural infrastructure. Schedule-I (Para 1B) of MGNREG Act, *inter-alia*, include water conservation and water harvesting; drought proofing, construction of irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works; renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks; rural connectivity to provide all weather access; construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Knowledge Resource Centre at the Block level and as Gram Panchayat Bhawan at the Gram Panchayat level; rural drinking water related works and rural sanitation related works among permissible activities under MGNREGA.

**Irregularities in MGNREGA**

†1817. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction material has not been utilised in 99 per cent of projects under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) whereas 37 per cent of the budget has already been used;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has fixed any responsibility for this dereliction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households, by providing on demand up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every rural household for doing unskilled manual work. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is an important objective of the Act. Schedule-I of MGNREGA as amended from time to time, lists the category of works on which the Schemes formulated by State Governments under Section 4(1) of the Act for giving effect to the provisions of the Act shall focus upon. Gram Panchayats, in meetings of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabha are to determine the order of priority of works to be taken up under MGNREGA. As per para 9 of Schedule-I, the cost of material component of projects including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled workers taken up under MGNREG scheme shall not exceed forty per cent, of the total project costs at the level of each Gram Panchayat. In the works permissible in Schedule-I such as Contour Trench, Contour Bund, Boulder Check, Farm Bunding, Underground Dyke, Earthen Dam, Dugout Farm Ponds, Spring Shed Development, Belt Vegetation, Deepening and Repair of flood channels, Chaur Renovation etc. the indicative cost of labour component varies from 70-100%. During 2010-11, about 68% expenditure was incurred on unskilled wages and the remaining on material component. This figure was about 69% during the year 2011-12.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Impact of MGNREGA on employment**

1818. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the estimated aggregate unemployment figure of 8.28 on a current daily status basis for 2004-05 has gone up to 9.4 in 2009-10;
- (b) if so, why did the average person days of employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) showed a declining trend from 39.06 person days in 2009-10 to 30.63 in 2011-12;
- (c) whether the Ministry has conducted any independent evaluation study to detect the reasons for this unsatisfactory performance of this flagship programme; and
- (d) if so, what are its finding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) No, Sir. As per 66th Round of National Sample Survey Organisation Employment and Unemployment survey, the Unemployment Rate, as per Current Daily Status, has reduced from 8.2 in 2004-05 to 6.6 in 2009-10.

(b) to (d) The details of average persondays of employment generated State-wise from FY 2009-10 to 2011-12, as reported by States/UTs, are given in Statement (*See* below). Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven programme. Para 1 of Schedule II of MGNREGA stipulates that adult members of every household who reside in rural areas and are willing to do unskilled manual work may apply for registration of their household for issuance of a job card to be eligible to apply for work. However, under the Act, mere issuance of a job card does not entitle a household to receive employment. Under Para 9 of Schedule II of the Act, the household also has to submit application for work to be entitled to receive employment and employment is provided on demand. As reported by States/UTs, 5.04 crore households were provided employment under MGNREGA during 2011-12. As per Section 3(1) of the Act, it is for the concerned State Government to provide to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, up to one hundred days of such work in a financial year in accordance with the Scheme made under the Act. Demand for employment under MGNREGA is dependent upon several external factors including availability of alternate employment opportunities. The Ministry has not conducted any independent evaluation study in this regard.

**Statement***Average days of employment per household under MGNREGA*

Sl. No.	State	Average days of employment per household		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66	54	58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	23	16
3.	Assam	34	26	26
4.	Bihar	28	34	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	51	45	44
6.	Gujarat	37	45	38
7.	Haryana	38	36	39
8.	Himachal Pradesh	57	49	53
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	38	43	48
10.	Jharkhand	49	42	39
11.	Karnataka	57	49	42
12.	Kerala	36	41	45
13.	Madhya Pradesh	56	50	43
14.	Maharashtra	46	44	50
15.	Manipur	73	68	63
16.	Meghalaya	49	58	50
17.	Mizoram	95	97	74
18.	Nagaland	87	95	71
19.	Odisha	40	49	33

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Punjab	28	27	26
21.	Rajasthan	69	52	47
22.	Sikkim	80	85	60
23.	Tamil Nadu	55	54	48
24.	Tripura	80	67	86
25.	Uttar Pradesh	65	52	36
26.	Uttarakhand	35	42	42
27.	West Bengal	45	31	27
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	29	23	43
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19	21	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	28	27	28
32.	Lakshadweep	27	30	43
33.	Puducherry	22	30	25
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR
AVERAGE		54	47	43

NR-Not reported.

### Old age pension

1819. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cabinet has recently lowered the age limit for Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme;

(b) if so, the number of additional beneficiaries that would be added to the Scheme;

- (c) the details of the additional outflow; and
- (d) the details of the beneficiaries from Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA) : (a) to (c) Government has lowered the age limit under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) from 65 years to 60 years *w.e.f.* 1.4.2011. As a result it is estimated that additional 72.32 lakh persons belonging to households living below poverty line (BPL) would benefit from the decision. The financial implication is Rs. 1736 crore @ Rs. 200/- p.m. per beneficiary.

(d) IGNOAPS is a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which is under State Plan. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of benefits under NSAP are done by the State Governments. District-wise details of beneficiaries are not maintained by this Ministry. The number of IGNOAPS beneficiaries reported by Andhra Pradesh for the last five years and current year are 919230 (2007-08), 919230 (2008-09), 919230 (2009-10), 971709 (2010-11), 1386401 (2011-12) and 1587813 (2012-13) respectively.

#### **Maintenance of rural roads in Madhya Pradesh**

1820. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding repair/renewal/upgradation of rural roads in the State is under Government's consideration;
- (b) if so, the considered view of Government in this regard; and
- (c) the quantum of funds provided by the Central Government to the State for the above purposes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA) : (a) and (b)

- (i) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations, existing in the core-network, in rural areas of country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in plain areas and 250 persons and above in Hill States, Tribal (Schedule V)

areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission. Upgradation of selected Rural Roads to provide full farm to market connectivity is also an objective of the scheme, though not central to it.

- (ii) In order to give priority to connectivity of eligible habitations, the Ministry was considering proposals only for new connectivity as per advisory issued on 12th June, 2009. However, above advisory was relaxed on 19th July, 2012. Accordingly, Ministry is considering proposals of upgradation in respect of States who have awarded at least 80% of the new connectivity road works for execution to connect the eligible unconnected habitations in the State and have completed all works awarded more than two years earlier.
- (iii) Further as per PMGSY Programme Guidelines, all sanctioned road works are covered by initial five years maintenance contracts to be entered into along with the construction contract with the same contractor as per the Standard Bidding Document. Maintenance fund to service the contract is to be budgeted by the State Government and placed at the disposal of State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA) in a separate maintenance account. After initial five years maintenance period, the renewal/repair of these roads is the sole responsibility of the concerned State.
- (iv) At present, no proposal of upgradation is under consideration with the Ministry for the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The amount of fund released to State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three financial years including for ongoing upgradation works, under PMGSY is as under:—

*(Rs. in crore)*

Financial Year	Amount released
2009-2010	2,111
2010-2011	1,966
2011-2012	1,138

**Extra days of employment in monsoon deficient areas**

1821. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI :

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there would be a hike in MGNREGA funds if poor monsoon leads to higher job demand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the views of each State in this regard for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) and (b) Keeping in view the deficient rainfall pattern in some parts of the country and as per the provisions of Section 22 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA, 2005), the Union Rural Development Ministry had decided to fund the State Governments for providing up to an additional 50 days of employment, during the current Financial Year (2012-13), to households in notified drought affected Talukas/Blocks, upon completion of 100 days of employment. MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme where no State/UT-wise allocation of funds is made. On the basis of the labour demand pattern and the proposals of the implementing States, Central share of funds would be released to the States to meet the additional requirements due to drought.

**MGNREGA in Uttarakhand**

†1822. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were registered for employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Uttarakhand during 2010-11 and 2011-12, district-wise;

(b) whether all such persons have been provided employment;

(c) if not, whether Government would consider increasing the number of man days in the State;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the amount of wages paid to the persons working under MGNREGA and in what form the wages are paid;

(e) whether any complaints regarding payment of wages under MGNREGA has been received; and

(f) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) to (d) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work on demand. The details regarding number of households issued job cards (district-wise) in Uttarakhand during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 and the cumulative figure till 2011-12, number of households provided employment during 2010-11 and 2011-12 and the expenditure incurred on wages for these years are given in Statement (*See* below). As all the registered households may not demand work, it is not necessary that all the registered households should be provided employment. The payments of wages are made through the individual or joint savings account of the workers in the banks or post office, opened in accordance with the directions of the Central Government.

(e) and (f) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of MGNREGA in the country. The complaints also relate to underpayment of wages, non-payment of wages, delay in payments etc. As regard to the State of Uttarakhand, this Ministry has received 2 complaints of underpayment of wages, 5 complaints of non-payment of wages and 2 complaints of delay in payment of wages as on 23.08.2012. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Government in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints including those related to disbursement of wages received in the Ministry have been forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law.

**Statement***The Expenditure incurred on wages during 2010-11 and 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Uttarakhand Districts	Households issued jobcards during the Years (In Nos.)		Cumulative No. of HHS issued jobcards till 2011-12** (In Nos.)	Households provided employment (In Nos.)		Expenditure on Wage (Rs. in Lakhs)	
		2010-11**	2011-12**		2010-11*	2011-12**	2010-11*	2011-12**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Chamoli	806	579	80331	60371	51675	3778.12	3349.63
2.	Champawat	489	890	39712	16977	18261	866.51	1336.40
3.	Tehri Garhwal	2033	1101	144262	100575	96052	5360.37	5391.49
4.	Haridwar	1522	4436	116906	16551	21379	1151.91	1295.38
5.	Udam Singh Nagar	1099	1234	82954	30104	29893	1329.75	1737.98
6.	Almora	744	397	101377	50655	39899	1341.86	1283.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Bageshwar	384	118	45447	21288	17637	810.84	806.93
8.	Dehradun	2439	331	62631	24519	15823	1324.94	1050.20
9.	Nainital	1748	1045	40061	21898	17331	794.39	822.35
10.	Pauri Garhwal	1117	711	110262	74194	59993	2157.74	2672.81
11.	Pithoragath	2285	1204	85816	71845	50908	2423.95	3017.52
12.	Rudra Prayag	89	111	43961	13584	11737	339.46	360.03
13.	Uttar Kashi	744	414	74115	39830	38697	1788.00	1746.39
TOTAL		15499	12571	1027835	542391	469285	23467.84	24870.30

Note: \* denotes data from MPR.

\*\* denotes data from MIS.

**Funds to Maharashtra under MGNREGA**

1823. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds given to Maharashtra for MGNREGA during the last five years;
- (b) whether the Maharashtra Government has fully utilized the funds;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) and (b) The details of Central fund released to Maharashtra and utilized by the State under MGNREGA during last five years are as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Central fund released	Utilisation*
2007-08	29.23	189.07
2008-09	187.56	361.54
2009-10	249.65	321.09
2010-11	204.71	358.11
2011-12	1040.43	1619.57**

Notes: \* as reported by the State.

\*\* Provisional.

Utilisation is made out of total funds available with the State and includes unspent balance of the previous financial year, Central share, matching State share and Miscellaneous receipts.

(c) MGNREGA is a demand driven legislation and utilization of funds depends on the actual demand for works.

**Implementation of special projects under SGSY in Karnataka**

1824. DR. VIJAY MALLYA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for implementation of special project to train 1,630 people under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) by M/s. Karnataka State Textile Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited is pending with the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the date of receipt;

(c) the reasons for the delay in giving the approval; and

(d) by when it would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) to (d) The proposal for implementation of special project to train 1,630 people under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was received in the Ministry of Rural Development on 2nd April, 2012. The proposal was examined as per the criteria prescribed in the Guidelines of "Placement Linked Skill Development" component of SGSY. However, the proposal was not found to meet the basic criteria such as the details pertaining to course curriculum, tie up for placements, third party certification, training capacity details etc. In view of this, the proposal was not considered further and the same was communicated to the Government of Karnataka *vide* letter dated 9th November, 2012.

**Implementation of MKSP in Karnataka**

1825. DR. VIJAY MALLYA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for implementation of Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) in Chikkaballapura district in Karnataka is pending with the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the date of receipt;

(c) the reasons for the delay in getting approval; and

(d) by when it would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) to (d) A Project Proposal under Mahila Kisan

Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) for strengthening women power Strengthening Agriculture, strengthening women farmers through capacity building and participatory development strategies has been received on 28th February, 2012 in this Ministry from the State Government of Karnataka for consideration. The project is proposed to be implemented by the University of Agriculture Sciences (UAS), Bangalore covering the area of Chikkaballapura district of Karnataka. The desk appraisal and field appraisal have already been conducted for the evaluation of the project proposal. UAS was informed by this Ministry *vide* communication dated 24th September, 2012 that the Project Proposal was deficient on account of non-negotiable of MKSP such as inadequate experience in social mobilization of women. It was also suggested that UAS may form a consortium with an organization which has proven experience in mobilizing women around Self Help Groups over a period of 5-7 years in Karnataka State. The revised Project Proposal has not been submitted by UAS.

#### **Increase in the pension amount under IGWPS**

1826. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that under the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), the Ministry provides just Rs. 200 per month to a widow in the age group of 40-59;
- (b) if so, how the Ministry thinks that this amount would be enough for sustenances of any widow;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that there are many demands for increasing the pension; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for not increasing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRILALCHAND KATARIA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government has increased Central assistance under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/- per month, *w.e.f.* 01.10.2012. The upper age limit has also been revised to 79 years from the existing 59 years. Hence, IGWPS now is applicable for widow in the age group of 40-79 years and belonging to household living below poverty line (BPL) as per the criteria prescribed by the Government of India. Further, States have been recommended to contribute at least an equal amount from their own resources.

(c) and (d) The amount of Central assistance under pension schemes are revised from time to time depending upon availability of resources.

### **Irregularities in MGNREGA**

1827. SHRI ANIL DESAI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irregularities detected in distribution of funds related to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2010, 2011 and 2012, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the appropriate action taken against errant officials and deterrent punishment meted out to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme and Central funds are released to the States/UTs/Districts on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget and taking into consideration the performance and utilization of available funds. 1st tranche of Central share under MGNREGA is released to States/UTs/Districts taking into account availability and requirement of funds as per agreed to labour budget subject to settlement of accounts of the financial year before last and 2nd tranche is released provided Utilization Certificates of previous year and current year are submitted. No irregularities have been detected in the release of central share of funds to States/UTs/Districts during 2010, 2011, 2012.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Agreement with leaders of Jan Satyagraha Yatra**

1828. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

SHRI D. RAJA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed an agreement with the leaders of the Jan Satyagraha Yatra conducted from Gwalior to Delhi demanding land reforms and other problems being faced by the landless people in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement and the steps being taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A copy of the agreement signed is given in Statement (*See* below).

As per the agreement, a Task Force on land reforms has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development.

**Statement**

*Agreement on land reforms between the Ministry of Rural Development (GOI) and Jan Satyagraha*

**1. National Land Reforms Policy:** While land reforms is clearly a State subject under the Constitution, the MoRD acknowledges that a National Land Reforms Policy announced by the Central Government could have its own importance. The MoRD will initiate a dialogue with States immediately and put out a draft of this policy for public debate and discussion in the next 4-6 months and to be finalized soon thereafter. The draft Land Reforms Policy prepared by the Jan Satyagraha organized by Ekta Parishad will be an important input into the preparation of this draft. Civil Society Organization will also be actively involved in this exercise.

**2. Statutory backing to the provision of agricultural land and Homestead Land:** MoRD will proactively initiate dialogue process with States to take up steps on the issue of giving statutory backing (like MGNREGA and FRA) to (a) provision of agricultural land to the landless poor in the backward districts; and (b) provision of Homestead Right to the landless and shelter less poor of rural areas, all over the contrary, so as to guarantee 10 cents of homestead to every landless and shelter less rural poor household.

**3. Homestead Land:** MoRD will propose doubling the unit cost to enable provision of 10 cents of land as homestead for every landless and shelter less poor family as a component of the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).

**4. Enhanced Land Access and Land rights for the poor, marginalized and deprived Landless:** The MoRD agrees to issue detailed advisories in the next two months exhorting the States to focus on the effective implementation of various laws enacted by legislatures aimed at protecting the land rights of dalits, adivasis and all other weaker and marginalized sections of society. Details of these advisories will be worked out in consultation with civil society organizations active on this issue. MoRD will also, through a set of advisories exhort and support the State Governments to take

up a time-bound Programme, for securing access to land to specific categories of marginalized and deprived landless families.

**5. Fast Track Land Tribunals:** The MoRD agrees to initiate a dialogue with States to establish Fast Track Land Tribunals/Courts for speedy disposal of the cases pending in revenue and judicial courts. In addition to the Central Scheme for legal aid, States too will be exhorted to extend legal aid to all the persons belonging to socially deprived sections, whose lands are involved in litigation, particularly dalits and tribal communities.

**6. Effective Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas ) Act, 1996 (PESA):** MoRD will work with the Ministries of Tribal Affairs and Panchayati Raj to complete stakeholder consultations over the next four months so that detailed circulars to States could be issued for ensuring effective implementation of PESA by empowering the Gram Sabhas to exercise the powers given to them under the Act.

**7. Effective implementation of Forest Rights Act:** Ministry of Tribal Affairs have issued comprehensive set of revised rules on 13th September, 2012 under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006. States will be actively exhorted and supported for effective implementation of the Forest Rights Act in the light of the revised rules and directives issued by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and in light of suggestions received from civil society organisations.

**8. Forest and Revenue Boundary Disputes:** MoRD agrees to issue an advisory to States to set up joint teams of Forest and Revenue Departments to undertake a thorough survey of the forest and revenue boundaries to resolve disputes. The Grams Panchayats and Gram Sabhas will be fully involved in the survey and settlement process.

**9. Survey, updating of records and governing Common Property Resources:** The MoRD will exhort and support the States to carry out survey of Common Property Resources (CPRs) with the direct involvement of the Gram Sabha and the Gram Panchayats concerned. The States will also be advised to ensure full implementation of recent Supreme Courts' directions on this matter.

**10. Task Force on Land Reforms:** The MoRD will immediately set up a Task Force on Land Reforms headed by the Union Minister for Rural Development to implement the above agenda. Members of the Task Force will include representatives of MoRD, State Governments, civil society organisations working on land reform issues and all stakeholders concerned.

In light of this Agreement, Jan Satyagraha agrees to discontinue its present march and work with the MoRD to carry forward this agenda.

Sd/-

PV Rajagopal  
Jan Satyagraha

Sd/-

Jairam Ramesh  
Minister for Rural Development,  
Drinking Water and Sanitation,  
Government of India

Dated: October 11th, 2012

Agra

#### **Identification of BPL families**

1829. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of norms laid down by the Government to identify BPL families;
- (b) the total population of BPL families, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the quantum of foodgrains supplied to State Governments for distribution amongst BPL families and how many BPL families have benefitted therefrom during the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (d) details of the schemes/programmes formulated and implemented for the welfare and upliftment of BPL families; and
- (e) how many BPL families have benefitted from those schemes and programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living below the poverty line in the rural areas who could be targeted under its programmes. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002 using the methodology of score based ranking of rural households for which 13 socio-economic parameters were used on the recommendation of an Expert Group constituted by the

Ministry of Rural Development. These are size of land holding, type of houses, clothing, food security, sanitation, ownership of consumer durables, literacy status, household labour force, means of livelihood, status of children, type of indebtedness, migration and preference of assistance. The State/UT-wise details of BPL Households identified by the States/UTs are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Government of India makes allocation of foodgrains (rice/wheat) to States/UTs at highly subsidized Central Issues Prices (CIPs) @ 35 kg per family per month for 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, including 2.43 crores Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households. The Government also allocates substantial quantity of additional foodgrains for distribution to BPL families from time to time over and above normal TPDS allocation to BPL/AAY families. Details of State-wise allocation made during the last three years are given in Statement II, III and IV (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing poverty alleviation programs/schemes in rural areas of the country through State Governments and UT Administrations. The programmes namely Indira Awaas Yojana, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) are for the benefit of the person living below poverty line. The total beneficiaries during the last three years under SGSY/NRLM is 5872280 and under IAY is 8566905 respectively. With respect to NSAP, 21606106, 22506613 and 26433949 nos. of beneficiaries were assisted respectively during the year 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012.

***Statement-I***

*BPL families identified by the States/UTs under BPL Census, 2002*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of BPL families identified (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.893
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.830
3.	Assam	18.728
4.	Bihar	113.410
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.892

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1	2	3
6.	Delhi	RD Programmes are not implemented
7.	Goa	0.071
8.	Gujarat	14.512
9.	Haryana	8.583
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.823
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.179
12.	Jharkhand	25.480
13.	Karnataka	19.190
14.	Kerala	Not Available
15.	Madhya Pradesh	40.842
16.	Maharashtra	45.025
17.	Manipur	1.693
18.	Meghalaya	2.052
19.	Mizoram	0.374
20.	Nagaland	1.558
21.	Orissa	Not Available
22.	Punjab	3.445
23.	Rajasthan	17.362
24.	Sikkim	Not Available
25.	Tamil Nadu	34.848
26.	Tripura	Not Available
27.	Uttar Pradesh	100.271
28.	Uttarakhand	6.238

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1	2	3
29.	West Bengal	39.250
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island*	0.107
31.	Chandigarh	RD Programmes are not implemented
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.160
33.	Daman and Diu	0.005
34.	Lakshadweep	Not Available
35.	Puducherry	Not Available
TOTAL		550.821

\* For Andaman only.

***Statement-II***

*Allocation of foodgrains for BPL+AAY under TPDS during the last three years,  
2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12*

*(Quantity in thousand tons)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10 Allocation BPL+AAY	2010-11 Allocation BPL+AAY	2011-12 Allocation BPL+AAY
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1706.376	1706.376	1706.376
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.496	41.496	41.496
3.	Assam	770.916	770.916	770.916
4.	Bihar	2739.792	2739.792	2739.792
5.	Chhattisgarh	787.632	787.632	787.632
6.	Delhi	171.78	171.78	171.78
7.	Goa	11.568	11.568	11.64

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1	2	3	4	5
8.	Gujarat	822.048	890.448	890.448
9.	Haryana	331.392	331.392	331.392
10.	Himachal Pradesh	215.88	215.88	215.88
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	309.084	309.084	309.084
12.	Jharkhand	1005.492	1005.492	1005.492
13.	Karnataka	1314.276	1314.276	1314.276
14.	Kerala	652.608	652.608	652.608
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1732.476	1732.476	1732.476
16.	Maharashtra	2744.304	2744.304	2744.304
17.	Manipur	69.732	69.732	69.732
18.	Meghalaya	76.86	76.86	76.86
19.	Mizoram	28.56	28.56	28.56
20.	Nagaland	52.08	52.08	52.08
21.	Orissa	1696.692	1696.692	1696.692
22.	Punjab	196.536	196.536	196.536
23.	Rajasthan	1021.02	1021.02	1021.02
24.	Sikkim	18.24	18.24	18.24
25.	Tamil Nadu	2042.376	2042.376	2042.376
26.	Tripura	123.9	123.9	123.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4485.18	4485.18	4485.18
28.	Uttarakhand	209.172	209.172	209.172
29.	West Bengal	2175.264	2175.264	2175.264
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.915	7.14	7.14

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1	2	3	4	5
31.	Chandigarh	4.196	4.38	4.38
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.72	7.224	7.224
33.	Daman and Diu	1.68	1.68	1.68
34.	Lakshadweep	1.254	1.26	1.26
35.	Puducherry	35.112	35.112	35.112
TOTAL		27608.609	27677.928	27678.00

**Statement-III***Adhoc additional allocation for BPL families**(Quantity in thousand tons)*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	511.57	311.57	311.57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.592	7.592	7.592
3.	Assam	290.794	220.794	140.794
4.	Bihar	500.214	600.214	500.213
5.	Chhattisgarh	143.784	143.784	143.784
6.	Delhi	31.364	31.364	31.364
7.	Goa	3.68	3.68	3.68
8.	Gujarat	162.572	162.572	162.572
9.	Haryana	60.504	60.504	60.504
10.	Himachal Pradesh	39.416	39.416	39.416
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	56.44	56.44	56.44
12.	Jharkhand	183.584	183.584	183.584
13.	Karnataka	239.946	239.946	239.946

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Kerala	125.653	119.168	119.168
15.	Madhya Pradesh	516.324	316.324	316.324
16.	Maharashtra	501.06	501.060	501.059
17.	Manipur	17.73	12.73	12.73
18.	Meghalaya	19.034	14.033	14.033
19.	Mizoram	10.214	10.214	5.214
20.	Nagaland	14.51	19.51	9.51
21.	Orissa	252.906	252.906	252.906
22.	Punjab	35.888	35.888	35.888
23.	Rajasthan	236.42	186.42	186.420
24.	Sikkim	4.498	10.778	3.298
25.	Tamil Nadu	372.918	377.918	372.918
26.	Tripura	22.622	22.622	22.622
27.	Uttar Pradesh	818.88	818.88	818.879
28.	Uttarakhand	38.188	38.188	38.188
29.	West Bengal	397.152	397.152	397.152
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.146	2.146	2.146
31.	Chandigarh	1.764	1.764	1.764
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.382	1.382	1.382
33.	Daman and Diu	0.268	0.268	0.268
34.	Lakshadweep	0.23	0.23	0.23
35.	Pondicherry	6.442	10.711	6.442
TOTAL		5000.004#	5000.003#	5000.000

# The total in certain cases may not add upto the grand total shown of allocation made to the States due to reallocation made from the unlifted savings within the overall allocations.

**Statement-IV***Additional allocation to poorest districts for additional BPL/AAY families.**(Quantity in thousand tons)*

Sl. No.	States	2011-2012	2012-2013
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116.797	11.584
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.737	0
3.	Assam	15.34	26.273
4.	Bihar	596.511	595.395
5.	Chhattisgarh	131.952	307.274
6.	Gujarat	51.502	0
7.	Haryana	9.739	7.164
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11.537	11.537
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.757	11.757
10.	Jharkhand	132.229	131.781
11.	Karnataka	31.395	31.395
12.	Kerala	5.068	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	278.044	171.156
14.	Maharashtra	105.812	0
15.	Manipur	1.215	0
16.	Meghalaya	1.719	0
17.	Mizoram	0.159	0.159
18.	Nagaland	0.315	0.315
19.	Orissa	143.933	119.901

1	2	3	4
20.	Punjab	1.839	1.839
21.	Rajasthan	99.054	50.538
22.	Sikkim	0.264	0.44
23.	Tamil Nadu	40.948	40.948
24.	Tripura	2.734	1.746
25.	Uttar Pradesh	316.724	159.556
26.	Uttarakhand	2.602	1.681
27.	West Bengal	259.315	259.315
TOTAL		2369.241	1941.754

#### **Watershed management projects in Rajasthan**

1830. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the different schemes for the watershed management project in the country;
- (b) the expenditure on such projects in Rajasthan;
- (c) whether Government has any regulatory authority to check the effectiveness in terms of rise in ground water level of such projects; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA) : (a) The Department of land Resources has been implementing three major area development programmes namely, Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis since 1995-96. All the three programmes have been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009. The programme is being implemented in accordance with the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 (Revised-2011).

The main objectives of the IWMP are restoring ecological balance, conserving & developing degraded natural resources *viz.* soil, water and vegetative cover, prevention of soil run-off, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvesting, promoting sustainable livelihoods etc.

There is a provision of dedicated institution of State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA), Watershed Cell-cum-Data Centre (WCDC), Project Implementing Agency (PIA) and Watershed Committee (WC) at State, District, Project and Village level, respectively. The projects under IWMP are selected by the SLNA as per the criteria prescribed by this Department. The States have been empowered to sanction watershed projects within their areas of jurisdiction as per the appraisal and approval of the Steering Committee of the Department of Land Resources.

The major activities undertaken under IWMP *inter-alia* include preparation of Detailed Project Reports, institution and capacity building, entry point activities, ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihood activities for the asset-less persons and production system & micro enterprises for small and marginal farmers.

The cost norm under IWMP is Rs. 12,000 per hectare in plains, Rs. 15,000 per ha in difficult and hilly areas and up to Rs. 15,000 per ha for Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts. Funding pattern is in the ratio of 90:10 between Central Government and State Government.

(b) The details of Central share released to Rajasthan under watershed projects are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Central share released
1.	DPAP	214.17
2.	DDP	1521.73
3.	IWDP	267.25
4.	IWMP	1070.26

(c) and (d) There is no specific authority to check the effectiveness in terms of rise in ground water level of watershed projects. However, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3(3) of the Environment

(Protection) Act, 1986, for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water management and development. The main objective for the constitution the Authority is the urgent need for regulating the indiscriminate boring and withdrawal of ground water in the country.

As regards effectiveness of watershed programmes is concerned, a comprehensive assessment of watershed programmes in India carried out by International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) *inter-alia* revealed that watershed programmes are providing multiple benefits in terms of increasing cropping intensity, creating additional water storage capacity, generating rural employment, reducing run-off and soil loss, etc.

### Science parks

1831. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has any plans to start science parks in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) No, Sir. The subject matter of Science Parks is dealt by Ministry of Culture.

- (b) Does not arise.

### Spending on Research and Development

1832. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the current level of Government spending on Research and Development (R&D) as percentage of our GDP;
- (b) the current level of Government spending on R&D in the renewable energy sector;
- (c) whether the Government has decided to enhance the spending on R&D by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan period;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government is planning to enhance the spending on R&D in renewable energy sector in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) The present level of investment in the country for Research & Development (R&D) in science and technology sector is 0.88% of GDP. Out of which, the Government spends 0.65%.

(b) According to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Rs. 239.56 crores was spent for R&D in the renewable energy sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The Government proposes to enhance the spending on R&D as percentage of GDP to 2% by the end of XII Five Year Plan period from the current level of 0.88% with enhanced participation from the private sector to keep up the pace of development in S&T.

(e) and (f) Yes Sir. A budgetary provision of Rs. 2300 crore has been made for R&D in renewable energy sector in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

#### **Setting up of BIRAC**

1833. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the setting up of the Bio-technology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) in order to stimulate and enhance the innovation capacity of the industry;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard, so far; and

(c) whether Government has encouraged Public-Private Partnership in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government approved the setting up of Bio-technology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) a Section 25 'Not-for-Profit Company' of Government of India in November, 2011. BIRAC was registered under Indian Companies Act, 1956 and has been incorporated on 20th March, 2012 as an interface agency of Department of Bio-technology. BIRAC has been set up as a single window to strengthen and empower the emerging biotech enterprise to undertake strategic research and innovation, addressing nationally relevant product development needs.

The key strategies of BIRAC are:

- Foster innovation and entrepreneurship in all places of research;
- Promote affordable innovation in key social sectors;
- Higher focus on start ups & small and medium enterprises;
- Contribute through partners for capability enhancement;
- Encourage diffusion of innovation through partners;
- Enabling commercialization of discovery;
- Ensure global competitiveness of Indian enterprises.

(c) BIRAC has number of Schemes to promote Public Private Partnership:

- Igniting new ideas - By making available Biotech Ignition Grant schemes (BIG) centred on or around individuals, or a team of individuals that will help mature nascent ideas into a stage where a start up company can be envisioned.
- Supporting early stage research for proof of concept, validation - Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI)
- Partnership with industry for high risk discovery led innovation research - Bio-technology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP).
- Facilitating technology validation and development - Contract Research Schemes (CRS).

These are ongoing schemes involving the academia, research institutes, universities as public partner and first generation start up, SME's and large companies as the private partners

### **Special emphasis on Research and Development**

1834. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) in the country has gone up from 0.72 per cent of GDP in 1995 to just 0.88 per cent of GDP now;

(b) whether the number of human resources engaged in S&T sector is just 0.15 million and researchers are just 40.2 million;

(c) how the Ministry thinks, with these disappointing figures, India would be able to become a scientific power in the world;

(d) whether any special emphasis has been given for R&D during Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) According to the latest available official Statistics, the Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the country increased from 0.69% in 1995-96 to 0.88% in 2007-08 due to rise in the national R&D expenditure over the years. However, the private sector contribution in national R&D is 0.23% of GDP.

(b) No, Sir. According to the latest available official statistics, the number of personnel engaged in R&D establishments in the country is 3.9 lakh out of which, 1.5 lakh are active researchers.

(c) to (e) The expenditure on national R&D has increased consistently during the last decade. The Government further aims at increasing the total R&D expenditure as percentage of GDP to 2% by the end of XII Plan period from the current level of 0.88%. This is more than double the expenditure over the past years and represents a significant allocation of resources considering the overall resources of the country. The Government proposes to achieve the targeted goal during the XII Plan period through various measures such as policy changes, increase in investment in R&D including by Industry and Strategic sectors, expansion of basic science infrastructure, aligning S&T to development needs like food and health care, evolving new models of public-private partnership in scientific research, encouraging international collaboration etc.

#### **Setting up of coal washeries**

1835. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has issued any guidelines for setting up coal washeries on public sector coal companies' land to bridge the demand-supply gap of washed coal; and

- (b) if so, the progress on the implementation of these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has issued guidelines *vide* letter No. 43011/5/2001-CRC dated 19th September, 2005 for setting up coal washeries on public sector coal companies' land to bridge the demand-supply gap of washed coal.

- (b) The details of private washeries operating in coal companies' land are as under:—

Coal Company	Name of Washery	Capacity [in Million Tonnes (MT)/year]	Present Status
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	M/s. Spectrum Coal & Power Ltd.	7.0 of washed coal and 10.0 throughput	Commercial operation yet to be started
Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	M/s. Monnet Daniel	5.0	Washing coal for Punjab State Power Corporation Limited
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	M/s. ACB (India) Limited	12.0	Washing coal for Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited, Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Ltd. etc.

In addition, Coal India Limited (CIL) has planned to set up 20 nos. of coal washeries (Coking and Non-Coking) having total capacity of 111.1 MT. of raw coal throughput.

#### **Expenditure on R&D**

1836. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that our total spending, as a percentage of GDP, towards Research and Development (R&D) has remained stagnant at 0.9 per cent whereas China directs around 1.42 per cent, of its much larger GDP, towards R&D;

- (b) if so, whether apart from our universities and PSUs, private sector is spending substantial amount on R&D as they can visualize the expedient in the short-term; and

(c) whether good offices of FICCI, CII and similar other organizations would be used in emphasizing that retaining the edge in manufacturing requires long-term investment in cutting-edge R&D?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) The present level of spending as percentage of GDP towards Research and Development (R&D) in the country is around 0.9% whereas China spends around 1.42%. The national R&D expenditure as percentage of GDP has increased over a decade from 0.69% to 0.88%.

(b) and (c) Realising the potential of R&D, the private sector participation increased to 26% during 2005-06 from 19% during 2002-03 in the national R&D. It is further expected to increase to 50% in a phased manner with the expected contribution from corporate sector including Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) during the XII Plan period. The cooperation of the industry associations such as FICCI, CII etc. is being sought to stimulate industrial R&D in the country.

#### **Water bodies in Goa**

1837. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of water bodies in Goa;
- (b) whether the State Government has developed these bodies for their proper utilisation;
- (c) whether Government has given any financial assistance to the State Government to develop these water bodies; and
- (d) the details of the financial assistance given and achievements thereon, till date?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) :  
(a) According to 3rd Minor Irrigation Census conducted with reference year 2000-2001, the number of water bodies in Goa used for the purpose of irrigation was 2877. Out of these water bodies, 2779 were in use and 98 were not in use.

(b) Yes, Sir. The development of water bodies in the State are being carried out in a planned and phased manner.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Allocation of fund to Andhra Pradesh for micro irrigation**

1838. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated more money for micro irrigation in Andhra Pradesh during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) The details of allocation and release under centrally sponsored scheme National Mission on micro irrigation in respect of Andhra Pradesh for the Eleventh Plan and Twelfth Plan period (during 2012-13) are as under:—

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Release (Rs. in crore)
2007-08	148.66	57.48
2008-09	149.32	97.27
2009-10	168.32	143.11
2010-11	240.00	240.00
2011-12	287.20	287.00
2012-13	295.00	195.84 (till 30.11.2012)

**Construction of reservoirs in North Bihar**

1839. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being undertaken for long-term measures like construction of reservoirs in upper catchment areas of North Bihar rivers with the cooperation of Nepal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any other measures are being considered by Government to improve the situation and flood vulnerability in Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After exchange of letter of Understanding between the two Governments in June' 2004, a Joint Project Office (JPO) was set up in August' 2004 to undertake detailed field investigations for preparation of DPR of Sapta Kosi High Dam Project at Barakshetra, in Nepal. The field investigations include the field works of Sunkosi diversion scheme (constructing a dam at Kurule so that the Sunkosi water could be diverted to the Kamla basin through a tunnel) in the scope of work of JPO. In Kamla basin, a dam coupled with a barrage was envisaged and included in the scope of study by the JPO. Due to local problems, the field investigations are delayed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (i) During XI Plan period, central assistance of Rs 680.8 crores was provided to Bihar for river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage developments and restoration of damaged flood management works under a State sector scheme, namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)". The Working Group on Flood Management and Region Specific Issues for XII Plan constituted by Planning Commission has recommended continuation of FMP during XII Plan.

(ii) The embankments along Bagmati, Kamla, Lalbakeya and Khando rivers are being strengthened on Indian side and extended from India Nepal border to high ground in Nepal to prevent spilling of flood water from Nepal side in protected area in Bihar.

(iii) Expenditure by Government of Bihar on maintenance of flood protection works for protection works in Nepal portion of Kosi river is fully reimbursed by Government of India.

(iv) Basin-wise comprehensive Plans for flood management has been sent to Government of Bihar for taking up follow up actions on both long-term and short-term measures.

**Scheme for enhancing irrigation capacities**

†1840. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the proposals of the schemes for enhancing irrigation capacities under consideration with Government, State-wise as on date;
- (b) by when these schemes would be approved; and
- (c) the reasons for delay in granting approval?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) The details of the Major, Medium and Surface Minor Irrigation scheme submitted by the State Governments during 2012-13 under Accelerated Irrigation Benefitted Programme (AIBP) given in Statement-I and II. Details of schemes under Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies received during 2012-13 from various States is given in Statement-III (*See below*). 8 Nos. of Major Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects received during 2012-13 are under appraisal of Central Water Commission.

(b) and (c) The proposals received for Central Assistance under AIBP from the State Governments are considered on year to year basis as per guidelines of the Programme. Time taken for according approval of schemes depends upon the statutory clearances required for the projects and compliance of observations, if any, by Central Water Commission, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and other agencies.

**Statement-I**

*Status of CA proposals of MMI projects of State Governments under AIBP during 2012-13*

Name of the State/Project	Remarks
1	2
<b>Assam</b>	
Burnt Dihing lift	Returned by CWC to State Government for approval of Planning Commission
<b>Bihar</b>	
Durgawati	Returned to State Government by CWC with observations mainly on time extension from Planning Commission

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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1	2
Batane	Returned to State Government by CWC to comply the observation mainly on time extension from Planning Commission.
Punpun Barrage	State Government has been asked by CWC to furnish the details regarding time extension.
Restoration Eastern Kosi main canal and its System (New)	Returned to State Government by CWC to comply the observation mainly on time extension from Planning Commission.
Nepal benefit Scheme-09 Gandak Project (New)	Returned to State Government by CWC with observation.
Bateswarsthan Pump Canal Project (New)	Returned for compliance of observations of CWC.
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	
Karra Nalla (New)	Under process in CWC.
<b>Gujarat</b>	
Sardar Sarovar	Proposal recommended by MoWR to Ministry of Finance.
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	
Shahnahar Major Irrigation Project	Observations of CWC sent to State Government for compliance.
Phena Singh med Irr Project (New)	Observations of CWC sent to State Government for compliance.
<b>Jharkhand</b>	
Raisa Reservoir Project (New)	Observations of CWC sent to State Government for compliance.
<b>J&amp;K</b>	
Rajpora Lift	Under process in CWC.
Tral Lift	Under process in CWC.
Rest & Mod of main Ravi Canal	Under Process in MoWR.

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**M.P.**

Mahi	Under process in CWC.
Bawanthadi	Under process in CWC.
Indira Sagar Canal Ph. III	Under process in CWC.
Lower Goi	Under process in CWC.
Indira Saqar Ph-IV	Returned with observations.

**Maharashtra**

Upper Manar	Under process in CWC.
Lower Dudhna	Under process in CWC.
Khadakpurna	Under process in CWC.
Bembla	Under process in CWC.
Tarali	Recommended by MoWR to Ministry of Finance.
Dhom Balkwadi	Observations sent to State Government.
Arjuna	Under process in CWC.
Lower Pedhi	Returned to State Government.
Krishna Koyana Lift	Recommended by MoWR to Ministry of Finance.
Kudali	Observations sent to State Government.
Tembhu LIS (New)	Under process in CWC.
Urmodi (New)	Under process in CWC.
Purna Barrage-2	Under process in CWC.

**Manipur**

Khuga	Recommended by MoWR to Ministry of Finance.
Thoubal	Recommended by MoWR to Ministry of Finance.
Dolaithabi Barrage	Recommended by MoWR to Ministry of Finance.

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**Orissa**

Subernarekha Observations sent to State Govt.

Anandpur Barr./Integrated Observations sent to State Govt.  
Anandpur Barr.

Telengiri (KBK) Observations sent to State Govt.

Kanupur Observations sent to State Govt.

**Punjab**

Relining of Rajasthan Feeder Observations sent to State Govt.  
Cannal & Sirhind Feeder Canal

ERM of Various canals fed Observations sent to State Govt.  
from River Sutlej (New)

**Rajasthan**

IGNP Stage-II Under process in CWC.

Narmada Canal Under process in CWC.

Mod. of Gang Canal Under process in CWC.

**UP**

Madhya Ganga Canal

Bansagar Canal Observations sent to State Govt.

Mod. of Lachhura Dam Observations sent to State Govt.

Madhya Ganga Canal Ph-II Observations sent to State Govt.

Kachnoda Dam Observations sent to State Govt.

Arjun Shyak Observations sent to State Govt.

Kanhar (New) Observations sent to State Govt.

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**Statement-II***Status of CA proposals of Surface Minor Irrigation (MI) projects of State Governments under AIBP during 2012-13*

State	Nos. of MI schemes	Status
1	2	3
Assam	30 new MI schemes (DHAC)	Grant released
Madhya Pradesh	67 ongoing MIS of 2011-12	Grant released
	68 ongoing MIS of 2012-13	Grant released
Meghalaya	30 new MIS	With Ministry of Finance for release
Chhattisgarh	21 new MIS	With Ministry of Finance for release
	22 new MIS	With Ministry of Finance for release
	14 new MIS	With Ministry of Finance for release
	8 new MIS	With Ministry of Finance for release
	12 new MIS	With Ministry of Finance for release
Madhya Pradesh	89 new MIS	With Ministry of Finance for release

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	191 ongoing MIS of 2009-10	With Ministry of Finance for release
Jammu and Kashmir	57 ongoing of 2008-09 ( Kashmir)	With Ministry of Finance for release
Chhattisgarh	57 ongoing of 2008-09 ( Kashmir)	With Ministry of Finance for release
	6 ongoing of 2011-12	Under process with Ministry of Water Resources
	8 ongoing of 2011-12	Under process with Ministry of Water Resources
	11 ongoing of 2011-12	Under process with Ministry of Water Resources
	5 ongoing of 2011-12	Under process with Ministry of Water Resources
	7 ongoing of 2011-12	Under process with Ministry of Water Resources
	12 ongoing of 2011-12	Under process with Ministry of Water Resources
	36 ongoing of 2011-12	Under process with Ministry of Water Resources
Jammu and Kashmir	125 new MIS (Kashmir region)	Under process with Ministry of Water Resources

**Statement-III**

*Proposal of Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies received during 2012-13 from various States*

No. of water bodies	Category	Potential to be restored (ha.)	Cost (Rs. in crore)
<b>1. Rajasthan</b>			
45	Special		57.99
<b>2. Maharashtra</b>			
473	Special	14232	81.36
230	General	14753	56.35
TOTAL = 703		28985	138.21
<b>3. Bihar</b>			
39	Special/Non-special	22537	127.53
<b>4. Karnataka</b>			
75	Special/ Non-special	10068	40.65
<b>5. Meghalaya</b>			
10	Special		65

**Riverbed in Uttar Pradesh**

†1841. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that most of the riverbeds of the rivers in Uttar Pradesh are getting shallow as a result of which floods take place easily and it causes loss of life and property during rain;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to adopt any measure to deepen the river- beds; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As informed by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh no such measures are proposed.

(c) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that the rivers in the State are natural, perennial and in regime conditions and, therefore, do not require deepening of their beds.

#### **Cauvery Monitoring Committee**

1842. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cauvery Monitoring Committee (CMC) had asked Karnataka Government on 15th November, 2012 to release a further 4.81 tmcft of river water to Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there was a shortfall of 52 tmcft between June and September, 2012 and Tamil Nadu demanded Karnataka to make up for that; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) Cauvery Monitoring Committee (CMC) in its 30th meeting held on 15th November, 2012 decided that Tamil Nadu should receive 4.81 TMC of river water for a period from 16th November, 2012 to 30th November, 2012. The decision of CMC has been complied with.

(c) and (d) As per Interim Order dated 25.6.1991 of CWDT, Tamil Nadu should receive 137 TMC of water from June to September. As per the discharge observation at Billigundulu G&D Site of CWC, 39.37 TMC of water has been received by Tamil Nadu from June to September, 2012. Tamil Nadu requested Karnataka to make up for the same.

Cauvery River Authority (CRA) in its meeting held on 19th September, 2012 directed State of Karnataka to release 9000 cusecs of water daily from 20th September to 15th October, 2012 at Billigundulu. Cauvery Monitoring Committee (CMC) has

been met three times on 11.10.2012, 31.10.2012 & 15.11.2012 during current water year to review the water being received at Billigundulu.

#### **Release of Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu**

1843. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has sought the comments of Cauvery basin States on the inability of Karnataka to release 9,000 cusecs of water to Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Karnataka has made it categorically clear that they will not release more than 4000 cusecs of water of Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) Karnataka had filed a review petition against the decision of Cauvery River Authority (CRA) to release 9,000 cusec of water daily from 20th September to 15 October, 2012. Comments of the co-basin State were invited on the review petition.

(c) and (d) During the 7th Meeting of Cauvery River Authority (CRA) held on 19.9.2012 Chief Minister of Karnataka, while concluding his opening remarks, stated firmly that Karnataka cannot afford any further releases and the obligation to release 10,000 cusecs per day upto 20.09.2012 will be adhered to.

#### **Demand for drinking water**

1844. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :  
SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments, conducted any study about increasing demand for drinking water, keeping in view the unprecedented climatic condition, rising industrial demand of water, depleting underground water level and increase in population and if so, the details of the action taken, so far; and

(b) the details of the funds allocated to State Governments in this regard during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) No, Sir. However, the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (1999) had assessed that the total water requirement for domestic uses will be about 62 BCM and 111 BCM by the years 2025 and 2050 respectively.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

**Environmental clearance to big dams in Chhattisgarh**

†1845. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that big dams are not being given clearance in the Chhattisgarh in view of environment;

(b) if so, the reasons for Government not being concerned in providing irrigation facilities to farmers;

(c) whether Government proposes to relax, the environmental rules as the work of various irrigation projects like Pariy Project, Jonk Project and small and big dams has been stalled due to these; and

(d) the details of irrigation projects not being cleared by Government in the name of environment, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (d) As per information available in Central Water Commission, presently, environmental clearance to 2 new Major Irrigation Projects of Chhattisgarh, namely “Rajiv Samoda Nisda Diversion Scheme PH-II (Earlier known as Rajiv Augmentation Scheme Phase-II)” and “Sondur Reservoir Project” is to be obtained by State Government from Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF).

(b) Irrigation being a state subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and maintained by the State Government themselves as per their priorities. The State Government is required to obtain statutory environmental clearance from the competent authority before the project is considered for investment clearance from the Planning Commission. The Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 mandates prior environmental clearance to various developmental projects including River Valley projects as per following:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Category-A at Central level for culturable command area of more than 10,000 hectares and Hydroelectric projects of capacity more than 50 MW
- (ii) Category-B at State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) for projects less than 10,000 hectares culturable command area and Hydroelectric projects of capacity of 25 MW to 50 MW.

(c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests accords environmental clearance for the developmental projects after following due procedures and suggestions on various safeguard measures. As per Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and its amendment, 2009 the environmental clearance for new projects comprises of four stages - (i) Screening, (ii) Scoping, (iii) public consultation and (iv) appraisal and the projects are to be cleared within 105 days from the receipt of the complete information with requisite documents.

#### **Per capita availability of water**

†1846. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the continuously diminishing availability of water in different areas of the country causes climate pollution and at the same time affects the human life and its effect on agriculture is also discernible;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the shortage in the per capita availability of water in the country since the last decade; and

(d) whether there is a need to increase the per capita availability of water in the country by according priority to it, if so, whether Government would encourage the conventional water harvesting system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) Water being fundamental to life, livelihood, food security and development, its scarcity in certain areas affects the quality of life and agricultural production. Government of India is aware of the challenges in the water sector and has launched National Water Mission as part of National Action Plan for Climate Change. The main objective of National Water Mission is 'conservation of water, minimizing wastage

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management'. National Water Policy, 2002 also emphasizes the need to develop, conserve, utilize and manage this important resource in a sustainable manner.

(c) The average annual per capita availability of water in the country, taking into consideration the population of the country as per the 2001 census, was 1816 cubic meters which reduced to 1545 cubic meters as per the 2011 census.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources by way of technical and financial support through various schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD & WM); Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies; Demonstrative Projects on Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge.

#### **On Farm Development work in Odisha**

1847. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to modify the present cost norm for On Farm Development (OFD) works specifically for Odisha *i.e.* KBK, drought prone, tribal area to 90 per cent Central and 10 per cent State share and also for other areas to 75:25 respectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES ( SHRI HARISH RAWAT ) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Water Resources has decided to recommend enhanced cost norm for On Farm Development (OFD) works for both general and special category States/ areas including drought prone areas, tribal areas, KBK districts of Odisha.

#### **Control of erosion due to river Brahmaputra**

1848. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps towards conducting hydrological study along with survey, research and analysis by involving experts from International and National level in regard to the massive erosion that caused annually by the rivers, Brahmaputra and Barak alongwith their tributaries, which affects and changing the geographical scenario of Assam;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the details of measures being taken by Government for control of erosion by the Brahmaputra and Barak rivers and their tributaries during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES ( SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (b) The following main studies have been undertaken by the Government on the issue of erosion caused by River Brahmaputra and its tributaries in the recent past:—

- (i) Brahmaputra Board carried out studies in collaboration with Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad to study bank-line migration/river bank erosion in seven reaches at different locations.
- (ii) Brahmaputra Board undertook specific survey in connection with studies related to mitigation of miseries on account of recurring floods and erosion at: 1. Dhola-Hatighuli (from Dholaghat to Rohmoria), 2. Majuli (entire length of Majuli), 3. Kaziranga area.
- (iii) Brahmaputra Board has done detailed study/research through physical model studies in two reaches of Brahmaputra, which includes Majuli Islands for location of spurs and finalizing river training measures.
- (iv) Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune has been entrusted to mathematical model studies for exploring feasibility of guide bund in Majuli reach of Brahmaputra. Simultaneously, physical model was set up at North Eastern Hydraulic and Allied Research Institute, Brahmaputra Board to understand use of guide bund for protection of Majuli River Island from floods and erosion.
- (v) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) got a study conducted by IIT Roorkee on erosion of Brahmaputra river & its tributaries and its control. The final report has been submitted by IIT Roorkee in the month of May, 2012.

(c) The flood control and management schemes are planned, investigated and implemented by the State Governments with own resources as per priority within the state. However, in order to assist the State Governments in flood management and erosion control effectively, the Government of India set up Brahmaputra Board in 1980 for addressing the flood and river bank erosion problems in the North East States.

Brahmaputra Board has carried out basic survey and hydrological studies of all tributaries of Brahmaputra and Barak (including Majuli Island) and brought out 57

Master Plans and sent to Brahmaputra Basin States for implementation. In addition to the above, Central Government is also providing financial assistance to States for taking up flood management, anti-erosion, drainage development work etc. in respective States under "Flood Management Programme" wherein an amount of Rs. 525 crore has been released to the State of Assam during last three years.

#### **BML canal for water of Sutlej**

†1849. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhakhra Main Line (BML) canal system was built for the water of Sutlej;

(b) whether water of Rabi-Beas can also be made available through BML; and

(c) if so, the details of the authorized share of the partner States for the Rabi-Beas water in BML?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES ( SHRI HARISH RAWAT ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As informed by Bhakra Beas Management Board, the States of Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan have been authorized to carry respectively 3.45 Million Acre Feet (MAF), 0.20 MAF and 0.17 MAF (linked with the restoration of BML Canal) of the Ravi-Beas water through the Bhakra Main Line Canal.

#### **Water supply to Rajasthan from Punjab and Haryana**

†1850. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of water, in cusecs, supposed to be given to the Rajasthan from Punjab and Haryana and the water being supplied currently;

(b) the efforts being made by the Central Government to make the remaining share of water available to the Rajasthan and by when the State would get its full share of water; and

(c) the details of the dates of correspondence made by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan in this regard?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) As informed by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB), which decides the periodical allocations of the waters of rivers Ravi, Beas and Sutlej in consultation with its Partner States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, the shares and deliveries (in lakh cusec-days) of the waters in respect of Rajasthan via Punjab and Haryana are as follows:

(in lakh cusec-days)

Year	Ravi, Beas & Sutlej waters via Punjab		Sutlej waters via Haryana	
	Rajasthan's share	Deliveries	Rajasthan's share	Deliveries
2007-08	35	37.2	1.9	1.57
2008-09	34.3	42.6	1.95	2.17
2009-10	25	24.3	1.87	1.41
2010-11	34.1	40.3	2.07	2.19
2011-12	35.9	42.4	1.97	2.18

Rajasthan's share of Yamuna water as per the four monthly distribution decided by the Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) is 1281 cusec, 238 cusec and 288 cusec at Okhla for the periods July-October, November-February and March-June respectively; and 1917 cusec at Tajewala for the period July-October and nil during the rest of year. As informed by UYRB, Rajasthan gets no water from Hathnikund (Tajewala) Barrage and gets less than the allocated share from Okhla Barrage.

(b) Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has been supplying water to all its partner states as per their requirements to the extent possible in spite of critical position of the reservoirs. It has been requesting the other partner States namely Punjab and Haryana to supply correct and agreed deliveries to Rajasthan. At meeting of Upper Yamuna Review Committee held on 19.07.11, it was proposed to Haryana and Rajasthan to resolve the issue of supply of Rajasthan's allocation at Tajewala bilaterally and they agreed. Regarding the issue of supply of full share of Rajasthan at Okhla, the Member Secretary, UYRB had inspected the Gurgaon canal in 2010 and advised Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to undertake desilting and repair works for restoring the designed capacity of the canal and stop enroute unauthorised lifting of water. UYRB has also advised Uttar Pradesh and Haryana from time to time to ensure that full share of Rajasthan reaches its border. Further, Rajasthan had proposed two schemes for utilizing the allocated waters in Bharatpur and Churu & Jhunjhunu areas. These schemes were

cleared by the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources in 2003 subject to the concurrence of Haryana for construction works to be taken up in its territory. Haryana has so far not given its concurrence. As Rajasthan getting its full share of water depends on other concerned States through which the waters flow, no definite time frame can be stated.

(c) Hon'ble CM, Rajasthan in his letters dated 16.06.09 and 10.07.09 addressed to the Hon'ble Prime Minister had raised the issue of release of water from Harike barrage to Rajasthan indicating receipt of short supplies. In his letter 27.09.12, the Chief Minister has requested the Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources to convene a meeting of the Upper Yamuna Review Committee to resolve the issue of supply of water to Rajasthan from the Tajewala Head Works through the Western Yamuna Canal.

#### **Construction of barrage on Godavari river in Andhra Pradesh**

1851. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert Shri Hanumantha Rao and a UN Consultant, had submitted a detailed proposal for construction of a series of barrages on Godavari river in Andhra Pradesh under Step Ladder Technology to produce power, provide drinking water, irrigation facility and also for sea vessel navigation up to Sriram Sagar;

(b) if so, when such proposal was submitted and water action the Ministry has taken thereon so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some MPs from Telangana Region have also met the Central Water Commission (CWC) in this regard recently; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) A proposal for alternative design of Polavaram high Dam by constructing a barrage in place of the dam from Shri Hanumtha Rao was received in Central Water Commission (CWC) in November, 2009 and again in December, 2009 through Shri P. Govardhan Reddy, Former Minister, Andhra Pradesh. The same was examined in CWC and it was observed that barrages are constructed with limited storage capacity to utilize water during the time when water is available in the river. Also, a barrage cannot fully meet water requirements during non-monsoon period for Rabi Irrigation and other purposes like diversion of water and supply of drinking water to a city.

(c) and (d) Central Water Commission has not organized any consultation meeting with Hon'ble Members of Parliament from Telengana Region during the last six months in this regard.

#### **Water supply to Kutch region in Gujarat**

1852. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Kutch region of Gujarat is a part of Sindhu basin; and
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government to provide adequate water supply to it from the basin?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) :  
(a) Kutch region of Gujarat is not considered to be a part of the Indus Basin as per the Irrigation Commission Report of 1972 or the present available basin maps.

- (b) Does not arise.

#### **Japanese help for better water supply in Andhra Pradesh**

1853. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN :  
SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking Japanese help for better water supply and its related projects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, during the last five years especially in Andhra Pradesh, State-wise; and
- (c) the amount spent in this regard during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES ( SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A Statement giving State-wise details of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) ODA loan assistance availed during the last 5 years for better water supply and water related projects is given in Statement (*See* below). Subsequent releases are made by JICA only after scrutiny of the bills/vouchers, in respect of expenditure already incurred, submitted by the implementing agencies.

## Statement

## Details of ongoing water resources (Irrigation) &amp; water supply and water related projects during the last five years

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Date of Signing/ Closing	Loan Amount (Yen Million)	Cumulative Disbursement (Yen Million)						
				2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh Kurmool Cudapah Canal Modernization Project II	31.03.2004/ 18.06.2012	4773	2350.26	2811.78	2946.96	3221.18	3313.17	3394.35	
2.	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation & Livelihood Project	30.03.2007/ 11.07.2016	23974	3817	415.64	868.23	2702.10	5236.62	5541.55	
3.	Rengali Irrigation Project, Orissa	31.03.2004/ 18.06.2011	6342	4041.50	5531.83	6142.63	6207.95	6278.57	-	
4.	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Project	31.03.2005/ 28.07.2015	11555	8.90	41.16	59.27	159.74	805.02	1240.46	
5.	Rengali Irrigation Project Phase-II	31.03.2010/ 24.11.2015	3072				1518.25	2492.59	2577.75	

6.	IDP-157 Bisalpur, Jaipur Water Supply Project	31.03.2004/ 19.10.2013	8881	3945.40	5365.60	8092.94	8713.01	8840.78	8873.78
7.	Kerala Water Supply (I)	25.02.1997/ 03.06.2008	11997	11632.72	11833.87	0	0	0	0
8.	IDP-184 Kerala Water Supply Project (II)	30.03.2007/ 31.03.2013	32777	5741.61	15751.17	21110.98	23700.19	25990.29	27175.30
9.	Kerala Water Supply III	31.03.2009/ 28.07.2012	12727	0	0	307.84	529.37	687.61	1168.24
10.	IDP-185 Agra Water Supply Project	31.03.2007/ 11.07.2017	24822	0	151.90	398.97	1771.66	3394.33	3886.77
11.	IDP-186 Amritsar Sewerage Project	30.03.2007/ 11.07.2017	6961	0	70.45	99.84	159.28	227.45	505.35
12.	IDP-187 Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project	30.03.2007/ 11.07.2016	19061	0	0	61.79	227.70	383.23	423.85
13.	IDP-189 Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	14.09.2007/ 28.11.2017	22806	0	0	388.38	863.08	3476.4	4425.83
14.	IDP-196 Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund	10.03.2008/ 25.03.2015	8551	2700	2700	2879.71	3709.61	2819.90	2935.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	IDP-168 Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project (II-2)	31.03.2006/ 24.07.2016	28358	0	0	135.78	569.23	1062.19	1623.66
16.	IDP-165 Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Project Phase II-1	31.03.2005/ 28.07.2015	41997	427.32	579.45	8133.28	21347.67	31783.21	35197.77
17.	Guwahati Water Supply Project	31.03.2009/ 28.07.2019	29453	0	0	0	939.19	2104.45	2523.27
18.	Kolkata Solid Waste Management Improvement Project	31.03.2006/ 24.07.2014	3584	23.83	135.47	241.91	528.14	712.42	985.74
19.	Husain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project	31.03.2006/ 24.07.2016	7729	151.97	472.08	1075.77	2035.08	2530.14	2765.04
20.	Hogekakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	10.03.2008/ 25.03.2017	22387		54.94	557.62	4079.16	10931.68	10931.68
21.	Hogekakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	31.03.2009/ 28.07.2017	17095	0	0	0	1122.20	3650.14	3650.14

**Irrigated land**

1854. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total geographical area of cultivable land is 81 MHA, the gross irrigated area is only 14.3 MHA;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that only 23.23 per cent of the total cropped area is irrigated in the drought districts, as compared to the all India average of 30.15 per cent;

(c) whether measures are taken to irrigate cultivable land in drought districts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, in the year 2009-10, the total agricultural/culturable land, gross irrigated and total cropped area in the country including drought districts is 182.466 MHa., 86.423 MHa. and 192.197 MHa respectively. The percentage of gross irrigated area over total cropped area is 44.96

(c) to (e) The State-wise details of Central Assistance (CA) released to Major/ Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during the last two years (2010-11 and 2011-12) to the projects benefiting Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) area and Desert Development Programme (DDP) area and utilisation thereof are given in Statement (*See* below). No CA to the MMI projects benefiting DPAP area and DDP area has been released during the current year (2012-13). The Surface Minor Irrigation (MI) schemes benefiting DDP area are not eligible for funding under AIBP. State-wise details of grant released for MI schemes including drought prone areas during the last two years and current year under AIBP and utilization thereof are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of Central Assistance (CA) released to Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during the last two years (2010-11 & 2011-12) to the projects benefitting Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) area and Desert Development Programme (DDP) area and utilisation thereof*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	CA Released (Rs. in crores)		Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in crores)	
		2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.792	256.131	2354.159	0.000
2.	Bihar	0.0000	0.0000	47.670	0.000
3.	Chhattisgarh	6.318	22.250	16.330	0.000
4.	Gujarat	361.420	0.0000	859.140	1727.360
5.	Karnataka	480.501	272.391	1009.449	0.000
6.	Madhya Pradesh	412.620	140.721	792.065	428.416
7.	Maharashtra	1700.637	957.570	1649.947	465.520
8.	Odisha	322.919	360.919	346.728	0.000
9.	Punjab	105.840	0.0000	0.000	0.000
10.	Rajasthan	41.920	0.0000	109.040	0.000
11.	Uttar Pradesh	338.009	105.469	366.216	0.000
12.	West Bengal	0.0000	5.346	0.672	0.000

**Statement-II**

State-wise details of grant released to the States for M.I. schemes including drought prone areas during last two years and current year under AIBP and utilization thereof (upto 5.12.2012)

Sl. No.	State	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013	
		Grant released	Grant utilized	Grant released	Grant utilized	Grant released	Grant utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.6350	48.6350	33.7883	33.7883	11.1600	*
2.	Assam	356.9030	356.9030	377.7456	40.4999	109.4745	*
3.	Manipur	40.5000	40.5000	44.5500	*		
4.	Meghalaya	110.1951	110.1951	81.3011	56.6047	28.4000	*
5.	Mizoram	51.0921	51.0921	42.1101	*		
6.	Nagaland	70.0000	70.0000	72.6525	*	31.0000	*
7.	Sikkim	14.3639	14.3639	33.7144	*		
8.	Tripura	0.0000	0.0000	34.8751	*	17.7500	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32.4000	32.4000	47.1152	47.1152		

(Rs. in crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	110.7215	110.7215	163.4678	163.4678		
11.	Odissa (KBK)	27.8538	27.8538	0.0000	0.0000		
12.	Uttarakhand	160.0600	160.0600	232.7513	232.7513		
13.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	141.75	*		
14.	Chhattisgarh	131.7986	131.7986	179.1856	179.1856		
15.	Madhya Pradesh	202.5023	202.5023	211.2880	211.2880	338.6000	81.00
16.	Maharashtra	256.1439	256.1439	77.2109	*	178.8416	*
17.	Bihar	32.3535	32.3535	15.5303	*	9.7200	*
18.	West Bengal	8.10	8.10	4.46	4.46		
19.	Rajasthan	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		
20.	Karnataka	34.6388	34.6388	59.1674	*	113.0000	*
21.	Jharkhand	231.6474	231.6474	224.4158	*		
TOTAL		1919.9089	1919.9089	2077.0755	969.1608	837.9461	81.00

\* Utilization Certificates are yet to be received.

**Proposals for water resources**

1855. DR. NAJMAA. HEPTULLA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals sent by Madhya Pradesh Government regarding water resources to the Central Government for clearance during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the number of proposals, out of these cleared, by Government along with the number of proposals lying pending; and
- (c) by when the pending proposals are likely to be cleared by Government?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) :  
(a) During the last three years (2009, 2010 & 2011) and the current year (2012), 60 proposals of Major/Medium Irrigation Projects (50 New and 10 Revised) have been received in Central Water Commission (CWC) from Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Out of the above 60 proposals received during the last three years, 19 proposals of Major/Medium Irrigation Projects, have been accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources and compliance on 8 proposals is to be submitted by Government of Madhya Pradesh. 33 number of projects have been sent back to State Government to re-submit in proper format after compliance of the observation of CWC.

(c) Time taken for clearance of projects depends on the time taken by the project authorities in furnishing compliance to the comments/observations of CWC/ Central Agencies and submission of statutory clearance from agencies including Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) and concurrence of State Finance Department.

**Irrigation facilities in Maharashtra**

1856. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether despite massive spending on irrigation over the past decade, Maharashtra's irrigation potential has increased only by 0.1 per cent;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the reasons behind such slow progress;
- (c) whether any corrective steps are being taken to speed up the process;

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

#### **Vanasadhara Water Dispute Tribunal**

1857. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vanasadhara Water Dispute Tribunal has been constituted and necessary logistics and support provided to the Tribunal to facilitate its smooth functioning; and

(b) if not, the details of the steps taken to ensure regular and smooth functioning and expeditious hearing by the Tribunal?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) (a) and (b) The Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal has been constituted by the Central Government on 24.2.2010 and the dispute related to Inter State Vansadhara River has been referred to it for adjudication. The logistic and support for the Vansadhara River Water Dispute has been provided as given below:—

The Government has sanctioned 14 temporary posts which has been filled of official staff car with driver and two attendants has been provided to the Chairman and to the Members of the Tribunal. The office space for the Tribunal has been allocated by Ministry of Water Resources, New Delhi and thereafter, two effective sittings of the Tribunal have been held in its new office premises. The functioning of the Tribunal commensurates with the provision of Section 5(2) of the Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956.

#### **Policy for inter-linking of rivers**

†1858. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the policy for inter-linking of rivers has been formulated for the purpose of fulfilling the shortage of water throughout the country;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether sufficient water would be available for irrigation of the land and depletion of ground-water level would be checked and also whether the availability of potable water would surely increase with the implementation of the above-mentioned policy; and

(c) the details of the manner in which water would be made easily available through the said project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES ( SHRI HARISH RAWAT ) : (a) The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MoWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. NWDA has already identified 14 links under Himalayan Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component is given in Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, it has been estimated that the implementation of National Perspective Plan is likely to would give benefit of 25 million hectares of irrigation from surface waters, 10 million hectares by increased use of ground waters, raising the ultimate irrigation potential from 140 million hectares to 175 million hectares and generation of 34 million Kilo Watts of power, apart from the incidental benefits of flood control, navigation, water supply, fisheries, salinity and pollution control etc.

#### *Statement*

*Status of water transfer links identified for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FR)  
by NWDA*

#### **Peninsular Rivers Development Component**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link   | - FR completed   |
| 2. Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link*      | - FR completed (Taken up by state as per their own proposal) |
| 3. Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link   | - FR completed   |
| 4. Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link | - FR completed   |

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 5. Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link | - FR completed               |
| 6. Krishna (Srisaillam) - Pennar link                | - FR completed               |
| 7. Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link                   | - FR completed               |
| 8. Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link   | - FR completed               |
| 9. Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link         | - FR completed               |
| 10. Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link*              | - FR completed               |
| 11. Damanganga - Pinjal link*                        | - FR completed & DPR started |
| 12. Par - Tapi - Narmada link*                       | - FR completed & DPR started |
| 13. Ken - Betwa link*                                | - DRP (Phase-I) Completed    |
| 14. Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link                | - FR completed               |
| 15. Netravati - Hemavati Link                        | - PFR completed              |
| 16. Bedti - Varda link                               | - FR completed               |

#### **Himalayan Rivers Development Component**

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Kosi-Mechi link                               | - Entirely lies in Nepal            |
| 2. Kosi-Ghaghra link                             | - S & I works taken up              |
| 3. Gandak-Ganga link                             | - S & I works completed             |
| 4. Ghaghra-Yamuna link                           | - FR completed (for Indian portion) |
| 5. Sarda-Yamuna link                             | - FR completed (for Indian portion) |
| 6. Yamuna-Rajasthan link                         | - S & I works completed             |
| 7. Rajasthan-Sabarmati link                      | - S & I works completed             |
| 8. Chunar (at Ganga)-Sone Barrage link           | - S & I works completed             |
| 9. Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link | - S & I works taken up              |
| 10. Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link     | - S & I works taken up              |

11. Jogighopa (at Brahmaputra)-Tista-Ganga at Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link	- S & I works taken up
12. Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	- S & I works completed
13. Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link	- S & I works completed
14. Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	- S & I works completed

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\* Priority links.

PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report; FR- Feasibility Report; DPR- Detailed Project Report.

S & I - Survey & Investigation in Indian portion.

### Regulation of extraction of groundwater

†1859. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Prime Minister, in view of decreasing availability of water, has stressed upon bringing forward a legislation to regulate the extraction of groundwater;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) whether Government would urgently put a curb on private companies engaged in exploiting groundwater; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) The Hon'ble Prime Minister, in his speech at the inaugural ceremony of India Water Week on April 10, 2012 while expressing concern over the scarcity of water in the Country, had indicated that the present legal situation gives every land holder the right to pump unlimited quantities of water from a bore well on his own ground and there is no regulation of groundwater extraction and no coordination among the competing users. He had advocated the need to move to a situation where groundwater can be treated as a common property resource and referred to a suggestion for a broad over-arching National Legal Framework of general principles on water to pave ways for essential legislation on water governance in every State.

(b) A Model Bill has been circulated by the Ministry of Water Resources to all the States/Union Territories to enable them to enact groundwater legislation for its regulation and development. The Ministry has also evolved a draft National Water

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Policy, 2012 recommending a National Water Framework Law comprising general principles to lead the way for essential legislation on water governance in every State of the Union.

(c) and (d) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has fixed norms for abstraction of groundwater by industry using water as raw material. CGWA evaluates proposals based on guidelines/criteria for evaluation of proposals and specific technical studies for issuing 'No Objection Certificate' for withdrawal of groundwater for new industry/project falling in over-exploited, critical and semi-critical areas in the Country. Random inspections of the industries are carried out to ensure that the conditions laid down in the 'No Objection Certificate', such as limiting withdrawals to the prescribed limit, artificial recharge to augment groundwater resources, ground water quality and water level monitoring and recycling/reuse of water are not violated. Further, it issues directions to large and medium industries using groundwater in the over-exploited and critical areas to take up water conservation measures.

#### **Funds for irrigation**

1860. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocation and utilization of funds for irrigation given by the Ministry during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) how much funds were allocated and utilized by the Gujarat Government on irrigation during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) As per information provided by the Planning Commission, year-wise allocation of funds for irrigation by the Union Government and State-wise utilisation thereof during the Eleventh Plan Period, including that of State Government of Gujarat is given in Statement.

**Statement***State-wise & Year-wise allocation and Expenditure during 11th Plan period**(Rs in Crores)*

Sl. No. & UTs.	Name of States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	*Tentative Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12973.61	12215.95	16471.51	9001.44	15453.19	11739.38	14864.6	9678.02	14969.64	14969.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	79.18	67.49	48.62	119.24	44.5	106.66	100.91	186.41	117.55	117.55
3.	Assam	135.66	120.83	325.58	331.32	331.42	605.45	371.02	710.56	1012.24	1036.32
4.	Bihar	1335.48	1335.42	2251.79	1297.23	1829.5	1070.93	2064.03	1411.55	2314.2	1726.32
5.	Chhattisgarh	978.13	978.13	937.46	916.15	968.68	1031.53	859.18	1109	2041.6	2041.6
6.	Goa	212.41	171.53	245.69	198.72	212.59	205.77	243.37	247.95	266.59	266.59
7.	Gujarat	4754.48	4814.53	5070.2	7872.41	5639.35	5428.97	5670.21	6185.09	9327.57	9327.57
8.	Haryana	718	759.37	790	818.5	806	798.11	789.4	732.03	790	985
9.	Himachal Pradesh	259.82	209.38	296.15	247.97	270.74	286.49	310.48	310.98	366.19	366.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	135.63	135.63	208.85	209.45	350.75	350.75	302.395	359.73	450.3	450.3
11.	Jharkhand	529	801.21	600	402.31	550	291.79	475	326.67	1555	705
12.	Karnataka	3145.77	2504.42	3468.74	2695.28	3983.82	3578.33	4428.92	4507.94	6843.41	6843.41
13.	Kerala	215.27	196.31	257.62	179.97	350.65	216.27	332.86	223.82	551.03	551.03
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1796.95	2089.56	2184.81	2247.98	2285.91	2295.07	2754.35	3494.21	3046.64	3046.64
15.	Maharashtra	4144.16	3132.85	5954.84	6699.96	4637.02	7183.11	7854.34	8440.89	7385.98	7385.98
16.	Manipur	199.04	189.3	267.2	79.47	288.07	207.56	382.17	293.76	439.89	453.86
17.	Meghalaya	25.15	14.29	41	43.9111	51	45.644	89.2	88.88	128.4	128.4
18.	Mizoram	34.74	33.31	27.66	66.541	58.21	48.17	62.66	59.57	78.56	53.76
19.	Nagaland	50.16	52.82	66.71	54.17	100.78	81.86	144.52	144.52	147.63	148.63
20.	Orissa	784.6	1541.57	1380.71	1572.86	1787.992	1603.11	2111.09	1641.81	2248.4	1842.19
21.	Punjab	650	213.4	350.19	418.7	521.31	476.5	645.27	345.79	1030.36	1030.36
22.	Rajasthan	1219.93	877.07	1082.94	836.83	949.15	783.94	853.07	683.52	970.88	970.88
23.	Sikkim	14.35	12.16	17.84	32.73	53.0883	37.62	109.11	47.24	143.92	143.92
24.	Tamil Nadu	565.97	325.25	726.87	488.23	789.13	683.55	833.93	523.32	752.19	632.33

25. Tripura	63.26	41.26	74.89	42.6	101.9928	44.8	181.65	45.41	174.88	60.92
26. Uttar Pradesh	2362.1849	2354.23	2739.6	2705.4	3214.57	2357.41	3603.82	2773.66	3368.79	2406.99
27. Uttarakhand	135.87	375.59	613.68	511.64	690.38	690.38	614.17	357.12	535.97	535.97
28. West Bengal	374.06	314.86	566.69	404.76	557.889	504.34	604.73	306.96	1902.73	1902.73
TOTAL STATES	37892.86	35877.72	47067.84	40495.7721	45877.68	42753.49	51656.46	45236.41	62960.54	60130.08
<b>Union Territories</b>										
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.2	69.44	5.09	4.99	6.6	6.9	11.8	5.78	17.62	17.62
30. Chandigarh	0.65	0.35	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.49	0.49	0.37	0.2	0.39
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.41	6.41	1.3	1.27	3.1	3.39	11.1	16.16	15.36	15.36
32. Daman and Diu	0.64	0.86	0.7	0.37	0.6	3.06	1.6	1.51	5.44	5.44
33. Delhi	69	28.21	86.6	43.73	37.4	59.62	38	38.55	60	60
34. Lakshadweep	6.03	4.65	6	4	6	5.02	4	3.99	3	3
35. Pondicherry	39.46	40.65	25.86	26.39	85.72	47.12	70.83	36.06	80.15	33.22
TOTAL UTs.	137.39	150.57	126.95	81.25	139.92	125.6	137.82	102.42	181.77	135.03
TOTAL STATES & UTs.	38030.25	36028.29	47194.79	40577.02	47017.60	42879.09	51794.28	45338.83	63142.31	60265.11

\* The final expenditure figures by the concerned AG will be available only during 2013-14.

12.00 NOON

**SHORT NOTICE QUESTION**

MR. CHAIRMAN, Short Notice Question No. 3. The questioner is not present. Let the answer be given.

**Windmill plants in Andhra Pradesh**

3. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to set up windmill plants in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has identified the locations for windmill plants in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the setting up of the plants?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) The State Governments give permission to establish wind power projects to private developers under the overarching guidelines of the Government of India. A total wind power capacity of 365.72 MW has been installed in Andhra Pradesh so far. As per the information provided by the New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (NEDCAP), another 200 MW capacity is expected to be installed in remaining period of financial year 2012-13. Location-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) A Wind Atlas for India has been prepared with help of RISO, Denmark, which helps the states and investors in identifying the windy locations for establishing the wind power projects. This apart, the Ministry through the Centre for Wind Energy Technology has established 78 wind monitoring stations in Andhra Pradesh for recording of wind data. The list of stations and district is given in Statement-II (*See* below). Another 10 stations at 100 m height are being installed in the State. The list of these stations is given in Statement-III.

**Statement-I***Location-wise details of Wind Power installed capacity in Andhra Pradesh*

Sl. No	Location	District	Capacity (MW)
1.	Ramagiri	Ananthapur	51.74
2.	Tallimadugulu	Ananthapur	5.00
3.	Kadavakallu	Ananthapur	43.45
4.	Tirumala Hills	Chittor	7.03
5.	Kondamedapalli	Kurnool	88.75
6.	Nallakonda	Ananthapur	75.20
7.	Vajrakarur	Ananthapur	86.10
8.	Rekulakunta	Ananthapur	5.95
9.	Narasimhakonda	Nellore	2.50
TOTAL			365.72

**Statement-II***Wind monitoring stations in Andhra Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Station	District
1	2	3
1.	Alangarapeta	Anantapur
2.	Badhrampalli Kottala	Anantapur
3.	Badvel	Cuddapah
4.	Balapuram	Anantapur
5.	Banavasi	Kurnool
6.	Banderlapalli	Kurnool

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1	2	3
7.	Bhimunipatnam	Vishakapatnam
8.	Borampalli	Anantapur
9.	Boxampalli	Anantapur
10.	Burugula	Kurnool
11.	Chimalapenta	Cuddapah
12.	Chinnababayapalli	Anantapur
13.	Dakkili	Nellore
14.	Galikonda	Vishakapatnam
15.	Jamalamadugu 1	Cuddapah
16.	Jamalamadugu 2	Cuddapah
17.	Jangamuntla	Prakasam
18.	Kadavakallu (1)	Anantapur
	Kadavakallu (2)	Anantapur
19.	Kakula Konda	Chitoor
20.	Kodumuru	Kurnool
21.	Kondamedapalli	Kurnool
22.	Korrakodu	Anantapur
23.	Kota	Nellore
24.	Kotrathanda	Mehbubnagar
25.	Kotturu	Medak
26.	Lachambavi	Guntur
27.	M.P.R. Dam	Anantapur
28.	Madikere	Kurnool

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1	2	3
29.	Madugupalli	Anantapur
30.	Motlampalli	Mehbubnagar
31.	Mustikovala	Anantapur
32.	Nallakonda	Anantapur
33.	Narasimha Konda	Nellore
34.	Nazeerabad	Rangareddy
35.	Nekhanapuram	Cuddapah
36.	Pacharlapalli	Chitoor
37.	Pampanoor Thanda	Anantapur
38.	Payalakuntla	Cuddapah
39.	Peddavaram	Krishna
40.	Puttaparthi	Anantapur
41.	Ramagiri (2)	Anantapur
	Ramagiri (I)	Anantapur
42.	Ramagiri III	Anantapur
43.	Ramanaidu Kandrika	Chitoor
44.	Shahpuram	Anantapur
45.	Shivapuram	Anantapur
46.	Siddanagatta	Kurnool
47.	Singanamala	Anantapur
48.	Singarikonda	Prakasam
49.	Tadwai @	Nizamabad
50.	Talaricheruvu	Anantapur

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1	2	3
51.	Tallimadugula	Anantapur
52.	Teranapalle	Anantapur
53.	Tirumala	Chitoor
54.	Tirumalayapalli	Cuddapah
55.	Ulindakonda	Kurnool
56.	Vajrakarur	Anantapur
57.	Vajrakarur	Anantapur
58.	Vepulaparthi	Anantapur
59.	Yeradoddi	Anantapur
60.	Sanghi Nagar	Rangareddy
61.	Pacharlakonda	Vishakapatnam
62.	Chowdarapali	Medak
63.	Chinnapalasa	Adilabad
64.	Vysapuram	Anantapur
65.	Basavapuram	Anantapur
66.	Kuttalapalli	Anantapur
67.	Kodiganipalli	Chitoor
68.	Molagavalli	Kurnool
69.	Chinnakolumulapalli	Kurnool
70.	Gangadevipalli	Kadappa
71.	Ottuguntla	Mahabub Nagar
72.	Bandameedapalli	Rangareddy
73.	Mangithanda	Medak

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1	2	3
74.	Gopiyanykthanda	Medak
75.	Samudrathanda	Nizamabad
76.	Patha Ananthapur	Adilabad
77.	Ontimamidi	East Godavari
78.	Malameedapalli	Prakasam

**Statement-III**

*New Wind Monitoring Stations under Installation in Andhra Pradesh*

Sl. No	Site Name	District
1.	DevereddyPalli	Anantapur
2.	Kondurpalem	Nellore
3.	Lingampalli	Warangal
4.	Molalagutta	Adilabad
5.	Godugupeta	West Godavari
6.	Sunkisala	Nalgonda
7.	Kompalli	Rangareddy
8.	Chadmal	Nizamabad
9.	Gunduthanda	Kurnool
10.	Sorlagondi	Krishna

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I lay a Statement on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Statement has been laid. Any supplementary on this?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, न question दिया गया है, न answer, तो हम Supplementary Question कैसे पूछेंगे?

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Sir, the question has not been circulated. How do you expect the Members to seek clarifications?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The rule is, if the questioner is not present, the question is the property of the House.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : The question has not been circulated.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has been circulated.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : The answer has not been circulated. How do you expect the Members to ask supplementaries?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will check on that. Thank you.

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### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, मेरा Zero Hour का एक नोटिस है, कृपया आप मुझे allow करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will allow you after laying the papers.

#### **Report and Accounts (2011-12) of SSSNIRE, Kapurthala and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sardar Swaran Singh-National Institute of Renewable Energy (SSS-NIRE), Kapurthala, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the Working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7507/15/12]

#### **I. Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of NRDC, New Delhi and related papers.**

#### **II. Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various National Institutes and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : Sir, on behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7790/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7787/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR), Goa, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7788/15/12]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7786/15/12]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7785/15/12]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7789/15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2011-12) of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited,  
Chennai and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Chennai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7595/15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2011-12) of MECL, Nagpur and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Dinsha J. Patel, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), Nagpur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7684/15/12]

**Eighth Annual Statement on Pending Law Commission Reports**

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : Sir, on behalf of Shri Ashwani Kumar I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Eighth Annual Statement on Pending Law Commission Reports (December, 2012). [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7859/15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2011-12) of WAPCOS, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : Sir I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited (WAPCOS), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7860/15/12]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution), under Section 52 of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007:—

- (1) G.S.R. 769 (E), dated the 18th October, 2012, publishing the Salaries, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members of Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Rules, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8329/15/12]
- (2) G.S.R. 709 (E), dated the 21st September, 2012, publishing the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (Maintenance of Records and Accounts of Warehousing Business) Regulations, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7607/15/12]

II. (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 668 (E), dated the 4th September, 2012, publishing the Legal Metrology (General)

Amendment Rules, 2012, under sub-section (4) of Section 52 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7608/15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2011-12) of NSIC, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA) : Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7874/15/12]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.**

**II. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of CCI, New Delhi and Audit Report thereon.**

कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री सचिन पायलट) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभापटल पर रखता हूँ:—

I. (i) Copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959:—

- (1) G.S.R. 712 (E), dated the 24th September, 2012, publishing the Cost and Works Accountants Procedure of Meeting of Quality Review Board and Terms and Conditions of Services and Allowances of the Chairperson and Members of the Board (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
- (2) G.S.R. 713 (E), dated the 24th September, 2012, publishing the Cost and Works Accountants (Procedure of Investigations of Professional and Other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases) (Amendment) Rules, 2012.

[Placed in Library. For Sr. Nos. 1 and 2 *See* No. L.T. 7671/15/12]

- (3) No. G/18-CWA/9/2012, dated the 27th September, 2012, notifying the Annual Report and Audited Statements of Accounts of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India, for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7669/15/12]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification F. No. 104/32/Accts. dated the 27th September, 2012, regarding Annual Report and Audited Statements of Accounts of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, for the year 2011-2012, under Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1940. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7668/15/12]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 30 B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949:—

- (1) G.S.R. 810 (E), dated the 5th November, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 38 (E), dated the 19th January, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7673/15/12]
- (2) S.O. 2286 (E), dated the 24th September, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 789 (E), dated the 20th March, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7672/15/12]
- (3) No.1-CA(5)/63/2012, dated the 28th September, 2012, notifying the 63rd Annual Report and Audited Statements of Accounts of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7670/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 53 and sub-section (4) of Section 52 respectively of the Competition Act, 2002:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Competition Commission of India (CCI), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Competition Commission of India (CCI), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7503/15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2011-12) of IIMC, New Delhi and related papers**

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : Sir, on behalf of Shri Manish Tewari, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7611/15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2011-12) of NIRD, Hyderabad and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7894/15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2011-12) of Maulana Azad Education Foundation,  
New Delhi and related papers**

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निनींग ईरींग) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभापटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7676/15/12]

**STATEMENT BY MINISTERS****(i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the  
Twenty-eighth Report of Department-related Parliamentary  
Standing Committee on Rural Development**

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development.

**(ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the  
Seventeenth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing  
Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution pertaining to the Department of Food and Public Distribution.

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE  
FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY,  
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : Sir, on behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I move the following Motion:—

“That in pursuance of clause (j) of Section 5, read with sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 6 of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum Act, 1980 (No.52 of 1980), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram.”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
FOR THE NATIONAL CADET CORPS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : Sir, I, on behalf of Shri A. K. Antony, move the following Motion:—

“That in pursuance of clause (i) of sub-section (1) read with sub-section (1A) of Section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 (XXXI of 1948), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps in the vacancy that will be arising therein *w.e.f.* December 9, 2012 due to the expiry of term of Shri Husain Dalwai in the said Committee.”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COFFEE BOARD**

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : Sir, I, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Anand Sharma, move the following Motion:—

“That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942 (VII of 1942), read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 4 of the Coffee Rules, 1955, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the Coffee Board.”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**

**Demand for fixing Pension liability on the basis of Population  
ratio in Jharkhand**

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड) : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन का और सरकार का ध्यान झारखंड राज्य के साथ होने वाले सौतेले व्यवहार की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, कृपया पहले रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी को बोलने की अनुमति दीजिए।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति** : उन्हें समय मिलेगा। आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN** : Nareshji, I understood your point. आप लोग बैठिए।  
...(व्यवधान)... I have no difficulty. His name is already in the list, and, if the House wants to call him first, I am also happy to call him first. He is the Deputy Leader. I have no problem. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, after he finishes his speech, you can speak.

**श्री संजीव कुमार** : महोदय, 25.09.2012 को केन्द्र सरकार ने झारखंड सरकार को एक पत्र लिखकर निर्देश दिया कि वह जल्द से जल्द बिहार सरकार को 2564 करोड़ रुपए बिहार स्टेट रीऑरगनाइजेशन ऐक्ट, 2000 के तहत पेंशन ड्यूज़ के रूप में अदा करे। महोदय, मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह पैसा देने की बात क्यों आयी। 15 नवम्बर, 2000 को भारतीय संसद में तीन बिल पास हुए—बिहार रीऑरगनाइजेशन ऐक्ट 2000, जिससे झारखंड राज्य का गठन हुआ; उत्तर प्रदेश रीऑरगनाइजेशन ऐक्ट 2000, जिससे उत्तराखंड राज्य का गठन हुआ और मध्य प्रदेश रीऑरगनाइजेशन ऐक्ट 2000, जिससे छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य का गठन हुआ। जहां तक छत्तीसगढ़ और उत्तराखंड की बात है, pension liability डिसाइड करने के लिए पापुलेशन को आधार बनाया गया, लेकिन झारखंड स्टेट के मामले में नम्बर ऑफ इम्प्लॉइज़ को रेश्यो बनाया गया, जिसकी वजह से झारखंड सरकार को 2564 करोड़ रुपए बिहार को देने पड़ रहे हैं। महोदय, 1956 से लेकर आज तक जितने भी नए राज्य बने हैं, हमेशा पापुलेशन को pension liability फिक्स करने का आधार बनाया गया है, लेकिन सिर्फ झारखंड के केस में यह अन्याय हुआ है कि नम्बर ऑफ इम्प्लॉइज़ को pension liability फिक्स करने के लिए आधार बनाया गया है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1956 से लेकर आज जितने भी नए राज्य बने हैं, उनमें से सिर्फ झारखंड के केस में ही पापुलेशन को नहीं, बल्कि नम्बर ऑफ इम्प्लॉइज़ को pension liability फिक्स करने के लिए आधार क्यों बनाया गया? महोदय, 1956 से लेकर आज तक सिर्फ पापुलेशन रेश्यो को ही आधार बनाया गया है। कहा जाता है कि झारखंड में बहुत कोयला है और अनेक खनिज भंडार हैं, यह बिल्कुल सही बात है। झारखंड राज्य 32 प्रतिशत कोयले को भंडार केन्द्र सरकार को देता है, 25 प्रतिशत तांबा वह केन्द्र सरकार को देता है।

**श्री उपसभापति** : आपके बोलने का टाइम खत्म हो गया।

**श्री संजीव कुमार** : सर, मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि पापुलेशन रेश्यो के आधार पर सरकार पेंशन liability का पेमेंट करे।

**श्री उपसभापति** : ठीक है।

**श्री संजीव कुमार** : मेरी मांग है कि सरकार इसको अमेंड करे।

**श्री उपसभापति** : आप बैठ जाइए। श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद।

### Reported lobbying by Walmart for entry in India

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) :** सर, मैं आपका कृतज्ञ हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है। एक बहुत ही संवेदनशील विषय को मैं आपके समक्ष इस सदन में रख रहा हूँ। एफडीआई मल्टी ब्रांड रिटेल पर बहुत बहस चली है, जिसमें यह भी आशंका व्यक्त की गई है कि क्या कुछ लोगों ने लॉबिंग की, क्या कुछ पेमेंट हुए। यहां एफडीआई की कुछ जो सहयोगी कम्पनीज़ हैं हिन्दुस्तान में वॉलमार्ट की, उनके पदाधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही भी हुई, यह भी छपा है। बहस में विपक्ष के माननीय नेता श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने भी इस आशंका पर विस्तार से इस सदन में चर्चा की थी तथा सरकार की ओर से कहा गया कि ऐसा कुछ नहीं है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज हमारे लिए बहुत पीड़ा की बात है कि पूरे देश के सारे महत्वपूर्ण अखबारों में खबरें विस्तार से छपी हैं कि वॉलमार्ट ने अपनी लॉबिंग डिस्पोजल रिपोर्ट, जो अमेरिकन सीनेट को दी है, उसमें कहा है कि 125 करोड़ रुपया उन्होंने लॉबिंग के लिए खर्च किया है, **...(व्यवधान)...** भारत के लिए खर्च किया है। **...(व्यवधान)...** विस्तार से यह बात भी छपी है कि सिर्फ 2012 में 3 मिलियन यू.एस. डालर हिन्दुस्तान के संबंध में खर्चा किया गया है और बाकी देशों के बारे में। यह बहुत ही गंभीर विषय है। माननीय उपसभापति जी, एक तरफ हम फ्लोर मैनेजमेंट की बात सुनते हैं। आज अमेरिका में लॉबिंग हो रही है, फंड मैनेजमेंट हो रहा है, ताकि यहां पर वॉलमार्ट को entry मिले। **...(व्यवधान)...** आपको मालूम है कि हिन्दुस्तान में लॉबिंग गैर-कानूनी है। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में लॉबिंग गैर-कानूनी है। लॉबिंग एक प्रकार की घूस भी होती है। अगर वॉलमार्ट ने अमेरिकन **...(व्यवधान)...** एक मिनट **...(व्यवधान)...** अगर वॉलमार्ट ने अमेरिकन सीनेट के सामने अपनी डिस्क्लोजर रिपोर्ट में लॉबिंग की चर्चा की है और यह भी कहा है कि सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये हिन्दुस्तान में 2012 में खर्च हुए हैं, तो यह रिश्त है और यह किसको दी गई है, यह भारत सरकार बताये। अगर ऐसा मामला है, तो बहुत गंभीर मामला है। पूरे मल्टी ब्रांड रिटेल की entry पर इससे सवालिया निशान खड़े होते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इसका उत्तर दे। वह पूरे मामले पर रोक लगाये, क्योंकि पहले इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए कि किसको पैसा मिला, क्यों लॉबिंग की गई, क्यों ऐसा किया गया, सरकार इसका जवाब दे, यह मैं आपसे मांग करना चाहता हूँ। **...(व्यवधान)...**

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) :** सर, यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

**SHRI SITRAM YECHURY (West Bengal) :** Sir, I want to say only one thing **...(Interruptions)...** We associate ourselves with Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad **...(Interruptions)...**

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** You will have to give a separate notice **...(Interruptions)...** Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad has given a notice **...(Interruptions)...**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** उपसभापति महोदय, यह गंभीर विषय है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

**SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) :** Sir, please allow me to make a point **...(Interruptions)...**

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, this is a very serious issue ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is Zero Hour ...(Interruptions)... No discussion during Zero Hour ...(Interruptions)... is Zero Hour ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार को इसका जवाब देना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, the issue is very serious ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोहन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, सरकार को इसका जवाब देना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please sit down ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :\*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :\*

SHRI D. RAJA :\*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY :\*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY :\*

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :\*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN :\*

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA :\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is indisciplin. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY :\*

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA :\*

श्री थापर चन्द गहलोत :\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : If you want to raise it, give a separate notice ...(Interruptions)... There cannot be any discussion during Zero Hour ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :\*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : \*

SHRI D. RAJA :\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. P. Rajeeve can associate with him as he has also given notice ...*(Interruptions)*... He can say whatever he wants to say ...*(Interruptions)*... प्लीज़, आप बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, आप बैठिए, ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... In fact, this is very strange that ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. This is very strange because Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad's notice was at the last. Some of you wanted that he should be allowed to speak. I conceded to that. Now, after he has spoken, all of you are standing up and making a noise. This is not permitted in Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : We are only associating, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What do you want? I can't hear you. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu) : All of us want to associate, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want me to do? ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want discussion on this, give notice.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, we will give notice. But, as the Chair, you can ask the Government to consider this very important issue and come with an answer to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : If Government wants it, I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is up to the Government. आप बैठिए। ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is, if a matter is raised with the permission of the Chair, that is fine. But if you wish to have a reaction from the Government on that immediately, how is that possible? ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Government does it, I would be happy ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : यह चिंता का विषय है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Would the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs like to say something? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala) : Sir, I would like to associate myself ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You can associate. I have already said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can only associate, without saying anything further. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed you. Please read it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned. I urge upon the Government to have an independent inquiry conducted into it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have called the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Sir, I urge upon the Government to have an independent inquiry conducted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सरकार पर गंभीर आरोप है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार को सफाई देनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no. You cannot ask for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, it cannot be. ...*(Interruptions)*... Pradhan Mantri cannot be called for everything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down. It is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... You had requested and I allowed him. Now, you are making it difficult for me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please say what it is and what is it that you want.

एक माननीय सदस्य : FDI के मामले में इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let Mr. Rajeeve associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, this is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have not given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, Mr. M.P. Achuthan, one of our Members, had written a letter to the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, but this is not the time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down, Mr. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeeve, just say in one sentence that you associate. The Minister would respond after that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Sir, there were some reports that before amending FEMA, Walmart had invested money in India. This is a case of bribery. This is a very serious issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : And you associate yourself. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more. Mr. Rajeev Shukla. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to listen to Mr. Shukla, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to listen to the Minister, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no. This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no rule for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... You all know it. You have not given notice. I cannot allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. P. Rajeeve had given notice. That was why he was allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is a violation of rules. Please do not violate rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, do you not want to listen to the Minister?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, it is not at all a reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Roy, do you not want to listen to the Minister?

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : उस खबर में बताया गया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... बाकी सैक्टरों में भी एफ.डी.आई. ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्राइम मिनिस्टर ...*(व्यवधान)*... स्टेट मिनिस्टर को जवाब देना चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Tiwariji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar) : Let the Prime Minister come and reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I cannot call the Prime Minister. Please do not expect that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not expect that the Prime Minister should come for everything. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please take your seats. Please sit down. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Your own Member raised this and you do not want to

listen to the reply! Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please take your seats. Your own Member raised it and the Minister wanted to reply. Do you not allow him? ...(*Interruptions*)... Do you not want to listen to the Minister?

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, यह गंभीर मामला है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... Let us hear the Minister. मंत्री जी क्या कहते हैं, आप सुनिए। उसमें कुछ होगा ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप लोग मंत्री जी को सुनिए, उसके बाद रोज ...(*व्यवधान*)... करेंगे ...(*व्यवधान*)... मंत्री जी आप बोलिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA) : Hon. Members, the matter was raised on the basis of a media report. I will bring it to the notice of the concerned Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, that is all. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no. It is not a reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : उपसभापति जी, यह क्या है? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : उपसभापति जी, इसके बारे में स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... इस सदन को स्पष्ट आश्वासन मिलना चाहिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश) : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ...(*व्यवधान*)... को सही जानकारी है? ...(*व्यवधान*)... सही जानकारी प्रधान मंत्री जी, कमलनाथ जी और आनन्द शर्मा जी को होगी ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : What is this reply? Is this a reply? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : यह आश्वासन मिलना चाहिए कि ...(*व्यवधान*)... सरकार इस पर स्पष्टीकरण देगी या नहीं देगी? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri V. Narayanasamy, the concerned Minister is standing. Please listen to him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : It will be brought to the notice of the Minister concerned. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : No, Sir, we want the hon. Prime Minister to respond. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will have to adjourn the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you behave this way, I will be forced to adjourn the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House stands adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at twenty-two minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty-one minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, let me continue with the Zero Hour Mentions, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, मंत्री जी जवाब दें ...(*व्यवधान*)... इस मामले की जाँच होनी चाहिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, सरकार को आश्वासन देना चाहिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... कि वह इस मामले की जाँच कराएगी। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri Shyamal Chakraborty. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : इसकी स्पष्ट घोषणा होनी चाहिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह कोई साधारण आरोप नहीं है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... सर, सरकार की ओर से इस मामले की जाँच कराने की घोषणा होनी चाहिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is Zero hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me finish the Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you do this in Zero Hour? ...(*Interruptions*)... It is Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not taking up that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, मंत्री जी जवाब दें ...(*व्यवधान*)... सर, इस मामले की जाँच होनी चाहिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I am taking up the Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, कोई रूलिंग तो दीजिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... इतना महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठा है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति : यह जीरो ऑवर है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बिल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Why are you doing this? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : जो आरोप लगाए गए हैं, सरकार उनके बारे में बताए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार जवाब दे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You give notice for it. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप नोटिस दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : यह हम लोगों के ऊपर भी आरोप है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty-three minutes past  
twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,  
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Constitution (One Hundred Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 2012. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, वालमार्ट के बारे में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka) : What about the issue we raised in the morning? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Constitution (One Hundred Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 2012. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri V. Narayanasamy. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : उपसभापति जी, हम लोगों के ऊपर भी आरोप है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम लोग जानना चाहते हैं कि असलियत क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I am not able to hear anything. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सरकार की तरफ से रिप्लाय आनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह क्या मामला है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : Sir, I beg to ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Why do you stall it? ...*(Interruptions)*... You can oppose it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not able to hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please cooperate in passing this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want, you can oppose the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is only indiscipline. ...*(Interruptions)*... I adjourn the House to meet again at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at three minutes past two of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 11th December, 2012.