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16 Vaisakha, 1935 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
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Website Address : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>
E-mail Address : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 6th May, 2013/16th Vaisakha, 1935 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

डा० प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): सभापति जी, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, क्वेश्चन आवर चलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*

डा० प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, मंत्री जी का उत्तर ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्योंकि मनरेगा का यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसमें कच्चे काम बहुत ज्यादा हो रहे हैं और उनके कारण ही मनरेगा में यह भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसमें अधिकारी लोग काम की लागत बताकर काम दिखा देते हैं और एक बारिश के बाद वह काम धुल जाता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Question Hour proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा० प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, कभी तो प्रश्न काल चलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा० प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, मनरेगा के तहत कम से कम 50 फीसदी काम तो पक्के हों, ताकि गांव का विकास भी हो और धन का सदुपयोग भी हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या मंत्री जी इसके बारे में अपनी योजनाएं बताएंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 1200 hours. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House then adjourned at two minutes
past eleven of the clock.

ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी कार्यों को 'मनरेगा' के साथ जोड़ा जाना

*541. डा० प्रभा ठाकुर: क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) के अंतर्गत किए जा रहे 'कच्चे कार्यों' के नाम पर अत्यधिक भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है;

(ख) क्या 'मनरेगा' योजना के अंतर्गत स्थानीय ग्रामवासियों को स्थानीय ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी कार्यों के साथ जोड़ने से वे 'पक्के' और स्थायी निर्माण के प्रति प्रोत्साहित होंगे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रत्येक गांव को 'मनरेगा' योजना के अंतर्गत पक्की नालियों, पक्के शौचालयों, विद्यालय भवनों तथा अस्पताल के कमरों, पक्के आवासों तथा पक्की सड़कों और पक्के छोटे जलाशयों के निर्माण के माध्यम से स्थायी विकास के साथ जोड़ा जाना सार्थक होगा?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री जयराम रमेश): (क) से (ग) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) का मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को अकुशल शारीरिक कार्य की मांग करने पर एक वर्ष में अधिकतम 100 दिनों का गारंटीशुदा मजदूरी रोजगार प्रदान करके ग्रामीण परिवारों की आजीविका सुरक्षा बढ़ाना है। टिकाऊ परिसंपत्तियों का निर्माण भी मनरेगा का महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है। महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) के प्रावधान इस अधिनियम की धारा 4(1) के तहत राज्यों द्वारा बनाई गई योजनाओं के जरिए लागू किए जाते हैं। मनरेगा की समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित अनुसूची-I में उन कार्यों की सूची दी गई है, जिन पर मनरेगा अधिनियम की धारा 4(1) के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना में ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाएगा। इस अधिनियम में सुझाए गए कार्य सूखा, वनों की कटाई, मिट्टी का कटाव, जल की कमी इत्यादि जैसे गरीबी के लंबे समय से चले आ रहे कारणों को दूर करते हैं, ताकि स्थायी आधार पर रोजगार सृजन की प्रक्रिया चलती रहे और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों को बढ़ावा देकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टिकाऊ परिसंपत्तियों का निर्माण हो सके। इस अधिनियम की अनुसूची-I में फिलहाल शामिल कार्यकलापों की सूची विवरण-I में दी गई है (नीचे देखिए)। इसके अतिरिक्त मनरेगा में खेती के लिए जमीन तैयार करने, जुताई, बुआई, खरपतवार निकालने जैसे बार-बार किए जाने वाले अन्य खेती-बाड़ी के सामान्य कार्यों की अनुमति नहीं है।

(ख) मनरेगा की अनुसूची-I के पैरा 1 ख के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, ग्राम पंचायतें किए जाने वाले कार्यों की प्राथमिकता का क्रम ग्राम सभा और वार्ड सभाओं की बैठकों में निर्धारित करेंगी।

(ग) मनरेगा के अंतर्गत वैयक्तिक पारिवारिक शौचालयों, स्कूलों में शौचालयों, आंगनवाड़ियों में शौचालयों के निर्माण, ठोस और तरल अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन जैसे ग्रामीण स्वच्छता संबंधी कार्यों की अनुमति पहले ही दे दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, बारहमासी सड़क संपर्क उपलब्ध कराने से संबंधित कार्यों की अनुमति भी मनरेगा में दी गई है। चूंकि मनरेगा का मुख्य उद्देश्य अकुशल ग्रामीण परिवारों की आजीविका सुरक्षा बढ़ाना है, इसलिए इस योजना में अकुशल मजदूरों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने वाले कार्यों की अनुमति देने पर जोर दिया जाता रहा है।

विवरण-I

मनरेगा अधिनियम की अनुसूची-I (पैरा 1 ख) में शामिल कार्यकलापों की सूची

- (i) कंटूर ट्रेंच, कंटूर बांध, बोल्टर चेक, गेबियन स्ट्रक्चर, भूमिगत डाइक, मिट्टी के बांध, रोक बांध और स्प्रिगशेड निर्माण सहित जल संरक्षण और जल संचयन;
- (ii) सूखा-रोधन (वनरोपण एवं वृक्षारोपण सहित);
- (iii) सूक्ष्म एवं लघु सिंचाई कार्यों सहित सिंचाई नहरें;
- (iv) सिंचाई सुविधा, खेतों में खोदे गए तालाब, बागवानी, पौधरोपण, मेड़बंधी तथा भूमि विकास का प्रावधान;
- (v) तालाबों से गाद निकालने सहित परम्परागत जल निकायों का नवीकरण;
- (vi) भूमि विकास;
- (vii) बाढ़ नियंत्रण एवं संरक्षण कार्य, जिनके अंतर्गत फ्लड चैनलों को गहरा करने और उनकी मरम्मत करने, चौर का नवीकरण, तटीय क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा के लिए स्टॉर्म वाटर ड्रेन का निर्माण सहित जल जमाव वाले क्षेत्रों में जल निकासी का कार्य भी शामिल है;
- (viii) जरूरत के हिसाब से गांव में पुलिया और सड़कों सहित बारहमासी सड़क संपर्क उपलब्ध कराने के लिए ग्रामीण सड़क संपर्कता;
- (ix) ब्लॉक स्तर पर सूचना संसाधन केंद्र के रूप में भारत निर्माण राजीव गांधी सेवा केंद्र और ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर ग्राम पंचायत भवन का निर्माण;
- (x) कृषि संबंधी कार्य, अर्थात् एनएडीईपी कम्पोस्टिंग, वर्मी कम्पोस्टिंग, तरल जैव खाद;

- (xi) पशुधन संबंधी कार्य अर्थात् पोल्ड्री शेल्टर, गोट शेल्टर पक्का फर्श, यूरिन टैंक का निर्माण और मवेशियों के लिए फॉडर ट्रफ और पशु भोजन सप्लीमेंट के रूप में अजोला,
- (xii) मत्स्यपालन संबंधी कार्य अर्थात् सार्वजनिक भूमि पर मौसमी जल निकायों में मत्स्यपालन;
- (xiii) तटीय क्षेत्रों में कार्य अर्थात् फिश ड्राईग यार्ड, बेल्ट वेजीटेशन;
- (xiv) ग्रामीण पेयजल संबंधी कार्य अर्थात् सोखता गड्ढे, रिचार्ज पिट;
- (xv) ग्रामीण स्वच्छता संबंधी कार्य अर्थात् वैयक्तिक परिवारिक शौचालय, विद्यालय शौचालय इकाई, आंगनवाड़ी शौचालय, ठोस और तरल अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन;
- (xvक) आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों का निर्माण;
- (xvख) खेल के मैदानों का निर्माण;
- (xvi) राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित किया गया कोई अन्य कार्य।

मद संख्या (iv), (x), (xi) और (xiii) से (xv) में उल्लिखित सभी कार्यकलाप अनुसूचित जातियां एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों या गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन-यापन कर रहे परिवारों या भूमि सुधारों या भारत सरकार की इंदिरा आवास योजना के लाभार्थी या कृषि ऋण माफी एवं ऋण राहत योजना, 2008 में यथा परिभाषित छोटे या सीमांत किसानों या अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पारंपरिक वनवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 (वर्ष 2007 का अधिनियम संख्या 2) के लाभार्थियों के परिवारों की भूमि या वासभूमि पर किए जाने की अनुमति दी गई है।

Linking of village development works with MGNREGA

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

(a) whether there is rampant corruption in the name of 'Kachcha' works being undertaken under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) whether local villagers would be encouraged to undertake 'pucca' and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

permanent construction under MGNREGA by associating them with local rural development work; and

(c) if so, whether it would be fruitful to connect each village with sustainable development under MGNREGA through construction of 'pucca' drains, 'pucca' toilets, school buildings and hospital rooms, 'pucca' houses and roads and 'pucca' small reservoirs?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) to (c) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) 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 is also an important objective of MGNREGA. The provisions in MGNREGA are effected through Schemes formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. 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. The choice of works suggested in the Act addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation, soil erosion, water availability etc. so that the process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable basis and durable assets are created in rural areas by strengthening the natural resource base. The list of activities at present included in Schedule-I of the Act is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Further, normal agricultural operations such as land preparation, ploughing, sowing, weed removal and other recurring activities are not allowed in MGNREGA.

(b) As per the provisions of para 1B of Schedule 1 of MGNREGA, the order of priority of works to be taken up shall be determined by each Gram Panchayat in meetings of Gram Sabha and Ward Sabhas.

(c) Rural Sanitation works such as individual Household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets, solid and liquid waste management are already

permitted works under MGNREGA. Further, works relating to rural connectivity to provide all weather access are also permitted in MGNREGA. As primary objective of MGNREGA is to enhance livelihood security of the unskilled rural households, the focus of the scheme has been to permit works that create employment opportunities for unskilled labourers.

Statement-I

List of activities included in Schedule-I (Para 1B) of MGNREG Act.

- (i) water conservation and water harvesting including contour trenches, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures, underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams and springshed development;
- (ii) drought proofing including afforestation and tree plantation;
- (iii) irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) provision of irrigation facility, dug out farm pond, horticulture, plantation, farm bunding and land development;
- (v) renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;
- (vi) land development;
- (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas including deepening and repairing of flood channels, chaur renovation, construction of storm water drains for coastal protection;
- (viii) rural connectivity to provide all weather access, including culverts and roads within a village, wherever necessary;
- (ix) 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;
- (x) agriculture related works, such as, NADEP composting, vermi-composting, liquid bio-manures;

- (xi) livestock related works, such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, construction of pucca floor, urine tank and fodder trough for cattle, azolla as cattle-feed supplement;
- (xii) fisheries related works, such as, fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land;
- (xiii) works in coastal areas, such as, fish drying yards, belt vegetation;
- (xiv) rural drinking water related works, such as, soak pits, recharge pits;
- (xv) rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets, solid and liquid waste management;
- (xv-a) construction of Anganwadi Centers,
- (xv-b) construction of play fields;
- (xvi) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

All activities mentioned in items (iv), (x), (xi) and items (xiii) to (xv) are allowed on land or homestead owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes or below poverty line families or the beneficiaries of land reforms or the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of the Government of India or that of the small or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, or the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007).

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Integrated scheme for providing water to farmers

†*542. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has formulated any integrated scheme to supply adequate quantity of water to farmers throughout the country, according to their crops;

(b) if so, the outline of this scheme and the number of farmers benefited, so far, thereby;

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to formulate any such scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) With a view to augmenting the water resources for utilization for various purposes, *viz.* irrigation, domestic, industrial etc., several measures are undertaken by the respective State Governments which, *inter-alia*, include conservation of water resources through reservoirs, traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various schemes and programmes namely “Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP),” “Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD and WM) Programme”, “Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies” and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water. As such, there is no integrated scheme to supply water to farmers. However, in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, it is envisaged to integrate AIBP with CAD and WM Programme.

Under CAD and WM multidisciplinary programme, farmers are involved through Water Users’ Associations (WUAs). 63,167 WUAs have been formed in various States covering an area of 14.620 Million hectares (Mha) under different commands of irrigation projects.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Department of Land Resources under the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for development of rain-fed/degraded areas.

Detection of corporation frauds

*543. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with three Government entities for detection of corporate fraud and malfeasance and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the budget sanctioned therefor and by when Government is planning to complete it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes Sir. The Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) of this Ministry has signed the following Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) on 18.03.2013:

- (i) with the National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT), an autonomous scientific society of the Department of Information Technology, Government of India for setting up a Forensic Lab within SFIO premises in New Delhi. The lab will be useful in enabling SFIO to investigate cases of serious and complex fraud;
- (ii) with the Financial Intelligence Unit, India (FIU-IND) for exchange of information relating to banking transactions. Such exchange of information would help SFIO in developing a fraud prediction model; a similar MoU has also been signed between the Ministry and FIU-IND.

(b) The total cost of the Forensic Lab project is estimated at Rs. 3.80 crore. The Forensic Lab is expected to be functional during the current financial year.

Irregularities in coal blocks allocation

*544. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the coal production target fixed by Government for the next five years;

(b) what action has been taken by Government to bring more transparency in coal block allocation to private sector coal operators to avoid corruption;

(c) whether any enquiry is going on or would be conducted for alleged corruption charges for allocation of coal blocks during the last five years and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is looking into involvement of Government officials in these allegation charges and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if enquiry has been completed in this regard, what further action has been taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The Twelfth Plan document as approved by the National Development Council has indicated a target of 795 MT for domestic production of coal in 2016-17, which is also the terminal year for the Twelfth five year plan. Achieving this target is however based on obtaining necessary clearances relating to environment and forest and the requisite land acquisition required for implementation of projects as also provision of evacuation infrastructure.

The Annual Plan targets for production of coal for forthcoming years in Five year plans are firmed up during the annual plan discussion between the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Coal. Accordingly, the target for domestic production of coal for 2013-14, (the current year), has been placed at 604.55 MT, of which, the CIL is expected to produce 482 MT, the SCCL 54.3 MT and balance by other companies, including those allotted coal blocks.

(b) To bring more transparency and objectivity in allocation of coal blocks the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act has been amended. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010 provides for grant of reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of an area containing coal and lignite through auction by competitive bidding, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. This, would however, not be applicable in the following cases:

- ❖ where such area is considered for allocation to a Government company or corporation for mining or such other specified end use;

- ❖ where such area is considered for allocation to a company or corporation that has been awarded a power project on the basis of competitive bids for tariff (including Ultra Mega Power Projects).

The Government has notified the “Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012” on 2nd February, 2012. Further, the notification on the commencement of the said Amendment Act, 2010 has also been effected by the Ministry of Mines on 13th February, 2012. The coal/lignite blocks can now be allocated under the amended Act and above mentioned Rules.

(c) to (e) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry (PE) 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 per available information, in the cases related to allocations of coal blocks made to private companies during 2006-09, 10 FIRs have been lodged by CBI, in which the role of Government officials is also being investigated. Action as deemed appropriate would be taken by the Government.

Regulatory authority for coal sector

*545. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Group of Ministers (GoM) has been formed to set up a regulatory authority for the coal sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when GoM is likely to submit its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) A proposal for setting up of an Independent Regulatory Authority for coal sector was submitted for consideration of the Cabinet. The proposal was considered by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 10.5.2012 and was referred to a Group of Ministers (GoM) for making recommendations. The GoM has held three meetings so far. The recommendations of the GoM are expected shortly.

Vetting of CBI status reports by the Ministry

*546. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether classified and confidential status reports of CBI, to be filed in the cases pending in various courts including the apex court, are being vetted by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is entitled to vet the classified status reports of CBI in such cases;

(d) if so, the details of the provisions which allow the Ministry to vet them;

(e) if not, the reasons for interference in the functioning of autonomous organizations like CBI; and

(f) the details of the measures Government would take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Law and Justice is mandated to provide legal advice to all Departments of the Government including retaining of Counsels to conduct cases of various Departments of Government in matters before courts throughout the country, including the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) and Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), which is under the administrative control of DoPT.

This mandate is provided in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961. The mandate includes advice on drafting, vetting of all documents where necessary and required, except those documents which are specifically excluded by specific statutes, rules or regulations. The Ministry of Law and Justice and the CBI have an established-institutionalized interface. The entire mechanism and edifice of functioning of CBI rests on maintaining a close liaison with Ministry of Law and Justice.

Curbing of surrogate advertisements

*547. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has recently held a meeting with various

Ministries/Departments seeking their views on the ways to curb the practice of surrogate advertising in the country;

(b) if so, the details of views expressed by them in this regard;

(c) whether Government has identified the companies which have been accused of promoting banned brands through advertisements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the regulatory mechanism to be put in place to check such surrogate advertising ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) The issue of defining genuine brand extensions of tobacco and alcohol products, as distinct from the products launched to promote the sale of tobacco and alcohol products, has been under consideration in the Ministry for some time. There has also been a long pending demand from Broadcasters to allow bonafide advertisements of genuine brands using the brand name/logo which is associated with tobacco products or alcohol. Ministry had issued a Notification dated 27.02.2009 allowing advertisements of genuine brand extensions of tobacco and liquor products with certain conditions. However, the Notification could not be operationalised as the issue of making a distinction between genuine brand extension and surrogate advertisement could not be resolved.

A Committee of Secretaries (CoS) was constituted by the Government to examine the issue of TV advertisements on genuine brand extensions (Brands sharing names with tobacco and alcohol products) as distinct from surrogate advertisement (indirect advertisement) of tobacco and alcohol products. A note was circulated to the Department of Consumer Affairs, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Department of Legal Affairs, Department of Health and Family Welfare and the Department of Revenue. A statement containing views of various Ministries/ Departments is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The CoS considered the views of various Ministries in its meeting held on 22.01.2013 and made following recommendations:

(i) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Ministry of Health

and Family Welfare may jointly review the conditions prescribed in the February 2009 notification within one month and decide on its operationalization and inform the Cabinet Secretariat;

- (ii) in case Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are unable to reach an agreement, the issue may be brought before the CoS again for consideration;
- (iii) issues regarding advertisements on genuine brand extension for both tobacco and alcohol products will continue to be dealt with together.

(c) and (d) Telecast of advertisements on private satellite/cable TV channels is regulated as per the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. Rule 7(2)(viii)(A) of the Advertising Code provides that no advertisement shall be permitted which-promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants;

Provided that a product that uses a brand name or logo, which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants, may be advertised on cable service subject to the following conditions that:

- (i) the story board or visual of the advertisement must depict only the product being advertised and not the prohibited products in any form or manner;
- (ii) the advertisement must not make any direct or indirect reference to the prohibited products;
- (iii) the advertisement must not contain any nuances or phrases promoting prohibited products;
- (iv) the advertisement must not use particular colours and layout or presentations associated with prohibited products;
- (v) the advertisement must not use situations typical for promotion of prohibited products when advertising the other products;

Provided further that:

- (i) the advertiser shall submit an application with a copy of the proposed advertisement along with a certificate by a registered Chartered Accountant that the product carrying the same name as cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants is distributed in reasonable quantity and is available in substantial number of outlets where other products of the same category are available and the proposed expenditure on such advertising thereon shall not be disproportionate to the actual sales turnover of the product.
- (ii) all such advertisements found to be genuine brand extensions by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting shall be previewed and certified by the Central Board of Film Certification as suitable for unrestricted public exhibition and are in accordance with the provisions contained in sub-clause (i) to (v) of the first proviso, prior to their telecast or transmission or retransmission.

Details of action taken against TV channels for violation of this provision during last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). The Government has set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Center to monitor content aired by private satellite TV channels with a view to bring to notice of this Ministry violations of Programme and Advertising Codes. An Inter-Ministerial Committee has also been set up to consider cases of violations and make appropriate recommendations for action against those satellite TV channels which violate the provisions of the Programme and Advertising Codes. Complaints of violation of Advertising Code by private TV channels are also referred to the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), an industry-level Self Regulatory Body of Advertisers and Advertising Agencies, for their comments and action.

Statement-I

Views/Comments of concerned Ministries/Departments during examining the issue of TV advertisements on genuine brand extensions

(I) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has stated that the

trademark, which is a private right, allows a producer to differentiate the goods and services being sold by him from that of another producer. Product differentiation enables improvement in market access. Article 15.2 of the TRIPS Agreement states that “the nature of the goods or services to which a trademark is to be applied shall in no case form an obstacle to registration of the trademark”. This is adequately reflected in the Section 9 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 also. However, registration of a trademark should not be confused with action, which may be required to be taken on account of serious public health concerns. These are two separate matters and should be treated as such.

(II) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have stated that TV advertisement on genuine brand extension (brand sharing name with tobacco products) amounts to the violation of the provision under section-6 of the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003).

(III) Department of Revenue (Ministry of Finance)

Department of Revenue has offered no comments stating that the said CoS Note does not contain any tax related issues administered by them.

(IV) Department of Consumer Affairs

The Department of Consumer Affairs is of the view that any move to permit advertisements of genuine products sharing brand name or logo with alcohol and tobacco products will lead to indirect advertisements of alcohol and tobacco products.

(V) Department of Legal Affairs

Department of Legal Affairs have concurred with the withdrawal of the Notification dated 27.2.2009 stating that as the issue of withdrawal of the said notification is raised by the referring Department, so the view of

the Legislative Department of Ministry of Law may also be obtained. The Legislative Department have viewed that if the administrative Ministry decides to withdraw the said notification, the provisions as inserted by the Cable Television Networks (Amendment) Rule, 2009 (notification dated 27.2.2009) in the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 would be required to be omitted by issuing a fresh amendment rules, with suitable modifications as may be considered appropriate by the administrative Ministry in consultation with the Department of Legal Affairs.

Statement-II

Details of action taken against TV channels for telecast of advertisements in violation of Rule 7(2)(viii)(A) of Cable TV Rules 1994 during the last three years.

Sl.No.	Advertisements	Action Taken
1.	Advertisement of a liquor product by “NDTV Good times” channel through telecast of the advertisement of ‘Blenders Pride Music CDs’.	A Warning was issued to the channel on 06.04.2010.
2.	Advertisement of a liquor product by “Star Anando” channel through telecast of the advertisement of ‘Blenders Pride Music CDs’.	A Warning was issued to the channel on 06.04.2010.
3.	Advertisement of products of ‘Haywards-5000 Soda’ and ‘Kingfisher Packaged Drinking Water’	A directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.
4.	Advertisement of a product of ‘McDowell’s Soda’.	A directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a

Sl.No.	Advertisements	Action Taken
		brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.
5.	Advertisement of FTV Vodka.	An Advisory has been issued to FTV channel on 17.1.2013.
6.	Advertisement of “McDowell’s No.1 Platinum Soda” - The No.1 Spirit of Leadership.	The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) was requested on 22.07.2011 to take up the matter with advertisers to take these advertisements off air. ASCI informed that the complaint has been upheld. It was also informed that the said advertisement has been withdrawn from all channels from 25th July, 2011.
7.	Advertisement of Kingfisher Beer on ET NOW channel	A Warning was issued to the channel on 12.9.2012.
8.	Advertisement of VB Best Cold Beer on Star Cricket channel	A Warning was issued to the channel on 12.9.2012.

Corporate frauds

*548. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of fraud/ illegal transaction and accounts have been reported against some companies;

(b) if so, whether Government is investigating these cases;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of such cases, year-wise; and

(e) the details of the steps Government has taken to stop cases of corporate frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
(SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) From the years 2009-10 to 2013-14 (till date), 132 cases of fraud/ illegal transaction have been brought to the notice of this Ministry. Action taken in respect of these cases is as follows:

- (i) in 89 cases, investigation under Section 235 of the Companies Act, 1956 into the affairs of the companies has been ordered through the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO). Year-wise details are as follows:

Year	No. of companies ordered for investigation
2009-10	07
2010-11	01
2011-12	08
2012-13	19
2013-14 (Till date)	54
TOTAL	89

- (ii) in 21 cases, inspection of the books of accounts and other records has been ordered under section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956;
- (iii) in 8 cases, the concerned Registrars of Companies (RoCs) have been asked to scrutinise the Balance Sheets and other documents;
- (iv) complaints of fraud against 12 companies, which launched 'Collective Investment Schemes (CIS)' or collected money by promising high returns but became dormant and did not refund the money, have been referred to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) which is the regulator of such schemes and Economic Offences Wing of the respective State Governments; and
- (v) in 2 cases, companies are under liquidation.

(e) Measures taken by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for early detection of potential corporate frauds, include:

- (i) developing a “Fraud Prediction Model” (FPM) that would generate alerts for analysis and early detection of potential frauds. A Steering Committee consisting of domain experts has been set up by the Ministry to suggest a comprehensive framework for developing such a model;
- (ii) strengthening the Market Research and Analysis Unit (MRAU) of Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) through induction of new technology and skilled manpower.

Completion of irrigation projects

*549. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) how the abnormal delay of 20-30 years in completing pending irrigation projects is likely to be reduced especially when their cost is escalating manifold and nearly 56 per cent foodgrains are produced from 47 million hectares from irrigated land;

(b) whether resource crunch or land acquisition is responsible for such delays or it is procedural aberration; and

(c) what is the percentage of escalation in cost of irrigation projects, undertaken during the last ten years, from their initial inception till 31 December, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the Working Group Report on Major, Medium Irrigation for XII Plan formulation, 163 major/medium irrigation projects are considered to be delayed. Out of the above 163 major/medium irrigation projects, there is an weighted average delay of 30 years in case of 77 major irrigation projects, and 20 years in case of 86 medium irrigation projects in the country.

The reasons for delay in implementation of the major/medium irrigation projects as reported by the State Governments to the Working Group for the Twelfth

Plan Formulation, *inter-alia*, include paucity of funds, Inter-State problems, delays in land acquisition and environment and forest clearance processes. For surface minor irrigation schemes, reasons for delay in implementation as reported by the State Governments are law and order, paucity of funds, limited working season and land acquisition.

The above problems need to be addressed appropriately in order to avoid abnormal delays in execution extension of project.

(c) State-wise and project-wise details indicating percentage of cost escalation on original approved cost/unapproved cost with respect to their latest approved cost/cost considered for XII Plan formulation is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise and project-wise details of projects reported ongoing at end of Eleventh Five Years Plan
(Delayed beyond Normal Gestation period of Completion)

Sl.No.	State	Project Name	Type of Project	Approval Status by Planning Commission	Un-approved Cost	Original Cost	Latest Estimated Cost (Appd.)*	Start year	% of Cost	Escalation **	(Rs. in crore)	
											6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	AMR SLBC Project	Major	UA	5635.38		6770.05	1983	20			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Indiramma Flood Flow Canal Project	Major	UA	4729.26		4266.09	1997	-10			
3.	Andhra Pradesh	NTR Telugu Ganga Project (Final)	Major	APD		220.22	4432	1983	1913			
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Peddavagu Diversion Scheme at Jagannathpur Project	Medium	APD		124.64	124.62	2004	0			

5.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Komarambheem Project	Medium	APD	202.59	274.14	2004	35
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Rama Sagar Project Stage II	Major	APD	697.7	1043.14	1995	50
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Srisaillam Right Bank Canal	Major	APD	220.22	1185.58	1982	438
8.	Assam	Borolia	Medium	UA	135.43	135.93	1980	0
9.	Assam	Champamati	Major	APD	15.32	147.24	1980	861
10.	Assam	Dhansiri	Major	APD	401.24	596.16	1976	49
11.	Bihar	Batane Reservoir Project	Medium	APD	4.0077	113.81	1976	2740
12.	Bihar	Bateshwarthan Pump Canal Scheme	Major	UA	389.31	348.6988	1978	-10
13.	Bihar	Durgawati Reservoir Project	Major	APD	25.3	983.1	1976	3786
14.	Bihar	North Koel Reservoir Project	Major	UA	814.72	1306.16	1971	60
15.	Bihar	Tilaiya Dhadhar Diversion Scheme	Major	UA	301.79	155.16	1979	-49
16.	Chhattisgarh	Sondur Reservoir Project	Major	UA	635.75	624.39	1978	-2
17.	Chhattisgarh	Sutiapat Medium Project	Medium	APD	16.95	98.6173	2003	482
18.	Goa	Tillari	Major	APD	217.22	1612.15	1987	642

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Gujarat	Aji IV	Medium	UA		132.62		1998	
20.	Gujarat	Koliyari	Medium	APD	6.26	37.71		1996	502
21.	Gujarat	Ozat II	Medium	APD	43.03	99.52		1995	131
22.	Gujarat	Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project	Major	APD	6406.04	39240.45		1987	513
23.	Jharkhand	Garhi Reservoir Scheme	Medium	UA	121.63	121.11		2001	0
24.	Jharkhand	Konar Irrigation Project	Major	UA	348.38	169.23		1975	35
25.	Jharkhand	North Koel Reservoir Project	Major	UA	1289.5	4707		1973	-45
26.	Jharkhand	Punasi Reservoir Scheme	Major	UA	593.43	586.55		1982	-1
27.	Jharkhand	SubernaRekha Multipurpose Project	Major	APD		357.7	6613.74	1978	1749
28.	Jharkhand	Suru Reservoir Scheme	Medium	UA	96.3232	100.62		1982	4
29.	Karnataka	Amarja Project	Medium	UA	278	304.44		1973	10
30.	Karnataka	Basapur Lift . Irrigation Scheme	Medium	UA	9.36	29.414		1992	214

31.	Karnataka	Bennithora Project	Major	UA	389.5	480.94	1973	23
32.	Karnataka	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	20	551.96	1993	2660
33.	Karnataka	Dhudhaganga project	Major	UA	278	309.8	1992	11
34.	Karnataka	Hemavathy	Major	UA	3877	13382.82	1967	245
35.	Karnataka	Hippargi Irrigation project	Major	APD	186.7	1521.78	1973	715
36.	Karnataka	Hucchanakoppalu lis	Medium	UA	50	53.43	1986	7
37.	Karnataka	Kachenahalli	Medium	UA	165	56.66	1993	-66
38.	Karnataka	Lowermullamari	Medium	UA	8.4	220	1973	2519
39.	Karnataka	Nanjapura LIS	Medium	UA	31.6	68.7208	1998	117
40.	Karnataka	Varahi Irrigation Project	Major	UA	10	569.53	1997	55595
41.	Karnataka	Y.kaggal	Medium	UA	13	55.81	2004	329
42.	Karnataka	Yagachi	Medium	UA	35.38	401.89	1983	1036
43.	Kerala	Banasura Sagar Irrigation Project	Medium	APD	150.12	185.5	1999	24
44.	Kerala	Karapuzha Irrigation Project	Medium	APD	7.6	441.5	1978	5709

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
45.	Kerala	Muvattupuzha Valley Irrigation Project	Major	APD	2.32	48.08	878	1983	1726
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Ban Sagar Major Project Canal Unit II	Major	APD		47.4	2143.65	1978	4422
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Bardha Dam	Medium	UA	2.32		12.721	2000	448
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Bargi Diversion Project	Major	APD		1101.23	5127.22	1979	366
49.	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Sagar Project (Canal)	Major	APD		405.4	3182.77	1992	685
50.	Madhya Pradesh	Jobat	Medium	APD		30.75	230.61	1984	650
51.	Madhya Pradesh	Kanera L.I.S.	Major	UA	117.76		121.88	1980	0
52.	Madhya Pradesh	Kushalpura Medium Project	Medium	UA	83.97		83.97	2003	0
53.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahuar Medium Project	Medium	APD		10.99	191.27	1980	1640
54.	Madhya Pradesh	Man	Major	APD		44.1	246.03	1997	458
55.	Madhya Pradesh	Pench Diversion Project	Major	APD		583.4	1286.46	1987	121
56.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajiv Sagar Project	Major	APD		1181.75	1407.19	1976	19

57.	Madhya Pradesh	Rani Awanti Bai Lodhi Sagar Project	Major	UA	1514.89	1793.14	1971	18
58.	Madhya Pradesh	Sas Project Phase 2	Medium	UA	32.6825	66.7154	2004	104
59.	Madhya Pradesh	Sindh Phase 1	Major	UA	56.42	32.741	1974	-42
60.	Madhya Pradesh	Upper Beda	Medium	APD	87.86	208.6	2003	137
61.	Maharashtra	Ambehoal	Medium	UA	29.31	114.93	2001	292
62.	Maharashtra	Andhali Project	Medium	UA	17.97	19.01	1986	6
63.	Maharashtra	Andra Valley	Medium	UA	34.46	103.55	1997	200
64.	Maharashtra	Arjuna	Medium	UA	476.49	432.08	2001	-9
65.	Maharashtra	Arunawati Major Project	Major	APD	66.48	331.18	1980	398
66.	Maharashtra	Ashti Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	134.82	137.26	1997	2
67.	Maharashtra	Barshi Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	197.07	214.12	1997	9
68.	Maharashtra	Bawanthadi Interstate Project	Major	APD	11.65	749.33	1975	6332
69.	Maharashtra	Bembla	Major	APD	190.36	2176.28	1992	1043
70.	Maharashtra	Bhama Askhed	Major	UA	63.14	575.84	1995	812

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
71.	Maharashtra	Bhatsa	Major	APD		13.68	1092.66	1969	7887
72.	Maharashtra	Bhima Sina Link Canal Sheme	Medium	UA	304		304.8	1997	0
73.	Maharashtra	Chaskaman	Major	APD		10.65	728.49	1997	6740
74.	Maharashtra	Chikotra	Medium	UA	4.28		137.94	1997	3123
75.	Maharashtra	Chilhewadi Medium Project	Medium	UA	194.23		145.68	1998	-25
76.	Maharashtra	Chitri	Medium	UA	12.3		100.1	1992	714
77.	Maharashtra	Dahigaon Lift Scheme	Major	UA	178.99		178.99	1997	0
78.	Maharashtra	Dara Project	Medium	UA	117.62		73.81	1987	-3.7
79.	Maharashtra	Dehali Project	Medium	UA	91.5		91.5	1984	0
80.	Maharashtra	Deoghar	Medium	UA	353.7		353.7	1987	0
81.	Maharashtra	Dhamani	Medium	UA	120.23		491.43	2000	475
82.	Maharashtra	Dhom Balkawadi Project	Major	APD		475.29	848.89	1997	79

83.	Maharashtra	Dudhganga	Major	APD	1457.6	1712.8	1976	18
84.	Maharashtra	Ekrugh Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	169.09	175.92	1997	4
85.	Maharashtra	Gadhadi	Medium	UA	651.95	651.05	1987	0
86.	Maharashtra	Ghataprabha	Medium	UA	34.92	127.16	1997	267
87.	Maharashtra	Gosikhurd National Project	Major	APD	0	372.22	1983	1990
88.	Maharashtra	Hetawane	Medium	UA	413.34	413.34	1986	0
89.	Maharashtra	Human	Major	APD	33.68	1016.49	1983	2918
90.	Maharashtra	Jam Medium Project	Medium	UA	188.9	188.9	1984	0
91.	Maharashtra	Jambre	Medium	UA	17.3	148.77	2000	760
92.	Maharashtra	Jamkhedi Project	Medium	UA	48	48	1993	0
93.	Maharashtra	Janal Shirsal Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	56.92	411.7	1994	623
94.	Maharashtra	Jangamhatti	Medium	UA	3.5	30.32	1981	766
95.	Maharashtra	Kadvi	Medium	UA	3.47	110.13	1986	3074
96.	Maharashtra	Kalmodi	Medium	UA	54.31	160.53	2000	196

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
97.	Maharashtra	Kalpathri Medium Project	Medium	APD		9.77	82.17	2004	741
98.	Maharashtra	Kar River Project	Medium	APD		170.04	226.51	1980	33
99.	Maharashtra	Kasari	Medium	UA	6.16		35.62	1983	478
100.	Maharashtra	Katangi Medium Project	Medium	APD		9.66	82.17	1996	751
101.	Maharashtra	Khadakpurna Major Project	Major	APD		578.56	917.95	1994	59
102.	Maharashtra	Korle Satandi	Medium	UA	121.76		205.03	2002	68
103.	Maharashtra	Krishna Koyan Lift Irrigation Project	Major	APD		82.43	1916.59	1984	2225
104.	Maharashtra	Krishna Project	Major	UA	906.66		1115.46	1968	23
105.	Maharashtra	Kudali Project	Medium	APD		271.79	425.32	1997	56
106.	Maharashtra	Kumbhi	Medium	UA	4.61		85.09	1981	1746
107.	Maharashtra	Lal Nalla Project	Medium	APD		103.49	202.51	1994	96
108.	Maharashtra	Lendi Interstate Project	Major	UA	554.55		624.57	1986	13

109.	Maharashtra	Lower Chulband Medium Project	Medium	UA	1016.49	117.19	1995	88
110.	Maharashtra	Lower Panzara Medium Project	Medium	APD	347.31	347.3	1989	0
111.	Maharashtra	Lower Wardha Major Project	Major	APD	857.7	2356.57	1980	175
112.	Maharashtra	Manikpunj Project	Medium	UA	51.92	51.92	1999	0
113.	Maharashtra	Mhaswad R.B.C K.M. 1 to 8.60	Medium	UA	4.82	4.82	1978	0
114.	Maharashtra	Morna (Gureghar) Project	Medium	APD	129.641	197.9	1996	53
115.	Maharashtra	Nagan Project	Medium	UA	125	92.82	1990	-26
116.	Maharashtra	Nagewadi Project	Medium	UA	51.95	64.9	1994	25
117.	Maharashtra	Nardave	Medium	UA	446.7	446.7	2001	0
118.	Maharashtra	Navargaon	Medium	APD	8.72	70.7	1987	711
119.	Maharashtra	New Gated Weir Khodsht	Major	UA	27.73	27.732	1979	0
120.	Maharashtra	Nira Deoghar	Major	UA	61.67	7785.36	1996	12524
121.	Maharashtra	Patgaon	Medium	UA	5.4	150.48	1983	2687
122.	Maharashtra	Pentakli	Major	APD	0	16.85	1989	1267

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
123.	Maharashtra	Prakasha Burai L.I.S.	Medium	UA	110.1		111.1	2001	1
124.	Maharashtra	Punand Project	Major	APD		29.92	340.56	1982	1038
125.	Maharashtra	Purna	Medium	APD		123.79	213.1	1995	72
126.	Maharashtra	Sapan	Medium	APD		1200.7	753.66	2000	-37
127.	Maharashtra	Sarangkheda Barrage	Medium	APD		202.97	275.48	1999	36
128.	Maharashtra	Shirapur Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	177.62		181.38	1997	2
129.	Maharashtra	Shivan Project	Medium	UA	73.8		73.8	1994	0
130.	Maharashtra	Sina Bhosekhind Tunnel	Medium	UA	117.54		117.54	2001	0
131.	Maharashtra	Sina Kolegaon Project	Major	UA	455.28		455.28	1993	0
132.	Maharashtra	Sonapur Tomta Lis	Medium	UA	50.82		50.82	1997	0
133.	Maharashtra	Sulwade Barrage	Medium	APD		290.88	290.88	1995	0
134.	Maharashtra	Surya	Major	APD		18.9	781.78	1973	4036

135.	Maharashtra	Tarali Project	Major	APD	504.96	870.9	1997	72
136.	Maharashtra	Tembhu Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	APD	3450.35	3358.43	1996	-3
137.	Maharashtra	Temghar	Major	UA	70.51	323.53	1997	359
138.	Maharashtra	Tillari Interstate Irrigation Project	Major	APD	217.22	1612.15	1982	642
139.	Maharashtra	Urmodi Project	Major	UA	1324.14	1323.69	1997	0
140.	Maharashtra	Utawali	Medium	APD	35.78	109.64	1999	206
141.	Maharashtra	Uttarmand Project	Medium	APD	123.169	123.17	1997	0
142.	Maharashtra	Wadishewadi Project	Medium	UA	258.33	258.33	1993	0
143.	Maharashtra	Waghur	Major	APD	12.28	1183.55	1978	9538
144.	Maharashtra	Wan	Major	APD	13.37	276.32	1979	1967
145.	Maharashtra	Wang Project	Medium	APD	162.78	317.67	1997	95
146.	Maharashtra	Warna	Major	APD	337.81	2149.95	1976	536
147.	Manipur	Khuga Multipurpose Project Manipur	Medium	APD	15	381.28	1983	2442
148.	Manipur	Thoubal Multipurpose Project Manipur	Major	APD	47.25	982	1980	1978

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
149.	Odisha	Baghalati Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		45.44	152.95	1996	237
150.	Odisha	Chheligada Dam Project	Medium	APD		52.96	201.01	2003	280
151.	Odisha	Deo Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		52.22	366.66	1997	602
152.	Odisha	Manjore Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		37.7	99.53	1996	164
153.	Odisha	Rajua Irrigation Project	Medium	UA	17.65		18.35	1999	4
154.	Odisha	Rengali Left Bank Canal II	Major	APD		705.15	1958.34	1987	178
155.	Odisha	Rengali Right Bank Canal Project	Major	APD		738.27	1290.93	1996	75
156.	Odisha	Ret Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		86.14	348.66	2003	305
157.	Odisha	Rukura Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		25.22	207.35	1999	722
158.	Odisha	Submarekha Irrigation Project	Major	APD		790.32	4049.93	1987	412
159.	Odisha	Telengiri Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		106.18	474.05	2003	346
160.	Uttar Pradesh	Bansagar Project	Major	APD		330.19	3148.91	1997	854

161.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanhar Irrigation Project	Major	APD	652.58	0	1977	-100
162.	West Bengal	Subarnarekha Barrage Project	Major	UA	2032.69	202.2	1991	-1
163.	West Bengal	Teesta Barrage Project	Major	APD	69.72	2988.61	1976	4187
77 Major, 86 Medium								

* Bod figures in Col. 8 indicate the considered cost for XII Plan formulation instead of Latest Estimated Approved cost.

** Negative values in Col. 10 Indicate Latest Estimated Cost (LEC) less than Unapproved Cost.

UA-Unapproved APD-Approved

Financial package to Madhya Pradesh for Water Resource Projects

*550. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds given to Madhya Pradesh for implementation of projects relating to water resources during the last three years, year-wise and project-wise;

(b) whether Government has received any proposals for completion of ongoing projects by giving a special financial package; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and Governments response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) Government of India provides financial assistance to State Governments through various programmes and schemes namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADWM) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies.

During the last three years Central Assistance (CA) of Rs. 1635.804 crore, Rs. 9.95 crore and Rs. 9067.82 lakh have been released to Madhya Pradesh under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies and Command Area Development and Water Management Programme Schemes respectively. The project-wise details of CA released under AIBP, RRR, CAD & WM are given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The packages approved by Government of India for area- specific and scheme-specific needs related to the Ministry of Water Resources include special package for implementing drought mitigation strategies in Bundelkhand region for Uttar Pradesh (U.P) and Madhya Pradesh (M.P). Under this package, Central Assistance of Rs. 699.912 crore has been released to M.P against the measures identified for support through the schemes of Ministry of Water Resources.

Statement-I

*Central assistance released under AIBP during last three years for
Madhya Pradesh.*

Name of Project	Amount (Rs. in crore)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
Bansagar (Unit-II)	54.016	40.52	0
Sindh Phase-II	22.955	19.01	0
Mahi	87.625	39.393	0
Bawanthadi	20.615	6.053	0
Mahan	0	0	12.499
Omkareshwar Ph-I	0	12.398	0
146 MI Schemes in 2007-08	69.444	0	0
Omkareshwar Project Ph.-II	0	46.143	0
Indira Sagar Canal Ph.-IV	16.2	0	0
Indira Sagar Unit-II (Ph. I and II)	95.469	0	0
Punasa Lift Irrigation Project (XI)	105.03	0	0
Lower Goi (XI)	22.81	55.185	0
Upper Beda (XI)	24.81	0	0
1 New MI Scheme (Tulsipar Tank Scheme)	9.369	0	0
4 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	2.205	0	0
9 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	7.568	0	0
4 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	4.75	0	0
11 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	26.688	0	0

1	2	3	4
7 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	20.769	0	0
3 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	8.892	0	0
6 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	5.846	0	0
22 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	10.927	45.9683	0
Jobat Irrigation Project	6.66	0	0
19 New MI Schemes of 2010-11	36.045	22.6005	0
67 New MIS 2011-12	0	142.7192	121.515
68 MI Schemes	0	0	269.192
Singhpur Irrigation Project	0	15.75	0
Sagar (Sagad) Irrigation Project	0	8.055	0
	0	6.696	9
Sanjay Sagar (Bah) MI Project of Madhya Pradesh	0	12.974	10.44
68 New MI Schemes	0	0	81
GRAND TOTAL	658.693	473.465	503.646

Statement-II

Funds released to Madhya Pradesh under the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies with domestic support during last three years

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Water Bodies taken up	Funds released			Total funds released
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1.	Madhya Pradesh	78	7.33	2.62	0.00	9.95

Statement-III

Year-wise, project-wise Central Assistance released to Madhya Pradesh during last three years under CAD and WM Programme

Sl. No. Name of Project	Year of Inclusion	Central Assistance released in 2010-11 (Rs. in lakh)	Central Assistance released in 2011-12 (Rs. in lakh)	Central Assistance released in 2012-13 (Rs. in lakh)
1. Kolar	1985-86		117.710	613.35
2. Rani Avanti Bai (Bargi)	1990-91		163.580	233.45
3. Upper Wainganga	1985-86		817.760	666.9
4. Bagh	1985-86		106.100	0
5. Harsi	1985-86		303.460	860.21
6. Kunwar Chain Sagar (dudhi) Project	2003-04		65.830	0
7. Rajghat Canal Project	2010-11	1000.000	2596.000	0
8. Bariyarpur Left Bank Canal	2011-12		1339.670	183.8
9. Bansagar Project	2011-12			
TOTAL		1000.000	5510.110	2557.710

Availability of BPL cards to poor

*551. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that many poor people in the country have no BPL card;

(b) whether many well-to-do families have acquired BPL cards and day-by-day the number of BPL families in all the States is increasing; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Central Government allocates foodgrains (wheat, rice and coarse grains) under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to States and UTs for distribution to 6.52 crore accepted number of BPL families, which includes about 2.43 crore AAY families. However, State/UT Governments have reported issued higher number of ration cards. The evaluation, studies of TPDS has shown that there are instances of improper targeting of the poor households and there are inclusion as well as exclusion errors. The number of BPL ration cards, including AAY ration cards, issued by them in the last three years is given as below :

(figures in crore)

Year	Number of BPL/AAY ration cards issued by States/UTs
2010-11 (as up to 31.03.2011)	10.75
2011-12 (as up to 31.03.2012)	10.76
2012-13 (as up to 31.03.2013)	11.12

In terms of the Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001, State/UT Governments are to review the lists of BPL and AAY families every year for the purpose of deletion of ineligible families and inclusion of eligible families. The exercise of deletion of bogus/ineligible cards and inclusion of eligible families is a continuous process and State Governments are to periodically carry out the same. During the last three years *i.e.* 2010, 2011 and 2012, States/UTs have reported deletion of 4.66 lakh, 2.85 lakh and 9.14 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards respectively.

Lack of quality research work

*552. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite having better scientific research institutions, R and D and innovation capabilities in India are lower than other BRICS countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether innovation is lacking in the country and the research undertaken by institutions, public or private, is not turning out into commercial ventures in a significant way; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY):

(a) and (b) The Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13 brought out by the World Economic Forum, provides relative rank of 144 nations including BRICS. Among the BRICS countries China is ranked at 33, India at 41, South Africa at 42, Brazil at 49 and Russian Federation at 85 in terms of innovation capabilities.

(c) and (d) The commercialisation of research outputs from private and public funded institutions into commercial ventures in the country would require a significantly higher level of private sector investments for translating research and development than what is realised at present. The new Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (STI), 2013 expects a significant rise in the level of engagement of private sector for commercialisation of innovation from R and D.

The Government expects to achieve the goal through various measures enumerated in New STI Policy, 2013 and related strategic action.

Allocation of funds under MGNREGA

†*553. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of fund earmarked under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for the States and Union Territories during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether States have utilized the funds allocated to them under MGNREGA during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if not, the States which could not utilize the allocated funds; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether unutilized funds would be added to the funds to be allocated later?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme under which Central funds are released to the States/ UTs/districts on the basis of advance projection of labour demand. Hence no allocation is made to States/UTs. The Central release to the States during FY 2012-13 of the Twelfth Five Year Plan is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The expenditure incurred by the States over the total funds available during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period *i.e.* 2007-08 to 2011-12, as reported by the States, is also given in the Statement. The unspent balance during a financial year shall be the opening balance for the subsequent financial year. The unspent balance during 2011-12 (Eleventh Five Year Plan) given in the Statement reckoned as the opening balance for 2012-13 has also been taken into account for deciding the releases during 2012-13 (Twelfth Five Year Plan).

Statement

The Central release to the State during FY 2012-13 of the Twelfth Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	State	Central fund release (2012-13)	Expenditure					Unspent balance (FY 2011-12)/ Opening balance (FY 2012-13)
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	321673.59	208374.75	296390.38	450918.00	543938.55	418014.43	144985.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6834.19	303.90	3289.54	1725.74	5057.31	96.87	748.00
3.	Assam	53445.67	54914.93	95380.73	103389.76	92104.35	74781.61	8593.54
4.	Bihar	122781.45	105222.66	131647.97	181687.63	266425.17	167286.18	61768.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	203136.31	140183.20	143447.52	132266.65	163397.81	207875.47	44684.00
6.	Gujarat	47440.77	8184.24	19600.66	73938.25	7882.00	65974.64	16545.33
7.	Haryana	34935.89	5235.01	10988.22	14355.28	21470.43	31388.07	1873.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36129.50	12564.88	33227.64	55655.76	50196.38	50949.66	15108.09
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	76276.16	4200.26	8772.02	18531.34	37776.70	51593.57	12766.48
10.	Jharkhand	80916.84	106253.85	134171.70	137970.19	128435.40	117092.87	51801.96
11.	Karnataka	123193.69	23650.54	35787.46	273919.35	253716.51	187619.32	39834.39
12.	Kerala	131117.81	8336.83	22453.65	47151.35	70434.07	99582.87	14269.32
13.	Madhya Pradesh	161015.37	289172.60	355496.21	372228.08	363724.90	343545.04	166904.00
14.	Maharashtra	157324.33	18907.21	36154.33	32109.32	35811.97	165785.45	16847.00
15.	Manipur	59023.09	6276.15	34965.82	39316.87	44070.51	33048.99	2717.00
16.	Meghalaya	22610.82	5091.18	8945.10	18352.79	31902.39	29756.07	2210.23
17.	Mizoram	25229.24	4200.70	16455.70	23823.99	29315.12	23978.76	463.49
18.	Nagaland	46012.38	2397.57	27231.15	49945.76	60537.48	51445.45	2337.36
19.	Odisha	84797.88	57956.90	67829.29	93898.37	153314.26	104567.38	34519.00
20.	Punjab	11421.27	3004.29	7177.06	14991.96	16584.21	16068.64	4296.93
21.	Rajasthan	258534.43	147733.72	616439.73	566903.40	328907.14	321719.73	114760.00

Written Answers to

[6 MAY, 2013]

Starred Questions

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22. Sikkim	7406.51	1185.76	4275.61	6408.99	8525.72	7104.33	448.70
23. Tamil Nadu	354605.42	51642.38	100406.47	176123.49	232331.96	292497.30	66039.00
24. Tripura	76889.88	20860.34	49077.13	72940.80	63186.85	94599.01	5623.00
25. Uttar Pradesh	129202.49	189825.13	356887.72	590003.87	563120.10	510367.57	146898.97
26. Uttarakhnd	26827.10	9575.01	13579.33	28309.06	38019.88	41445.26	2291.88
27. West Bengal	339547.96	100434.62	94038.47	210898.16	253246.13	291455.33	20127.00
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1381.49	NA	327.54	1226.12	903.66	1574.27	211.76
29. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39.56	NA	1.03	133.95	123.00	NR	14.92
30. Daman and Diu	0.00	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.00
31. Goa	241.16	NA	249.96	470.12	993.28	706.44	216.56
32. Lakshadweep	117.55	NA	178.68	201.48	251.70	284.11	103.92
33. Puducherry	885.75	NA	136.10	726.90	1082.11	1265.07	900.00
34. Chandigarh	0.00	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.00
TOTAL	300095.55	1585688.61	2725009.92	3790522.78	3937727.05	3803469.76	1000909.35

NR=Not reported

NA=Not applicable

Commercialisation of water supply

†*554. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several industrialists have commercialised water supply in the country;

(b) if so, the names of major companies presently engaged in this activity;

(c) whether Government proposes to make any law to ban indiscriminate exploitation of groundwater in urban and rural areas, keeping in view the depleting groundwater level day by day; and

(d) if so, by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Several industries are using surface water as well as ground water for commercial purposes as well as for their use after obtaining necessary permissions in respect of surface water from the concerned State Governments/Local Bodies and in respect of ground water from State Ground Water Authority and Central Ground Water Authority. Details in respect of agencies engaged in water supply are not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) The Central Government is concerned about exploitation of ground water, and directions are issued by the Central Ground Water Authority to the State Governments for regulation, control and development of ground water from time to time. Ministry of Water Resources has also circulated the Model Bill to all the States/Union Territories to regulate and control the development and management of ground water in the State including urban and rural areas in view of declining ground water levels. So far, fourteen (14) States/UTs, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep, Kerala, Puducherry, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Assam, Dadra and Nagar Haveli have modified the Model Bill as per their requirement and enacted the legislation. Fifteen (15) States/UTs, namely, Andaman and Nicobar, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab have initiated action for enactment of the Model Bill. The Government of Maharashtra has enacted Maharashtra Ground Water (Regulation for Drinking Water Purposes), Act 1993. The Government of Maharashtra has also introduced and passed a Comprehensive Ground Water Bill in the Legislative Assembly to regulate and manage ground water resources in the State. States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura have indicated that the ground water development in their States is low and thus they do not feel the need to enact the law.

The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country and is headed by the Chairman, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB).

CGWB periodically carries out ground water assessment based on the data collected at the network of observation wells throughout the country. Based on this assessment, the areas are categorised into Safe, Semi-critical, Critical and Over-Exploited, of which the latter is the most water stressed area. Considering the severity of the exploitation and in order to restrict further exploitation of ground water, some of these highly over-exploited areas are declared as 'Notified' for regulation of ground water withdrawal. CGWA so far has notified 162 areas in the country for the purpose of regulation of ground water development. Regulation of Ground Water development in these 'Notified' areas is through district administrative heads assisted by Advisory Committees under the provisions of Section 4 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Setting up of National Film Commission

*555. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a National Film Commission, a single window system, to give a boost to shooting of films by the Indian industry and foreigners and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether under the above system, it is proposed to give boost to film tourism in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of action taken to address any kind of security risks from foreign film makers in the country;

(d) whether such a facility is enjoyed by Indian film makers in foreign countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARDI): (a) and (b) To give impetus to film and tourism sectors in India, a Committee on Promotion and Facilitation of Film Production in India has been set up in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 15th April, 2013. It will act as a single-window clearance mechanism at the central level to facilitate permissions for foreign and domestic film makers for shooting feature films, short films and TV programmes in India.

(c) The proposal of foreign film makers are forwarded to Script Evaluator (a panel of Retired Ambassadors/ Secretary level officers including officers of Indian Foreign Service) and Ministry of Home Affairs for obtaining their views/ clearances for script, shooting locations, and the foreign cast and crew members. Based on the recommendation of Script Evaluator and clearance from MHA, the permission is granted to the film makers along with certain terms and conditions including deputation of a liaison officer based on the recommendation of Script Evaluator. The clearance of Ministry of Home Affairs is mandatory for filming in border/sensitive/ restricted areas in the country. After the clearances are received, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting issues permission letter based on which visas are issued to foreign cast and crew by Ministry of External Affairs.

(d) and (e) It is learned that several other countries offer single window clearance to film makers for shooting in their country. Some countries also offer tax incentives to film makers, both foreign and domestic. Some countries, where Film Commission exist are: UK, Singapore, USA etc.

Representation of Muslims

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is under representation of Muslims in the

Ministry, the National Commission for Minorities and the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure adequate proportional representation to Muslims therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) The representation of Muslim employees in the Ministry of Minority Affairs, National Commission for Minorities and National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation at present is as under:

Name of Ministry/ Organisation	Number of Employees	No. of Muslims	Percentage (%)
Ministry of Minority Affairs	91	15	16.48 %
National Commission for Minorities	62	12	19.36%
National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation	39	6	15%

(b) to (c) In view of above, do not arise.

Interlinking of Netravati and Hemavati rivers

*557. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present status of the link between Netravati and Hemavati rivers of Karnataka;

(b) whether the Central Government has received concurrence of the State Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) National Water Development Agency (NWDA) which was set up to give concrete shape to the (NPP) has prepared Pre Feasibility Report of Netravati-Hemavati link. Subsequently, NWDA has requested Government of Karnataka for starting Survey and Investigation works for preparation of Feasibility Report.

The Government of Karnataka has taken a stand that the river Netravati is an Intra-state river, its waters are vested with the State of Karnataka, and hence it is entirely the prerogative of Karnataka to decide on the manner of utilization of the Netravati water.

Impact of MGNREGA wages

*558. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether minimum wages guaranteed under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are causing increase in input prices in agriculture sector due to demand for higher wages;

(b) if so, its impact on food inflation; and

(c) the proposed plan of action to mitigate such an undesirable impact of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) There has been no definitive findings indicating that the wages paid to the workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) have any negative impact on input prices in Agricultural sector. The demand and supply of labour for various sectors of the economy depends upon several factors like wage rates, economic prospects, absorption capacity, regional and climatic conditions, demographic profile of the work force, etc.

An analysis of the quantum of MGNREGA works provided across the year indicates a distinct seasonal fluctuation, with a disproportionately higher share of works being done during the off-season in agriculture. Data indicates that it is in the lean agricultural season (January to June) that substantial percentage of person days of work is generated in most areas under MGNREGA.

The Ministry has permitted new works under MGNREGA relating to watershed development (contour trenches, contour bunds, farm bunding, earthen dams, dug out farm ponds, stop dams, spring-shed development, etc.), agriculture related works (NADEP composting, vermi-composting and liquid bio-manures), irrigation command related works (rehabilitation of minors, sub-minors and field channels), etc. to expand and deepen the positive synergy between MGNREGA and agriculture especially that practiced by small and marginal farmers.

Contaminated drinking water

†*559. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of those 100 districts of India where drinking water is highly contaminated;
- (b) the States to which these districts belong;
- (c) whether the water in these districts is not suitable for drinking due to natural factors or due to excess use of pesticides, GM seeds, fertilizers, etc. in those areas;
- (d) the chemicals which have been found in excess quantity in drinking water in these districts; and
- (e) the steps taken to purify the contaminated water there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The names of the 100 districts and States with the maximum number of habitations (in descending order) with one or more chemical contamination in excess of prescribed limits in drinking water sources which are yet to be provided with safe drinking water facility, as reported by the State Governments in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1/4/2012 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Contamination due to excess arsenic, fluoride, iron and salinity could be due to natural reasons. Nitrate contamination generally occurs either through use of excess fertilizers or leaching of untreated/partially treated sewage.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Contamination with one or more chemical parameters among excess arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity and nitrate has been reported in the 100 districts given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments with technical and financial assistance for provision of safe drinking water supply facilities in the rural areas under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, States can utilize upto 67% of funds released to them for provision of safe drinking water including through setting up of water purification plants in water quality affected habitations. In addition, 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for Water Quality and allocated to those States with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. States/UTs are empowered to plan, design, approve, implement, operate and maintain drinking water supply schemes including water purification plants under NRDWP. The allocation for NRDWP at the national level is Rs. 11,000 crore in 2013-14.

Statement

Names of the 100 districts with maximum number of water quality affected rural habitations yet to be provided with safe drinking water facility as on 1.4.2012

Sl.No	Name of the State	Name of the District
1.	Rajasthan	Barmer
2.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur
3.	Bihar	Supaul
4.	Bihar	Banka
5.	Assam	Sonitpur
6.	Rajasthan	Nagaur
7.	Odisha	Puri
8.	Bihar	Saharsa

Sl. No	Name of the State	Name of the District
9.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj
10.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
11.	Assam	Nagaon
12.	Bihar	Begusarai
13.	Odisha	Koraput
14.	Karnataka	Tumkur
15.	Bihar	Araria
16.	Bihar	Purnia
17.	Assam	Dibrugarh
18.	Assam	Jorhat
19.	Rajasthan	Jalor
20.	Tripura	West Tripura
21.	Assam	Golaghat
22.	Assam	Kamrup
23.	Assam	Dhemaji
24.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur
25.	Assam	Tinsukia
26.	Tripura	Sepahijala
27.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur
28.	Odisha	Rayagada
29.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar
30.	Assam	Udalguri

Sl. No	Name of the State	Name of the District
31.	Odisha	Cuttack
32.	Tripura	Dhalai
33.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker
34.	Tripura	South Tripura
35.	West Bengal	North 24 Paraganas
36.	Assam	Darrang
37.	Bihar	Madhepura
38.	Assam	Sibsagar
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar
40.	Bihar	Kishanganj
41.	Tripura	Khowai
42.	Tripura	Gomati
43.	Odisha	Khordha (Bhubaneswar)
44.	West Bengal	Murshidabad
45.	Karnataka	Kolar
46.	Odisha	Kendrapara
47.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon
48.	Odisha	Anugul
49.	Karnataka	Mandya
50.	Chhattisgarh	Korba
51.	Bihar	Munger
52.	Rajasthan	Tonk

Sl. No	Name of the State	Name of the District
53.	West Bengal	Maldah
54.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara
55.	West Bengal	South 24 Paraganas
56.	Bihar	Jamui
57.	Odisha	Nayagarh
58.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari
59.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
60.	West Bengal	Nadia
61.	Assam	Baksha
62.	Odisha	Kendujhar
63.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur
64.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
66.	Chhattisgarh	Koriya
67.	Tripura	North Tripura
68.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri
69.	Karnataka	Davangere
70.	Karnataka	Bellary
71.	Odisha	Baleshwar
72.	Odisha	Malkangiri
73.	Assam	Barpeta
74.	Odisha	Kandhamal

Sl.No	Name of the State	Name of the District
75.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli
76.	Assam	Nalbari
77.	Rajasthan	Ajmer
78.	West Bengal	Purulia
79.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
80.	Assam	Chirang
81.	Assam	Lakhimpur
82.	Assam	Goalpara
83.	Rajasthan	Udaipur
84.	Assam	Karimganj
85.	Rajasthan	Banswara
86.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh
87.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
88.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh
89.	Tripura	Unakoti
90.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandagon
91.	Odisha	Nuapada
92.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam
93.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur
94.	Rajasthan	Churu
95.	Assam	Kokrajhar
96.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla

Sl.No	Name of the State	Name of the District
97.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni
98.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja
99.	Karnataka	Belgaum
100.	Chhattisgarh	Sukma

Prices of rice, sugar and wheat for PDS

*560. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has increased the prices of rice, sugar and wheat meant for Public Distribution System (PDS) during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the State Governments were taken into confidence prior to hike in the prices;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of the cost of procurement, handling and transportation of these items; and

(f) the extent to which it would affect the families below poverty line?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

(e) The details of the cost of procurement, handling and transportation of wheat, rice and sugar by FCI are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(f) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Statement*Details of cost of procurement of wheat and rice by FCI*

(Rates Rs./qtl.)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	(Provisional)		
	Rate	Rate	Rate
1. Cost of Procurement			
Wheat	1276.70	1354.86	1503.39
Rice	1759.62	1862.20	2069.53
2. Transportation			
Wheat	83.72	83.18	122.82
Rice	67.98	75.73	74.35
3. Handling			
Wheat	46.75	49.13	53.40
Rice	46.75	49.13	53.42
4. Economic Cost			
Wheat	1494.35	1595.25	1798.96
Rice	1983.11	2122.94	2351.22

Details of cost of procurement, handling and transportation charges of levy sugar for Public Distribution System (PDS) by FCI

Particulars	Year			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Cost of Procurement	1567.22	1800.94	1901.99	1985.02
Transportation Charges	215.85	183.24	255.47	281.01
Handling Charges	46.20	45.13	37.40	40.35

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Production by CIL**

4186. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited was not able to achieve its targeted production levels during 2011-12;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the details of production targets and the targets achieved since 2004-13;

(c) whether such shortage in domestic coal production has promoted higher imports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during that period and the corrective steps being taken to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The actual production of coal by Coal India Limited, in 2011-12 was 435.84 million tonnes as against the annual target of 447 million tonnes which is about 98 % of the target. The production target *vis-a-vis* actual production of Coal India Limited during 2004-05 to 2012-13 are as under:

(in million tonnes)

Year	Coal India Limited	
	Target	Actual
1	2	3
2004-05	314.00	323.58
2005-06	343.00	343.39
2006-07	363.80	360.91
2007-08	384.51	379.46
2008-09	405.00	403.73

1	2	3
2009-10	435.00	431.26
2010-11	460.50	431.32
2011-12	447.00	435.84
2012-13*	464.10	452.19

* Provisional.

(c) To meet their increasing demands, consumers are importing coal as per their requirement since coal is in Open General License (OGL) and can be freely imported by anyone. The details of imports are as follows:

Year	Import (MT)
2004-05	28.950
2005-06	38.586
2006-07	43.081
2007-08	49.794
2008-09	59.003
2009-10	73.255
2010-11	68.918
2011-12	102.853
2012-13 (upto Jan. 2013)	110.432

(d) The Government has taken measures to step up domestic production which include:

- Emphasis on modernization and technology development and coal quality improvement.
- Emphasis on infrastructure development.

- Periodical review of development of coal blocks.
- Development of some of the coal blocks assigned to CIL through engaging Mine Development and Operator (MDO).
- Periodical review of on-going projects.
- Constant persuasion with Ministry of Railways for expeditious implementation of critical rail lines and improved supply of rakes.
- Regular persuasion with the State Governments. on the pending issues and law and order problems.
- Regular interaction with line Ministries and State Governments for granting Environment and Forest clearances for new projects.

Supply of coal to power plants

4187. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) has announced its inability to provide adequate coal to the power plants in the country;
- (b) if so, the details about the shortfall in supply and the details of power plants which were not to be provided with adequate coal as agreed in the Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs);
- (c) whether CIL would pay any compensation or financial package or fine to those power plants for not providing the agreed quantity of coal, as per FSAs; and
- (d) the total coal provided to each of the power plants in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) has neither made any such announcement nor there has been any instance recently of shortfall in supply of coal from CIL sources to power stations as per the agreed terms of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) and the production programme.

(c) In the event of shortfall in supply, FSA provides for payment of penalty by the supplying coal company.

(d) Supply of coal to power stations of Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation (TANGEDCO) has been 12.235 Million Tonnes during 2012-13. Supply of coal to Vellur TPS of TNECL, a JV company of NTPC and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) has been 6.21 lakh tonnes during 2012-13.

Target of coal production

‡4188. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited, a public sector company, has not been achieving the annual targets fixed for coal production over the years;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that a plan to make private sector participation in the field of production is now being considered in order to enhance coal production as per the requirement of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The actual coal production and annual targets fixed for Coal India Limited for the last five years is as follow:

(in million tonnes)

Year	Coal India Limited		
	Target	Actual	(%) Achievement
2008-09	405.00	403.73	99.7
2009-10	435.00	431.26	99.1
2010-11	460.50	431.32	93.7
2011-12	447.00	435.84	97.5
2012-13*	464.10	452.19	97.4

* Provisional.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government has taken measures to further step up domestic production which include:

- Emphasis on modernization and technology development and coal quality improvement.
- Emphasis on infrastructure development.
- Periodical review of development of coal blocks.
- Development of some of the coal blocks assigned to CIL through engaging Mine Development and Operator (MDO).
- Periodical review of on going projects.
- Constant persuasion with Ministry of Railways for expeditious implementation of critical rail lines and improved supply of rakes.
- Regular persuasion with the State Governments on the pending issues and law and order problems.
- Regular interaction with line Ministries and State Governments for clearing Environment and Forest clearances for new projects.

(c) and (d) The Union Government has envisaged that one of the ways forward to reduce the dependence on imports is to devise a Public Private Partnership (PPP) policy framework with CIL as one of the partners in order to increase the production of coal for supply to power producers and other consumers. This was announced in the Union Budget 2013-14 on 28, February 2013. Pursuant to the aforesaid announcement, the Ministry of Coal has set up a Committee to devise a PPP Policy framework with CIL as one of the partners in order to increase production of coal. The Committee has not given its recommendation.

Gap between demand and supply of coal

4189. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between production and consumption of coal is widening since 2003;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise;
- (c) whether this has necessitated the import of coal;
- (d) if so, the quantity of coal imported during the above period to meet the demand and supply gap;
- (e) whether the imported coal is more expensive than the domestic coal; and
- (f) if so, the price of imported *vis-a-vis* domestic coal, per tonne during those years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The gap between domestic production and consumption of coal has been widening over the years since 2003-04. Accordingly, there has been an increase in import of coal during this period. The details are given in the table.

Consumption, Production and Imports of Coal

(Figures in Mte.)

Years	Consumption	Production	Imports
2003-04	380.91	361.25	21.7
2004-05	405.96	382.62	29.0
2005-06	435.25	407.04	38.6
2006-07	463.87	430.83	43.1
2007-08	504.00	457.08	49.8
2008-09	549.03	492.76	59.0
2009-10	582.25	532.04	73.3
2010-11	624.78	532.69	68.9
2011-12	627.54	539.95	102.9

(e) and (f) Coal can be imported under Open General License. Consumers can import coal as per their requirement at the contracted prices on payment of the

applicable duty. Therefore the price difference *vis-a-vis* would depend on their contracted prices as also the quality/calorific value. In general, the average price of domestic coal has been less than that of imported coal. The average selling price of Coal by CIL was Rs. 676.95 tonne in 2003-04 and Rs. 1307 per tonne in 2011-12. As per data available in BP Statistics, June 2012, the price of coal (Northwest Europe) was 43.6 USD/tonne in 2003 (*i.e.* about Rs. 2031/tonne) and 121.54 USD /tonne (*i.e.* about Rs. 5673/tonne) in 2011.

Production in coal blocks

4190. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of coal blocks sanctioned to the companies which have neither started coal production nor initiated any work in their projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken till date against each of such coal companies, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of steps taken in coordination with each of the State Governments to sort out this problem; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) A total of 218 coal blocks with geological reserves of about 50 billion tonnes have been allocated to eligible public and private companies in pursuance of Section 3 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, out of which 178 coal blocks stand allocated as on date after de-allocation/reallocation and withdrawal of de-allocations made. Out of the above, 35 coal blocks have come into production.

(c) Development of coal blocks involves a gestation period of 3 to 7 years for reaching the production stage and another two to three years for reaching the optimal production capacity. As per the guidelines, coal production from a 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 a coal block is not explored, additional two years are allowed for detailed exploration and three months for preparation of geological report.

The responsibility of developing the coal block as per the prescribed guidelines and milestone chart attached with the allocation letter rests entirely with the allottee company. The allottees 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. Government periodically monitors and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allottee companies in the review meetings. Further, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted on 21.06.2012 under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) to review the progress of development of allocated coal/lignite blocks and associated end use projects of the allottees. Wherever delays are noticed, Government issues show cause notices and advisories to such allottees cautioning them to bring the coal blocks into production as per the guidelines/milestones chart.

Based on the recommendations of the then Review Committee and the IMG, the Government has so far de-allocated 47 coal blocks. State-wise details of de-allocated coal blocks is given in the Statement (*See below*). Out of the 47 de-allocated blocks, 2 blocks were allocated again and in respect of 5 blocks allotted to National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd./Damodar Valley Corporation Ltd./Jharkhand State Electricity Board, de-allocation letters were withdrawn.

(d) and (e) The coal bearing State Governments have been advised from time to time to facilitate and expedite in obtaining the various clearances, grant of mining leases and land acquisition by the coal blocks allottees.

Statement*Details of de-allocated coal blocks as on date*

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Block allocated	Date of de-allocation	State
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kalinga Power Corporation Ltd.	Utkal-A	02.07.2003	Odisha
2.	Talcher Mining Pvt. Ltd.	Utkal-BI	01.08.2003	-do-
3.	Lloyds Metal and Engineers Ltd.	Takli-Jena-Bellora (North)	23.06.2003	Maharashtra
3 (a)	Central Collieries Pvt. Ltd.	Talki-Jena-Bellora (South)	03.11.2004	-do-
4.	Garuda Clays Ltd.	West of Umaria	Sept, 6	Chhattisgarh
5.	Shree Radhe Industries Ltd.	Panchbahani	Sept, 6	Madhya Pradesh
6.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corp.	Jainagar	2008	Jharkhand
7.	Damodar Valley Corporation	Kasta (East)	May, 2009	Jharkhand
8.	Binani Cement Ltd.	Datima	27.04.2010	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Murli Industries and Grace Industries	Lohara (East)	17.05.2010	Maharashtra
10.	Maharashtra State Mining Corp. Ltd.	Agarzari	28.06.2010	-do-
11.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Mahal	07.03.2011	Jharkhand
12.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Tenughat-Jhirki	07.03.2011	Jharkhand

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Bhatia International Ltd.	Warora West (North)	30.05.2011	Maharashtra
14.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Ansettipalli	30.05.2011	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Punukula- Chilaka	30.05.2011	-do-
16.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Pengedappa	30.05.2011	-do-
17.	Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Bhavan Pvt. Limited	Bhandak (West)	31.05.2011	Maharashtra
18.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	*Chhati-Bariatu	14.06.2011	Jharkhand
19.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	*Kerandari	14.06.2011	-do-
20.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	*Chhati Bariatu (South)	14.06.2011	-do-
21.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Brahmini	14.06.2011	-do-
22.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Chichro Pastimal	14.06.2011	-do-
23.	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	*Banhardih	14.06.2011	-do-
24.	Damodar Valley Corporation	*Saharpur Jamarpani	14.06.2011	-do-
25.	West Bengal Power Deve- lopment Corporation	East of Damagoria (Kalyaneshwari)	21.10.2011	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5
26-27.	Fieldmining and Ispat Limited	Chinora and Warora Southern Part	15.11.2012	Maharashtra
28.	Domco Private Limited	Lalgarh North	22.11.2012	Jharkhand
29.	Electrosteel Castings Limited, Pawanjay Steel and Power Limited, Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd., Adhunik Alloys and Power Ltd.	North Dhadu	22.11.2012	-do-
30.	Bhushan Steel Limited, Adhunik Metaliks Ltd., Deepak Steel and Power Ltd., Adhunik Corporation Ltd., Odisha Sponge Iron Ltd., SMC Power Generation Ltd., Sree Metaliks Ltd. and Visa Steel Ltd.	New Patrapara	23.11.2012	Odisha
31.	Rungta Mines Limited, Sunflag Iron and Steel Ltd.	Choritand Tailaya	22.11.2012	Jharkhand
32.	Bihar Sponge Iron Limited	Macherkunda	22.11.2012	Jharkhand
33.	Maharashtra Seamless Ltd., Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd., Kesoram Industries Ltd.	Gondkhari	15.11.2012	Maharashtra
34.	Electrotherm (India) Limited, Grasim Industries Ltd.	Bhaskarpara	15.11.2012	Chhattisgarh
35.	IST Steel and Power, Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd., Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd.	Dahegaon Makardhokra IV	15.11.2012	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Himachal EMTA Power Ltd., JSW	Gourangdih ABC	23.11.2012	West Bengal
37.	SKS Ispat and Power Limited	Rawanwara North	15.11.2012	Madhya Pradesh
38.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	Shankarpur Bhatgaon II and Extn.	30.11.2012	Chhattisgarh
39.	Odisha Mining Corporation	Utkal-D	30.11.2012	Odisha
40.	Assam Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., M/s. Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., M/s. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and M/s. Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.	Mandakini B	05.12.2012	Odisha
41.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corp. and Pudukcherry Industrial Promotion Development Corp. Ltd	Naini	10.12.2012	-do-
42.	Gujarat Power Corp. Ltd, Kerala State Electricity Board and Odisha Hydro Power Corp.	Baitarni West	10.12.2012	-do-
43.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Ltd.	Semaria/ Piparia	15.01.2013	Madhya Pradesh
44.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Rabodih OCP	30.01.2013	Jharkhand

1	2	3	4	5
45.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Patratu	30.01.2013	-do-
46.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Pindra-Debipur- Khaowatand	30.01.2013	-do-
47.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Latehar	30.01.2013	-do-

Out of the above mentioned de-allocated blocks, two coal blocks namely Utkal B-I and Utkal-A have been again allocated.

Three coal blocks, namely, Brahmini, Chicro-Pastimal and East of Damagoria (Kalyaneshwari) have been assigned to Coal India Limited.

* The de-allocation of these coal blocks has been withdrawn.

Fuel supply agreements with CIL

4191. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has signed fuel supply pacts with eleven companies, including those which are under the scanner with respect to the Coalgate scam; and

(b) if so, the details, thereof and the reasons for partnering with these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The Coal India Limited (CIL) have signed 61 Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) through its subsidiary coal companies with the power plants commissioned/likely to be commissioned during 1.4.2009 to 31.3.2015 as per extant guidelines. Further, as reported by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), it has registered Preliminary Enquiry cases regarding alleged irregularities in

allocation of coal blocks- relating to allocation of coal block to private companies during the period 2006-09, relating to allocation of coal block to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies. As informed by CBI, in respect of 10 companies, 10 First Information Reports (FIRs) have been lodged. The investigations are reportedly under progress and due action, as under law, would be taken.

Cartelization amongst international coal producers

4192. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that, after the decision of Government to permit import of coal for the country's thermal power stations, evidence of cartelization amongst international coal producers seeking to exploit the situation has been detected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The import of coal has been on Open General License (OGL). Consumers are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty. The Ministry of Coal has no information with regard to cartelization amongst international coal producers.

(c) Question does not arise in view of part (a) and (b) of above.

Gap between demand and supply of coal

4193. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic production of coal is inadequate to meet the demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the gap between demand and supply;

(c) the reasons for shortfall in supply of coal necessitating imports of coal; and

- (d) the steps taken to augment supply of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) As per Twelfth Plan document approved by the National Development Council, the gap between demand and domestic supply of coal is likely to persist into the terminal year of the Twelfth plan (2016-17) and the gap between projected domestic demand and supply has been estimated to be of the order of 185 Million Tonne which may need to be met through imports. The domestic production has been constrained due to various factors that include the difficulty in obtaining environment and forest clearances and the availability of infrastructure for the evacuation of coal.

- (d) The Government has taken steps to expedite Environment and Forestry clearances, pursue with Ministry of Railways for enhancing availability of rail rakes and approach 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.

Supply of coal to power plants

†4194. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has refused to supply coal to some power plants;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that said power plants have refused to pay the balance amount to the coal companies owing to the supply of substandard quality of coal;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details of outstanding amount that these power plants owe to the coal companies; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to improve the quality of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) has intimated that barring cases of commercial default, it has not refused supply of coal to power plants.

(c) Joint sampling analysis is done at the loading end by the representatives of power companies and Coal Companies/Subsidiaries of CIL as per Fuel Supply Agreement. Payment is claimed by CIL and its subsidiary coal companies against coal bills raised based on actual analyzed grade of coal. But some power plants are paying less amount than billed grade to coal companies of CIL.

(d) These power plants have outstanding coal sale dues of around Rs. 2839 Crores (Provisional) to GIL as on 31.03.2013.

(e) The subsidiary coal companies of CIL always put their best efforts to segregate/remove the foreign bodies present in the coal seams. In addition for any specific complaint received regarding quality of coal, remedial/corrective measures are taken by the concerned coal company of CIL. Moreover, to improve the quality of coal, CIL and in its subsidiary coal companies are ensuring the following steps for supply of quality and sized coal to power houses:

- (i) selective mining of bands of > 1 meter thickness;
- (ii) appropriate positioning of OB and coal benches to avoid contamination;
- (iii) scrapping/cleaning of coal benches before blasting;
- (iv) all the major projects having high capacity coal handling plants to dispatch sized and uniform quality of coal to suit the requirement of the consumers;
- (v) establishment of well equipped laboratories at all the projects for regular quality assessment;

- (vi) arrangement for joint sampling with consumers, based on which consumers are provided with the facility of adjustment of payment against coal value;
- (vii) arrangement for awareness programmes/imparting training to the personnel involved in production of coal regarding importance of coal quality and need to improve and maintain the same during mining operations;
- (viii) shale picking, if any, at mine face, stocks, sidings and from the wagons;

Coal linkages for Govindwal Sahib Power Plant

4195. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Punjab's request for temporary coal linkages for the Govindwal Sahib Power Plant, which the Ministry has promised to consider on 30 October, 2012; and
- (b) whether Government has made any alternative arrangement for coal supply to this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) A request from Chief Minister Punjab dated 28.10.2012 for grant of tapering coal linkage for Govindwal Sahib Power Plant was received in the Ministry on 30.10.2012. Coal India Limited (CIL) has issued 172 Letters of Assurance (LoAs) covering a capacity of 1,08,878 MW. There is no scope for grant of any new tapering linkage for this project at this stage. Accordingly a reply was sent to Chief Minister, Punjab on 27.11.2012 informing this position.

Clearance to coal mining projects

4196. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to speed up the nod for mining project of coal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) has cleared the proposals of these a coal mining projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Government has been addressing the impediments coming in the way of taking up of coal mining projects by the coal companies. A regular interaction between Ministry of Coal (MoC) and Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) is taking place to address the pending issues concerning Environmental Clearances (EC) and Forestry Clearances (FC). Similarly regular interaction with the concerned State Government is taking place to address the issues related to land acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement of project affected persons. Further, Ministry of Coal is in regular dialogue with Ministry of Railways for addressing the issues related to pending rail infrastructure projects for coal evacuation in different coalfields.

(c) and (d) Government has setup Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) to expedite decision making process for clearance of projects in the infrastructure sector. Soon after the meeting of CCI held on 20.02.2013, MoEF has accorded Environmental Clearances (EC) for 14 projects and Stage-I Forestry Clearances (FC) for 4 projects of Coal India Limited (CIL).

Allocation of coal to private sector companies

4197. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state the quantity in tonnes of coal that has been allocated to private sector companies that do not have power purchasing agreements with the States at subsidized rates during 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): Under extant instruction, coal supply under FSA is restricted to TPPs having Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with DISCOMs. However, in respect of new TPPs drawing supplies under earlier FSA without PPA, based on decision of CIL Board, *w.e.f.* 01.08.2012, coal is supplied as per prices applicable for unregulated sectors. 2.358 million tonnes of coal has been despatched to private sector power utilities under prices applicable for regulated sectors prior to August, 2012.

Payments of coal dues by NTPC

4198. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that joint sampling done by NTPC and the Coal India Limited (CIL) showed that the power producer is paying less for the quantity of coal being supplied by CIL;

(b) if so, the details of actual bills raised by CIL for supply of coal to NTPC and payments received during the last 18 months; and

(c) whether CIL would insist for balance payment from NTPC on the basis of quality of coal supplied and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) There is a provision in the Fuel Supply Agreement which provides for Joint sampling to be done at the loading end by both the representative of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and Coal Companies/ Subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) as per Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA). Payment is claimed against coal bills raised based on actual analyzed grade of coal. But in some cases power producer is paying less amount than billed grade to coal companies of CIL.

(b) Details of bill raised by CIL for supply of coal to NTPC and payments received during the last 18 months is enclosed as under:

(Figures-Rupees in crores)

Power House	Coal Company	From October, 2011 to 31st March, 2013	
		Billing	Total Realiza- tion
1	2	3	4
National Thermal	Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	5360.77	4416.73

1	2	3	4
Power Corporation (NTPC)	Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	3159.94	3038.01
	Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	1214.08	1105.04
	Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	11.55	15.59
	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	3849.45	3852.32
	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	3454.56	3344.51
	Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)	9874.67	8953.10
		26925.02	24725.30

(c) As per FSA, NTPC is to release payment on the basis of joint sampling results at the loading end and accordingly CIL is entitled to this payment by NTPC.

Payment provisions to CIL for coal mining leases

4199. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state the provisions and stipulations for payment of exploration, boring, developmental charges to the Coal India Limited or its subsidiaries by private sector and public sector, individual parts/units for obtaining coal mining leases for captive or other uses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): The allocatees of coal blocks are required to obtain the Geological Report (GR) of the allotted block for clearance for preparation of Mining Plan. For this, cost of exploration/boring has to be paid to the agency which has undertaken the exploration. The drilling meterage (for drilling of boreholes) used in preparation of Geological Report of the block is multiplied by approved rate, that includes drilling, preparation of Geological Report along with allied activities, arrived at by escalating the base rate (2008-09) every year as per the approved formula for promotional exploration. The cost of drilling, carried out by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) in the block, is paid to GSI directly as per their rates.

Committee for investment in coal resources abroad

4200. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any committee has been constituted to monitor and regulate the funds meant for investment in coal resources abroad through joint ventures ; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof including its constitution and membership?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The Board of Directors of Coal India Limited (CIL) has constituted a sub-committee of its Board known as Foreign Acquisition Committee, which monitors the foreign investment proposals.

Illegal coal transactions

4201. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central and State Governments are deprived of hundreds of crore of revenue due to clandestine transaction of coal;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Central and State Government officials are also involved in this; and
- (c) what are the steps taken by the Ministry to curb this illegal practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) As illegal coal transaction are carried out stealthily and clandestinely, it is not possible to specify the exact quantum of coal stolen and losses incurred on account of such pilferage of coal. Whenever the competent agencies of the Central and State Governments take cognizance of any such incident of theft/pilferage of coal and involvement of officials action as per the law is taken. In this connection, Ministry of Coal have written to the Chief Secretaries of coal producing States from time to time, requesting them to put in place effective mechanism to check illegal mining. The States were also asked to give appropriate direction to the concerned authorities to take effective steps to check such illegal activities at places where large scale illegal mining was believed to be occurring. The State Governments were also advised to consider framing of

suitable Rules, if not already done under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to strengthen the hands of District authorities in curbing such illegal activities.

Supply of coal to thermal power plants

4202. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies have been able to supply coal to different consumers including various thermal power plants that have agreements with the Central Electricity Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is taking measures to ensure that the requisite quantity of coal would be supplied to such consumers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of coal supplied during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) For meeting the requirements of coal consuming sectors, Government had brought in New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) in October 2007 replacing the erstwhile system of supply under coal linkages with the new system of coal supply under commercial bilateral Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with the provisions for incentives and disincentives for various supply level commitments. Moreover, as part of Annual Plan, Ministry of Coal also assesses all India coal demand in consultation with Planning Commission and finalise supply plan from indigenous sources.

Coal India Limited (CIL) has been meeting more than 90% of its commitment. Details of coal supplied during last three years are as follows:

*Actual supply from CIL vis-a-vis supply plan target in raw coal terms as
finalised by Planning Commission in Annual Plan*

(in Million Tonnes)

Year	Supply Plan Target	Actual Supply	% Mat
2009-10	437.00	415.88	95%
2010-11	460.50	424.50	92%
2011-12	452.00	433.08	96%
2012-13	470.00	465.19 (Provisional)	99%

State-wise and year-wise details of coal despatches by CIL during the last three years ending with 2011-12 are as under:

State-wise despatches of coal from CIL sources

(in Million Tonnes)

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	12.42	13.05	13.92
Assam	0.28	0.24	0.16
Bihar	11.60	12.35	11.11
Chhattisgarh	52.20	54.26	56.04
Delhi	5.22	3.93	4.87
Gujarat	19.41	19.77	20.42
Haryana	11.35	14.22	17.64
Himachal Pradesh	0.66	0.65	0.65
Jammu and Kashmir	0.16	0.13	0.07
Jharkhand	20.50	20.09	22.24
Karnataka	3.68	3.58	4.79
Madhya Pradesh	41.15	39.71	39.41

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Maharashtra	42.85	41.49	39.66
Odisha	57.83	60.56	58.16
Punjab	7.37	6.33	5.88
Rajasthan	16.82	17.64	19.99
Tamil Nadu	13.24	12.90	13.55
Uttar Pradesh	62.97	65.00	63.68
Uttarakhand	0.68	0.75	0.55
West Bengal	34.14	36.81	40.27
Others	0.29	0.53	0.39
TOTAL	414.81	423.96	433.43

Disinvestment of stake in CIL

4203 . SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to dilute 10 percent of its stake in Coal India Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that all the trade unions in the coal sector have conveyed their opposition to the disinvestment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) Proposal for further disinvestment of Government shareholding in Coal India Limited (CIL), is under consideration of the Government in consultation with the various stakeholders.

PPP mode for raising coal production

4204. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for raising coal production may help in adding around 60 million tonnes of coal by 2016-17 when imports are projected at 185 million tonnes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the PPP model with Coal India Ltd. is likely to be a turn key project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) In pursuance of the announcement in the Union Budget, 2013 regarding Public Private Partnership (PPP) Policy Framework with Coal India Limited (CIL) as one of the partners, Ministry of Coal has set up a Committee with the following members on 18th March, 2013:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (i) Secretary (Coal) | - Chairman |
| (ii) Joint Secretary (Coal) | - Member |
| (iii) Adviser (P) | - Member |
| (iv) Representative from M/o Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs) | - Member |
| (v) Representative from M/o Planning Commission | - Member |
| (vi) Representative from M/o Law and Justice | - Member |
| (vii) Representative from M/o Labour | - Member |
| (viii) Director (T) , Coal India Limited | - Member |
| (ix) Director (T), CMPDIL | - Member |
- Secretary

The Committee is required to devise a PPP policy framework with CIL as one of the partners, in order to increase production of Coal. The Committee has held its first meeting on 9th April, 2013 and deliberated on the various PPP models.

Allocation of coal blocks to GMDC

4205. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) has requested for allocation of coal blocks under Government's dispensation route for setting up of power plants; and

(b) if so, by when the coal blocks are likely to be allocated under this route to GMDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. In response to the Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) dated 31.12.2012 for the 14 Coal Blocks for Power for allocation to Government companies/corporations under Rule 4(3) of the 'Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012', the Ministry of Coal has received applications from various Government Companies/Corporations including Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC).

(b) All the applications received in the Ministry are under process.

Procurement policy

4206. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present procurement policy is heavily concentrated on procurement of wheat, paddy and rice through Food Corporation of India (FCI), in spite of announcement of support prices for over two dozen commodities;

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

(c) whether the procurement policy encourages production of only these two commodities for which the country has a huge buffer stock, at the cost of

production of other commodities including pulses and oil seeds which continue to be imported in large quantities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) It is true that the Government announces support price for over two dozen agricultural commodities and the procurement of wheat and paddy through FCI and State Agencies is more compared to other commodities. However, Government is giving more emphasis on the price support to the farmers of pulses and oilseeds crops compared to the wheat and paddy, as is evident from the fact that while from 2008-09 to 2012-13, the MSP of paddy (Common) has increased from Rs. 850 per quintal (plus Rs. 50 per quintal additional incentive tax) to Rs. 1250 per quintal, paddy Grade 'A' from Rs. 880 per quintal (plus Rs. 50 per quintal additional incentive tax) to Rs. 1280 per quintal, the increase in MSP of coarse grains like Jowar in the same period has increased more *i.e.* from Rs. 840 per quintal to Rs. 1500 per quintal for hybrid variety and from Rs. 860 per quintal to Rs. 1520 per quintal for Maldandi variety and for Ragi from Rs. 915 per quintal to Rs. 1500 per quintal. Similarly, the Government has made substantial increase in the MSP of foodgrains like pulses during the same period, as evident from the increase in the case of Arhar from Rs. 2000 per quintal to Rs. 3850 per quintal, Moong from Rs. 2520 per quintal to Rs. 4400 per quintal, Urad from Rs. 520 per quintal to Rs. 4300, Gram from Rs. 1730 per quintal to Rs. 3000 per quintal and Masur from Rs. 1870 per quintal to Rs. 2900 per quintal. The increase in the case of oilseeds commodities in the same period is also substantial as in the case of Groundnut from Rs. 2100 per quintal to Rs. 3700 per quintal, Sunflower Seed from Rs. 2215 per quintal to Rs. 3700 per quintal, Sesamum from Rs. 2700 per quintal to Rs. 4200 per quintal, Rapeseed/Mustard from Rs. 1830 per quintal to Rs. 3000 per quintal and Sunflower from Rs. 1650 per quintal to Rs. 2800 per quintal and Milling Copra from Rs. 3660 per quintal to Rs. 5100 per quintal. In recent years, Government has taken several steps under the National Food Security Mission and the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana to encourage farmers to produce more of these commodities.

Export of boiled rice

4207. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether rice millers of Andhra Pradesh would be permitted to export 15 lakh tonnes of boiled rice to other countries under normal trade channel agreement; and

(b) 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) Currently, export of all varieties of non-basmati rice including boiled rice is permitted without any quantitative restriction or Minimum Export Price (MEP) since 9-9-2011 under Open General Licence (OGL). Any exporter including the millers of Andhra Pradesh can export the boiled rice to other countries under OGL for which no specific permission of the Government is required.

Comprehensive law on consumer protection

4208. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would bring in a comprehensive law on consumer protection and a redressal forum that deals with different sectors; and

(b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 which deals with matters concerning consumer protection and redressal of consumer grievances is quite effective and comprehensive. It provides for a three tier structure with a Consumer forum, located in every district of the country, where ordinary consumers can lodge their grievances on payment of nominal fees. Speedy and inexpensive redressal of consumer grievances can be had, even without the services of any lawyer. Amendments to the Act is being made from time to time to bring it up-to-date to cover emerging sectors like e-commerce, telemarketing, etc.

Food inflation

4209. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of inflation as measured by WPI and CPI (IW) during the last six months, month-wise;

(b) how it compares with the corresponding period of 2011-12 and 2010-11; and

(c) the details of steps taken to keep food inflation under control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The month-wise details of WPI and CPI (IW) for All Commodities and Food Articles during the last six months of 2010-11 to 2012-13 are given in the Statement-I.

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for the last six months (October to March) of 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 shows that the rate of inflation for Food Articles which was 14.64% for the month of October, 2011 declined during the corresponding month of 2011-12 and further declined to 6.72% for the year 2012-13. During the months of November to February, the rate of inflation declined in 2011-12 and rose in 2012-13 when compared with the corresponding period of previous year. For March, there was rise in 2011-12 and decline in 2012-13 as compared to the corresponding period of previous year.

The month-wise rates of inflation based on All India General and Food Index measured by CPI (IW) for the financial years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 shows that the food inflation which was 7.73% for the month of October 2010 rose during the next two years, stood at 9.91% for the month of October, 2012. The same trend was witnessed during the month of November for the above period. However, during the period of December to March, the food inflation declined in 2011-12 and rose in the year 2012-13 when compared with the corresponding months of previous years.

(c) The latest steps taken to contain the prices of essential commodities are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

The month-wise rates of inflation based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for the financial year 2010-11 to 2012-13

Month	All Commodities			Food Articles		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
October	9.08	9.87	7.32	14.64	10.17	6.72
November	8.20	9.46	7.24	10.14	8.32	8.80
December	9.45	7.74	7.31	15.07	0.79	10.63
January	9.47	7.23	7.31	16.68	-0.68	12.35
February	9.54	7.56	6.84	10.95	6.12	11.38
March	9.68	7.69	5.96	9.41	10.11	8.73

Source: DIPP

The month-wise rates of inflation based on All India General and Food Index measured by CPI-IW for the financial year 2010-11 to 2012-13

Month	General (Index) Inflation			Food Inflation		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
October	9.70	9.39	9.60	7.73	8.72	9.91
November	8.33	9.34	9.55	5.35	7.61	10.85
December	9.47	6.49	11.17	7.98	1.97	13.53
January	9.30	5.32	11.62	10.22	0.49	14.08
February	8.82	7.57	12.06	7.65	5.08	14.98
March	8.82	8.65	11.44	8.29	8.16	13.21

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

Statement-II

The Steps in operation by the Government to contain price rise in essential commodities inter-alia include the following:

- Reduced import duties to zero—for wheat, onion and pulses and to 7.5% for refined edible oils.
- The import duty on sugar has been kept at 10%.
- Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil, forest based oil and edible oils in blended consumer packs upto 5 kg with a Minimum Export Price of USD 1500 per MT) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses and lentils up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum).
- Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds for a period upto 30.9.2013 and in respect of paddy and rice upto 30.11.2013.
- Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs. 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs. 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs. 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs. 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
- Suspended Futures trading in rice, urad, tur, guar gum and guar seed.
- To ensure adequate availability of sugar for the households covered under TPDS, the levy obligation on sugar factories was restored to 10%.
- Government allocated rice and wheat under OMSS Scheme.

The scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through PDS in a varied form with a subsidy element of Rs. 20/- per Kg has been in operation till 31-3-2013. The scheme for subsidized imported edible oils has been extended upto 30.9.2013 with subsidy of Rs. 15/- per Kg for import of upto 10 lakh tonnes of edible oils for this period

Warehouses for foodgrains

4210. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the production of rice and wheat per annum, State-wise during 2011,2012 and 2013;
- (b) the quantity of rice and wheat deposits by Government;
- (c) whether there is no sufficient warehouses for foodgrains to be kept, instead of keeping them under sky;
- (d) the strategies of Government to create space for storage of foodgrains; and
- (e) whether Government is serious for evolving private entrepreneurship especially for educated unemployed youth to come forward to have their own warehouses in order to store foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The State-wise details of production of Wheat and Rice (crop year) during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below). The storage capacity both Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) available with FCI as on 31.03.2013 was 377.35 lakh MTs. The storage capacities, both covered and CAP, available with State agencies for storage of Central Stock of foodgrains is about 341.35 lakh MTs. As a result, a total of about 719 lakh MTs of storage capacity was available for storage of Central stock of foodgrains which stood at 597.00 lakh MTs as on 01.4.2013. As on 1.4.2013 the stocks of rice and wheat was 354.68 lakh MTs and 242.07 lakh MTs respectively.

(d) and (e) To augment the covered storage capacity for storage of foodgrains, Government is implementing the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). The FCI guarantees to hire godowns constructed under this scheme for a period of ten years, thereby, ensuring for the

investor, a fair return on his investment. A capacity of about 197 lakh MTs as on 31.03.2013 has been approved for the construction of godowns in 19 States.

For ensuring long-term scientific storage, the Government has also approved construction of 20 lakh MTs of storage capacity in silos within the overall sanctioned capacity of the PEG Scheme through the PPP mode.

Besides the PEG Scheme, the Government has finalised a Plan scheme especially for the North East, for creation of an additional storage capacity of 5.40 lakh MTs through the FCI, in the next 3 to 4 years. These capacities once created in the NE region, would take care of the storage requirements of about 3 to 4 months.

Statement-I

*State-wise production of Wheat (crop year) during years
2010-11, 2011-12, and 2012-13*

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

State	Production (Crop Year)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Bihar	40.98	47.87	51.43
Gujarat	40.20	41.00	29.34
Haryana	116.30	126.84	116.64
Madhya Pradesh	76.27	105.8	123.90
Maharashtra	23.01	13.13	8.09
Punjab	164.72	172.06	161.69
Rajasthan	72.15	93.19	92.56
Uttar Pradesh	300.01	302.93	303.33
Uttarakhand	8.78	8.74	9.11
West Bengal	8.74	8.84	9.00
Others	17.58	18.63	17.90
ALL INDIA TOTAL	868.74	948.80	922.99

Statement-II

*State-wise production of Rice (crop year) during years
2010-11, 2011-12, and 2012-13*

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

State	Production (Crop Year)		
	2010-11	2011-12**	2012-13**
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	144.18	128.88	104.88
Assam	47.37	40.09	47.68
Bihar	31.02	72.01	67.68
Chhattisgarh	61.59	60.28	62.46
Gujarat	14.97	17.64	14.67
Haryana	34.72	37.59	38.02
Himachal Pradesh	1.29	1.32	1.05
Jharkhand	11.10	34.18	34.84
Karnataka	41.88	40.38	34.85
Kerala	5.23	5.55	5.18
Madhya Pradesh	17.72	18.38	24.74
Maharashtra	26.96	28.06	30.59
Odisha	68.28	58.15	75.61
Punjab	108.37	105.42	112.93
Rajasthan	2.66	2.53	3.43
Tamil Nadu	57.92	68.94	50.84

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	119.92	140.25	134.55
Uttarakhand	5.50	5.99	5.87
West Bengal	130.46	148.53	132.39
Others	28.66	29.05	35.75
ALL INDIA TOTAL	959.80	1053.10	1018.01

**As per 2nd Advance Estimate.

Procurement of wheat

4211. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI :
SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

(a) whether FCI aims to procure over 42 million tonnes of wheat in 2013-14 marketing season; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and how Government would utilize the wheat and for what purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) Yes, Sir. An estimate of 441.21 lakh tons has been made for procurement of wheat during the Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2013-14.

(b) The State-wise details of the estimated wheat procurement for RMS 2013-14 is given in the Statement (*See* below). The wheat procured is utilised to meet the requirements under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other welfare schemes, open market sale and to maintain buffer stocks.

Statement*State-wise procurement estimates of wheat for RMS 2013-14*

Sl. No.	State	Procurement Estimates (In lakh tons)
1.	Punjab	140.00
2.	Madhya Pradesh	130.00
3.	Haryana	78.00
4.	Uttar Pradesh	50.00
5.	Rajasthan	25.00
6.	Bihar	15.00
7.	Uttarakhand	1.50
8.	Gujarat	0.75
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.40
10.	Maharashtra	0.36
11.	West Bengal	0.20
12.	Others	0.00
	TOTAL	441.21

Impact of low output of foodgrains

4212. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is likelihood of 3.5 per cent decrease in grain output due to drought conditions especially in western India;

(b) if so, whether the decrease in output of key crops like wheat, rice, and other coarse cereals, etc. would be impacting Government food procurement; and

(c) whether Government has sufficient buffer stock, so that food inflation could be contained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) As per 2nd Advance Estimates released by Ministry of Agriculture on 08.02.2013, production of wheat in 2012-13 compared to the Final Estimates of production in 2011-12 is expected to be less by 2.7%, in case of rice by 3.3%. in the case of coarse grains by 8.5% and in the case of overall foodgrains by 3.5%.

(b) The quantum of procurement is determined not only by the quantum of production but also by the prevailing market situation, price trends etc. As per the estimates of procurement prepared by the State Governments, the procurement of wheat rice and coarse grains is likely to increase in 2013-14 compared to 2012-13.

(c) The stock of wheat and rice in the Central Pool as on 01.04.2013 is more than the prescribed Buffer Norms and Strategic Reserve. The details are as under:

(Figs. in lakh tonnes)

As on 01.04.13	Rice	Wheat	Total
Buffer Norms+Strategic Reserve	142	70	212
Stock in Central Pool	354.68*	242.07	596.75

* Including paddy in terms of rice.

During the year 2012-13, a quantity of 68.67 Lakh tonnes of wheat and 0.99 lakh tonnes of rice has been released under OMSS (D) to check the inflationary trends in the market. There is sufficient buffer stock to check inflation.

Hunger level in the country

4213. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the report of the 'Global Hunger Index 2012', despite economic growth, our country lags behind other countries in reducing hunger level in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) According to the 2012 Report on Global Hunger Index (GHI), brought out by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in October, 2012. India ranks 65th out of 79 countries.

The GHI ranks countries on a 100 point scale in which zero is the best score (no hunger) and 100 the worst. GHI is calculated combining three equally weighted indicators *i.e.* a) Undernourishment: the proportion of undernourished people as a percentage of the population (reflecting the share of the population with insufficient caloric intake); b) Child underweight: the proportion of children younger than age five who are underweight (that is, have low weight for their age, reflecting wasting, stunted growth, or both), which is one indicator of child under-nutrition; and Child mortality: the mortality rate of children younger than age five partially reflecting the fatal synergy of inadequate caloric intake and unhealthy environment.

Therefore GHI is only indicative of undernourishment and not hunger per se and that also based largely on data of children under the age of five. The Index does not reflect the number of hungry or lack of availability of food or access to food to the people in the society. So it is not a proper index for reflecting the situation of hunger level in the country and cannot even be used to compare the same with the rest of the countries. Furthermore, the 2012 GHI is based on past data for the year 2005 to 2010, in which data for undernourishment is for the years 2006 to 2008, data on child mortality is for 2010 and data on child under-nutrition is based on data for the period 2005- 2010. Furthermore, the findings in the study are neither test checked nor validated by any large scale primary field surveys in the country. Report however indicates that this index for India has improved over the years from 30 points in 1990 to 22.9 in 2012.

(c) The Government of India has accorded high priority to the issue of hunger and malnutrition in the country and is implementing several schemes/

programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations to improve food security situation in the country. These include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), 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 and 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 further strengthen these efforts, Government has introduced National Food Security Bill (NFSB), 2011 in the Parliament on 22 December, 2011 which seeks to provide for food and nutritional security, inhuman life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food. The Bill has provisions of nutritional support to children and women especially pregnant and lactating women.

Correlation between MSP and food inflation

4214. SHRI N. K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

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

- (a) the details of food inflation over the last ten years;
- (b) whether there is a correlation between the increasing Minimum Support Price (MSP) and food inflation;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) Details of food inflation over the last ten years is given in the Statement. (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Minimum Support Price (MSP) for a commodity is announced by the Government with the objective that the farmers are assured of remunerative price for their produce. A definite correlation between increasing MSP and food inflation has not been established since price rise is the result of several factors such as shortfall in domestic supplies relative to demand, hardening of international prices, changes in consumption pattern, adverse weather conditions, improvement in income and living standards and insufficient logistics and storage facilities.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Arhar	10.47	8.65	-6.64	4.06	13.28	10.47	43.12	11.22	-12.73	3.28
Moong	-2.85	-7.31	9.87	40.46	-2.08	-3.05	34.44	46.29	-14.23	-0.32
Masur	5.59	6.28	0.88	3.70	20.38	24.02	20.04	-6.37	-20.74	12.19
Urad	-10.33	-1.50	11.75	60.35	-6.69	-10.54	28.60	35.65	-10.49	-8.46
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	1.57	3.75	7.48	2.26	6.49	5.93	11.79	13.52	13.80	4.36
VEGETABLES	-7.21	10.14	8.28	3.44	14.98	4.25	17.80	8.28	7.65	10.48
Potato	-45.42	41.88	16.20	28.90	1.21	-6.52	47.09	-32.20	-3.43	49.85
Onion	12.19	6.63	7.12	-17.83	81.86	-20.50	40.50	11.94	4.83	-23.34
Tomato	-7.30	9.56	14.10	-9.30	17.06	10.48	7.77	13.00	14.26	-10.75
FRUITS	8.47	-0.51	6.94	1.33	0.00	7.44	6.63	18.71	19.38	-0.63
MILK	1.99	5.00	0.71	4.51	8.16	7.84	9.09	24.56	9.55	9.36
EGGS MEAT AND FISH	-2.62	1.06	9.45	6.73	6.39	3.74	14.74	30.86	11.49	15.81

FOOD PRODUCTS	8.09	6.44	1.56	2.55	3.43	9.79	13.89	7.73	5.84	7.50
Sugar	-5.93	16.60	15.09	4.82	-14.69	5.60	36.54	14.70	0.57	9.65
EDIBLE OILS	17.80	3.18	-7.17	1.22	13.11	12.54	-6.57	2.35	13.35	9.92
Vanspati	13.16	5.32	-3.73	3.04	6.78	9.12	1.27	5.34	9.02	1.57
Mustard and Repeseed Oil	35.46	0.22	-11.76	-1.29	14.50	24.57	-6.81	-1.73	12.97	17.34
Groundnut Oil	20.65	-4.88	-3.47	4.25	28.47	2.64	-6.78	13.47	9.99	19.54
Soyabean Oil	21.80	1.85	0.36	-5.28	8.17	8.47	-3.39	1.76	19.48	11.02
Sunflower Oil	4.08	1.74	-3.18	2.02	11.21	23.00	0.72	3.20	11.92	4.43
OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS	5.34	0.00	-2.41	2.73	7.25	13.29	4.54	6.03	10.82	5.07

Source: DIPP

Quality of online shopping goods

4215. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is concerned that the goods purchased through online shopping are not in quality as assured by the companies who sold the same to the consumers;

(b) if so, whether Government has initiated any plan to prevent such companies who are involved in such malpractices;

(c) whether Government has also established a mechanism to regulate the online business in the country; and

(d) if so, the detail is thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Consumer rights are protected under the relevant provisions of various Acts such as The Sales of Goods Act, 1930, The Indian Contract Act, 1872, The Consumer Protection Act, 1986, The Indian Penal Code, 1860 etc. The consumers are free to approach the competent authority under relevant Act/Rule in cases of malpractices by companies both in physical and online business.

(c) and (d) Various Consumer Fora set up under Consumer Protection Act., 1986 also entertain consumer grievance concerning shopping including online shopping.

Quota of edible oil for Assam

4216. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of edible oil fixed for Assam for distribution through Public Distribution System;

(b) the details of actual release of quota during the last three years; and

(c) the details of demand made by the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) There is no fixed quota of edible oils for States including Assam under the scheme for distribution of subsidised imported edible oils for distribution through Public Distribution System (PDS). The allocation is made to States as per their demand.

(b) and (c) The State of Assam has not participated in the scheme during the last three years and no demands have been received from Government of Assam.

Supply of ethanol to OMCS

4217. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Sugar Mills Association has urged the Government to speed up the ethanol tendering process of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), so that the factories could begin supplies;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that OMCs had floated tender in January and the delay in finalising of tender by OMCs has left the millers to supply their molasses to other uses like cattle feed and industrial alcohol; 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) Yes, Sir. Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA) has recently represented to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas stating, *inter-alia*, that there has been delay in finalization of tender issued by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for procurement of ethanol.

(c) and (d) The OMCs floated tender on 29th December, 2012 for their requirement of 140.40 crore litres of ethanol in accordance with the decision of the Government dated 22.11.2012. Price bids were opened on 15.02.2013 and after price negotiations, Letters of Intent (LOI) have been sent. The process is continuing.

In the above said representation, ISMA has also submitted that the delay in finalising of tender is causing the sugar mills to commit their quantities to alternate buyers or export it for cattle feed.

Beneficiaries under Antyodaya Anna Yojana

‡4218. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from States for increasing the number of beneficiaries under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY);

(b) if so, the details thereof and Governments reaction thereto and the steps taken in this regard;

(c) the details of the existing mechanism to ensure distribution of foodgrains to the future beneficiaries of AAY; and

(d) whether Government has recently conducted any assessment/evaluation of AAY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Against the total accepted number of 250 crore AAY families given to State/UT Governments, upto March 2013, the States/UTs have reported issuance of AAY ration cards to 2.43 crore AAY families.

Requests have been received from State Governments and others for coverage of additional families under AAY and allocation of foodgrains to them in States such as Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.

As the State Governments are required to identify AAY families within the ceiling of number of AAY families allocated to each State, the requests for coverage of additional families under AAY beyond the targeted number could not be acceded to. State/UT Governments are also advised from time to time to review the existing list of AAY beneficiaries and remove the ineligible beneficiaries so as to include only the most eligible.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Does not arise as there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to increase the number of AAY beneficiaries.

(d) This Department has been getting the functioning of TPDS, including the implementation of AAY, evaluated by different agencies from time to time. The latest evaluation study of TPDS was got conducted by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in respect of 12 States (reports submitted in 2007-09) and through Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) (reports submitted in 2010-11) in respect of 14 States. These evaluation studies have revealed certain shortcomings /deficiencies in the functioning of TPDS, such as inclusion/exclusion errors, leakages/diversion of foodgrains, etc. The reports received have been sent to the concerned States/UTs for taking necessary remedial measures to remove the deficiencies noticed in the functioning of TPDS.

Prices of essential items

4219. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that prices of essential items are rising around 6 to 8 times faster than wholesale prices as per the recent economic survey;
- (b) whether it is because of the gap in Government supply chain;
- (c) if so, whether Government has any plan/scheme to remove the gap;
- (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) to (e) As brought out in the Economic Survey 2012-13. the rising food inflation has widened the gap between inflation measured in terms of CPIs and WPI to 3.91 percentage points in December 2012 from 1.55 percentage points in May 2012.

The difference between wholesale and retail prices arise because of factors such as different layers in the distribution channels, lack of market integration and

marketing infrastructure including cold chain logistics, lack of adequate transport facilities, etc. which also tend to vary between different commodities.

In order to reduce the price gap at wholesale and retail level by shortening the supply chain and to encourage investment for development of post-harvest and marketing infrastructure, Government has taken a number of reform initiatives in agriculture marketing sector which include formulation of the Model APMC Act, reforms in the state marketing laws, encouraging private sector to invest in development of marketing infrastructure, construct godowns on scientific lines in rural areas and disseminate remarked information to the farmers etc.

Export of wheat

4220. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has allowed export of wheat by private players leading to the outflow of foodgrains, particularly wheat from Punjab making storage capacity for the fresh grain coming in;

(b) the storage capacity of various godowns in that State under the administrative control of Central Government as on 31 March, 2013;

(c) the additional capacity likely to be increased in the near future; and

(d) the nature of assistance likely to be given to farmers whose foodgrains are likely to be kept open for want of covered storage?

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

(b) In the Punjab region, the storage capacity of godowns available with Food Corporation of India (owned as well as hired) as on 31-3-2013 is 93.11 lakh metric tonnes. In addition, 10.13 lakh metric tonnes capacity is available in Covered and Plinth (CAP) Storage.

(c) Government has approved confliction of godowns with additional capacity of 49.99 lakh metric tonns in Punjab under Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee

(PEG) Scheme, out of which tenders have been approved for a capacity of 40.34 lakh metric tonnes and 33.37 lakh metric tonnes have been completed.

(d) Government procures foodgrains brought by the farmers on immediate payment of Minimum Support Price (MSP). The responsibility of safe storage of foodgrains after procurement rests with the Government, Hence, no assistance is given to the farmers for storage.

Godowns under FCI and CWC

4221. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry to increase the number of godowns under Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC): and

(b) whether the Ministry encourages Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) To augment the number of covered godowns with Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and also the State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs), the Government is implementing the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme. Under the scheme the private entrepreneurs can also construct godowns. The FCI guarantees to hire godowns constructed under this scheme for a period often years, thereby, ensuring a fair return on the investment made. A capacity of about 197 lakh MTs as on 31.03.2013 has been approved for construction of godowns in 19 States. Further, for ensuring long-term scientific storage, the Government has also approved construction of 20 lakh MTs of storage capacity in silos within the overall sanctioned capacity of the PEG Scheme through the PPP mode.

Besides the PEG Scheme, the Government has finalised a Plan scheme especially for the North East, for creation of an additional storage capacity of 5.40 lakh MTs through the FCI, in the next 3 to 4 years. These capacities once created in the NE region, would take care of the storage requirements of about 3 to 4 months.

Export of wheat

4222. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to export five million tonnes of wheat of previous years through private traders in March, 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for clearing previous year stocks so late, when the new crop of wheat has already started getting harvested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has recently allowed sale upto 50 lakh tons of wheat till 30.6.2013 from the Central Pool stocks in Punjab and Haryana pertaining to the stocks of year 2011-12 through private traders for export purposes.

(c) Export of 45 lakh tons of wheat from Central Pool stocks has already been allowed since 3-7-2012 through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). The export of 50 lakh tons of wheat through private exporters has been opened as an additional channel to speed up the evacuation of surplus old stocks of wheat in Central Pool.

Low procurement of wheat

4223. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the procurement of wheat by FCI and other Central agencies is below average for the months of March and April in 2013 than the last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

(c) State-wise details of procurement of wheat as on 30.04.2013 *vis-a-vis* as on 30.04.2012 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Comparative Statement regarding procurement of wheat

(In lakh tons)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Procurement as on 30.04.2013	Procurement as on 30.04.2012
1.	Punjab	92.96	80.21001
2.	Haryana	53.03	65.59
3.	Uttar Pradesh	2.37	6.33
4.	Madhya Pradesh	46.50	38.53
5.	Bihar	0	0
6.	Rajasthan	5.68	5.96
7.	Uttarakhand	0.02	0.18
8.	Chandigarh	0.07	0.13
9.	Delhi	0	0.09
10.	Gujarat	0	
11.	Jharkhand	0	
12.	Maharashtra	0	
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	
15.	West Bengal	0	
	ALL INDIA TOTAL	200.63	197.02

Unpaid money with companies

4224. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry plans to analyse data on unpaid and unclaimed money lying with various companies besides drawing up a list of entities that are not complying with such norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a part of initiatives aimed at promoting investor education and awareness for growth of corporate sector in the country as well as to protect the interest of investors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) to (d) Ministry of Corporate Affairs has decided to analyse data uploaded by companies on the 'MCA 21' portal regarding unpaid and unclaimed money lying with them. The uploaded data is available on www.iepf.gov.in which is dedicated towards promoting investor education and awareness. It is expected that this step will help investors to claim their rightful unpaid dues.

Fair trade practices by companies

4225. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the companies to ensure fair trade practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received so far, from each company; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) to (c) Ensuring observance of 'fair trade practices' is a continuing process and now entrusted to the Competition Commission of India established under the Competition Act, 2002. The Commission has power to investigate and take remedial action in cases of anti-competitive agreements, abuse of dominant position, etc. which amount to unfair trade practices. The Commission takes action in case of violation of the above provisions.

Provision of arsenic water

4226. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has formulated any long term strategy to provide arsenic free water to the people across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the areas where arsenic is heavily found throughout the country, State-wise and district-wise;

(d) whether any task force has been constituted in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made by it and the status of its implementation?

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 has prepared a Strategic Plan 2011-22, for the rural drinking water sector which envisages *inter alia* providing piped water supply from alternate safe surface ground water sources to arsenic affected areas as a long term sustainable solution.

(c) The number of arsenic affected habitations district-wise and State-wise, as reported by the States in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) as on 1.4.2012 that are yet to be provided with safe drinking water facility is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Planning Commission, Government of India had constituted a Task Force in August, 2005, for formulating an Action Plan for removal of Arsenic Contamination in West Bengal. The major recommendations of the Task Force include the following:

- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategy needs to be changed in the light of problems being created by Arsenic contaminated ground water after its withdrawal from the Aquifers.
- Arsenic contaminated water should not be used for drinking and cooking purposes.
- Treatment options for Arsenic removal have to be foolproof with zero environmental impact and inbuilt arrangement for sanitary disposal of Arsenic bearing sludge. Further, treatment of arsenic in affected areas appears to be feasible only in areas where piped water supply cannot reach.
- Wherever the lower aquifers are tapped for pumping arsenic free water, a proper sanitary seal has to be in place so as avoid leaching of arsenic from upper aquifers.
- Rain Water Harvesting should be in place as a local solution wherever it is feasible.
- It may be necessary to treat water from ponds/pools (not used for pisciculture) to remove contamination and supply it as piped water wherever feasible.
- Best long term/medium term techno-economically viable options need to be prescribed on the parameters such as capital cost, recurring cost, capability of decentralized management and utilization of technologies/ options.

States having arsenic problems are now planning and implementing piped water supply schemes for arsenic affected habitations from alternate safe surface / ground water sources for providing safe drinking water. Wherever lower arsenic free

aquifers are tapped for providing safe drinking water, proper capping/seal between the aquifers is being done. Technologies for removal/ reduction of excess arsenic in drinking water sources were tried by some States but failed due to a variety of reasons including lack of awareness generation and capacity building of local community to take up proper operation and maintenance and reject management issues.

Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments with technical and financial assistance for provision of safe drinking water supply facilities in the rural areas under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, States can utilize upto 67% of funds released to them for provision of safe drinking water including to arsenic affected habitations. In addition, 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for Water Quality and allocated to those States with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. States/UTs are empowered to plan, design, approve, implement, operate and maintain drinking water supply schemes including in arsenic affected areas under NRDWP. The allocation for NRDWP at the national level is Rs. 11,000 crore in 2013-14. Under NRDWP, 5% funds are separately allocated to States as Support funds on 100% Central funding basis, for *inter alia*, taking up awareness generation and capacity building of local community as well as PHED engineers, chemists and hydro-geologists including in arsenic affected areas. The Ministry has also brought out a Handbook on Drinking Water Treatment Technologies, which include arsenic treatment technologies. The updated Handbook provides comparative parameter-wise information on various treatment technologies for guidance to States.

Statement

Number of arsenic affected habitations district-wise and State-wise, as reported by the States in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) as on 1.4.2012

Name of the State	Name of the District	Number of remaining arsenic affected habitations
1	2	3
Assam	Baksha	11

1	2	3
Assam	Barpeta	76
Assam	Bongaigaon	47
Assam	Cachar	8
Assam	Darrang	37
Assam	Dhemaji	14
Assam	Dhubri	45
Assam	Goalpara	11
Assam	Golaghat	211
Assam	Hailakandi	3
Assam	Jorhat	448
Assam	Karimganj	11
Assam	Kokrajhar	1
Assam	Lakhimpur	2
Assam	Merigaon	23
Assam	Nagaon	1
Assam	Nalbari	131
Assam	Sibsagar	53
Assam	Sonitpur	24
Bihar	Begusarai	40
Bihar	Bhagalpur	172
Bihar	Buxar	222

1	2	3
Bihar	Darbhanga	2
Bihar	Khagaria	60
Bihar	Lakhisarai	149
Bihar	Munger	117
Bihar	Patna	54
Bihar	Samstipur	130
Bihar	Saran	18
Bihar	Vaishali	40
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	1
Karnataka	Raichur	6
Karnataka	Yadgir	13
Rajasthan	Jaipur	2
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	1
Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	2
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	1
Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	3
Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	5
West Bengal	Bardhaman	1
West Bengal	Hooghly	44
West Bengal	Howrah	1
West Bengal	Maldah	113

1	2	3
West Bengal	Murshidabad	654
West Bengal	Nadia	473
West Bengal	North 24 Paraganas	807
West Bengal	South 24 Paraganas	26
TOTAL		4314

Drinking water crises in Maharashtra

4227. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of villages in Maharashtra are facing the severe water crises;

(b) if so, the details of districts and villages facing the severe drinking water crisis;

(c) the details of the measures taken to meet the situation;

(d) whether there exists a long term plan for ensuring equitable distribution of water in that State;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (c) As per information reported by Government of Maharashtra available with the Ministry, areas in 15 districts of the State *viz.* Dhule, Nasik, Nandurbar, Ahmednagar, Latur, Osmanabad, Pune. Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Nagpur. Gondia, Gadchiroli, Amrawati and Buldana have been declared as drought affected.

The Ministry had written to the State Government of Maharashtra in June,

2012 informing it about the forecast by Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) and advising the State to take steps for preparedness and response in order to tackle drought like situation that may develop during South-West Monsoon 2012. The State was requested to prepare a Contingency Plan for the same.

Minister of Agriculture and Food Processing industries and Minister of Rural Development and Drinking Water and Sanitation along with a team of Central officials had visited Maharashtra in August 2012, to assess the drought situation including scarcity of drinking water.

The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on Drought had in its meeting held on 31st July, 2012, approved the release of Rs. 15 crore from the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) (Calamity) component to the State, while also advancing the release of Rs. 199.45 cr. as part of the 1st instalment of NRDWP (Programme) funds allocated to the State.

In this meeting held on 11th September, 2012 the EGoM on Drought approved advancing the release of Rs. 107 crore being part of the 2nd installment of NRDWP (Programme) funds to the State.

A further Action Plan to tackle drinking water scarcity from January to March, 2013 and April to June, 2013 has been prepared by the State of Maharashtra. As per the Action Plan, a total of Rs. 405 crore is required to tackle the drinking water scarcity from January to June, 2013. This amount is required mainly for transportation of drinking water by tankers to scarcity affected areas and repairs to drinking water supply schemes as reported by the State.

Two inter-Ministerial Central Teams have also visited Maharashtra for assessing the drought situation, including the drinking water supply position. The first Team visited the State during 21 to 23 November, 2012 and the second during 26-28 February, 2013.

Based on the report of the first Inter-Ministerial Central Team that visited Maharashtra in November, 2012, Rs. 50.63 cr. had been released to the State from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for drinking water supply in January, 2013. Decision of the High Level Committee for further release based on the report of the second Central Team is awaited.

This Ministry has released a total of Rs. 814.14 crore in 2012-13 under NRDWP to the State. Together with an opening balance, as on 1/4/2012, of Rs. 292.05 crore, the State had Rs. 1106.19 crore available with it under NRDWP In 2012-13, to tackle the drinking water supply situation in the affected areas of the state. State has reported spending Rs. 572.06 crore during 2012-13 leaving a balance of Rs. 534.13 crore for utilisation in 2013-14.

(d) to (f) Water being a State subject, planning for ensuring equitable distribution of water will have to be done by the State Government.

Contaminated drinking water in Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh

4228. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nalgonda district in Andhra Pradesh has the highest concentration of people affected with fluorosis and arsenic;

(b) if so, what special efforts the Ministry is making to bring this district out of the clutches of contaminated water;

(c) how it is supplementing the efforts of the State Government in this regard;

(d) whether it is also a fact that State Government had an unspent balance of Rs. 300 crore under NRDWP as on 31 March, 2012; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) As reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, there were 690 fluoride affected habitations in Nalgonda district as on 1.4.2004. Most of these fluoride affected habitations have been provided with potable drinking water supply from safe surface water sources. As reported by the State on the online Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2012, there were 61 fluoride affected habitations in Nalgonda district that are yet to be provided with safe drinking water facility. The present population at risk (as on 1.4.2012) due to excess fluoride contamination in

one or more drinking water sources in these 61 habitations in Nalgonda district is 22,823. Arsenic contamination in drinking water sources has not been reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in Nalgonda district.

(b) to (d) Rural drinking water is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments with technical and financial assistance for provision of safe drinking in the rural areas of the country under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, upto 67 % of the funds allocated can be utilized by the State for provision of safe drinking water facilities to rural habitations in the county. In addition, 5 % of NRDWP funds have been earmarked for Water Quality under which 75 % funds is allocated to States to cover habitations with chemical contamination including arsenic and fluoride, in drinking water sources. State Governments are empowered to plan, design, sanction, implement, operate and maintain rural drinking water supply projects. As a part of Annual Action Plan for the year 2013-14, the State Government has already been advised to approve projects and cover all fluoride affected habitations with safe drinking water facility. The State Government has also reported that various grants under Twelfth Finance Commission, Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are also being utilized to provide safe drinking water in fluoride affected habitations in addition to NRDWP funds.

In 2012-13, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation released Rs. 485.14 crore under NRDWP. Together with an Opening Balance of Rs. 301.30 crore as Central share on 1.4.2012, the State had Rs. 786.44 crore available for provision of safe drinking water under NRDWP. Of this, the State utilized Rs. 98.21 crore in Nalgonda district as per information reported on IMIS.

(e) As reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the reasons for unspent balance are :

- (i) Major water supply projects are taken up for providing safe drinking water supply in fluoride affected habitations, which involve detailed investigation, survey, preparation of Detailed Project Report and getting permissions from other departments like Forests, Railways, National

Highways Authority of India and Roads and Buildings that take time to complete.

- (ii) Works taken up under 10% NRDWP-Sustainability grants for ensuring source sustainability of drinking water supply projects require scientific investigations and involvement of reputed organizations like National Geophysical Research Institute, National Remote Sensing Centre, Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Department which also take more time.

Status of RGNRDWM

4229. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajiv Gandhi National Rural Drinking Water Mission (RGNRDWM) aims at ensuring drinking water supply for all households in rural areas;

(b) if so, in what manner the Mission has been successful in achieving its aims and objectives; and

(c) the status of Mission's implementation and achievements so far in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Yes Sir. The rural water supply programme in the country initially launched as the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission is now being implemented as the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) which is a centrally sponsored scheme for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water facilities in rural areas.

(b) Drinking water supply is one of the components of Bharat Nirman launched by the Government of India in 2005-06 to give impetus to provision of basic infrastructure in rural areas. The financial outlay for Rural Drinking Water Supply during the Bharat Nirman period increased considerably from Rs. 4098 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 11,000 crore in 2013-14.

Against the target of covering 55,067 uncovered, 3,31,604 slipped-back and 2,16,968 quality affected habitations, during Bharat Nirman Phase—I (2005-06 to 2008-09) 54,440 un-covered, 3,58,362 slipped-back and 50,168 quality-affected habitations were covered with provision of safe and adequate (40 lpcd or more) drinking water supply.

During Bharat Nirman II the year wise target and achievement in coverage of habitations are as under:

Year	Un covered		Slipped- back/ Partially Covered		Quality affected		Total	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
	2009-10	586	377	123408	119444	34595	32734	158589
2010-11	376	376	80342	91918	41094	27107	121812	119401
2011-12	-	-	115379	116246	29790	22121	145169	138367
2012-13*	-	-	115139	114159	26521	19235	141660	133394
TOTAL	962	753	434268	441767	132000	101197	567230	543717

* As on 28/02/2013

(e) The target and achievement of coverage of habitations with provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply under the NRDWP in Jharkhand from 2007-08 till 2012-13 is as below:

Year	Target	Achievement
2005-06	2888	2100
2006-07	3802	1982
2007-08	5479	6548
2008-09	7170	6832

Year	Target	Achievement
2009-10	1552	14605
2010-11	1099	11399
2011-12	19110	17425
2012-13	16583	17335*

*Provisional

Safe drinking water supply

4230. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any action plan to extend safe drinking water and sanitary facilities to all inhabitants of all villages and hamlets during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether it is a fact that 20 per cent villages in Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh have not yet been provided safe drinking water; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government allocated MPLADS funds are not being utilized for the needy people of those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) 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 and adequate drinking water facilities to all rural habitations of the country. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, focus is being placed on extending piped drinking water supply to rural habitations to cover 50% of the rural population with access to safe piped drinking water supply.

To eliminate the practice of open defecation and to promote the use of toilets in rural areas of country, 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 behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with “Nirmal Grams” as outcomes. The goal of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is to achieve the vision of Nirmal Bharat by 2022 with all Gram Panchayats in the country attaining ‘Nirmal’ status. As per Twelfth Plan goal of NBA, 50% of all the Gram Panchayats are to become Nirmal Grams by 2017. Under NBA, the following new strategies have been adopted for accelerated sanitation coverage:

- A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction to covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode for holistic sanitation outcomes.
- A National Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework for 2012-2017.
- Conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats.
- Focused convergence of rural sanitation with associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.
- Recasting component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to a project mode in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).
- Additional provision of up to a ceiling of Rs.4500/- for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) in convergence with MNREGS.
- Provision of incentives extended to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households) along with BPL households.

(b) The Ministry maintains data of drinking water supply in rural areas in terms of habitations. As reported by the States of Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar,

Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh on the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, the percentage of rural habitations in these States where at least one drinking water source is affected by excess chemical contamination that are yet to be covered with safe drinking water facility is as below.

Sl. No.	State	Total No of Rural Habitations	Quality Affected Habitations	Percentage
1.	Odisha	141928	12465	8.78
2.	West Bengal	95395	5448	5.71
3.	Bihar	107642	14580	13.54
4.	Jharkhand	119191	412	0.35
5.	Chhattisgarh	72231	8811	12.20

(c) Under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Schemes (MPLADS) an amount of Rs. 5 crore per Member of Parliament (MP) per annum is allocated to enable MPs to recommend work of developmental nature based on the locally felt needs for creation, of durable community assets in priority sectors *viz.*, drinking water, primary education, public health, sanitation and roads, etc. Funds are directly sent to the nodal district authorities of the MPs who examine and implement the eligible works as recommended by the MPs. As on 31.03.2013, the cumulative funds release and utilization position in Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are as under :

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Fund released	Fund Utilised	% Utilisation over release
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Odisha	1144.55	978.35	85.48
2.	West Bengal	2085.20	1845.18	88.49

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	1936.40	1583.23	81.76
4.	Jharkhand	691.75	586.54	84.79
5.	Chhattisgarh	605.25	533.42	88.13
ALL INDIA		28720.25	25266.92	87.98

Allocation of funds for safe drinking water

4231. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated Rs. 1400 crore for 2013-14, for safe drinking water supply in arsenic affected areas;

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

(c) the details of work undertaken/to be undertaken in these areas under above fund allocation;

(d) whether per capita allocation under above-said allocation is only between Rs. 20 to 30 per year;

(e) if so, how Government would be able to provide safe drinking water by spending such a small amount; and

(f) if not, the per capita allocation for safe thinking water during current year for arsenic and heavy metals affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Union

Finance Minister in his Budget speech 2013-14 mentioned that there are still 2,000 arsenic and 12,000 fluoride-affected rural habitations in the country and announced a provision of Rs. 1,400 crore towards setting up water purification plants. Accordingly, the Ministry has initiated action for working out the details including State-wise allocations. The population in these arsenic and fluoride affected habitations is 87.89 lakh and the per capita availability would be about Rs. 1,593 from the fund of Rs. 1,400 crore.

(e) and (f) Drinking water is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments with technical and financial assistance for provision of safe drinking water supply including in arsenic and heavy metals affected habitations in rural areas under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, States can utilize upto 67% of funds released to them for provision of safe drinking water including for arsenic and heavy metals affected habitations. In addition, 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for Water Quality and allocated to those States with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. States/UTs are empowered to plan, design, approve, implement, operate and maintain drinking water supply schemes under NRDWP. The allocation for NRDWP at the national level is Rs. 11,000 crore in 2013-14.

Supply of pure drinking water

‡4232. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population being provided pure drinking water at present, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of population in the country which is still using water from canals, ponds, open wells and unhygienic resources as drinking water during the last five years;

(c) whether any action plan has been chalked out to make pure drinking water available across the country; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) As reported by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 28.2.2013, the percentage of rural population in habitations that have been covered with safe drinking supply facility, State/UT-wise, is given in the statement-I (See below).

(b) As per the Census 2011, 15.80 per cent of the rural population in the country have uncovered well, spring, river, canal, pond and other unimproved sources as their main source of drinking water.

(c) and (d) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), to provide safe and adequate drinking water supply in rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan, implement and operate drinking water supply schemes under the NRDWP to ensure that the rural population is provided with adequate safe drinking water. Under the NRDWP, States are required to prepare an Annual Action Plan in which they prioritise the coverage of areas where drinking water sources are quality affected. Upto 67% of NRDWP allocation to States can be utilized to cover these quality affected areas. Further from 2012-13, an additional 5% of national NRDWP budget is earmarked for allocation to the States where drinking water supply is affected by quality problems. The allocation of funds to States under the NRDWP and under the earmarked Water Quality component is given in the statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise percentage of rural population in habitations covered with safe drinking water supply

Sl. No.	State/UT	Per cent of population
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99.55
2.	Bihar	91.71

Sl. No.	State/UT	Per cent of population
3..	Chhattisgarh	87.57
4.	Goa	100.00
5.	Gujarat	98.75
6.	Haryana	99.75
7.	Himachal Pradesh	100.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	99.55
9.	Jharkhand	99.55
10.	Karnataka	84.80
11.	Kerala	92.30
12.	Madhya Pradesh	97.64
13.	Maharashtra	94.57
14.	Odisha	88.58
15.	Punjab	99.77
16.	Rajasthan	84.63
17 .	Tamil Nadu	99.32
18.	Uttar Pradesh	99.43
19.	Uttarakhand	99.33
20.	West Bengal	91.28
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	96.62
22.	Assam	79.53
23.	Manipur	100.00
24.	Meghalaya	98.23

Sl. No.	State/UT	Per cent of population
25.	Mizoram	99.81
26.	Nagaland	93.00
27.	Sikkim	99.82
28.	Tripura	34.66
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	100.00
30.	Chandigarh	100.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00
32.	Daman And Diu	100.00
33.	Delhi	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	100.00
35.	Puducherry	95.53
	TOTAL	94.16

Statement-II

State/UT-wise NRDWP allocation and earmarked allocation for water quality in 2012-13

(Amount Rs. crore.)

Sl. No	State/UT	5% Earmarked WQ Allocation	Total Allocation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.25	563.38
2.	Bihar	60.90	484.24
3.	Chhattisgarh	2.10	168.88
4.	Goa	0.00	6.07

Sl. No	States/UT	5% Earmarked WQ Allocation	Total Allocation
5.	Gujarat	3.05	578.30
6.	Harayana	0.89	250.24
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	153.59
8.	J and K	0.11	510.77
9.	Jharkhand	0.84	191.85
10.	Karnataka	53.39	922.69
11.	Kerala	4.83	193.59
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14.75	447.33
13.	Maharashtra	33.13	897.96
14.	Odisha	5.57	243.92
15.	Punjab	0.26	101.90
16.	Rajasthan	68.93	1352.55
17.	Tamil Nadu	5.30	394.82
18.	Uttar Pradesh	124.85	1060.87
19.	Uttarakhand	0.05	159.74
20.	West Bengal	110.88	523.53
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	145.32
22.	Assam	29.35	525.71
23.	Manipur	0.00	69.98
24.	Meghalaya	0.05	73.95
25.	Mizoram	0.00	48.34

Sl. No	States/UT	5% Earmarked WQ Allocation	Total Allocation
26.	Nagaland	0.11	110.25
27.	Sikkim	0.00	36.68
28.	Tripura	1.42	70.66
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	1.15
30.	Puducherry	0.00	1.75
TOTAL		525.00	10290.00

Projects under total sanitation campaign

4233. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects being run in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);

(b) the number of persons benefited therefrom during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether any target has been fixed under TSC for the forthcoming years and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(ci) if not, the details of parameters adopted for fixing the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), projects are approved taking district as a unit. The number of projects being run in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) earlier known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is as under:

Sl. No..	State/UT Name	No. of Project Sanctioned
1.	Himachal Pradesh	12
2.	Karnataka	29
3.	Madhya Pradesh	50
4.	Rajasthan	32
5.	Uttarakhand	13
TOTAL		136

(b) The number of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed during each the last three years, State-wise including Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka is given in the Statement-1 (*See* below). No information is available for number of persons benefited out of total IHHLs constructed for each household in all the State.

(c) and (d) Annual targets are projected by the States, while proposing their Annual Implementation Plans (AIPs). These targets are based on the balance of the objectives yet to be achieved and the likely demand that would be generated during the year. The tentative targets for the year 2013-14, as projected by all the States/UTs in their respective AIPs are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of Individual household latrines constructed during last three years

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1049704	654282	384279
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19799	27781	5760
3.	Assam	498849	510243	273240

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
4.	Bihar	717792	839927	787654
5.	Chhattisgarh	236164	82496	51613
6.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0
7.	Goa	800	0	0
8.	Gujarat	515224	321357	171977
9.	Haryana	132137	103913	62949
10.	Himachal Pradesh	216571	30066	5183
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	125228	70626	71900
12.	Jharkhand	296678	53479	48335
13.	Karnataka	810104	414782	296229
14.	Kerala	20241	2188	5674
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1166016	900769	552631
16.	Maharashtra	562183	519563	189306
17.	Manipur	49576	55306	43917
18.	Meghalaya	65417	51550	14134
19.	Mizoram	1611	17237	4967
20.	Nagaland	18224	46318	22149
21.	Odisha	853303	359171	118318
22.	Puducherry	77	0	0
23.	Punjab	118415	32535	57421
24.	Rajasthan	750948	730385	246311

Sl.No.	State/UT Name	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	473647	410794	269324
27.	Tripura	30392	24761	7035
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2915407	1613384	131068
29.	Uttarakhand	132913	125051	97472
30.	West Bengal	466311	800900	559115
	TOTAL	12243731	8798864	4477961

Statement-II

Targets projected by the States in the respective State Annual Implementation Plans (AIPs) for year 2013-14 against individual household latrines

Sl. No.	State	IHHL (BPL)	IHHL (APL)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1119996	134447
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14467	5811
3.	Assam	350000	250000
4.	Bihar	736478	477139
5.	Chhattisgarh	115875	130698
6.	D and N Haveli	0	0
7.	Goa	3000	2500
8.	Gujarat	63412	63331
9.	Haryana	88287	216273
10.	Himachal Pradesh	17500	98000

Sl. No.	State	IHHL (BPL)	IHHL (APL)
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	144471	96551
12.	Jharkhand	222754	322497
13.	Karnataka	304927	182360
14.	Kerala	52694	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	907293	963991
16.	Maharashtra	229243	453792
17.	Manipur	16000	44000
18.	Meghalaya	27428	19863
19.	Mizoram	7252	913
20.	Nagaland	20496	2236
21.	Odisha	550000	350000
22.	Puducherry	0	0
23.	Punjab	60000	60000
24.	Rajasthan	487590	424528
25.	Sikkim	5000	782
26.	Tamil Nadu	453753	752595
27.	Tripura	5028	12161
28.	Uttar Pradesh	441832	1197301
29.	Uttarakhand	46843	60084
30.	West Bengal	432744	464664
TOTAL		6924363	6786517

Sanitation and drinking water projects in Bihar

4234. DR ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects submitted by the Bihar Government during the last three years regarding sanitation and drinking water;

(b) the details of projects approved and the assistance provided, year-wise and district-wise; and

(c) the details of projects not approved or still under consideration and the reasons for rejection and delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) 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 and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Under NRDWP, State Governments are empowered to plan, approve and implement rural drinking water supply projects. Hence the State Governments, including Government of Bihar, are not required to submit drinking water supply projects to this Ministry for approval. The NRDWP funds are released by the Ministry to States. The NRDWP funds released to Bihar in the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)	
Year	Fund Release
2010-11	170.73
2011-12	330.02
2012-13	224.30

Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), projects are approved taking district as a unit. During last three years, no new district project has been submitted by

Government of Bihar. However, 38 district projects have already been sanctioned and under implementation in Bihar under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). The details of projects approved is given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and fund released by Centre under NBA, year-wise and district-wise is given in the Statement-II. (*See below*)

- (c) No project of Bihar is pending for approval.

Statement-I*Details of district projects sanctioned upto 31.03.2013 in Bihar*

Sl. No.	District Name	Project Cost (In lakhs)	Approved Share (Rs. in lakhs)			Beneficiary	Components Sanctioned (Units)						
			Central	State			IHHL	IHHL	IHHL	SCW	School	Anganwadi	RSM/ PC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	BPL	APL	Total	10	11	12	13
1.	Araria	4630.29	3129.75	1116.55	383.99	100000	74194	174194	50	1594	42	10	
2.	Arawal	2564.43	1738.33	620.08	207.02	50500	43853	94353	50	848	53	5	
3.	Aurangabad	7219.24	4914.68	1790.05	514.51	123115	90829	213944	50	3060	463	10	
4.	Banka	4127.69	2814.26	1004.28	309.15	82439	0	82439	75	2764	386	10	
5.	Begusarai	7272.2	4860.57	1707.05	704.4	192877	192877	385754	333	2156	724	10	
6.	Bhagalpur	7537.71	5096.06	1834.34	607.31	154950	187409	342359	50	2602	1331	10	
7.	Bhojpur	8121.9	5485.61	1977.85	658.44	164410	131472	295882	54	3350	319	10	

8. Buxar	4307.11	2913.81	1046.5	346.8	85268	78398	163666	50	1654	96	10
9. Darbhanga	16395.84	11001.64	4048.56	1345.64	360250	282960	643210	50	3492	488	10
10. Gaya	14167.89	9534.99	3480.68	1152.22	295670	109655	405325	50	4742	1310	10
11. Gopalganj	7374.04	4959.89	1786.32	587.83	145610	56156	201766	50	2334	848	10
12. Jamui	5779.45	390768	140988	461.89	109377	118537	227914	50	2042	323	10
13. Jehanabad	2847.71	1938.98	694.35	214.38	52100	40435	92535	50	1372	405	7
14. Kaimur (Bhabua)	4138.38	2800.15	998.16	340.07	82439	82641	165080	50	1810	355	10
15. Katihar	9951.14	6644.42	2357.01	949.71	252534	150055	402589	52	2684	182	10
16. Khagaria	6200.88	4186.01	1489.27	525.6	133528	69746	203274	50	1358	169	10
17. Kishanganj	4773.98	3210.56	1140.12	423.3	108000	116799	224799	50	1429	88	10
18. Lakhisarai	3875.52	2606.26	951.13	316.13	84742	74314	159056	50	988	252	7
19. Madhepura	6079.8	4102.27	1464.85	512.68	129796	119115	248911	50	1850	207	13
20. Madhubani	4307.83	2924.08	1048.58	335.17	67482	69746	137228	63	4572	1127	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
21.	Munger	4328.34	2930.99	1056.69	340.66	86197	45296	131493	50	1334	310	10
22.	Muzaffarpur	12397.69	8249.19	2894.55	1253.95	333183	258964	612147	101	5302	740	10
23.	Nalanda	8291.48	5641.43	2039.39	610.66	152866	157933	310799	94	3608	891	10
24.	Nawada	8281.04	5596.7	2015.59	668.75	165884	69176	235060	50	2348	436	10
25.	Pashchim Champaran	10631.21	7171.33	2583.53	876.36	219434	10832	230266	50	3578	318	10
26.	Patna	11231.64	7578.82	2742.57	910.25	220881	212726	433607	50	6670	553	10
27.	Purba Champaran	14276.55	9661.14	3481.16	1134.25	286090	246155	532245	94	4368	282	10
28.	Purnia	7906.83	5346.65	1886.44	673.74	171263	282408	453671	54	2484	175	10
29.	Saharsa	4626.7	3124.67	1100.71	401.32	101440	139000	240440	50	1554	256	10
30.	Smastipur	16274.76	10977.32	4018.62	1278.82	335606	257444	593050	50	4936	559	10
31.	Saran	9567.69	6509.42	2277.42	780.85	189465	283058	472523	50	3798	344	10
32.	Sasaram (Rohtas)	8409.6	5626.82	2029.15	753.63	180000	233378	413378	50	3208	476	10

33. Sheikhpura	2431.4	1655.25	591.63	184.52	44073	20595	64668	50	896	220	6
34. Sheohar	2628.12	1769.25	636.45	222.42	58032	43996	102028	50	581	66	5
35. Sitamarhi	14638.66	9882.78	3591.57	1164.31	294276	136865	431141	50	2750	173	10
36. Siwan	10940.13	7369.19	2685.53	885.41	234450	136765	371215	50	3124	702	10
37. Supaul	7611.1	5138.02	1848.82	624.26	156954	136428	293382	50	1804	257	11
38. Vaishali	7275.82	4841.58	1705.68	728.56	190598	195325	385923	50	3224	518	10
Total	293380.8	197840.73	71151.11	24388.96	6195779	4975535	11171314	2362	102268	16444	504

Note : IHHL- Individual household latrine, BPL - Below Poverty Line, APL - Above Poverty Line, SCW - Sanitary Complex for Women, RSM - Rural Sanitary Mart, PC - Production Centre.

Statement-II*Details of funds released by Centre year-wise and district-wise*

		(Rs. in lakhs)														
Sl. No.	District	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Araria	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	318.45	0.00	0.00	346.86	0.00	837.50	1562.53
2.	Arawal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	128.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	229.24	0.00	176.28	360.21	904.46
3.	Aurangabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	240.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	491.39	0.00	364.08	1325.76	2431.36
4.	Banka	0.00	0.00	320.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	107.39	0.00	0.00	309.56	0.00	695.10	1432.13
5.	Begusarai	0.00	0.00	0.00	397.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	378.68	1247.03	0.00	0.00	519.56	1327.41	3870.43
6.	Bhagalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	119.44	0.00	599.51	0.00	672.38	364.10	906.10	2721.47
7.	Bhojpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	269.36	418.78	0.00	0.00	541.22	0.00	419.46	1182.30	2841.12
8.	Buxar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	189.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	311.78	0.00	250.12	715.92	1477.14

9. Darbhanga	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1318.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1335.70	2773.81	5487.27
10. Gaya	0.00	0.00	417.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	882.61	0.00	0.00	1178.60	0.00	2298.09	4776.54			
11. Gopalganj	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	343.87	292.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	567.86	288.78	1077.32	2569.84			
12. Jamui	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	297.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	592.34	0.00	1051.90	1951.33			
13. Jehanabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	153.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	301.84	155.50	391.57	1012.79			
14. Kaimur (Bhabua)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	242.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	417.34	244.66	553.23	1467.95			
15. Kaithar	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.45	1069.96	0.00	0.00	1035.88	2048.46	5224.26			
16. Khagaria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	265.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	234.06	602.42	316.17	792.31	2210.38			
17. Kishanganj	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.64	0.00	303.60	0.00	0.00	338.78	250.92	486.76	0.00	1630.70			
18. Lakhisarai	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	184.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	153.88	401.32	196.58	454.66	1390.93				
19. Madhepura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	289.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	539.30	399.40	615.10	1338.03	3181.47				
20. Madhubani	0.00	0.00	0.00	401.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.33	308.18	237.74	587.48	1684.73				
21. Munger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	216.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	370.15	0.00	0.00	851.42	1438.29				
22. Muzaffarpur	0.00	0.00	380.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1111.91	2341.45	0.00	0.00	981.52	1888.55	6703.90				

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23. Nalanda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	663.51	0.00	0.00	661.44	0.00	1448.32	2824.11
24. Nawada	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	381.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	666.76	0.00	520.84	1286.44	2855.15
25. Pashchim Champanan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	385.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	389.87	979.52	546.32	1445.94	3757.00
26. Patna	0.00	263.29	152.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	678.14	0.00	742.46	549.86	1050.88	2442.83	8880.32
27. Purba Champanan	0.00	415.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	671.60	1249.92	2500.17	4837.09
28. Purnia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	331.15	0.00	469.30	0.00	530.54	392.84	694.78	1747.31	4165.92
29. Sahansa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	204.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	416.90	308.78	501.60	991.57	2433.79
30. Smastipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1260.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	1274.84	2864.72	5459.92
31. Saran	0.00	0.00	392.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	551.52	0.00	616.05	456.26	919.52	2112.42	5048.68
32. Sasaram (Rohtas)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	394.77	0.00	447.06	0.00	550.61	0.00	435.64	1111.92	2950.00
33. Sheikhpura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	139.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	223.58	165.64	262.36	504.15	1295.09

Expenditure on water purification

‡4235. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent during last three years in different projects for providing potable water in the areas where fluoride arsenic and other chemical substances are found and the number of settlements included so far for supplying pure drinking water through pipelines;

(b) the districts in Madhya Pradesh where water is contaminated with the above substances and the detail of the settlements that have been included so far for the supply of pure drinking water through different schemes of the Central Government; and

(c) whether Government proposes to set up quality testing laboratories for testing of purity of water in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) As reported by States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, during the last three years *viz.*, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, the State Governments have utilized Rs. 3,028.39 crore central share for the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)-Quality component for providing safe drinking water. 33,884 drinking water-quality affected habitations have been covered through piped water supply schemes during the last three years as reported on IMIS.

(b) The districts in Madhya Pradesh with water-quality affected habitations, as on 1.4.2012, that are yet to be provided with safe drinking water facilities is at Annexure. Under NRDWP, during the last three years *viz.*, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, 1,841 water quality affected habitations have been reported to be covered with safe drinking water facilities in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Under NRDWP, 3% of allocation made to States including Madhya Pradesh can be utilized for water quality monitoring and surveillance activities which *inter alia* include setting up of State level laboratory, new district laboratories where

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

such facility is not available, setting up of new sub-divisional laboratories and upgradation of existing laboratories for testing drinking water quality. As reported on IMIS, all the 23 districts given in the statement have district level drinking water quality testing laboratories.

Statement

Districts in Madhya Pradesh with water-quality affected habitations as reported by the State in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) as on 1.4.2012 that are yet to be provided with safe drinking water facility

Sl. No.	District
1.	Alipur
2.	Balaghat
3.	Betul
4.	Bhind
5.	Chhindwara
6.	Dewas
7.	Dhar
8.	Dindori
9.	Jhabua
10.	Khargone
11.	Mandla
12.	Mandsaur
13.	Morena
14.	Neemuch
15.	Raisen

Sl. No.	District
16.	Rajgarh
17.	Ratlam
18.	Rewa
19.	Sehore
20.	Seoni
21.	Sheopur
22.	Ujjain
23.	Vidisha

Rural sanitation and hygiene levels in Madhya Pradesh

4236. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural sanitation and hygiene levels is very low in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by Government to improve rural sanitation and hygiene levels in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per Census 2011, only 13.58% Rural households have access to toilets in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Government is implementing Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) towards ensuring total sanitation facilities in the rural areas of the country including Madhya Pradesh. The earlier Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has been revamped to NBA in

2012 to accelerate the Sanitation coverage in the rural areas. Under NBA, following steps have been taken:

- A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction to covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode for holistic sanitation outcomes.
- The scope of providing incentives 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/- from the earlier amount of Rs 3200/- under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 4500/- can be spent under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Along-with beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900/-, the total amount of Rs. 10000/- is now available for construction of toilets, which in the case of hilly and difficult areas is Rs. 10500/-.
- More emphasis on Information Education Communication (IEC). with earmarked 15% of the total outlay of district projects for IEC activities. With a view to give thrust to a new approach towards IEC, the Ministry has launched a Communication and Advocacy Strategy (2012-2017).
- Conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats. Focused convergence of rural sanitation with associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development with NBA.

Frequency of earthquakes

4237. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of earthquakes have increased during the last decade and if so, the details of the major earthquakes which have affected India;

(b) whether the movement of earth plates have increased as compared to earlier period; and

(c) whether any data is available in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) There is no apparent increase in the number of major earthquakes affecting India during last decade.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Continuous monitoring through seismicity network is carried out to study earthquake incidence and movement of earth plates.

Research centres to predict earthquakes, floods, etc.

4238. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to set up research centres to study and predict earthquakes and other seismic activities, high floods and tsunami;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount allocated therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide timely warnings to the coastal areas of Bay of Bengal about floods and other natural calamities due to earthquakes and seismic activities?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) Yes Sir. Operational forewarning systems are already in place by the Central Water Commission of the Ministry of the Water Resources for river basin scale floods and by the Earth System Science Organization — Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (ESSO - INCOIS) for tsunami waves (with time of arrival and amplitude of waves). A seismological centre is being set-up to study earthquakes and seismic activities.

(b) To study earthquake precursors in an integrated manner, India had set up

Multi - Parameter Geophysical Observatories (MPGOs) at Ghuttu, Central Himalaya and Shillong, Eastern Himalaya. Supplemented by the dense network of broadband seismometers, the MPGOs are designed to record precursory signals resulting from stress-induced changes in density, magnetization, resistivity, seismic wave velocity, fracture propagation, crustal deformation, electromagnetic and radon gas emission as well as fluctuations in hydrological parameters. In addition, 3- field stations located at hot - spring and mud-volcano at Bakreswar. West Bengal: Tatta Pani (J & K) and Baratang (A & N Islands) were upgraded with advanced instrumentation for recording hourly concentration changes in stable gases as well as the radioactive constituents. During the last 12-months, the installed network recorded 5-anomalies that were correlated with regional earthquakes of magnitude $>4.0M$ that have occurred in hypocentral distances ranging from 250-1500 kms.

Preparatory level pilot studies have been initiated to carry out scientific investigations and select the suitable site for deep borehole drilling in the Koyna-Warna region. The investigations include, Seismological, Geophysical (seismic, gravity, magnetic). LIDAR, geomorphology and structural geological studies, apart from a few shallow (-1 km) exploratory boreholes.

Continuous efforts are made by the ESSO - India Meteorological Department (IMD) to optimize the level of efficiency of the forecasting systems. Flood Meteorological Offices (FMOs) have been set up by IMD at ten locations *viz.*, Agra, Ahmedabad, Asansol, Bhubaneshwar, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jalpaiguri, Lucknow, New Delhi and Patna. During the flood season, respective FMOs provide valuable meteorological support to the CWC for issuing flood warnings/alerts in respect of the following rivers:

Sl. No.	Name of the FMO	River sub-basins covered
1.	Agra	Lower Yamuna and Betwa
2.	Ahmedabad	Narmada, Tapi, Mahi. Sabarmati, Banas and Deman Ganga
3.	Asansol	Ajay, Mayurakshi and Kangsabati

Sl. No	Name of the FMO	River sub-basins covered
4.	Bhubaneswar	Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baiterini, Bruhaba - lang, Subernarekha, Rushkulya and Vansdhara
5.	Guwahati	Brahmaputra and Barak
6.	Hyderabad	Godawari and Krishna
7.	Jalpaiguri	Teesta
8.	Lucknow	Ganga, Rainganga, Gomti, Sai, Rapti Ghagra and Samda
9.	New Delhi	Upper Yamuna, Lower Yamuna, Sahibi
10.	Patna	Kosi, Mahananda, Baghmati, Kamla, Gandak, Buri, Gandak, North Koel, Kanhar, PunPun and Upper Sone

The meteorological support is provided in terms of sub-basin scale Quantitative Precipitation Estimate (QPE) based on the observed rainfall reports and sub-basin scale Quantitative Precipitation Forecast (QPF) based on the 9 Km grid scale rainfall forecasts (24h, 48h and 72 in advance). Hydro-meteorological Bulletins containing Synoptic Situations, Basin/Sub-basin wise Intensity and Spatial Distribution of rainfall, "Heavy rainfall warnings", Station wise recorded significant rainfall, along with QPE and QPF (in seven quantitative ranges - 1-10mm; 11-20mm; 21-35mm; 36-50mm; 51-75mm; 76-100mm and >100 mm in 24h as a sub-basin scale spatial average quantum) are provided to Flood Forecasting Divisions (FFDs) of CWC and other designated authorities.

ESSO - IMD has operationalized its location specific nowcasting (near real-time) weather service for severe weather (Thunderstorms: heavy rainfall from lows/depressions over the land) across the country. This service activity currently covers 117 urban centres on experimental basis under which nowcast of 3-6 hour range is

issued. Origin, development/movement of severe weather phenomena are regularly monitored through DWRs and with all other available observing systems.

The ESSO-INCOIS operated Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre (ITEWC) issued tsunami advisories for 4-major earthquakes occurred over the Indian Ocean during 2012. In all, regional tsunami advisories have been issued to 21-countries while serving as a Regional Tsunami Advisory Service Provider (RTSP) for the Indian Ocean region.

(c) The basic infra structure and the necessary computational facilities are established while setting up the ITEWC and hence no major hardware upgradations are proposed. The maintenance of the entire early warning system is carried out with a budget allocation of Rs. 17.00 Crores per annum. Model simulations required for operations of ITEWC would be run as part of this itself. The cyclone warning, FMOs and earthquake monitoring/detection operations are covered under regular budget allocated for the sustenance of operational observing systems and services of ESSO IMD and ESSO - Seismological Research.

(d) Following the duly established standard operational procedures (SOPs), ESSO - IMD and ESSO - INCOIS disseminates coastal cyclone/tsunami bulletins to various national/regional contacts like the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) control room and other designated agencies *viz.* National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Battalions of National Disaster Relief Force (NDRF), Coastal State Disaster Relief Commissioners, Indian Navy, Administration of Nuclear Power plants in the coastal states, Disaster Management Administrators from Andaman & Nicobar Islands etc. for planning effective emergency response actions at the state and district levels.

Conversion of sea water into drinking water

‡4239. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any success has been achieved in converting sea water into drinking water;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any plan at national level for the expansion of the above scheme: and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Earth System Science Organisation (ESSO) - National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) has indigenously designed, developed and demonstrated Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology for conversion of sea water into potable water. The LTTD is a process under which the warm surface sea water is flash evaporated at low pressure and the vapour is condensed with cold deep sea water. This technology is efficient and found to be suitable for island territories of India, especially Lakshadweep Islands. The same process is used to generate potable drinking water utilizing the thermal wastewater (having temperatures significantly more than room temperature), from thermal power plants. Till date, 4 LTTD plants have been successfully commissioned in the country, one each at Kavaratti (2005), Minicoy (2011), Agatti (2011), Lakshadweep and at North Chennai Thermal Power Station (NCTPS), Chennai (2008). The capacity of each of these LTTD plants is 1 lakh liter of potable water per day.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) ESSO proposes to set up a LTTD plant with a capacity of generating 2 million litres of potable water per day (2 MLD) at Tuticorin Thermal Power Station, Tamil Nadu and six LTTD plants funded by the Lakshadweep Administration, one each in the islands of Lakshadweep viz., Amini, Chetlet, Kadamath, Kalpeni, Kiltan and Andrott with a capacity of generating one lakh litre of potable water per day.

Growth in media and entertainment industry

‡4240. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a constant increase in the business of media and entertainment industry in the country in the recent years;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the annual turnover of the industry during the years 2010-11 to 2012-13, year-wise and

(c) the role of digitization in increasing the business of the said industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) As per FICCI-KPMG Indian Media and Entertainment (M&E) Industry Report 2013, there has been a constant increase in the business of media and entertainment industry in the country in the recent years.

(b) The overall industry size of the Media & Entertainment Industry, as per FICCI-KPMG Report 2013 is as under:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013 (Projected)
Turnover (in Rs. Billion)	652	728	821	917

(c) Digitization is expected to usher a new growth profile for the M&E Industry in terms of enhanced benefits to consumers, transparency in the subscriber base leading to enhanced revenue generation.

According to the FICCI-KPMG Report 2013, after 1st phase of digitization of Cable TV network, the industry hopes to realize benefit over the medium term- including enhanced ability to monetize content, greater transparency and equitable revenue share across the value chain, lower burden of carriage fees and hence increased ability to invest in differentiated and sophisticated content.

The report further states that digital distribution in the film sector has also resulted in an increased ability to invest in differentiated content, marketing and widespread releases- all contributing to greater audience engagement and unprecedented box office success across big and small budget movies alike.

Contents of Government advertisements

4241. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the advertisements issued by various Ministries maximise pictorial display and are unable to convey the Government policies;

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

(c) whether Government has issued any instructions to the Ministries to highlight Government policies/programmes and achievements in their advertisements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action/steps taken thereon and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (d) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has requested all Ministries that it would be more appropriate if text advertisements with succinct/concise pictorial presence highlighting success stories and achievements of the Ministry is released whenever the Ministry decides to take its policies/successes to the people.

In this direction, on 26th January, 2013 the Ministry requested all the Ministries to issue advertisements in the form of a concise picture alongwith attractively written text focusing on the core performance and success stories.

Radio Stations in tribal areas

†4242. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio stations set up so far in the tribal area districts in the country:

(b) if the stations have been set up, since when the employees particularly those in position have been posted in those centres;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that at a few places radio stations have been set up but no staff has been posted; and

(d) if so, by when the services would start from those stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that as on date 84 radio stations of All India Radio have been set up in the tribal districts in the country. The details of posting of employees particularly those in position at these centers are as below:

- (i) employees have been posted at 54 centers since their commissioning;
- (ii) employees have not been posted at 25 centers, as at these places low power 100 watt FM (relay) transmitters have been installed at existing Doordarshan (DD) sites and regular operation of these transmitters is being looked after by DD employees;
- (iii) at the following 5 centers shortage of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) staff, has caused delay in commissioning. Despite these constraints, with redeployment of staff. 2 centres have been partially commissioned as per details given below:

Sl. No.	State	Station	Remarks
1.	Chhattisgarh	Saraipalli	Already commissioned with partial service by redeployment of staff from other stations.
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	
3.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Yet to be commissioned
4.	Tripura	Dharmanagar	
5.	Tripura	Longtherai	

Portrayal of women in indecent manner

‡4243. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the trend to showcase the women in indecent manner in the advertisements being shown in various TV channels is increasing;

(b) whether any kind of complaints have been received by Government regarding vulgar advertisements being shown on TV;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is contemplating to frame a code of conduct for advertisements; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TIWARI) : (a) to (c) Ministry has been receiving complaints about indecent portrayal of women in some advertisements telecast on TV channels. Whenever such violations are brought to the notice of this Ministry, action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. Action taken by the Ministry in such cases is given in the Statement. (*See below*)

(d) and (e) The Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder in the existing regulatory mechanism already provides a framework for regulating advertisements on television channels.

Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of the channels that have telecast obscene/vulgar advertisements during the year 2012 and current year and action taken thereon by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

Sl. No.	Nature of Telecast	Name of the Channel(s)	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Telecast of advertisement of “Clean and Dry Intimate Wash” appearing indecent, vulgar, suggestive and obscene	INDIA TV MTV STAR PLUS ZEE TV UTV BINDAAS ZING	The matter was referred to the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI). ASCI informed the Ministry that the advertisement was withdrawn.
2.	Telecast of advertisement of “Axe Shower Gel”	MTV IBN7 VH1 COLORS	IMC considered the matter on 19.12.12 and recommended for a written apology from channels.
3.	Telecast of advertisement of “Extra strong Axe” deo	NEO SPORTS	The complaint was not upheld.
4.	Telecast of advertisement of Uninor mobile	NDTV 24x7	The complaint was not upheld.
5.	Telecast of advertisement of Gillette Mach 3 Turbo Sensitive	COLORS B4U CHANNEL V FILMY MOVIES NOW NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC RAJ TV SONY SSTV STAR PLUS	The complaint was not upheld. -

1	2	3	4
		TEN SPORTS UTV BINDAAS Z BANGLA Z CINEMA ZEE TV	
6.	Telecast of advertisement of Vodafone	AAKASH BANGLA B4U NDTV GOOD TIMES NDTV INDIA STAR JALSHA TIMES NOW	The matter has been referred to ASCI for appropriate action.
7.	Telecast of advertisement of Fast Track Girls Bags	DISCOVERY CHANNEL	The complaint was not upheld.
8.	Telecast of advertisement of Lovable Lingerie	COLORS	The complaint was not upheld.
9.	Telecast of advertisement of Sprite Z News	Z NEWS MTV	The complaint was not upheld.
10.	Telecast of advertisement of Camaro Jeans Z News	Z NEWS NEWS LIVE	The advertisement was stopped.
11.	Telecast of advertisement of Kama Sutra Deo	MTV	The advertisement was withdrawn.
12.	Telecast of advertisement of Euro Fashion Inner	UTV BINDAAS	ASCI intimated that the complaint has been upheld and the said advertisement is not on air presently

1	2	3	4
13.	Telecast of advertisement of 18 again	Z NEWS ABP NEWS	ASCI intimated that the complaint has been upheld and the Advertiser has voluntarily withdrawn the advertisement.
14.	Telecast of advertisement of Passport deodorant Sony TV	Sony	The matter has been referred to ASCI for appropriate action.

Promotion of DD Direct Plus

‡4244. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any schemes to promote DD Direct Plus DTH Service of Doordarshan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) The Government has approved a scheme of upgradation of Doordarshan's Direct-to-Home (DTH) platform for 97 TV channels as part of Eleventh Five Year Plan. Action for augmentation of channel capacity of Doordarshan's DTH platform is under process. Moreover, efforts are on to bring Regional Language channels on DD-Direct Plus Platform to make the DTH bouquet more attractive. The DD DTH platform is being upgraded with encrypted signals to ensure better marketing of the platform.

(b) Does not arise.

Time limit for advertisements

‡4245. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time-limit has been fixed by TRAI or the Ministry on advertisements carried during programmes on various news and other channels on TV; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether different TV channels are following this provision and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules, 1994, clause 7(11) of the Advertising Code provides that "No programme shall carry advertisements exceeding 12 minutes per hour, which may include up to ten minutes per hour of commercial advertisements and up to two minutes per hour of the channel's self- promotional programmes." Recently, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued Standards of Quality of Service (Duration of Advertisements in Television Channels) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013" which was notified on 22.03.2013 and has come into effect from the date of notification. A copy of the gazette notification dated 22.03.2013 is available on the website www.trai.gov.in.

(b) TRAI has analysed the duration of advertisements carried by different broadcasters and found that there were violations of the provision regarding maximum duration of advertisements. The details have been brought out in the Explanatory memorandum' annexed with the aforementioned Regulation, which is also available on their website.

Promotion and facilitation of film production

4246. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has modified its initial proposal to expand the mandate of Inter-Ministerial Committee for promotion and facilitation of film production in the country to include facilitation of one stop clearances for domestic filmmakers also;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the proposed body would act as a facilitator as well as employment multiplier and present an opportunity to absorb creative potential of our younger people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (d) To give impetus to film and tourism sectors in India, an Inter Ministerial Committee on Promotion and Facilitation of Film Production in India has been set up in the Ministry of Information Broadcasting on 15th April, 2013. It will act as a single-window clearance mechanism at the central level to facilitate permissions for the foreign and domestic filmmakers for shooting feature films, short films and TV programmes in India. The proposed body will act as a facilitator for film production and film shooting in India.

Instances of sexual harassment in AIR

4247. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Radio has sacked its many employees for sexually harassing radio jockey;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether steps are being taken by Government to prevent such incidents in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (d) Taking immediate cognizance of a news paper article, titled 'Women staff at AIR FM station allege sexual harassment' in 'The Indian Express', of 06" March, 2013, the Ministry of Information and broadcasting (MIB) constituted a three member Committee under the Chairpersonship of Joint Secretary, M/o Information and Broadcasting to look into the specific allegations made by the Radio Presenters of FM Gold, AIR and also the issues relating to safety at workplace of women employees working in FM Gold, AIR.

The Committee has submitted a report to the Government. The Committee has recommended various corrective actions and remedial measures to ensure safety of

women, particularly those working during odd hours in Prasar Bharati. On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee, Prasar Bharati has since removed two contract staff engaged in AIR FM Gold, suspended the Programme Executive in charge of FM Gold Channel to facilitate enquiry and issued a show cause notice to the Head of Delhi Kendra, AIR.

Further, All India Radio has also constituted a Complaints Committee to enquire into the complaint made by one of the women FM presenters.

The guidelines of the Government for ensuring safety at workplace to women employees are being adhered to and in this regard instructions of the Department of Personnel and Training, issued time to time, are communicated to the subordinate offices/autonomous bodies under the administrative control of MIB for strict compliance.

Women empowerment

4248. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how Government is trying to highlight the women empowerment in the North Eastern Region through Press Information Bureau, All India Radio, Doordarshan and Films Division;

(b) whether Government has any special plan in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has any plan to highlight the contributions of some of the women icons of Assam on their contributions in pre and post independence era to the rest of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (c) The Government has undertaken a series of initiatives to highlight policies and programmes highlighting Women's Empowerment across the country including the North Eastern Region. The initiatives undertaken by the various agencies are as under :-

- PIB has conducted sensitization programmes on Women empowerment issues in NE region by organizing eighteen Public Information Campaigns between September, 2012 to March, 2013. The Bureau has also undertaken publicity measures through press releases, features and press interactions.
- The Doordarshan Kendras of the North Eastern Region have been regularly featuring programmes focusing on issues concerning the core areas of Women Empowerment.
- All India Radio through all its twenty eight Stations in the Region has been broadcasting programmes highlighting relevant issues on women's Empowerment adopting different programme formats.
- The Films Division has produced following two films during the last three years highlighting the issue of Women Empowerment
 - Women Empowerment in North East (2010-11)
 - 'A Living Legend' on Dr. Indira Goswami (2012-13)
- Films Division has also released six short films on Women Empowerment on All India Circuit during 2012-13.

In addition, a specific multimedia awareness campaign is proposed to be launched by National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) all over India including the N.E. Region, Some of the issues to be covered include Child Marriage, Trafficking, defining Sexual Harassment at work place and Criminal Amendment Bill (Anti Rape Bill, 2013).

(d) and (e) As a measure of recognition of achievements of individual women in the field of social development, the Government of India has instituted six National Awards, which are called Stree Shakti Puruskars *viz.* Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar, Kannagi, Mata Jijabai, Rani Gaidinliu Zeliang, Rani Lakshmi Bai, Rani Rudramma Devi (for both men & women). Every year, these awards are given to awardees on the International Women's Day *i.e.*, 8th March. Stree Shakti Puraskars are National awards which cover all States including the N.E. Region.

Further, DD/AIR Stations regularly telecast / broadcast programmes highlighting the pre and post independence contributions of eminent personalities, both men and women including those from Assam and other N.E. States.

Financial support to junior advocates

4249. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal to provide financial support to junior advocates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the Government schemes to improve the quality of legal profession in the county, especially for attracting and protecting younger generation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. This Department has launched Rajiv Gandhi Advocates Training Scheme for providing professional training to young lawyers practicing in Magistrate and Munsif Courts which will encourage them to stay in the profession at the grassroots level. The main object of the Scheme is to motivate and encourage young talented meritorious lawyers to remain in practice at the Bar at grass roots level, and for that purpose to impart them professional training. Rs. 2500/- (Rupees two thousand five hundred only) as stipend are provided to every trainee advocate for a period of six months from the date he/she starts training under a Senior Advocate/Leading Advocate.

The Government has enacted Advocates Welfare Fund Act, 2001. The State Governments and Union Territories have created "Advocates Welfare Fund". The Rules made under the said Act makes it compulsory for every advocate to affix stamps of the requisite value on every Vakalatnama filed in any court, tribunal or other authority. Sums collected by the way of sale of "Advocates' Welfare Funds Stamps" constitute an important source of the Advocates' Welfare Fund.

Any practicing Advocate may become member of the Advocates' Welfare Fund on payment of an application fee and annual subscription. The Fund shall vest in and be held and applied by the Trustee Committee established by the concerned Governments. The Fund is, *inter alia*, used for making *ex-gratia* grant to a member of the fund in case of a serious health problem, payment of a fixed amount on cessation of practice and in case of death of a member, to his nominee or legal heir, medical and educational facilities for the members and their dependants, purchase of books and for common facilities for advocates.

A scheme namely, "Stipend Scheme for Junior Lawyers" has been proposed by the Bar Council of India.

As per the Scheme, a lawyer is eligible to take benefit under the Scheme, who is enrolled with the State Bar Council and also a member of Bar Association, who is practicing, below age of 25 years. In case of SC, ST and OBC the age limit will be 27 years.

A lawyer whose family income exceeds more than 2 lakhs per annum shall not be eligible to avail the benefits of the Scheme.

A lawyer who receives the benefits under the Scheme, if chooses to leave the profession within a period of 7 years from the date of his enrolment will have to refund the entire amount he received as stipend with 6% interest.

For two years eligible advocates will be provided stipend of Rs. 2500/- per month. The said assistance will be provided through funds directly allotted to the Bar Council of India for this purpose.

Working of Lok Adalats

4250. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Lok Adalats conducted in the country during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of cases filed in Lok Adalats and the number of cases settled by Lok Adalats during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) to what extent the Thirteenth Finance Commission has helped Lok Adalats to work more vigorously and clear more and more cases; and

(d) to what extent Lok Adalats are helping in reducing the pendency of cases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) Based on the recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission, a sum of Rs.100 crores has been allocated for the period 2010-2015 for release to the State Legal Services Authorities, through State Governments, for holding about 10 Mega Lok Adalats per High Court per year and about 5 Lok Adalats for each of the 1500 court locations per year. The 13th Finance Commission has set a target of disposal of 15 lakhs cases every year by the Lok Adalats till the year 2015, which is expected to reduce the pressure on regular courts.

Participation of private sector in foodgrains procurement

4251. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has worked out any mechanism for enhanced participation of private sector in foodgrains procurement operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to counter the tendency of private companies of not purchasing wheat and rice when supplies are abundant and then want Government to liquidate its inventories at cheaper rates?

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

the existing policy, as far as possible. Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the State agencies involved in procurement operations do the procurement directly. FCI and the State Governments have the option of involving other agencies including private companies, in the procurement process for maximizing procurement for the Central Pool only in those areas where procurement infrastructure is weak, subject to their meeting certain requirements.

(c) Does not arise, in view of (a) and (b) above.

(d) Some State Governments like Punjab and Haryana have imposed very high taxes/other charges on procurement of foodgrains, and some other States like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh have been declaring bonus on procurement of wheat or paddy, which has driven away private buyers from the Mandis, causing major burden of procurement of wheat and paddy at MSP on the Government agencies only. Government of India has been continuously requesting these State Governments to lower down their taxes and not to declare bonus. Due to accumulation of excess stocks than needed as per buffer norms. Government has been liquidating stocks of wheat in the open market at reasonable price from time to time. In order to induce private buyers to buy for their requirement from the farmers during the harvest season without waiting for open sale by the Government, the Government has adopted a policy of selling wheat in the open market at a more rationalized reserve price *w.e.f.* November, 2012 onwards. As a result, private purchase at or above MSP appears to be more in current wheat procurement season than previous year.

Public Interest Litigations

†4252. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Public Interest Litigations (PILs) filed in the Supreme Court and various High Courts in the country;

(b) whether several people, organisations and institutions file meaningless petitions in the name of PILs;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government takes/proposes to take action against such people or to put a check on these meaningless litigations;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (f) A Public Interest Litigation may be filed before the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution or before the High Court of a State under Article 226 of the Constitution under their respective Writ Jurisdictions. The Hon'ble Supreme Court from time to time through its various judgments has observed that the Court must be careful to see that the member of the public, who approaches the court through Public Interest Litigation is acting *bona fide* and not for personal gain or private profit or political motivation or other oblique consideration. The court must not allow its process to be abused by any people, organisations and institutions by filing meaningless petitions in the name of PILs. Public-interest litigation is a rule of declared law by the courts of record. However, the person (or entity) filing the petition must prove to the satisfaction of the court that the petition is being filed for the public interest and not as a frivolous litigation for pecuniary gain. The Supreme Court in the case of *State of Uttaranchal vs. Balwant Singh Chauhal and others* has held that in order to preserve the purity and sanctity of the PIL, it has become imperative to issue the following directions:

- (a) The courts must encourage genuine and *bona fide* PIL and effectively discourage and curb the PIL filed for extraneous considerations.
- (b) Instead of every individual judge devising his own procedure for dealing with the public interest litigation, it would be appropriate for each High Court to properly formulate rules for encouraging the genuine PIL and discouraging the PIL filed with oblique motives. Consequently, we request that the High Courts who have not yet framed the rules, should frame the rules within three months. The Registrar General of

each High Court is directed to ensure that a copy of the Rules prepared by the High Court is sent to the Secretary General of this court immediately thereafter.

- (c) The courts should *prima facie* verify the credentials of the petitioner before entertaining a P.I.L.
- (d) The court should be *prima facie* satisfied regarding the correctness of the contents of the petition before entertaining a PIL.
- (e) The court should be fully satisfied that substantial public interest is involved before entertaining the petition.
- (f) The court should ensure that the petition which involves larger public interest, gravity and urgency must be given priority over other petitions.
- (g) The courts before entertaining the PIL should ensure that the PIL is aimed at redressal of genuine public harm or public injury. The court should also ensure that there is no personal gain, private motive or oblique motive behind filing the public interest litigation.
- (h) The court should also ensure that the petitions filed by busybodies for extraneous and ulterior motives must be discouraged by imposing exemplary costs or by adopting similar novel methods to curb frivolous petitions and the petitions filed for extraneous considerations.

Since Hon' ble Supreme Court has been issuing guidelines from time to time to put a check on these meaningless litigation, no further governmental action is considered necessary at this stage.

Trial of Italian marines

4253. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D.RAJA:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the case against two Italian marines involved in

the killing of two Indian fishermen has been handed over to the National Investigating Agency (NIA) and the trial would be conducted in a designated sessions court in New Delhi and if so, the progress made in this regard;

(b) what arrangements are being made to help the witnesses and the poor dependents of the killed fishermen, to come to Delhi and for their stay during the hearings; and

(c) whether any time-frame has been fixed for the completion of trial proceedings and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (c) National Investigation Agency (NIA) is investigating the case against two Italian marines involved in the killing of two Indian fishermen. Government has designated Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Patiala House, New Delhi and Court of Additional Sessions Judge-01, Patiala House, New Delhi as the Special Courts for trial of the case.

The trial will commence soon after completion of the investigation. Arrangements for travel, stay of witnesses at Delhi will be made as per the rules made under Section 312 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Judgement in Writ Petition (Civil) No.135/2012 has directed that the trial should be conducted on a day to day basis and it should be completed at the earliest.

Corruption in judiciary

4254. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether corruption in judiciary is on rise at present in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the number of corruption cases reported against the judges in various courts including Supreme Court, High Courts and district courts, State-wise;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for complete elimination of corruption in judiciary?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Allegations of corruption in the judiciary have come to the notice of the Government and have been reported in the media also from time to time. As per the “inhouse mechanism” for the higher judiciary, Chief Justice of India is competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the High Courts. Similarly, the Chief Justices of the High Courts are competent to receive complaints against the conduct of their Courts. Administrative control over the members of the subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court and State Government. In view of this, the Central Government do not maintain records of such complaints and has no mechanism to monitor the action taken on the same.

(d) There is a proposal to change the existing system for investigation into the complaints of misbehaviour or incapacity of Judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts as well as to enforce greater accountability. A Bill titled ‘The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill’ has been moved by the Government. The Bill provides for a comprehensive mechanism for handling complaints made by citizens on grounds of alleged misbehaviour and incapacity against judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and for taking action against those found guilty after investigation. The Bill also lays down judicial standards and makes it incumbent on the Judges to declare their assets/liabilities.

Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts

4255. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts was held recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the conference;

(c) what were the points Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts were emphasising; and

(d) how the Government is going to deal with those points?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, A Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts was held on 7th April, 2013 In New Delhi. The Conference has made a number of decisions. It has been resolved that the State Governments would, in consultation with the respective High Courts, take steps to establish Fast Track, Courts for handling cases involving the offences against women, children, differently abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of society and would provide funds for this purpose, in order to narrow down Judge-population ratio, the State Governments in consultation with Chief Justices will take requisite steps for creation of new posts of judicial officers at all levels with support staff and requisite infrastructure. It would take urgent steps to fill vacancies in the subordinate courts.

It has been left to the State Governments and the High Courts to decide on the establishment of Gram Nyayalayas, wherever feasible as well as consider establishment and continuation of morning/evening/ shift/holiday/special courts after taking into account geographical and other conditions. It has also been decided that the formation of All India Judicial Service needs further deliberation and consideration.

(c) and (d) The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices discussed a variety of issues relating to administration of justice in the country. These included steps required to reduce pendency of cases in courts, their speedy trial including through setting up of Fast Track Courts and morning/evening shift/holiday, special courts sensitisation of judiciary on gender issues, computerization of courts including the establishment of a National Judicial Data Grid All India Judicial Service, filling up of vacancies in Courts development of infrastructure of courts, strengthening of Legal Aid Services, Alternate Dispute Redress mechanism and Juvenile Justice System etc.

While action on several of the issues has either been undertaken or is underway, follow up action would be taken by the Central Government, State Governments, High Courts and National Legal Services Authority on the remaining issues concerning them.

Cases of paid news

4256. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has recently detected more than four hundred cases of paid news during the recently concluded Gujarat assembly elections;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action Commission proposes to take against the erring candidates involved therein; and

(c) the steps Government/EC proposes to take to curb such malpractices in the future elections?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The Election Commission of India has informed that District Level Media Certification and Monitoring Committees (MCMCs) appointed by it have found 495 suspected cases of paid news in Gujarat and notices were issued to the candidates in those cases. After proper scrutiny of all the cases and reply/appeals received from candidates, 414 confined cases have been found. In the case of paid news, the candidates in whose favour such news reports were published were asked to account for such expense in their election expenditure account. On scrutiny of their election expenditure accounts, further action will be taken against such candidates under section 78 of Representation of People Act, 1951.

(c) In order to curb/restrict the publication of Paid News during elections, the Election Commission of India has formulated various guidelines which are being followed during elections to House of the People and State Legislative Assembly such as constituting State Level and District Level Media Certification and Monitoring Committees to oversee all kinds of elections related Paid News.

Fast Track Courts for accident cases

†4257. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fast Track Courts are being set up for accident cases as well;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, by when the said courts would be set up and the details thereof; and

(c) if not; the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal to set up Fast Track Courts exclusively for accident cases. Accident cases are handled by the Motor Accident Claims Tribunals which come within the jurisdiction of the respective State Government. The State Government can, by notification in the official Gazette under Section 165(1) of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 constitute one or more Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals for such area as may be specified for the purpose of adjudicating upon claims for compensation in respect of accidents involving the death of, or bodily injury to, persons arising out of the use of motor vehicles, or damages to any property of the third party so arising, or both.

Disposal of pending cases

4258. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civil and criminal cases pending before various courts as on the 31 March, 2012;

(b) what is average increase of cases per year;

(c) how many more courts would be required to settle these cases within five years from the date of their origin at the present rate of disposal; and

(d) whether it would be feasible to settle disputes, complaints, etc. that are not serious at local level through a mechanism that is more quick and does justice to both parties?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) and (b) As per the information made available by Supreme Court, 78,55,985 Civil Cases and 1,89,95,781 Criminal Cases were pending in various subordinate courts in the country as on 31.03.2012. As on 31.12.2011, 2,69,86,307 cases (civil and criminal)

were pending in the subordinate courts of the country. As against average increase of 7,77,672 cases every year between 2008 and 2010, number of cases in subordinate courts decreased by 7,64,874 cases in 2011.

(c) and (d) Disposal of pending cases is within the domain of Judiciary. In August, 2011, Government has set up National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms with a view to assist judiciary in addressing the problem of pendency of cases 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*, involve 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.

Currently, judge-population ration in the country is 15.47 per million-population. This is low. The Supreme Court of India in All India Judges Association case in 2002 had observed that increase in judge strength to 50 judges per million population should be effected in the phased manner in five years. The Advisory Council of National Mission in its meeting held in May 2012 has noted that the Law Commission has been asked by the Supreme Court to arrive at a scientific and rational criteria for determination of requirement of additional Judges / Courts. As an interim step it has recommended that the number judges/courts in the subordinate judiciary needs to be doubled. This recommendation has been endorsed by the judiciary and Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India has written to the Chief Justices of High Courts in February, 2013 to take it up with the State Governments so that the annual outlay by States on subordinate judiciary is increased. Lately, the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts held on 07th April, 2013, has also resolved that in order to improve the judge-population ratio, State Governments in consultation with the Chief Justices of respective High Courts will take requisite steps for creation of new post of judicial officers at all levels with support staff and requisite infrastructure. The Central Government on its part has committed to continue financial support to States for infrastructure and computerization of subordinate courts.

Section 89 of the Civil Procedure Code (CPC) provides for settlement of disputes outside courts through mediation, conciliation, arbitration or through Lok Adalats. Lok Adalats have been given statutory status under the Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987. They have provided an effective mechanism for expeditious settlement of minor disputes. Further, Gram Nyayalayas Act 2008 has been enacted for expeditious settlement of disputes/complaints that are not of serious nature, at the doorsteps of rural people. The Act has come into force with effect from 02 October, 2009 and nine States have notified 172 Gram Nyayalayas. Out of them, 152 Gram Nyayalayas have become operational.

Separate High Court for Nagaland

4259. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending before Government for separate High Court for Nagaland;

(b) if so, the status thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that few North Eastern States have their separate High Courts; and

(d) if so, the reasons for which separate High Court has not been set up till date in that State?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (d) Article 214 of the Constitution provides that there shall be a High Court for each State. In the North-Eastern Region, separate High Courts have been setup in the States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura. High Court for the State of Nagaland has not been set up as the State Government has not been ready with infrastructure required for it. Currently, a Bench of Gauhati High Court has been functioning at Kohima, in Nagaland.

Implementation of 230th report of the Law Commission

4260. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission in its 230th Report *inter alia* recommended

for curtailing vacations in higher judiciary and extension of court working hours by half and hour;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken action thereon;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of time-frame of implementation of this recommendation;

(f) whether Government has done any assessment of the percentage of pending cases which could be taken up during this enhanced working time; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (g) The working days in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts of the country are regulated by Rules framed by the respective Court. The working days of the district/subordinate courts are regulated by the controlling High Court.

The Law Commission in its 230th Report had, *inter-alia*, suggested that considering the staggering arrears, vacations in the higher judiciary must be curtailed by at least 10 to 15 days and the court working hours should be extended by at least half an hour. The Report had been forwarded to the Chief Justices of High Courts to consider the recommendations for adoption in 2010.

The enhanced hours of work would generally translate into more disposal of cases. But no time-motion study has been done to assess the number of cases which would be disposed off, due to increase in hours of work.

Allocation of resources to judiciary

4261. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether poor allocation by Central and State Governments to judiciary has recently compelled the Supreme Court to decide for mobilizing resources by judiciary to reduce its dependence on Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The primary responsibility for providing budgetary allocation for subordinate judiciary rests with the respective State Government. The Chief Justice of India has written in February, 2013 to the Chief Justices of High Courts in the context of doubling the number of subordinate courts, to take up the matter with the State Governments so that outlay by them (State Governments) for the judiciary is increased. This has been reiterated in the recent Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held at New Delhi on 7th April, 2013.

On its part, the Central Government has been augmenting the resources of the State Governments in this regard through Plan Schemes which *inter-alia* relate to infrastructure development of subordinate judiciary and e-Courts Mission Mode Project. Against the budgetary allocation of Rs. 1487 crore in the 11th Five Year Plan, approved outlay of Department of Justice for the 12th Five Year Plan is Rs. 5802 crore, which is nearly three times higher than before.

The Central Government is committed to provide support for infrastructure development and computerization of subordinate courts.

Vacant posts in High Courts

†4262. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctioned posts of the judges in High Courts of various States including Uttar Pradesh along with the number of the posts lying vacant and since when these posts are lying vacant;

(b) the reasons for not filling up the vacant posts of judges; and

(c) whether Government proposes to increase the number of the judges in High Courts to do away with the trend of pendency of cases in High Courts?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The Statement indicating the sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancy of judges in High Courts as on 01.05.2013, is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Year-wise vacancies of judges which have remained unfilled in the last five years (2008-12) is given in the Statement-II. (*See below*)

Pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of 28 October, 1998, the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge of a High Court rests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court and for appointment of a Judge in the Supreme Court, it rests with the Chief Justice of India. In this arrangement, a number of posts have remained vacant for want of proposals to fill the positions. The Chief Justices of the High Courts are reminded periodically, by the Union Government, to initiate proposals, well in time, for filling up the existing vacancies as well as the vacancies anticipated in next six months in the 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. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, they do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges.

(c) The Conference of the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of the High Courts held on 7th April, 2013 has decided in principle to expand the total national sanctioned strength of High Court Judges by 25% over a period of three years and by 50% from the current strength in the next five year period.

Statement-I

Statement showing the Sanctioned Strength, Working Strength and Vacancies of Judges in the High Courts

SI. No.	Name of the High Court	Sanctioned Strength as on 01.05.2013	Working Strength as on 01.05.2013	Vacancies as on 01.05.2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	160	93	67
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49	29	20
3.	Bombay	75	49	26
4.	Calcutta	58	39	19
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	11	07
6.	Delhi	48	43	05
7.	Gauhati	24	15	09
8.	Gujarat	42	28	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	09	02
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	11	03
11.	Jharkhand	20	11	09
12.	Karnataka	50	36	14
13.	Kerala	38	30	08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43	35	08
15.	Madras	60	47	13

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	04	02	02
17.	Meghalaya	03	03	0
18.	Odisha	22	13	09
19.	Patna	43	34	09
20.	Punjab and Haryana	68	41	27
21.	Rajasthan	40	32	08
22.	Sikkim	03	02	01
23.	Tripura	04	04	0
24.	Uttarakhand	09	09	-
TOTAL		906	626	280

Statement-II

Year-wise vacancies of Judges which have remained unfilled in the last five years (2008-12)

SI. No.	Name of the High Court	Year-wise vacancies remained unfilled up to 01.05.2013				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Allahabad	32	11	08	11	05
2.	Andhra Pradesh	02	-	01	07	03
3.	Bombay	-	-	05	07	08
4.	Calcutta	06	-	01	05	04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	04	01	01	01	-
6.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	05
7.	Gauhati	-	-	-	-	01
8.	Gujarat	01	02	03	03	04
9.	Himachal Pradesh	01	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	01	02	03	02
11.	Jharkhand	01	01	02	03	02
12.	Karnataka	-	07	01	02	04
13.	Kerala	-	02	02	01	01
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	02	03	01	02
15.	Madras	02	01	03	01	04
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Odisha	03	02	01	01	02
19.	Patna	01	03	01	03	01
20.	Punjab and Haryana	06	03	07	08	02
21.	Rajasthan	-	-	02	01	05
22.	Sikkim	-	-	01	-	-
23.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		59	35	42	55	53

Cluster development programme

4263. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cluster Development Programme has facilitated growth and promotion of MSMEs in Uttar Pradesh under various trades;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government would take any steps to assess the non-effectiveness of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far, one hundred and fifteen diagnostic studies have been completed in various clusters in Uttar Pradesh.

Forty-five "Soft Interventions" have been under taken which provide awareness on various schemes of Central/State Govt., training for skill upgradation, capacity building, exposure to other clusters, programmes on technology upgradation, marketing support and export awareness.

Four "Hard Interventions (Common Facility Centres)" have been approved to facilitate Micro and Small Enterprises to avail Common Facility Services within the cluster at competitive price.

Eight "Infrastructure Development Centres" have also been set up, in which 320 new units have been established;

(c) Does not arise.

Bell metal industry in Assam

4264. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Ministry of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of proposals for development of bell metal industry at Sarthebari and Hajo in Assam;

(b) whether Govt. is aware of the facts that the raw material unavailability and rise in prices of raw material have heavily affected the poor artisans of the industry of these areas;

(c) if so, the action taken therefor; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) Bell metal cluster at Hajo and Sarthebari has been identified and assisted for development with a total project cost of Rs. 160.60 Lakhs (Rs. 100 Lakhs as GOI grant and balance by state govt + SPV) under the Micro Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) of Ministry for various Soft and Hard interventions. Rs. 81.66 laths have been provided for the cluster at Hajo by Govt. of India.

(b) Yes, Sir. The scarcity of raw material and the rising prices of raw materials and other inputs like coal and charcoal is a concern to the industry at Hajo and Sarthebari.

(c) As per the information received from Commissioner of Industries, Assam, the following actions have been taken, by Govt. of Assam One raw material bank has been set up at a east of Rs.37 Lakhs, under the Chief Minister special package for development of industry at Hajo, and Rs. 38 Lakhs have been earmarked for artisans as loan to procure raw material from this bank. Where as at Sarthebari the co-operative society named, The Assam Cooperative bell metal utensils manufacturing society Ltd. is supplier of the raw material. Under the chairmanship of His Excellency the Governor of Assam a meeting of all stake holders held on 4.12.2012 and it was decided that the Co-operative society will prepare a proposal for subsidiary demands for Rs. 5 crores as an interest free loan for meeting the raw material demand of local artisans.

(d) Does not arise.

Boosting khadi export

4265. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken by Government to boost khadi export;

(b) the details of target set for export of khadi products for coming five years; and

(c) the details of revenue generated by khadi Udyog during the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) The Government, in order to boost export of khadi and village industries (KVI) products, has given deemed 'Export Promotion Council' status to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) under which KVIC has enlisted more than 800 units so far. There is provision of export incentive in the form of 5% Free on Board (FOB) value upto a maximum of Rs. 10 lakh on direct export of KVI products. XII Plan proposals, *inter alia*, focus on technological upliftment, high value addition and patenting/geographical indications, which are also envisioned to boost export. KVIC has also been focusing on quality participation in international exhibitions abroad to tap new/emerging markets for khadi.

(b) KVIC has set an export target of Rs. 1000 crore of KVI products for the XII Plan period.

(c) Khadi activities are mostly carried out by khadi institutions, which are non-profit organizations like Societies/Trusts. Data on revenue generated by khadi institutions are not maintained by KVIC. However, the State-wise annual sale of khadi during last live years as reported by KVIC is given in the Statement.

Statement*State-wise annual sale of khadi*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008 -09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.50	14.52	11.17	11.82
2.	Himachal Pradesh	8.47	8.75	9.61	10.02
3.	Punjab	12.85	10.18	8.15	8.55
4.	UT Chandigarh	1.32	1.34	1.34	1.95
5.	Uttarakhand	24.79	26.85	30.13	31.64
6.	Haryana	39.99	76.28	84.81	89.69
7.	Delhi	3.57	25.08	25.72	26.87
8.	Rajasthan	5.57	57.41	59.08	62.16
9.	Uttar Pradesh	278.41	283.41	274.61	288.69
10.	Bihar	13.23	16.37	17.16	17.85
11.	Sikkim	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.11
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.17	0.26	0.24	0.25
13.	Nagaland	0.83	0.96	0.96	1.01
14.	Manipur	0.73	0.76	0.78	0.81
15.	Mizoram	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.07
16.	Tripura	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.62
17.	Meghalaya	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.09
18.	Assam	7.40	7.94	8.39	8.86
19.	West Bengal	28.18	35.31	47.92	50.56
20.	Jharkhand	9.17	9.21	29.11	30.86

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008 -09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
21.	Odisha	2.90	2.92	4.16	4.35
22.	Chhattisgarh	7.88	9.69	10.22	10.74
23.	Madhya Pradesh	19.04	12.70	13.29	14.06
24.	Gujarat*	47.50	48.82	50.60	53.18
25.	Maharashtra **	14.04	14.08	13.26	13.91
26.	Andhra Pradesh	11.45	12.96	14.21	14.97
27.	Karnataka	42.64	44.50	32.59	34.48
28.	Goa	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Kerala	46.47	48.00	66.39	70.44
31.	Tamil nadu	88.44	97.40	102.04	108.77
32.	Puducherry	0.84	0.47	0.47	0.49
33.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		799.60	867.01	917.26	967.87

*including Daman and Diu

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Note: The figures for 2012-13 are under compilation by KVIC.

Crisis in brass industry in Moradabad

4266. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the brass industry in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh is facing crisis;

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

(c) what steps Government proposes to bail out the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) Brass Industry in Moradabad is reported to be facing some difficulties.

(b) As per information, received from State Government, the artisans of Moradabad were given loans up to Rs. 2 lakhs by different banks under the Artisan Credit Card (ACC) Scheme. Proper repayment of these loans were not made due to various reasons. The banks, therefore, issued Recovery Certificate (RC) against these artisans, due to which artisans are facing financial problems. The artisans have made request for exemption of interest on these loans, on one time settlement through the UDHYOG BANDHU forum, of the State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. The bankers responded sympathetically and considering on case to case basis depending on its merit.

(c) Regarding loan re-payment, the subject matter pertains to the banks. However to promote Brassware Industry in Moradabad, a proposal for setting up a Common Facility Centre (CFC) under MSE-Cluster Development Programme has been approved in principle in 30th meeting of Steering Committee held during June, 2012. Complete proposal for final approval as per MSE-CDP is yet to be submitted by the SPV/State Government. In addition, the office of Development Commissioner (MSME) has provided various technical and financial assistance to the cluster under different National Manufacturing Competitive Programme (NMCP) schemes.

Self-employment under PMRY

4267. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youth who have been provided self-employment under the Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) during 2007 to 2012 in Assam;

(b) the rules fixed under the Yojana, at present;

(c) whether the recommendation of the State Government is necessary for self employment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of youth in every district for whom recommendation has been sent by the State Government during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) has been discontinued with effect from 2008-09 and a new credit-linked subsidy scheme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) ; being implemented since 2008-09 for creation of self-employment and wage employment by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector.

The number of persons in Assam who have been provided margin money assistance to set up micro-enterprises under PMRY/PMEGP as also the estimated employment opportunities created since 2007-08 to 2011-12 is given below:

Year	Number of projects assisted	Estimated number of employment created
2007-08 (PMRY)	5527	8291
2008-09 (PMEGP)	1228	7226
2009-10 (PMEGP)	2430	15280
2010-11 (PMEGP)	4756	38473
2011-12 (PMEGP)	5280	44205

Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy @ 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, exservicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to NER, 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. Any individual

above 18 years of age irrespective of income is eligible for assistance. For projects costing above Rs 10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above Rs. 5 lakh in the service sector, the beneficiaries should have an educational qualification of atleast VIII standard. Units that have already availed government subsidy under any other scheme of Government of India or of State Government are not eligible. The detailed guidelines of the scheme is available on the website www.kvic.org.in.

(c) and (d) PMEGP is implemented through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBS) and District Industries Centres (DICs). KVIC is the nodal agency at the national level. Individual project proposals for setting up micro-enterprises are screened by District-level Task Force Committee (DTFC) headed by District Magistrate/Collector and are recommended to Banks for sanction. No specific recommendation, as such, is necessary from State Government.

Promotion of Agro and rural industries

4268. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken by Government for implementation of various schemes to promote agro and rural industries including the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), scheme-wise and State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the action taken by Government to address the shortcomings, if any, noticed therein;

(c) whether some of the agro and rural industries are on the verge of closure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing a number

of schemes including the Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for promotion of agro and rural industries (ARI) through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board. These include: (i) Market Development Assistance (MDA), (ii) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) scheme, (iii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), (iv) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans, (v) Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP), (vi) Scheme for Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure, (vii) Scheme for Enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness of Khadi Industry and Artisans, (viii) Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP) and (ix) Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technology Upgradation of Coir Industry (REMOT). These schemes are implemented across the States/Union Territories depending upon willingness of beneficiaries and availability of viable proposals.

KVIC and Coir Board who implement these schemes get them duly evaluated through independent agencies for their continuation in the next Five Year Plan and their finding, observations and recommendations (including any shortcomings noticed) are duly taken into consideration for deciding their continued implementations in succeeding Five Year Plan. The State-wise data on performance of PMEGP, the major scheme of ARI sector implemented by KVIC as nodal agency at national level, during XI Plan is given in Annex.

(c) No significant trend of any agro and rural industries being on the verge of closure has come to the notice of the Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

Encouraging young entrepreneurs

4269. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to encourage and promote young entrepreneurs in the country;

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

and the details of expenditure on such activities during the last five years and the results achieved therefrom; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements schemes, such as, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, 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. to encourage and promote young entrepreneurs. The existing and prospective young entrepreneurs have been provided financial, managerial, technical, infrastructural and marketing support through the implementation of above mentioned schemes. Scheme-wise expenditures during the last 5 years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Scheme-wise expenditure during the last five years

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Total Expenditure during last five years (2008-09 to 2012-13) (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3
1.	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	4575.01
2.	Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS)	1061.67
3.	Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises	494.01

1	2	3
4.	Assistance to Training Institution Scheme	187.28
5.	NMCP	93.19
6.	Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP/ESDP/MDP/IMC) scheme	89.51
7.	Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)	128.31
8.	Marketing Development Assistance Programme	51.15
9.	Performance and Credit Rating Scheme	215.91

Health problems of persons in mining sector

4270. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to mitigate the health problems being faced by the persons involved in the mining sector, especially persons belonging to SC/ST; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Adequate provisions for safety and health of persons employed in mines are made in the Mines Act, 1952, Mines Rules, 1955, Coal Mines Regulations, 1957, Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 and Oil Mines Regulations, 1984, which are to be complied in mines.

Following steps have been taken by the Government to improve the standards of working conditions and health in mines:

(a) The concentration of airborne respirable dust of asbestos have been reduced from 2 fibre per milliliter to 1 fibre per milliliter *vide* GSR 701(E), dated 30.9.2008.

- (b) Notification of occupational diseases: The following occupational diseases were already notified as disease due to mining:
- (i) Silicosis
 - (ii) Pneumoconiosis
 - (iii) Manganese Poisoning-Nervous type
 - (iv) Asbestosis
 - (v) Cancer of lung or the stomach or the pleura and peritoneum (*i.e.* mesothelioma)

However, three more diseases have recently been notified as diseases due to mining *vide* S.O. 399(E), dated 21st February, 2011 which are as follows:

- (i) Noise induced hearing loss
 - (ii) Contact Dermatitis caused by direct contact with chemical
 - (iii) Pathological manifestation due to radium or radioactive substance
- (c) Precaution against Dust and Dust Control Measures:

Adequate provisions regarding precautions to control the airborne dust in mines including wet drilling, dust monitoring, provisions of dust Mask, Dust respirator, personal dust samples, dust sampling and testing as well as appointment of Dust in-charge in mines have been made in the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Regulations. The compliance of such provisions is checked during the course of inspections and enquiries by officers of DGMS and suitable measures such as to notices, prohibitory orders are issued to ensure compliance. The provisions including the initiative undertaken on the issue, is for all persons employed in mining sector including SC and ST.

Mining in tribal areas

4271. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is introducing a Mines and Mineral Development

and Regulation Bill where mining in tribal areas would be restricted to State owned enterprises, co-operative societies and Government controlled Joint Ventures;

(b) if so, whether expertise, latest technology, adequate financial resources, etc. would be available with such bodies to undertake complete mining activities; and

(c) whether private sector would also be given chance for mining to ensure healthy competition?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. The National Mineral Policy, 2008 states that mining activities will be so undertaken that special care is paid to protect the interest of host and indigenous (tribal) population through developing models of stakeholder interest based on international best practice.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Yes, Sir. The mining sector was liberalised with the enunciation of the National Mineral Policy-1993, which allowed private sector investment in mining. There is no change in this policy approach in the current National Mineral Policy enunciated in 2008. The National Mineral Policy 2008 is available on website of Ministry of Mines (<http://www.mines.gov.in>).

Export of iron ore

4272. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the port operators do not share full information with authorities concerned with export of iron ore;

(b) if so, the remedial measures or advisories issued by Government, so far;

(c) whether there is any decrease in iron ore export during the last three years;

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

(e) the details of iron ore exported during the last three years and the royalty collected by the State concerned, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) The Central Government has issued advisory to all Port Authorities to share information on mineral exports with the State Governments. All State Governments have been advised to ensure inclusion of representatives of Port Authorities in their State Coordination cum Empowered Committee for facilitating better Coordination and sharing of data.

(c) Yes, Sir. Iron ore exports have come down to 61.74 million tonnes in 2011-12 from 117.37 million tonnes in 2009-10.

(d) Export of iron ore is regulated by the Export-Import (EXIM) Policy which presently provides that export of iron ore upto 64% Fe grades is free and export of iron ore higher than 64% Fe grade is canalised through MMTC. Export of iron ore is dependent upon international demand and supply, and prices of iron ore in international market. Increase in the export duty on iron ore from 20% to 30% advalorem on all grades of iron ore (except pellets) with effect from 30.12.2011, differential railway freight on movement of iron ore for exports as compared to railway freight on movement for domestic consumption and restriction in iron ore production in the States of Karnataka and Goa may also have contributed in decrease in export of iron ore.

(e) The total quantity of export of iron ore was 117.37, 97.66 and 61.74 million tonnes in the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12(P) respectively. Details of royalty collected by the different States during the last three years on iron ore is given below:

	(Rs. in crore)		
State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	29.86	10.85	7.13
Chhattisgarh	358.98	1031.49	1170.68
Jharkhand	154.43	379.51	577.15

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Karnataka	319.60	570.79	231.84
Rajasthan	.52	.37	.69
Odisha	668.45	1851.92	2849.84
Maharashtra	1.29	20.03	24.54
Madhya Pradesh	2.12	8.56	9.58
Goa	285.47	958.76	942.49
TOTAL	1820.72	4832.28	5813.94

Source: State Governments

Revisions royalty rates and dead rent for minerals

4273. SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state whether Government has received the report of the Study Group on revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals which was set up on 13 September, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): No, Sir.

Development of mining areas

†4274. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been directed in the 'Samatha decision' given by the Supreme Court that law should be enacted to ensure welfare and development of the tribals living in mineral bearing areas and 20 per cent amount of the earning from mining work should be spent on the development of that area;

(b) if so, the reasons for not enacting any law, so far, in this regard; and

(c) by when Government would lawfully implement the provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provided in section 43 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) In the matter of *Samatha vs. State of Andhra Pradesh and others* (AIR 1997 SC 3297), the Supreme Court in its judgment dated 11.7.1997 has directed that since the mining activities are being carried out mostly within the scheduled areas it is the duty of the State to see that a part of the profits earned by the lessees should be spent for ameliorating the living conditions of the tribals by the lessees themselves. The Supreme Court further observed that appropriate legislation should be made for making it compulsory for the lessees within the tribal area to spend a portion of the income arising out of the mining business for the general upliftment of the living conditions of the tribal people, which should be in addition to the royalty and other cess under different legislations, and at least 20 per cent of the net profits should be set apart as a permanent fund as a part of Industrial/business activity for establishment and maintenance of water resources, schools, hospitals, sanitation and transport facilities by laying roads etc. This 20% allocation would not include the expenditure for reforestation and maintenance of ecology.

The Government has introduced the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 (MMDR Bill) in the Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011. The MMDR Bill provides, *inter-alia*, for

- (i) panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) provides that consent of the local Gram Sabha/District Council is essential for grant of concessions for minor minerals. Accordingly, grant of Mineral Concessions in Fifth and Sixth Schedule Areas requires consultation with Gram Sabha/District Council, in terms of any process defined under PESA.
- (ii) in Fifth and Sixth Schedule Areas, State may give preference in grant of mineral concessions to a cooperative of Scheduled Tribes.
- (iii) all mining lease holder are required to share their mining benefits with the local population affected by mining, including those in tribal areas. This would give mining companies "social licence" to mine in tribal areas without compromising on scientific mining.
- (iv) suitable compensation for all exploration activities to be payable to the

person or family holding occupation or usufruct or traditional rights on the area of exploration.

(v) all Mining Lease holders, including public sector undertakings and private sector companies to pay annually into a District Mineral Foundation set up at District level:

(a) a sum equivalent to royalty in case of major minerals (other than coal);

(b) a sum equivalent to 26% of profit in case of coal minerals; and

(c) in case of minor minerals a sum prescribed by the State Government.

(vi) A portion of the amount paid into the District Mineral Foundation shall be used to make recurring payments to people affected by mining related operations.

(vii) all mining companies to allot atleast one share at par to each person of the family affected by mining, so as to give a sense of ownership in the enterprise.

(viii) all mining companies to provide employment or other compensation as stipulated under rehabilitation and resettlement policy.

(c) The MMDR Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (Committee) on 5.1.2012 and is presently under consideration of the Committee. The Committee has yet not submitted its report on the MMDR Bill. The Government will introduce the MMDR Bill after considering the report of the Committee.

Awareness of programmes and schemes

4275. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that minorities at large are not aware of the programmes and schemes of the Ministry, particularly those relating to upliftment of minorities; and

(b) if so, what steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) Being a new Ministry constituted in 2006, there was less knowledge about the programmes/schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs in general. However, with the efforts of the Ministry, there has been continuous increase in awareness about the programmes/schemes run by the Ministry for minorities. To generate awareness in general and among minority communities, Ministry draws an annual Media Plan at the beginning of each financial year. According to Media Plan, Multi-media campaign is launched through Print, Broadcast/Telecast and Electronic media. Regular print advertisements on schemes are being published in Hindi, Urdu, English and other vernacular languages all over the country. Since 2008-09 five Radio jingles/Audio spots and TV Commercials on the themes namely, PM's New 15 Point Programme (Overarching Theme), Pre-matric scholarship, Post-matric Scholarship, Merit-cum-means Scholarship scheme and Free Coaching and Allied scheme for the candidates belonging to minority communities have been broadcast/telecast on All India Radio/Doordarshan National Network in Hindi and nine vernacular languages viz. Assamese, Bengali, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Malayalam, Tamil, Kanada and Telugu. In addition, TV commercials are also telecast through Digital Cinema in Cinema Theatres across India including North East. Outdoor publicity has been started at Suraj Kund Mela (Haryana) since last two years. Ministry has also launched media campaigns through Exhibition Vans, Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) screens, Metro and hoardings at conspicuous places through DAVP. During 2012-13, awareness camps have been organized during the visit of Parliamentary Consultative Committee at Mewat; during NGOs' Conference at India Islamic Cultural Centre, New Delhi. One such camp has been organized at Patna also. Besides booklets are also distributed to create awareness about the programmes of this Ministry. In addition to above, Ministry has finalized a new and innovative media plan for higher visibility and better connectivity with youth through social media and social marketing.

Implementation of Sachar Committee Report

4276. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state: . .

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have not implemented the Sachar Committee report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) As a follow-up of the recommendations of the Sachar Committee, the Government has launched several schemes/programmes for welfare of minorities such as Scholarships Schemes for educational empowerment of minorities, Multi-sectoral Development Programme and Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme for area development, access to credit at concessional interest rates for economic empowerment, skill development initiatives, strengthening of minority institutions, schemes for empowerment of minority women etc. All the States/Union Territories participate in these schemes/programmes.

Coverage for minorities under various schemes

4277. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of minorities, particularly Muslims covered under various schemes run by Government for their welfare during 2012-13, scheme-wise and community-wise;

(b) the details of per capita allocation and expenditure on minorities during each of the last three years under various schemes, community-wise; and

(c) the details of per capita allocation of fund under various schemes during 2013-14, community-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Ministry of Minority Affairs implements various schemes for the welfare of Minority Communities notified under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission of Minorities Act, 1992. The scheme-wise, community-wise beneficiaries covered during 2012-13 are given as under:-

- (i) **Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women:** As per the details received so far, the community-wise coverage under the scheme during 2012-13 is as follows:

Total trainees (as per information received till date)	-	34,248
Muslims	-	30,220
Christians	-	1,627
Buddhists	-	120
Sikhs	-	124
Parsis	-	0
Other (Non-Minority)	-	2,157

- (ii) **National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC):** National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation extend loans to persons belonging to Minorities, living below double the poverty line, for self employment and income generating activities through lending Schemes. On the basis of UCs received from the SCAs as on 31.3.2013, the details of community wise funds released and beneficiaries covered during 2012-13 are shown below:

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Schemes	Muslims		Christians		Sikh		Buddhist		Parsis	
	Amt.	No. of benef.	Amt.	No. of benef.	Amt.	No. of benef.	Amt.	No. of benef.	Amt.	No. of benef.
Term-Loan	42.53	6,424	19.64	2,094	5.54	664	0.11	12	0.00	0
Micro-Finance	44.90	29,401	18.23	13,821	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

- (iii) **Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP):** Multi-sectoral Development Programme is an area development programme which aims at improving the socio-economic conditions and providing basic amenities for uplifting the quality of life of the minorities. Under this

programme the works undertaken are infrastructural projects which are normally community oriented as a whole. The assets created can be used by all minority communities as well as other communities of the society.

- (iv) **Scholarship Schemes:** The number of scholarships/fellowship sanctioned during 2012-13 community-wise and scheme-wise is as under:

Community-wise achievement under various Scholarship and Fellowship Schemes for 2012-13

Scheme	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total
Pre-matric Scholarship	5048915	795982	334505	269473	1360	6450235
Post-matric Scholarship	597154	88388	63609	6328	164	755643
Merit-cum-means based Scholarship	52689	8669	6241	489	8	68096
Maulana Azad National Fellowship	544	100	74	36	0	754*

* This is only fresh fellowship. Renewal for 2012-13 is being finalized.

- (v) **Free Coaching and Allied Scheme:** Under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme during 2012-13 coaching/training was imparted to 6716 candidates belonging to notified minority communities including Muslims.

(b) and (c) Community-wise allocation is not done under schemes of NMDFC. However, Community wise disbursement and average expenditure per beneficiary under lending schemes of NMDFC for last three years is as follows:

Name of Community	Disbursement under lending schemes in 2010-11		Average Expen- diture per beneficiary in 2010-11		Disbursement under lending schemes in 2011-12		Average Expen- diture per beneficiary in 2011-12		Disbursement under lending schemes in 2012-13		Average Expen- diture per beneficiary in 2012-13	
	Amt. (Rs. in crore)	No. of benef.	(Amount in Rs.)	(Amount in Rs.)	Amt. (Rs. in crore)	No. of benef.	(Amount in Rs.)	(Amount in Rs.)	Amt. (Rs. in crore)	No. of benef.	(Amount in Rs.)	(Amount in Rs.)
Muslims	141.65	71736	19746.01	29366.42	118.15	60324	118.15	29366.42	87.43	35825	87.43	24404.75
Christians	44.28	25039	17684.41	19745.66	43.01	21782	43.01	19745.66	37.87	15915	37.87	23795.16
Sikh	10.46	1287	81274.28	78968.25	3.98	504	3.98	78968.25	5.54	664	5.54	83433.73
Buddhist	0.17	27	62962.96	55000	0.11	20	0.11	55000	0.11	12	0.11	91666.66
Parsis	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00

Out of total allocation of Rs. 3780 crore for Multi-sectoral Development Programme during Eleventh Five Year Plan, approval to plans/projects for Rs. 3733.90 crore (99% of allocation) has been given and Rs. 2935.93 crore has been released as on 31.03.2012. The programme has been continued in the year 2012-13. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 649.56 crore, projects worth Rs. 1109.74 crore have been approved and Rs. 646.42 crore (99.52%) has been released till 31.03.2012 during 2012-13. The detail of revised fund allocation and expenditure by the Ministry for the last three years as follows.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Revised Allocation	Expenditure by the Ministry
2010-11	1327.32	913.23
2011-12	1136.36	779.91
2012-13	649.56	646.42

The scheme-wise allocation and expenditure for the period 2010-11, 2011-12 , 2012-13 and allocation for 2013-14 are given in the Statement (*See* below). The allocation of funds under the lending schemes of NMDFC is Rs. 507.50 crore during 2013-14. There is no per capita and community-wise fund allocation under these schemes.

*Statement**The scheme-wise allocation and expenditure for the period 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and allocation for 2013-14*

Name of the Scheme Programme	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14			
	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Plan Schemes/Programmes (Voted, Revenue and Capital)**A. Central Sector Scheme (CS)**

1.	Grants in Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	125.00	125.00	125.00	200.00	200.00	100.00	0.01	0.00	160.00
2.	Free Coaching and Allied Schemes for Minorities	15.00	15.00	14.37	16.00	15.98	20.00	14.42	14.00	25.00
3.	Contribution to the Equity of NMDFC	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	100.00	99.64	99.64	120.00
4.	Research/studies, monitoring and evaluation of development Schemes for Minorities including publicity	22.00	22.00	19.63	36.00	24.48	40.00	33.30	33.29	45.00

5. Grant-in-aid to state Channelising Agencies (SCA) engaged for implementation in NMDFC programme	4.00	4.00	3.83	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.35	2.00	0.66	0.00	2.00
6. Scheme for Leadership development of Minority Women	15.00	5.00	0.00	15.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	15.00	12.80	10.45	15.00
7. Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minority students	30.00	30.00	29.98	52.00	52.00	51.98	70.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	90.00
8. Computerisation of records of State Waqf Boards	13.00	6.00	3.63	5.00	2.00	0.62	5.00	1.65	0.89	0.89	3.00
9. Interest subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas studies	2.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	2.00
*10. Promotional Activities for Linguistic Minorities	1.00	0.05	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Scheme for containing population decline of small minorities	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	2.00
12. Skill development Initiatives							20.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	17.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13. Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Services Commissions etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	0.02	0.00	3.00
14. Strengthening of the State Waqf Boards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	0.10	0.00	7.00
Sub-total (CS) =	343.00	322.08	311.44	441.00	423.04	409.41	385.00	228.68	224.27	491.00	

* Scheme not implemented.

B. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)

1. Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses of undergraduate and post-graduate	135.00	135.00	108.67	140.00	140.00	115.67	220.00	184.07	181.21	270.00
2. Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected of minority concentration districts	1399.50	1327.32	913.23	1218.40	1136.36	779.91	999.00	649.56	646.42	1250.00
3. Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	450.00	450.00	446.22	600.00	600.00	614.91	900.00	795.78	786.19	950.00

4.	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	265.00	265.00	228.86	450.00	450.00	450.00	362.91	500.00	340.75	326.55	548.50
5.	Strengthening of the State Waqf Boards	7.00	0.10	0.00	-	-	-	-	CS Scheme	-	-	-
6.	Scheme for promotion of education in 100 minority concentration towns/cities out of 251 such town/cities identified as backward.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	0.04	0.00	-
7.	Village development programme for villages not covered by MCB/MCD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	0.04	0.00	-
8.	Support to district level institutions in MCDs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	0.04	0.00	-
9.	Free cycles to girl students of class IX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	0.04	0.00	-
	*Secretariat, M/o. Minority Affairs Service	0.50	0.50	0.44	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.50
	Sub- total I(CSS)	2257.00	2177.92	1697.43	2409.00	2326.96	1874.00	2750.00	1971.32	1941.35	3020.00	
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B) =	2600	2500	2008.87	2850.00	2750.00	2283.42	3135.00	2200.00	2165.62	3511.00	

Development programmes for minorities

4278. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of development programmes for minorities;
- (b) the funds allocated by the Central Government for the implementation of these programmes during the last three years;
- (c) the details of unutilized funds during this period, State-wise; and
- (d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Ministry of Minority Affairs for the development of minority communities notified under Section 2(c) of National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, implements the following schemes:

- (i) Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP).
 - (ii) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme.
 - (iii) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme.
 - (iv) Merit-cum Means based Scholarship..
 - (v) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme
 - (vi) Maulana Azad National Fellowship.
 - (vii) Equity Contribution to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC).
 - (viii) Enhancement of Corpus Fund of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF).
 - (ix) Computerization of records of State Wakf Boards.
 - (x) Leadership Development of Minority Women.
- (b) The scheme-wise allocation and expenditure for the period 2010-11,

2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Under Scholarship and Fellowship schemes there is no unutilized funds with the States during 2010-11 and 2011-12, utilization certificate is not due against the release for 2012-13. The release of funds to the States in each subsequent year is subject to adjustment of unutilized funds if any against the physical scholarships sanctioned.

In 2012-13, Rs. 100 crore was allocated for the scheme of Equity Contribution under NMDFC out of which Rs. 99.64 crore was utilized and Rs. 36 lakh remained unutilized. The reason for non-utilization of Rs. 36 lakh is that the authorized share capital of NMDFC is Rs. 1500 crore and the Central Government share in the authorized share capital is 65% *i.e.* 975 crore. Rs. 36 lakh could not be released within the existing authorized share capital as that would have exceeded the central share of 65%. This fund is disbursed by NMDFC through State Channelizing Agencies and NGOs, not through State Government.

Under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme the reasons for un-utilized funds are non receipt of viable proposals on time and difference in the rates and periods of coaching/training. Since there is no State-wise Allocation of funds, the issue of State-wise un-utilization does not arise.

Under MsDP, fund to the States/UTs were not allocated year-wise, but for the whole Eleventh Five Year Plan period. The programme was continued in the year 2012-13 also. Details of the allocation, approval and utilization of funds are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Utilization Certificate for funds released during for the 2012-13 are due by 31st March, 2014.

Statement-I*The scheme-wise allocation and expenditure for the period 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Programme	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		(in Crore of Rs.)		
		BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Plan Schemes/Programmes (Voted, Revenue and Capital)**A. Central Sector Scheme (CS)**

1.	Grants in Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	125.00	125.00	125.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	100.00	0.01	0.00
2.	Free Coaching and Allied Schemes for Minorities	15.00	15.00	14.37	16.00	16.00	15.98	20.00	14.42	14.00
3.	Contribution to the Equity of NMDFC	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	100.00	99.64	99.64
4.	Research /studies, monitoring and	22.00	22.00	19.63	36.00	36.00	24.48	40.00	33.30	33.29

evaluation of development Schemes for Minorities including publicity											
5.	Grant-in-aid to state Channelising Agencies (SCA) engaged for implementation in NMDFC programme	4.00	4.00	3.83	2.00	2.00	1.35	2.00	0.66	0.00	
6.	Scheme for Leadership development of Minority Women	15.00	5.00	0.00	15.00	0.04	0.00	15.00	12.80	10.45	
7.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minority students	30.00	30.00	29.98	52.00	52.00	51.98	70.00	66.00	66.00	
8.	Computerisation of records of State Waqf Boards	13.00	6.00	3.63	5.00	2.00	0.62	5.00	1.65	0.89	
9.	Interest subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas studies	2.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.02	0.00	
*10.	Promotional Activities for Linguistic Minorities	1.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
11.	Scheme for containing population decline of small minorities	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.01	0.00	
12.	Skill development Initiatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	0.05	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Services Commissions etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	0.02	0.00
14.	Strengthening of the State Waqf Boards	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	0.10	0.00
	Sub-total (CS)	343.00	322.08	311.44	441.00	423.04	409.41	385.00	228.68	224.27

* Scheme not implemented.

B. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)

1.	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses of undergraduate and post-graduate	135.00	135.00	108.67	140.00	140.00	115.67	220.00	184.07	181.21
2.	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected of minority concentration districts	1399.50	1327.32	913.23	1218.40	1136.36	779.91	999.00	649.56	646.42
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	450.00	450.00	446.22	600.00	600.00	614.91	900.00	795.78	786.19

4.	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	265.00	265.00	228.86	450.00	450.00	450.00	362.91	500.00	340.75	326.55
5.	Strengthening of the State Waqf Boards	7.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	CS Scheme		0.00
6.	Scheme for promotion of education in 100 minority concentration towns/cities, out of 251 such town/cities identified as backward.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	0.04	0.00
7.	Village development programme for villages not covered by MCB/MCD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	0.04	0.00
8.	Support to district level institutions in MCDs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	0.04	0.00
9.	Free cycles to girl students of class IX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	0.04	0.00
	* Secretariat, M/o. Minority Affairs Service	0.50	0.50	0.44	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.00	1.00	0.98
	Sub-total (CSS)	2257.00	2177.92	1697.43	2409.00	2326.96	1874.00	2750.00	1971.32	1941.15	
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	2600	2500	2008.87	2850.00	2750.00	2283.42	3135.00	2200.00	2165.62	

Statement-II*The details of allocation, approval and utilisation of the funds*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	During Eleventh Five Year Plan				During 2012-13	
		Total Allocation	Approved Plans	Amount Released	Utilization	Approved Plan	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Utter Pradesh	101570.00	100300.85	79012.32	53204.36	38644.81	23040.75
2.	West Bengal	68610.00	68579.68	61180.50	54094.2	33543.06	20055.76
3.	Assam	70350.00	69275.35	46889.54	18185.02	936.03	491.17
4.	Bihar	52320.00	52280.58	40581.56	27572.43	17367.43	8054.41
5.	Manipur	13910.00	13912.58	12043.00	9413.88	0.00	0
6.	Haryana	4920.00	4919.90	4187.89	3191.84	0.00	0
7.	Jharkhand	18140.00	17997.54	13944.70	10022.61	4916.48	2255.23
8.	Uttarakhand	5950.00	5227.77	3235.84	671.22	433.34	202.88
9.	Maharashtra	6000.00	5993.93	5671.69	4302.63	2170.00	1085
10.	Karnataka	3990.00	3914.40	3799.15	3345	2057.65	1028.84
11.	Andman and Nicobar Island	1500.00	1242.85	68.25	0	0.00	541.28
12.	Odisha	3130.00	3129.92	2562.21	4300.7	1136.25	783.34
13.	Meghalaya	3050.00	3047.65	3047.65	3039.64	1524.66	762.33
14.	Kerala	1500.00	1500.00	1462.94	1415.49	750.00	412.07
15.	Mizoram	4590.00	3895.33	2724.91	2315.09	631.37	721.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. Jammu and Kashmir	1500.00	1506.21	1349.61	593.79	0.00	0	
17. Delhi	2210.00	2191.15	1099.73	203.75	229.86	203.75	
18. Madhya Pradesh	1500.00	1493.30	1398.30	909.35	0.00	0	
19. Sikkim	1500.00	1268.59	1095.86	419.18	225.63	202.38	
20. Arunachal Pradesh	11800.0	11711.70	8232.15	6064.079	6407.52	4801.644	
GRAND TOTAL	378040.00	373389.28	293587.79	203264.26	110974.08	64642.454	

Waiving of interest on loan to GMFDC

4279. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has made proposal to the Central Government to waive the interest amount on overdue loan of Gujarat Minority Finance Development Corporation (GMFDC);

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether most part of the said loan is given to beneficiaries affected by Gujarat earthquake in 2001 and communal riots of 2002; and

(d) if so, why the Central Government is not considering it positively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (d) A proposal to waive the interest amount on overdue loan of Gujarat Minorities Finance and Development Corporation (GMFDC) was received. The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), in order to ascertain that the most part of the said loan was given to the beneficiaries affected by earthquake of 2001 and communal riots of 2002, requested the GMFDC/State Government to furnish beneficiary-wise details in the prescribed

format for further consideration. The matter was again discussed in the Review meeting held on 1.3.2013 at Mumbai with the Managing Director of GMFDC and he was again requested to forward the desired details for consideration. The said details have not been received from the GMFDC as yet.

Complaints received by NCM

4280. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received by the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of cases pending in NCM and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to monitor minority development schemes including its implementation and to provide the required financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) The details of complaints received by the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) during the last three years, year-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The Status of cases including pending cases in NCM during the last three year is given in the Statement-II. The reasons for pending cases is either want of report(s) from the concerned States/UTs or action is underway in NCM.

(c) At the Central level, there is a three tier monitoring mechanism to review the progress of implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP). The Empowered Committee at the Centre under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs serves as the 'Oversight Committee to monitor the progress of implementation of MsDP on a quarterly basis. The progress under MsDP is also reviewed on half yearly basis by the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) along with the PM's New 15 Point Programme. The Committee of Secretaries observations are reviewed by the Union Cabinet. The progress of implementation of the programme is also monitored by this Ministry with the States/UTs through

regular meetings and conferences as well as personal site visits by the officials. Besides this, the State Level Committees and District Level Committees, constituted for implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, are the designated Oversight Committees at the State and District levels to monitor the progress of implementation of MsDP. Further, the State Governments/UT Administrations are required to submit project-wise quarterly progress reports on the implementation of MsDP to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

Statement-I

Details of complaints received by the National Commission for Minorities during the last three years

Year	Edu- cational	Service Matters	Law and Order	Eco- nomic Matter	Cul- tural Rights	Religi- ous Rights	Waqf Matters	Others	Total
2010-11	271	377	1081	75	18	173	30	353	2378
2011-12	215	354	1199	79	17	99	70	406	2439
2012-13	225	296	964	57	10	71	66	443	2132

Statement-II

Details of cases pending in the National Commission for Minorities during the last three years.

Sl.No.	Year	No. of complaints disposed off	No. of cases pending	
			Report Called	Under Process
1.	2010-11	2095	283	0
2.	2011-12	1896	255	288
3.	2012-13	1533	176	423

Status of offshore wind power development

4281. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: 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 plans to install offshore wind demonstration projects during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (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) Setting up of offshore wind energy demonstration projects depends upon firming of the wind resource, oceanographic studies, environmental impact assessment and various clearances required for such projects as well as the presence of a policy framework.

Electrification of remote villages

4282. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is taking up the electrification of remote villages throughout the country by implementing Remote Village Electrification Programme; and

(b) if so, the details of areas, villages and towns taken up in every State and the unit cost, and other relevant details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) This Ministry provides Central Financial Assistance up to 90%

under Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme for lighting/basic electricity using renewable energy sources in unelectrified remote census villages/hamlets where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective and not covered under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). Villages covered under RVE are not declared as electrified.

(b) Does not arise.

Coverage of solar lights

4283. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the villages/human settlements, State-wise, which have been covered by solar lights as per need during the last three years ending on 31 December, 2012; and

(b) the names of settlements, the Ministry envisages to cover during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) 124965 solar lanterns, 311043 home lights and 92688 solar street lights had been installed in the country during the last three years ending on 31st December, 2012. In addition 3568 remote un-electrified villages and hamlets were provided with solar lights during the last three years under Remote Village Electrification programme.

(b) The Ministry receives project proposals on regular basis from the States/UTs for installation of solar lighting systems for different categories of end users. The Ministry sanctions those project proposals which are found complete in all respect as per the Guidelines of the programme.

Solar power plants in Delhi

4284. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up solar power plants in various colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a beginning has already been made in this direction;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what is the action plan to encourage the above people-friendly system in the settlement colonies to supplement the power supply system?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Sir. However, Government is encouraging those who want to set up solar power plants.

(b) Does Not arise.

(c) and (d) Under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Application scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry provides a subsidy of 30% of the project cost ranging from Rs. 42/- to Rs. 12/- per watt peak for off-grid SPV power plants having module capacity upto 100 kWp depending on their capacity and configuration in general category States including Delhi.

(e) Under the scheme, the Ministry is also providing a capital subsidy of 30% of the cost of the system subject to maximum of Rs. 81/- per watt peak for installation of solar street lighting systems, solar home lighting systems and solar lanterns in the country including the settlement colonies.

Initiative in renewable energy sector

4285. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative to develop new technologies in renewable energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made and the potential of such new technologies, technology-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been

implementing broad-based Research, Development and Demonstration (RD and D) Programme on New Technologies such as Hydrogen Energy, Fuel Cells, Battery Operated Electric Vehicles, Bio-Fuels, Tidal Energy and Geothermal Energy through research and academic institutions and State nodal agencies for more than a decade. Financial support up to 100% of project cost is provided by the Ministry for implementation of RD and D projects.

(c) As a result of RD and D Programme of the Ministry, laboratory scale and industrial prototypes of hydrogen energy and fuel cell based systems for stationary power generation and automotive applications have been developed and demonstrated. A total of 20 R and D projects in the area of biofuels and 30 projects in the area of hydrogen energy and fuel cells, supported by the Ministry, are presently in progress at various research and academic institutions. About 47,000 numbers of battery operated vehicles have been deployed in the country with the financial support provided by the Ministry. A study undertaken for the assessment of tidal power potential in the country by the Central Electricity Authority, estimated potential of about 7,000 MW in the country. The total estimated potential for geothermal based power generation in the country is around 10,000 MW. Further, the Ministry has supported resource assessment studies at potential geothermal sites.

Tapping of market for PV modules

4286. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) in the light of World's largest producer of PV modules and other components Suntech Power Holdings, China, submitting its bankruptcy application, how Indian Solar Power components companies would take advantage of and tap world market;

(b) the details of domestic demand for PV modules and other components; and

(c) the exports made by Indian companies to other countries during the last five years, year-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The over capacity for PV modules in the world market is likely to remain and so the Indian Solar Manufacturers will have to be competitive to tap the world market.

The targets of grid connected and off-grid solar projects are 9000 MW and 800 MW respectively during Phase-II (2013-17) of JNNSM. Hence, the domestic demand for PV modules and other components is around 9800 MW during the period.

Exports of Solar Cells and Modules made by Indian Companies is as given below:

Year	Value (INR)
2008-09	24527012172
2009-10	13688500480
2010-11	23294191677
2011-12	7629106915
Apr.12 to Feb.13	5440241977

Country-wise exports during the last five years are given in the Statement.

Statement

1. Country-wise export of Solar Cells and Modules during 2008-09

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	Afghanistan TIS	226755276
85414011	Australia	136598628
85414011	Bangladesh PR	108777726
85414011	Belgium	182606064

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	Bhutan	3401237
85414011	Botswana	713775
85414011	Brazil	7044348
85414011	Canada	14506640
85414011	Chile	29790
85414011	China PRP	48348386
85414011	Czech Republic	150248
85414011	Dominic REP	1735027
85414011	East Timor	5715556
85414011	Egypt ARP	81803
85414011	Finland	63460
85414011	FR Guiana	24345714
85414011	France	1035442997
85414011	Germany	11436746058
85414011	Gibraltar	100560
85414011	Greece	21239204
85414011	Hong Kong	70986603
85414011	Hungary	7423102
85414011	Indonesia	4238523
85414011	Iran	682191
85414011	Ireland	7924571

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	Israel	12139981
85414011	Italy	740873664
85414011	Japan	4279102
85414011	Jordan	592069
85414011	Kenya	80062914
85414011	Korea RP	125620849
85414011	Kuwait	1601369
85414011	Lao PD RP	13121826
85414011	Malawi	819716
85414011	Malaysia	1798581
85414011	Maldives	306000
85414011	Mali	12051600
85414011	Mauritius	64495
85414011	Mexico	53027567
85414011	Morocco	197078
85414011	Nepal	56581841
85414011	Netherland	676305878
85414011	New Zealand	1580721
85414011	Nigeria	30346072
85414011	Norway	1109556368
85414011	Pakistan IR	6984399

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	Palau	16397
85414011	Philippines	4861060
85414011	Poland	9038006
85414011	Qatar	2440339
85414011	Reunion	146239014
85414011	Romania	411156
85414011	Senegal	12432439
85414011	Singapore	478569383
85414011	South Africa	1414377
85414011	Spain	6890047330
85414011	Sri Lanka DSR	13164142
85414011	Sudan	8197692
85414011	Suriname	9208334
85414011	Sweden	12016357
85414011	Switzerland	19294238
85414011	Taiwan	87554749
85414011	Tanzania Rep	22865954
85414011	Thailand	9313058
85414011	Togo	141252
85414011	Turkey	4607537
85414011	U Arab Emts.	80467862

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	U K	2054743
85414011	USA	412919503
85414011	Uganda	23628068
85414011	Unspecified	21420
85414011	Vietnam SOC REP	371199
85414011	Zambia	672493
85414011	Zimbabwe	1474493
TOTAL		24527012172

2. Country-wise export of Solar Cells and Modules during 2009-10

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	Afghanistan TIS	137393986
85414011	Australia	349326762
85414011	Austria	1180001
85414011	Baharain IS	19668
85414011	Bangladesh PR	73646263
85414011	Belgium	143812429
85414011	Bhutan	5263368
85414011	Brazil	269782
85414011	Burkina Faso	87235
85414011	Canada	25186539
85414011	Chile	450730

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	China PRP	95107760
85414011	Cyprus	3956754
85414011	Czech Republic	30477332
85414011	Djibouti	2540879
85414011	Dominic REP	1861165
85414011	Egypt ARP	65997
85414011	Fiji IS	106829
85414011	Finland	51527932
85414011	FR Guiana	6482215
85414011	France	117392208
85414011	Germany	7784593772
85414011	Ghana	72528
85414011	Gibraltar	114216
85414011	Guadeloupe	39589438
85414011	Hong Kong	161658103
85414011	Hungary	14794970
85414011	Indonesia	31040177
85414011	Ireland	65613
85414011	Israel	14220360
85414011	Italy	994040408
85414011	Japan	46219631

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	Kenya	90652492
85414011	Korea RP	2743545
85414011	Malawi	2153880
85414011	Malaysia	399708
85414011	Mali	6010075
85414011	Malta	511594
85414011	Mauritius	3794697
85414011	Myanmar	788700
85414011	Nepal	54129098
85414011	Netherland	1772243641
85414011	New Zealand	25419
85414011	Nicaragua	5369750
85414011	Nigeria	48429373
85414011	Norway	102708
85414011	Oman	208023
85414011	Philippines	2279510
85414011	Poland	353736
85414011	Portugal	42264
85414011	Reunion	60969504
85414011	Russia	283896
85414011	Saudi Arab	779903

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	Senegal	465236
85414011	Singapore	122980588
85414011	Slovenia	39720
85414011	South Africa	7535196
85414011	Spain	594153921
85414011	Sri Lanka DSR	3482868
85414011	Sudan	11217103
85414011	Sweden	1285261
85414011	Switzerland	2053931
85414011	Syria	15280
85414011	Taiwan	271498837
85414011	Tanzania REP	15995293
85414011	Togo	86048
85414011	Trinidad	848923
85414011	Tunisia	24897
85414011	Turkey	4778685
85414011	U Arab Emts.	41359694
85414011	UK	2413448
85414011	USA	300057080
85414011	Uganda	14796224
85414011	Unspecified	103758501

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	Uruguay	89729
85414011	Vietnam SOC. REP.	707947
85414011	Yemen Republic	347741
85414011	Zambia	2043913
85414011	Zimbabwe	1627850
TOTAL		13688500480

3. Country-wise export of Solar Cells and Modules during 2010-11

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	Afghanistan TIS	187751403
85414011	Australia	848647833
85414011	Austria	354959
85414011	Baharain IS	252734
85414011	Bangladesh PR	77129787
85414011	Belarus	20815
85414011	Belgium	80861767
85414011	Bhutan	7584076
85414011	Brazil	8210283
85414011	Burkina Faso	1695966
85414011	Burundi	494145
85414011	Canada	26034083

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	China PRP	961864757
85414011	Congo P REP	102519
85414011	Croatia	2494453
85414011	Czech Republic	582451940
85414011	Denmark	1161262
85414011	Dominic REP	875384
85414011	Ethiopia	36502728
85414011	Finland	65135892
85414011	FR Guiana	3201838
85414011	France	442393175
85414011	Germany	4956085916
85414011	Ghana	89280
85414011	Hong Kong	157448203
85414011	Indonesia	6349735
85414011	Iran	1391281
85414011	Ireland	155993
85414011	Israel	53114788
85414011	Italy	6224962875
85414011	Japan	208301315
85414011	Kenya	56175734
85414011	Korea RP	43366

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	Kuwait	107816
85414011	Liberia	1881005
85414011	Malawi	2584538
85414011	Malaysia	5044848
85414011	Malta	2009311
85414011	Mauritius	35100221
85414011	Mozambique	1549494
85414011	Myanmar	502187
85414011	Nepal	148754149
85414011	Netherland	3729338455
85414011	New Caledonia	667480
85414011	New Zealand	215280
85414011	Nigeria	37716233
85414011	Norway	126960
85414011	Oman	6651750
85414011	Pakistan IR	13699
85414011	Papua N GNA	81312
85414011	Philippines	16650
85414011	Poland	39916553
85414011	Portugal	16807428
85414011	Romania	29649

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	Russia	158350
85414011	Saudi Arab.	23059000
85414011	Singapore	95180619
85414011	Slovak REP.	79948702
85414011	Slovenia	640727686
85414011	South Africa	422263310
85414011	Spain	1253959571
85414011	Sri Lanka DSR	5925174
85414011	Sudan	163862
85414011	Sweden	12947833
85414011	Switzerland	333037
85414011	Taiwan	199024150
85414011	Tanzania REP	20766231
85414011	Thailand	23881440
85414011	Turkey	23049761
85414011	U Arab Emts.	133158774
85414011	UK	140736448
85414011	USA	1146008623
85414011	Uganda	12264233
85414011	Unspecified	29328233
85414011	Vietnam SOC REP	1768957
85414011	Zambia	1082380
TOTAL		23294191677

4. Country-wise export of Solar Cells and Modules during 2011-12

HS Code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	Afghanistan TIS	213872852
85414011	Australia	103109981
85414011	Austria	54908287
85414011	Baharain IS	238682
85414011	Bangladesh PR	90476761
85414011	Belgium	105287833
85414011	Brazil	2784739
85414011	Burkina Faso	2001513
85414011	Burundi	1475040
85414011	Cafrirep	54930
85414011	Cameroon	624488
85414011	Canada	6907735
85414011	China PRP	116660330
85414011	Congo P REP	1792744
85414011	Denmark	3096700
85414011	Ethiopia	35708
85414011	Fiji IS	1135693
85414011	France	147976127
85414011	Germany	755665678
85414011	Ghana	269635

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	Greece	216246
85414011	Guinea Bissau	3417764
85414011	Hong Kong	78616653
85414011	Hungary	6291340
85414011	Indonesia	3755594
85414011	Iran	16101942
85414011	Israel	765540
85414011	Italy	1228245799
85414011	Japan	47774064
85414011	Jordan	8296
85414011	Kenya	38077253
85414011	Korea RP	16556
85414011	Lebanon	54670
85414011	Lithuania	28250480
85414011	Luxembourg	151458
85414011	Madagascar	3343098
85414011	Malawi	544425
85414011	Malaysia	1121106
85414011	Malta	2131574
85414011	Mauritius	30075
85414011	Mexico	8242193

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	Mozambique	1135886
85414011	Myanmar	18664198
85414011	Nepal	80102019
85414011	Netherland	2784166378
85414011	Nigeria	8675095
85414011	Norway	7170928
85414011	Oman	7736625
85414011	Poland	140448
85414011	Portugal	14499087
85414011	Qatar	29280
85414011	Saudi Arab	11529198
85414011	Senegal	9491909
85414011	Sierra Leone	86620
85414011	Singapore	16154071
85414011	Slovenia	726446059
85414011	South Africa	156861540
85414011	Spain	9499628
85414011	Sri Lanka DSR	6991094
85414011	Sudan	2423034
85414011	Switzerland	1856418
85414011	Taiwan	14108539

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	Tanzania REP.	28442290
85414011	Thailand	559206
85414011	Turkey	7273142
85414011	U Arab Emts.	151419953
85414011	UK	76927267
85414011	USA	391119007
85414011	Uganda	15801106
85414011	Vanuatu REP.	1775
85414011	Vietnam SOC. REP.	110145
85414011	Yemen Republic	1307781
85414011	Zambia	1678332
85414011	Zimbabwe	1167275
TOTAL		7629106915

5. Country-wise export of Solar Cells and Modules during 2012-13

HS Code	Country	Values (INR)
85414011	Afghanistan TIS	34885384
85414011	Algeria	3003675
85414011	Australia	37967428
85414011	Austria	77460
85414011	Baharain IS	327099
85414011	Bangladesh PR	207387618

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	Belgium	16239616
85414011	Bhutan	200000
85414011	Bolivia	13735109
85414011	Brazil	
85414011	Burkina Faso	2985525
85414011	Burundi	1620368
85414011	Cameroon	557430
85414011	Canada	30582514
85414011	C Afri REP	
85414011	Taiwan	31311316
85414011	China PRP	110996842
85414011	Congo P REP	181505
85414011	Denmark	3334213
85414011	Egypt ARP	356771
85414011	Ethiopia	981812
85414011	Fiji IS	22042
85414011	France	2400
85414011	Germany	1003937865
85414011	Ghana	83622
85414011	Greece	5336
85414011	Guinea	1647030

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	Guinea Bissau	
85414011	Hong Kong	46390722
85414011	Hungary	1194338
85414011	Indonesia	8287272
85414011	Iran	1617231
85414011	Iraq	1045205
85414011	Ireland	54680
85414011	Israel	45803
85414011	Italy	410692479
85414011	Japan	595853349
85414011	Jordan	
85414011	Kenya	31375987
85414011	Korea RP	41362
85414011	Lebanon	
85414011	Lithuania	24400
85414011	Luxembourg	
85414011	Madagascar	1461112
85414011	Malawi	605493
85414011	Malaysia	544290693
85414011	Mali	10682046
85414011	Malta	809122

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	Mauritius	132360
85414011	Myanmar	129470
85414011	Mexico	
85414011	Mozambique	74196
85414011	Namibia	2291672
85414011	Nepal	31734381
85414011	Netherland	1377234164
85414011	New Caledonia	15831
85414011	Nigeria	9690758
85414011	Norway	2298400
85414011	Oman	1317658
85414011	Philippines	7901
85414011	Poland	15326
85414011	Portugal	6145367
85414011	East Timor	7880930
85414011	Qatar	690200
85414011	Romania	11539
85414011	Saudi Arab	10111572
85414011	Senegal	19955
85414011	Sierra Leone	237828380
85414011	Singapore	131418438

HS code	Country	Value (INR)
85414011	Slovenia	32448801
85414011	South Africa	580217
85414011	Spain	2420922
85414011	Sri Lanka DSR	13157617
85414011	Sudan	205175
85414011	Swaziland	102514
85414011	Sweden	22260
85414011	Switzerland	61850
85414011	Tanzania REP	14433661
85414011	Thailand	1370080
85414011	Turkey	2296112
85414011	Uganda	20189752
85414011	U Arab Emts.	171359019
85414011	UK	12287992
85414011	USA	182849242
85414011	Uruguay	105019
85414011	Vanuatu REP	
85414011	Vietnam SOC REP	
85414011	Yemen Republic	544314
85.414011	Congo D. REP.	8887064
85414011	Zambia	365068
85414011	Zimbabwe	605526
TOTAL		5440241977

Renewable energy in Uttar Pradesh

†4287. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of increase in generation of power through renewable energy sources in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the number of proposals approved for the development of energy sources in that State;
- (c) the amount of money allocated to this sector; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to utilize the full potential of this sector?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) In Uttar Pradesh, about 824 MW of grid interactive power generation capacity have been installed through renewable energy sources. This apart, about 212 MWeq. off-grid renewable energy power generation capacity have been also installed.

(b) Proposals for grant of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under the Ministry's schemes/programmes are received on an ongoing basis through State Governments/designated State Nodal Agencies. During 2012-13, 28 proposal were approved for grant of CFA by the Ministry for the state of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) An amount of Rs. 56.89 crore was released as CFA under the various renewable energy schemes/programmes to Uttar Pradesh during 2012-13.

(d) To utilize the potential of renewable energy, the Ministry encourages private sector investment and offers incentives such as Capital Subsidy, Generation Based Incentive, Accelerated Depreciation for Renewable Energy Projects. In addition, the State has also declared its policy for small hydro power and solar energy for utilization of available potential.

Target for bio-gas plants

4288. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets fixed for setting up of bio-gas plants in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the targets achieved till date in those States and the reasons for the shortfall;
- (c) by when the targets would be achieved and how;
- (d) the details of funds allocated, State-wise;
- (e) how much subsidy is provided for setting up of a bio-gas plant;
- (f) the benefit in setting up of a bio-gas plant; and
- (g) whether the installed plants are going well and are achieving the targets and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) A target for setting up of 6.47 lakh family type biogas plants was fixed in the country for Eleventh Five Year Plan. Against this target, about 6.10 lakh biogas plants have been installed. Thus, there has been no major shortfall in achieving the target. The state-wise and year-wise targets and achievements made during Eleventh Five Year Plan are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The State/UT-wise details of funds allocated and released during each year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) The details of Central Financial Assistance provided for family type biogas plants are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(f) Biogas plants provide clean fuel for cooking and lighting and nutrient enriched manure as a byproduct. Besides, use of biogas saves fuelwood and liquid petroleum gas (LPG).

(g) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy gets evaluation studies done on installation and functioning of biogas plants through independent agencies. As per the recent studies conducted during 2011-12, about 95% of surveyed biogas plants have been found functional. The details of functionality of the plants are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).

Statement-I*State/UT-wise Targets and Achievements under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during Eleventh Five Year Plan*

Sl.No	Name of State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
		Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment						
		Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18000	10725	18000	10825	16500	13699	18000	16275	16000	15346	86500	66870
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	150	200	150	250	200	162	200	175	100	150	800	937
3.	Assam	2550	3700	3000	7500	10000	10450	5000	6732	4900	6581	25450	34963
4.	Bihar	100	182	200	200	300	200	300	350	1000	3285	1900	4217
5.	Chhattisgarh	1500	2100	3000	3118	5000	3433	3700	3832	4000	4779	17200	17262
6.	Goa	75	21	50	34	50	31	50	18	50	65	275	169
7.	Gujarat	8000	8301	8000	5842	10000	10556	10000	6105	7000	2631	43000	33435

8. Haryana	1000	1048	1500	1347	1500	1422	2000	1379	1700	1819	7700	7015
9. Himachal Pradesh	150	179	150	246	150	245	300	445	500	426	1250	1541
10. Jammu and Kashmir	110	50	50	72	100	155	1000	114	200	136	1460	527
11. Jharkhand	200	536	500	824	500	1030	1000	913	500	750	2700	4053
12. Karnataka	4000	3933	10000	7822	20000	10323	16000	14464	13000	12363	63000	48905
13. Kerala	4500	3044	3000	5151	6000	4085	3500	3941	2600	3483	19600	19704
14. Madhya Pradesh	15000	7642	16000	14077	16000	15114	16000	16742	14000	12415	77000	65990
15. Maharashtra	13000	18635	15000	15461	8000	11235	8000	21456	13000	22220	57000	89007
16. Manipur	100	-	100	-	50	-	50	-	50	-	350	-
17. Meghalaya	200	525	300	725	400	825	600	1275	1000	1390	2500	4740
18. Mizoram	100	100	200	100	100	50	200	100	200	100	800	450
19. Nagaland	200	231	200	425	350	605	500	1171	1000	1325	2250	3757
20. Odisha	4000	3895	4000	2332	5000	5296	7000	6050	7000	7186	27000	24759
21. Punjab	1500	4573	8000	9695	10000	7250	16000	23700	18000	14173	53500	59391
22. Rajasthan	25	90	100	92	50	176	100	275	500	498	775	1131

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23. Sikkim			200	372	200	447	200	555	240	358	200	635	1040	2367
24. Tamil Nadu			1500	1773	1500	1761	1500	1740	1500	1493	1000	1531	7000	8298
25. Tripura			300	38	200	159	100	47	100	89	200	117	900	450
26. Uttar Pradesh			4000	3946	3000	2019	4000	3252	4500	4603	5000	4759	20500	18579
27. Uttarakhand			400	825	500	1104	900	1225	900	2082	2000	2114	4700	7350
28. West Bengal			8500	12175	11000	16300	15000	16748	15000	17000	16000	19986	65500	82209
29. Delhi/ New Delhi			-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4
30. Puducherry			100	-	100	-	50	5	50	-	100	-	400	5
31. KVIC			15000	#	16000	#	18000	#	19000	#	21000	#	89000	#
TOTAL			104460	88840	124000	107929	150000	119914	150790	151138	151800	140264	681050	608085*

Achievements of KVIC is distributed amongst the States and included in respective columns.

* Against the targets of 6.47 lakh biogas plants and 14 lakh cubic metre biogas generation per day set for Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Statement-II

The details of funds allocated and released under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during Eleventh Plan

(Rupees in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Agency	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh (NEDCAP)	9.22	1.80	7.32	13.21	18.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh (APEDA)	0.28	0.20	0.23	0.17	0.06
3.	Assam (FDA Assam)	1.56	6.79	7.07	5.26	7.87
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chattisgarh (CREDA)	0.38	1.33	2.85	2.68	4.06
6.	Gujarat (GAIC)	5.12	1.68	5.45	8.33	0.85
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0.02	0.18
8.	Haryana	0.21	0.32	0.52	2.69	1.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.63	0.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.02	0.03	0.50	0
11.	Jharkhand (JREDA)	0	0.10	0.38	0.44	0.15
12.	Karnataka	0	4.46	5.77	8.15	7.90
13.	Kerala	0.85	0.77	0.70	3.31	1.96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.35	3.33	8.32	10.84	14.31
15.	Maharashtra	4.79	11.33	6.51	10.48	8.96
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya (MNREDA)	0.25	0.31	0.51	0.81	1.66
18.	Mizoram	0.06	0.13	0.08	0.16	0.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19. Nagaland		1.63	0.12	0.22	0.42	0.84
20. Odisha (OREDA)		1.70	1.69	2.57	5.95	6.61
21. Punjab (PEDA)		0.92	3.82	3.22	8.12	21.20
22. Rajasthan		0	0	0.03	0.05	0.38
23. Sikkim		0.33	0.30	0.26	0.37	0.13
24. Tamil Nadu		0.31	0	0.60	0.10	0.73
25. Tripura		0.32	0	0.22	0.08	0.13
26. Urtar Pradesh (UP)		3.66	0.52	0.80	6.26	0.35
27. Uttrakhand		0.10	0.28	0.50	1.24	1.94
28. West Bengal (WBREDA)		5.60	8.03	5.81	8.28	16.10
29. KVIC, Mumbai		12.79	8.76	6.66	20.92	22.78
30. Pondicherry (REAP)		0.02	0	0	0	0.05
31. Misc.		0.39	0.87	1.45	0.53	0.69
GRAND TOTAL		55.91	56.99	68.15	120.00	139.99

Statement-III

Details of Central subsidy provided under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme for MNRE approved models of household size biogas plants for the year 2012-13

Sl. No.	Areas/Regions	Rate of subsidy for MNRE approved models of household size family type biogas plants (in Rs. per plant)			
		Under Clean Development Mechanism Programme		Under normal Programme	
	Size of biogas plants	1 cum	2-4 cum	1 cum	2-4 cum
1.	North Eastern Region States, including Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam)	11,700	11,700	14,700	14,700
2.	Plain areas of Assam	9,000	9,000	9,000	10,000
3.	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Niligiri of Tamil Nadu, Sadar Kursoong and Kalimpong Sub-Divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans (West Bengal) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,500	4,500	4,000	10,000
4.	All Other areas	2,100	2,700	4,000	8,000
Other subsidies					
5.	Additional subsidy for toilet linked Biogas Plants (in Rs. per plant)		500		1,000
6.	Incentive for saving diesel and other conventional fuels by using biogas in engines/genset and/or biogas based refrigerators (in Rs. per plant).		2,500		5,000

Statement-IV

Functionality of the Biogas Plants in accordance with the evaluation study for the Household size Biogas Plants installed during the 11th Plan period under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Numbers of Biogas plants inspected	Numbers of Plants functioning	Numbers of Plants Not-functioning	Functionality (%)
1.	Assam: Representing NER Region	542	540	2	99.63%
2.	Karnataka: Representing southern region	677	658	19	97.20%
3.	Madhya Pradesh: Representing central region	1091	1027	64	94.13%
4.	Maharashtra: Representing western region	1137	1102	35	96.92%
5.	Meghalaya: Representing north eastern region	54	53	1	98.14%
6.	Odisha: Representing eastern region	341	289	52	84.75%
7.	Uttarakhand: Representing north-west region	102	101	1	99.02%
8.	Uttar Pradesh: Representing Northern region	250	233	17	93.20%
		4194	4003	191	95.45%

Foreign investment in renewable energy

4289. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Denmark has shown their interest to invest in renewable energy sector in the country;

- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether India and Denmark have signed any agreement for renewable energy sector;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of such agreements; and
- (e) the status of various such agreements;

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per information available, a number of companies from Denmark have joint collaborations with Indian private sector companies in the renewable energy sector in India.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government of Denmark for cooperation for development of new and renewable energy sector. The cooperation helped in establishment of Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), establishment of Wind Turbine Testing Station at Kayathar and helped in developing Indian Wind Atlas.

Contribution of renewable energy

4290. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage share/net contribution of renewable energy to the total power generation during the last three years, State-wise, source-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the details of capacity addition done during the Eleventh Five Year Plan to the renewable sources of power generation, State-wise and source-wise;
- (c) the details of country's total renewable energy potential/capacity generation, State-wise and source-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to encourage the use of clean forms of renewable energy, source-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The contribution of renewable energy to the total power generation is estimated to be 4.7%, 5.5% and 6.4% during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. A capacity addition of 11,246 MW has been achieved from renewable energy sources during the last 3 years. State-wise and source-wise renewable power capacity added during the last 3 years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Renewable power generation capacity of 14,657 MW have been added in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. State-wise and source-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) A potential of over 2,45,000 MW from various renewable energy sources have been estimated in the country. So far 28,067 MW renewable power generation capacity have been installed. State-wise details are given in given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) To encourage use of renewable energy sources, the Ministry encourages private sector investment and offers incentives such as Capital Subsidy, Generation Based Incentive, Accelerated Depreciation for Renewable Energy Projects.

Statement-I

State-wise and source-wise renewable power generation capacity addition during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Small Hydro Power			Wind Power			Bio-Power			Solar Power			Total		
		MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.60	26.40	1.2	55.40	54.05	202.1	7.50	6.00	7.5	2.00	19.75	1.6	382.10		
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	5.42	0.39	24.68										30.49		
3.	Assam		4.00											4.00		
4.	Bihar	5.20	4.50	6.4				9.50	6.00	27.92				59.52		
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.00	1.20	31.75				32.00	18.00			4.00		87.95		
6.	Goa													0.00		
7.	Gujarat	3.00			312.80	789.85	208.3		20.00	10	6.00	598.89	253.01	2201.85		
8.	Haryana							28.00		9.5		7.80		45.30		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9. Himachal Pradesh			63.15	134.19	60.25										257.59
10. Jammu and Kashmir				1.20											1.20
11. Jharkhand													4.00	12	16.00
12. Karnataka			142.90	99.10	81.3	254.05	206.65	201.65	29.00	76.00	56		3.00	5	1154.65
13. Kerala			3.00	12.80	8.75	7.35		0							31.90
14. Madhya Pradesh			15.00			46.50	100.50	9.6	1.20	8.70	7.5		2.00	35.215	226.22
15. Maharashtra			29.80	6.20	18.6	239.05	416.50	288.55	184.50	200.70	154.95	4.00	16.00	80	1638.85
16. Manipur															0.00
17. Meghalaya															0.00
18. Mizoram															0.00
19. Nagaland															0.00
20. Odisha										20.00			13.00		33.00
21. Punjab			21.95						12.00	16.00	34	1.00	7.00		91.95
22. Rajasthan						436.70	545.65	614	42.00	10.00	10	5.00	192.50	355.25	2211.10

23. Sikkim	5.00																		5.00
24. Tamil Nadu	6.50	26.50	997.40	1083.46	174.6	92.50	44.50	8.4	5.00	10.00	2.055	2450.92							
25. Tripura																			0.00
26. Uttar Pradesh .						25.50	52.00	132		12.00	5	226.50							
27. Uttaranchal	1.20	36.20	4			10.00				5.00		56.40							
28. West Bengal								10	0.02	1.00		11.02							
29. Andaman and Nicobar											5	5.00							
30. Chandigarh												0.00							
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli												0.00							
32. Daman and Diu												0.00							
33. Delhi							16.00		2.04	0.43	0.01	18.48							
34. Lakshwadeep												0.00							
35. Puducherry												0.00							
TOTAL	307.72	352.68	236.93	3196.66	1698.8	473.70	487.90	467.77	25.06	896.37	754.14	11246.98							

MW = Mega Watt

Statement-II

*State-wise and source-wise details of capacity addition
during Eleventh Plan period.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Capacity in MW				
		SHP	Wind-Power	Bio-Power	Solar-Power	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38.98	123.05	76.66	21.75	260.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.61
3.	Assam	29.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.00
4.	Bihar	13.90	0.00	15.50	0.00	29.40
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.20	0.00	136.30	4.00	143.50
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	8.60	2329.78	20.00	604.89	2963.27
8.	Haryana	7.40	0.00	29.80	16.80	54.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	356.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	356.04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.70
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00
12.	Karnataka	511.95	1112.40	186.90	9.00	1820.25
13.	Kerala	51.55	33.10	0.00	0.00	84.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	35.00	319.10	9.90	2.00	366.00
15.	Maharashtra	61.50	1245.60	532.40	20.00	1859.50
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Meghalaya	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32
18.	Mizoram	19.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00
19.	Nagaland	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00
20.	Odisha	57.00	0.00	20.00	13.00	90.00
21.	Punjab	30.60	0.00	70.75	9.00	110.35
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	1600.95	60.00	197.50	1858.45
23.	Sikkim	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	33.35	3494.88	317.20	15.00	3860.43
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	522.90	12.00	534.90
27.	Uttaranchal	94.65	0.00	10.00	5.00	109.65
28.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	16.50	2.12	18.62
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	16.00	2.52	18.52
34.	Lakshwadeep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		1419.35	10258.86	2040.81	938.58	14657.60

MW = Mega Watt

Statement-III*State-wise details of estimated potential and renewable power capacity addition in the country*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Wind Power		SHP		Bio-Power		WTE		Solar-Power		Total (MW)	
		Potential	Ach.	Potential	Ach.	Potential	Ach.	Potential	Ach.	Potential	Ach.	Potential	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14497	447.65	978	219.03	878	380.75	123	43.16	23.35	16476	1113.94	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	236		1341	103.91	8				0.03	1586	103.94	
3.	Assam	112		239	31.11	212		8			570	31.11	
4.	Bihar	144		223	70.70	919	43.30	73			1359	114.00	
5.	Chhatisgarh	314		1107	52.00	236	249.90	24		4.00	1681	305.90	
6.	Goa			7	0.05	26					32	0.05	
7.	Gujarat	35071	3174.58	202	15.60	1571	30.50	112		857.90	36956	4078.58	
8.	Haryana	93		110	70.10	1683	45.30	24		7.80	1910	123.20	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	64		2398	587.91	142		2			2606	587.91	

10. Jammu and Kashmir	5685	1431	130.53	43							7158	130.53
11. Jharkhand	91	209	405	90	10			16.00			400	20.05
12. Karnataka	13593	4141	963.76	1581	491.38	1.00		14.00			19315	3605.29
13. Kerala	837	704	158.42	1044		36		0.03			2622	193.55
14. Madhya Pradesh	2931	820	86.16	1364	16.00	78	3.90	37.32			5193	529.38
15. Maharashtra	5961	794	299.93	3137	756.90	287	9.72	100.00			10179	4188.40
16. Manipur	56	109	545	13		2		(30-50			181	5.45
17. Meghalaya	82	230	31.03	11		2		MW/Sq.			325	31.03
18. Mizoram		169	36.47	1		2		Km.			171	36.47
19. Nagaland	16	197	28.67	10				open			223	28.67
20. Odisha	1384	295	64.30	246	20.00	22		shadow			1948	97.30
21. Punjab		441	154.50	3472	124.50	45	9.25	free			3958	297.58
22. Rajasthan	5050	57	23.85	1039	91.30	62		area)			6208	3352.70
23. Sikkim	98	267	52.11	2							367	52.11
24. Tamil Nadu	14152	660	123.05	1520	538.70	151	8.05	17.11			16483	7849.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25. Tripura				47	16.01	3		2				51	16.01
26. Uttar Pradesh		1260		461	25.10	2867	776.50	176	5.00		17.38	4764	823.98
27. Uttarakhand		534		1708	174.82	24	10.00	5			5.05	2271	189.87
28. West Bengal		22		396	98.40	396	26.00	148			2.05	962	126.45
29. Andaman and Nicobar		365		8	5.25						5.10	373	10.35
30. Chandigarh								6				6	0.00
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli												0	0.00
32. Daman and Diu			4									4	0.00
33. Delhi								131	16.00		2.56	131	18.56
34. Lakshwadeep											0.75	0	0.75
35. Pondicherry		120						3			0.03	123	0.03
Others			4.30					1022			0.79	1022	5.09
TOTAL		102772	19051.46	19749	3632.25	22539	3601.03	2554	96.08	100000.00	1686.48	247614	28067.30

Bio-diesel research

4291. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of bio-diesel research in the country;
- (b) whether the same is likely to be introduced in the open market in near future;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has signed any technological agreements or Memoranda of Understandings with other leading bio-diesel manufacturing countries; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The Bio-diesel Research work including development of multiple feed-stocks, processing techniques, application in various stationary and non-stationary engines for evaluating performance, emissions and durability is being conducted by various National laboratories, Academic Institutions etc. supported by Ministries and Scientific Departments. Commercialization takes place after the success of pilot scale projects and then due evaluation.

- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.

Target of JNNSM

4292. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) in early 2010 and set a target of producing 20,000 MW of power;
- (b) if so, whether the target is achieved and if not, the progress of this mission; and

(c) the details of amount spent, so far, in this mission and what is the total budget for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir, the targets of 1st Phase have been achieved the details of which are as below:

Application Segment	Target for Phase-I (2010-13)	Achievement for Phase-I
Grid solar power (large plants, rooftop and distribution grid plants)	1,100 MW	1,684.4355 MW (including those under state initiative)
Off -grid solar applications allotment	200 MW	252.5 MW
Solar Thermal Collectors (SWHs, solar cooking, solar cooling, industrial process heat applications, etc.)	7 million sq. meters	7.001 million sq. meters

(c) The details of amount spent so far in this Mission are given in the Statement (*See* below). The total budget allocation for solar programmes for the current year is Rs. 652 crore.

Statement

The details of amount spent so far under JNNSM

1. Solar Water Heating Programme

Sl.No.	Year	Expenditure (in crore)
1.	2010-11	30
2.	2011-12	106.50
3.	2012-13	108

2. Solar City and Green Building Programme

Sl.No.	Year	Expenditure (in crore)
1.	2010-11	6.88
2.	2011-12	6.92
3.	2012-13	15.17

3. Off-grid SPV systems/projects

Sl.No.	Year	Expenditure (in crore)
1.	2010-11	254.45
2.	2011-12	483.26
3.	2012-13	399.16

4. Grid Solar Power

Sl.No.	Year	Expenditure (in crore)
1.	2010-11	29.94
2.	2011-12	41.50
3.	2012-13	79.83

RVEP in Maharashtra

4293. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of remote villages in Maharashtra which have been provided renewable energy systems for basic facilities of electricity under the Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVEP) by Government; and

(b) the number of remote villages still to be covered under RVEP in the State and by when Government proposes to cover them under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) So far, 340 villages have been covered under Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVEP) in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) The proposal for coverage of remote villages is sent by State Government agencies. Thereafter this is verified by REC to see if grid is likely to reach. Thereafter the villages are taken up.

Renewable energy resources programmes in Uttar Pradesh

‡4294. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to cover the States, especially Uttar Pradesh, under the renewable energy resources programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing various schemes/programmes throughout the country, including in Uttar Pradesh. Details of achievements made under various schemes/programmes in Uttar Pradesh are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of achievements made under various schemes/programmes in Uttar Pradesh

Sl.No.	Scheme/Programme	Achievements
1.	Small Hydro Power (MW) (up to 25 MW)	25.10
2.	Biomass Power /Cogeneration (MW)	776.50
3.	Biomass-Cogeneration (non-bagasse) (MWeq.)	150.86
4.	Biomass Gasifier (kWeq.)	17,450
5.	Waste to energy (MW)	
	Grid -connected	5.00
	Non-grid connected	40.76

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	Scheme/Programme	Achievements
6.	Solar Power (MW)	17.38
7.	Family Type Biogas Plants (in lakhs)	4.32
8.	Solar Photovoltaic Systems	
	SPV Street Lighting Systems (Nos.)	1,24,828
	SPV Home Lighting Systems (Nos.)	2,06,245
	SPV Lanterns (Nos.)	62,015
	SPV Power Plants (kWp)	3470.48
	Solar PV Pumps (Nos.)	575
9.	Remote Village Electrification (No. of villages/hamlets)	98/786 (completed)

MW = Megawatt kWp = Kilowatt peak Nos. = Numbers

Utilization of funds under different schemes

4295. SHRI G. N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocations and expenditures under different schemes of the Ministry during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise; and

(b) the details regarding complaints of mismanagement and/or misappropriation regarding these schemes and the action taken thereon, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development implements through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, the major Programmes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for wage employment, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) for self-employment, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for rural

houses, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural connectivity, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for social security of rural households and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for rural areas development. State-wise allocation is done under SGSY/NRLM, IAY and PMGSY, whereas in other schemes namely MGNREGA and IWMP allocation is not made, as these are demand/project based schemes. Under NSAP the funds are approved by the Planning Commission and released by the Ministry of Finance to the States as Additional Central Assistance (ACA). Funds allocated and expenditure incurred under these schemes during the last three years (*i.e.* 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13) are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The complaints received in the Ministry of Rural Development regarding mismanagement and or misappropriation of funds are immediately sent to concerned State Government for appropriate action. State-wise and Year-wise details of complaints received are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I

A. Funds released and utilized under MGNREGA during the last three years i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	741807.00	543938.55	147757.89	418014.43	321673.59	435032.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3528.47	5057.31	6078.58	96.87	6834.19	4791.43
3.	Assam	60928.65	92104.35	42685.8	74781.61	53445.67	67911.60
4.	Bihar	210365.46	266425.17	130073.42	167286.18	122781.45	205404.48
5.	Chhattisgarh	168504.95	163397.81	163855.88	207875.47	203136.31	221243.68
6.	Gujarat	89486.13	78822.00	32429.03	65974.64	47440.77	63114.48
7.	Haryana	13100.11	21470.43	27512.23	31388.07	34935.89	39324.55

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	63625.00	50196.38	31138.16	50949.66	36129.50	48528.64
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	31359.89	37776.70	78130.96	51593.57	76276.16	64054.48
10.	Jharkhand	96286.92	128435.40	123733.08	117092.87	80916.84	111061.05
11.	Karnataka	157305.00	253716.51	66256.92	187619.32	123193.69	224241.53
12.	Kerala	70423.24	70434.07	95105.43	99582.87	131117.81	150114.81
13.	Madhya Pradesh	256576.96	363724.90	296851.28	343545.04	161015.37	266267.04
14.	Maharashtra	20471.11	35811.97	104043.62	165785.45	157324.33	223495.21
15.	Manipur	34298.83	44070.51	62496.73	33048.99	59023.09	30011.24
16.	Meghalaya	20980.84	31902.39	28498.33	29756.07	22610.82	25651.25
17.	Mizoram	21602.83	29315.12	32956.72	23978.76	25229.24	22803.89
18.	Nagaland	51156.84	60537.48	67346.57	51445.45	46012.38	25099.12
19.	Odisha	156186.38	153314.26	97821.72	104567.38	84797.88	119453.39
20.	Punjab	12879.17	16584.21	11429.36	16068.64	11421.27	16954.61
21.	Rajasthan	278882.00	328907.14	161969.6	321719.73	258534.43	344520.64

22. Sikkim	4448.55	8525.72	10079.77	7104.33	7406.51	7527.53
23. Tamil Nadu	202489.77	232331.96	281552.22	292497.30	354605.42	409416.19
24. Tripura	38260.70	63186.85	95932.57	94599.01	76889.88	97199.78
25. Uttar Pradesh	526658.86	563120.10	424048	510367.57	129202.49	265923.91
26. Uttarakhand	28980.93	38019.88	37351.42	41445.26	26827.10	34492.34
27. West Bengal	211761.00	253246.13	259703.16	291455.33	339547.96	428444.37
28. Andaman and Nicobar	768.63	903.66	1643.85	1574.27	1381.49	1068.92
29. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47.73	123.00	100	NR	39.56	NR
30. Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0	NR	0.00	NR
31. Goa	507.76	993.28	259.64	706.44	241.16	132.51
32. Lakshadweep	233.58	251.70	35	284.11	117.55	152.36
33. Puducherry	2982.05	1082.11	100	1265.07	885.75	1248.02
34. Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0	NR	0.00	NR
TOTAL	3576895.33	3937727.05	2918976.94	3803469.76	3000995.55	3954685.74

Allocation under MGNREGA is not done to the States being demand driven scheme

Utilization/Expenditure is out of total available funds which includes opening balance + Central + State releases+ misc. receipts.

B. Funds allocated, released and utilized under PMGSY during the last three years i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12, and 2012-13

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Central allocation (CESS)	Release	Expenditure	Central allocation (CESS)	Release	Expenditure	Central allocation (CESS)	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3684.00	66715.00	47394.00	4687.00	60747.84	29175.00	8500.00	0.00	- 20565.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2000.00	36987.00	34885.00	2545.00	21326.93	17337.00	48800.00	45318.00	31054
3.	Assam	6350.00	190067.00	130079.00	8079.00	168283.74	131218.00	90800.00	15427.00	52278
4.	Bihar	11824.00	336643.00	269491.00	15044.00	333631.72	284708.00	172500.00	127815.66	199221.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	8420.00	67858.00	30416.00	10713.00	80150.90	24435.00	190300.00	0.00	28141
6.	Goa	70.00	0.00	0.00	84.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

7. Gujarat	2280.00	32243.00	24384.00	2901.00	6658.50	15055.00	41100.00	12574.02	9954
8. Haryana	1053.00	15775.00	10803.00	1340.00	6000.00	6080.00	4200.00	0.00	3653
9. Himachal Pradesh	3052.00	19930.00	14267.00	3883.00	30530.00	11917.00	57600.00	0.00	5519
10. Jammu and Kashmir	2280.00	36609.00	29740.00	2901.00	75710.01	50843.00	74900.00	26170.00	45969
11. Jharkhand	6140.00	83881.00	53844.00	7812.00	84308.41	32323.00	137000.00	10096.00	32561
12. Karnataka	3859.00	91768.00	63480.00	4910.00	0.00	25662.00	1600.00	1460.00	1663
13. Kerala	1053.00	14427.00	14614.00	1340.00	20000.00	5807.00	11000.00	0.00	5730
14. Madhya Pradesh	15437.00	196612.00	140949.00	19640.00	113804.71	89417.00	249200.00	23787.86	74111
15. Maharashtra	5087.00	123755.00	101248.00	6472.00	79100.96	54605.00	9400.00	0.00	15340
16. Manipur	1158.00	14498.00	12234.00	1473.00	17553.00	16652.00	13200.00	18414.00	9266
17. Meghalaya	1579.00	6427.00	3639.00	2009.00	3700.00	2768.00	32200.00	5000.00	3246
18. Mizoram	1123.00	9559.00	8224.00	1429.00	9362.50	8547.00	9800.00	7032.00	4195
19. Nagaland	1052.00	2513.00	2967.00	1338.00	1000.00	1226.00	7400.00	19487.50	10983
20. Odisha	9578.00	246736.00	192425.00	12186.00	196495.27	123578.00	127300.00	8225.14	118892

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
21.	Punjab	1228.00	19443.00	15534.00	1562.00	16461.00	6149.00	21300.00	16965.55	23816
22.	Rajasthan	8245.00	88622.00	68639.00	10490.00	66776.00	24763.00	25900.00	14689.50	57385
23.	Sikkim	1053.00	7677.00	8553.00	1340.00	8000.00	1393.00	7400.00	19261.50	8673
24.	Tamil Nadu	3158.00	46954.00	30481.00	4018.00	16000.00	21136.00	69100.00	7360.06	2113
25.	Tripura	1403.00	25791.00	23751.00	1785.00	20639.12	23022.00	20500.00	32315.53	18979
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13297.00	130883.00	86854.00	16918.00	20376.59	19484.00	250500.00	0.00	9799.77
27.	Uttarakhand	3508.00	23796.00	19174.00	4463.00	29532.00	25548.00	79900.00	14923.95	3239
28.	West Bengal	7929.00	81968.00	53029.00	10088.00	82390.19	41793.00	173000.00	0.00	42328
TOTAL		126900.00	2018137.00	1491098.00	161450.00	1568539.38	1094641.00	1934300.00	426323.27	838674.69

Release include load amount from Asian Development Bank, National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development and World Bank.

Expenditure is out of total available funds which include opening balance other releases and miscellaneous receipts.

(C) Funds allocated, released and utilized under IAY during the last three years i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Central Expenditure	Central Expenditure	Central Expenditure
		Central allocation	Central release	Central allocation	Central release	Central allocation	Central release			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86772.58	87366.08	113480.85	84762.05	89237.169	111300.65	93916.18	84243.65	113252.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3372.56	3784.31	3821.79	3294.85	3197.949	580.45	3640.22	3327.41	675.00
3.	Assam	74575.72	71031.77	93331.94	72857.40	76768.361	91573.69	80494.43	57349.21	59433.61
4.	Bihar	256130.00	226058.94	332483.78	250195.44	217691.100	273858.07	277216.04	171817.37	282171.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	13418.67	13279.76	19630.74	13107.75	25387.097	34623.57	14523.36	16780.24	28425.18
6.	Goa	534.46	517.43	803.90	522.07	545.200	1183.64	578.46	490.38	449.31
7.	Gujarat	42555.24	51934.99	69276.70	41569.23	38069.291	57884.6	46058.62	20813.88	40860.89
8.	Haryana	5974.79	5974.80	8226.32	5836.35	6045.434	8163.2	6466.67	6357.55	6028.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2107.33	2143.04	2925.48	2058.51	2118.672	2765.31	2280.82	2178.76	3058.78
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6545.51	6643.35	5375.77	6393.85	5830.043	2591.46	7084.38	5775.11	1575.37
11.	Jharkhand	56595.67	55864.20	69357.02	22316.33	21816.657	51599.18	24726.46	25707.74	38805.81
12.	Karnataka	33431.11	38798.37	48249.34	32656.50	29895.677	30267.46	36183.34	20787.96	80438.45
13.	Kerala	18590.80	18590.80	23758.63	18160.05	18964.620	26418.42	20121.29	14539.63	22081.68
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26687.27	44223.47	32418.00	26068.92	43588.240	68247.66	28884.31	39232.79	36737.89
15.	Maharashtra	52329.94	52313.82	105934.60	51117.44	53881.901	90493.58	56638.03	51306.53	91199.02
16.	Manipur	2927.55	2541.31	1450.05	2860.10	2362.857	1558.99	3159.90	2137.82	964.14
17.	Meghalaya	5098.75	5572.45	5404.88	4981.27	5513.122	7072.81	5503.42	4894.99	5192.91
18.	Mizoram	1086.60	1335.55	1340.29	1061.56	1108.600	1261.26	1172.84	1080.27	989.90
19.	Nagaland	3374.01	4455.68	5081.19	3296.27	3442.320	4740.04	3641.79	3641.79	0.00
20.	Odisha	50321.27	47573.66	69101.95	49155.32	62730.576	62887.58	54464.00	46799.86	70529.05
21.	Punjab	7389.05	6358.58	7641.13	7217.84	2175.071	6274.38	7997.36	659.48	1037.49

22. Rajasthan	21384.64	37422.23	37643.04	20889.15	39472.876	60449.37	23145.13	26211.11	45520.07
23. Sikkim	645.29	852.16	1328.40	630.42	501.535	1024.14	696.50	348.25	540.45
24. Tamil Nadu	34741.77	34801.21	44072.40	33936.80	35173.294	45354.31	37601.90	36956.85	35529.97
25. Tripura	6569.52	10826.77	8621.91	6418.13	11530.633	14927.33	7090.90	6186.33	0.00
26. Uttar Pradesh	115043.10	114990.42	147833.00	112377.53	115805.740	142435.34	124514.06	87774.23	96147.21
27. Uttarakhand	5767.56	5395.01	8062.20	5633.93	5827.079	7444.27	6242.38	4081.19	5721.67
28. West Bengal	69414.01	63014.36	79682.63	67805.68	67609.087	85404.89	75128.55	43631.12	72865.79
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1100.55	77.09	234.83	1075.04	98.040	247.09	1191.15	791.81	159.32
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	183.37	91.69	0.00	179.12	89.560	0	198.46	0.00	0.00
31. Daman and Diu	82.03	41.02	0.00	80.17	0.000	0	88.79	0.00	0.00
32. Lakshadweep	71.12	71.12	0.00	69.47	0.000	0	76.98	0.00	0.00
33. Puducherry	548.16	0.00	0.00	535.46	0.000	0	593.28	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	1005370.00	1013945.4	1346572.75	949120.00	986477.80	1292632.74	1051320.00	785903.31	1140391.94

Utilization/Expenditure is out of total available funds which includes opening balance + Central + State releases+ misc. receipts.

Expenditure reported as per online MPR received from States/UTs.

(D) Funds allocated, released and utilized under SGSY during the last three years i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13				
		Central allocation	Central release	Central allocation	Central Expenditure	Central allocation	Central Expenditure			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12557.00	12695.33	18460.59	11472.00	11472.00	8658.25	11623.00	15141.90	573.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	692.00	608.87	135.87	678.00	343.26	86.09	623.00	166.68	0.00
3.	Assam	17988.00	20436.85	21924.00	17628.00	10836.74	21627.37	16194.00	10847.37	257.08
4.	Bihar	29872.00	14024.71	27334.28	27291.00	24249.98	14639.25	27649.00	13825.00	699.50
5.	Chattisgarh	6635.00	6584.38	7736.15	6062.00	5927.91	7001.18	6141.00	7871.62	7625.66
6.	Goa	200.00	108.10	83.89	176.00	25.87	61.59	175.00	25.72	0.00
7.	Gujrat	4727.00	4727.00	6681.86	4318.00	3734.97	5105.88	4375.00	4374.00	8040.57
8.	Haryana	2781.00	2807.87	3907.13	2541.00	2499.56	3494.49	2574.00	2415.21	1844.59

9. Himachal Pradesh	1171.00	1171.00	1460.85	1070.00	777.60	1419.78	1084.00	552.50	1110.24
10. Jammu and Kashmir	1449.00	779.59	734.12	1324.00	651.72	525.25	1342.00	451.99	0.00
11. Jharkhand	11264.00	11129.00	12369.65	10290.00	6670.04	9041.79	10425.00	5212.50	3264.01
12. Karnataka	9482.00	9482.00	12646.39	8663.00	6775.01	11798.34	8777.00	4942.74	9246.29
13. Kerala	4255.00	4156.17	5851.54	3887.00	3692.71	5232.60	3938.00	3586.40	0.00
14. Madhya Pradesh	14214.00	13994.63	17926.16	12986.00	11338.67	14810.33	13156.00	9900.25	14142.23
15. Maharashtra	18744.00	18710.25	22170.22	17125.00	16979.23	23394.89	17349.00	15940.38	9392.15
16. Manipur	1206.00	1187.18	360.69	1182.00	618.82	364.46	1086.00	552.58	0.00
17. Meghalaya	1351.00	926.70	818.23	1324.00	391.85	787.53	1216.00	253.07	115.92
18. Mizoram	313.00	533.85	493.21	306.00	306.03	347.45	281.00	289.00	0.00
19. Nagaland	927.00	872.14	399.91	908.00	787.14	661.21	834.00	497.83	0.00
20. Odisha	14363.00	14211.13	17282.97	13122.00	12119.13	17134.89	13294.00	10489.02	2961.96
21. Punjab	1351.00	1247.66	1748.22	1235.00	988.96	1200.86	1251.00	974.68	363.40
22. Rajasthan	7200.00	7183.13	9954.67	6578.00	6049.46	10108.88	6664.00	6664.00	8968.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Sikkim	346.00	573.80	373.35	340.00	170.00	451.46	313.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	11103.00	11218.05	15454.38	10144.00	10134.27	9366.49	10277.00	9831.76	23.22
25.	Tripura	2177.00	2580.10	3080.41	2134.00	2134.01	1743.98	1960.00	1528.53	275.77
26.	Uttar Pradesh	43006.00	42539.13	50110.97	39290.00	28340.26	42832.96	39827.00	20004.13	18353.13
27.	Uttarakhand	2264.00	2230.25	3182.68	2069.00	2067.88	2646.01	2096.00	1811.94	1417.29
28.	West Bengal	15962.00	15961.96	18897.82	14582.00	13175.61	17000.05	14773.00	11383.08	12559.07
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	25.00	35.84	25.64	25.00	12.48	0.00	25.00	8.47	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	12.50	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Puducherry	300.00	300.00	148.52	275.00	137.50	0.00	275.00	0.00	0.00
Total		238000.00	223066.64	281754.36	219100.00	183446.17	188113.00	219672.00	159542.35	101233.32

Utilization/Expenditure is out of total available funds which includes opening balance + Central + State releases + misc. receipts.

(E) Fund allocation, released and expenditure reported under NSAP during last three years

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		(Rs. in lakh)
		Allocation/ Release	Expenditure	Allocation/ Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39667	35684.89	40949.02	51471.47	67563.36	67563.36	42029.51
2.	Bihar	56002	68092.76	97147.75	75185.79	101216.67	101216.67	64799.29
3.	Chhattisgarh	17952	18489.77	23506.54	20518.2	23072.95	23072.95	14953.65
4.	Goa	84	186.61	129	0	292	292	35.2
5.	Gujarat	5871	7728.64	8998	8344.66	13246.21	13246.21	7835.01
6.	Haryana	5324	4850	6929.82	7404	7505.39	7505.39	5580
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2828	2673.05	2934.39	2795.69	3098.36	3098.36	2894.87
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2564	3332.99	2372	3280.21	4308.89	2821.15	2828.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Jharkhand	18166	21818.93	27728.08	22833.97	18215.64	18215.64	13832.76
10.	Karnataka	32296	31070.25	39782.87	37448.64	45649.44	45649.44	17503.59
11.	Kerala	6615	4505	8594.37	8719	9164	9164	15423.33
12.	Madhya Pradesh	34686	39084.53	53973.36	42857.02	54351.43	54351.43	51028.79
13.	Maharashtra	28573	35183.87	20505.99	29567.18	43866	43866	27336
14.	Odisha	37288	41378.49	51086.43	36453.06	74305.32	74305.32	59828.73
15.	Punjab	4845	4236.81	4414	4365.83	5783.11	5783.11	3507.14
16.	Rajasthan	14507	16839.94	25538.44	23035.38	25513.08	25513.08	19937.73
17.	Tamil Nadu	22876	31151.6	31909	39267.64	57350.39	57350.39	38550.54
18.	Uttar Pradesh	110319	96227.51	131679.43	108369.41	163952.23	111027.03	102517.11
19.	Uttarakhand	4562	5234.05	7578.09	6803.02	7904.87	7904.87	5062.27
20.	West Bengal	39407	37185.6	47504.93	58411.07	78165.01	78165.01	35502.36
NE States								
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	285	461.95	504.12	604.54	1138.98	1138.98	594.62
22.	Assam	16787	11718	11207.5	16875.71	22504.42	22504.42	8781.76

23. Manipur	1126	2212.4	1893.93	1374	1697.5	1044.22	0
24. Meghalaya	1664	1447.73	1486.49	1492.42	1062	1062	1069.06
25. Mizoram	750	705.03	792.78	837.3	867.57	867.57	577.35
26. Nagaland	1164	1164	1027.72	1315.67	1677.27	1048.52	628.99
27. Sikkim	422	230.92	455.53	370.85	236	236	562.26
28. Tripura	4370	3714.1	3978.37	3816.88	4491.91	4491.91	3979.54
Sub Total	511000	526609.42	654607.95	613818.61	838200	782505.03	547179.7
UTs							
29. Andman and Nicobar Islands	75	75	198	198	230.69	174	10.29
30. Chandigarh	145	145	158	167.79	189.61	190	NR
31. Dadar and Nagar Haveli	215	215	238	238	272.14	204	NR
32. Daman and Diu	17	17	32	32	43.44	33	NR
33. NCT Delhi	3998	7425	3709	3709	4860.31	4455	NR
34. Lakshadweep	11	11	22	22	27.44	21	NR
35. Puducherry	739	739	682	682	872.8	873	1.46
Sub Total	5200	8627	5039	5048.79	6496.42	5950	11.75
- GRAND TOTAL	516200	535236.42	659646.95	618867.4	844696.42	788455.03	547191.45

(F) State-wise Central funds released under IWMP during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11980.00	16094.00	12513.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	300.00	1218.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	5038.00	6237.00	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	16173.00	16071.00	32923.00
6.	Haryana	0.00	1163.00	523.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5777.00	4893.00	802.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	3827.00
9.	Jharkhand	2410.00	1570.00	4817.00
10.	Karnataka	7096.00	12741.00	33455.00
11.	Kerala	1101.00	1081.00	481.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11325.00	10860.00	12830.00
13.	Maharashtra	20814.00	37869.00	50160.00
14.	Odisha	7347.00	7753.00	8970.00
15.	Punjab	345.00	844.00	1489.00
16.	Rajasthan	25747.00	31833.00	42453.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	6016.00	1757.00	22777.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	13213.00	16446.00	12843.00
19.	Uttarakhand	1597.00	234.00	422.00
20.	West Bengal	0.00	1606.00	4031.00
	NE States	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	2008.00	2209.00	1597.00
22.	Assam	4082.00	3753.00	4297.00
23.	Manipur	1037.00	1533.00	3375.00
24.	Meghalaya	988.00	1287.00	3743.00
25.	Mizoram	1714.00	584.00	1644.00
26.	Nagaland	2671.00	5942.00	7642.00
27.	Sikkim	388.00	115.00	818.00
28.	Tripura	816.00	1817.00	2401.00
GRAND TOTAL		149683.00	186592.00	272051.00

Statement-II*Number of complaints received during the last three years i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

Sl.No.	State/UT	IWMP			MGNREGA (Total Complaints)			Total Complaints of SGSY/NRLM
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	14	18	15	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3.	Assam	1	1	0	6	8	44	1
4.	Bihar	0	0	1	25	61	48	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	17	55	22	1
6.	Gujarat	1	1	0	18	9	7	0
7.	Haryana	0	1	0	19	29	30	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	12	8	7	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	1	4	8	0

10. Jharkhand	0	0	0	10	44	16	1
11. Karnataka	0	0	0	12	13	12	0
12. Kerala	0	0	0	2	5	4	0
13. Madhya Pradesh	0	2	3	135	88	107	0
14. Maharashtra	0	1	3	6	6	8	0
15. Manipur	1	0	0	1	8	14	0
16. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
17. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Nagaland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
19. Odisha	0	0	0	19	30	52	0
20. Punjab	0	0	0	4	5	17	1
21. Rajasthan	1	3	1	30	57	52	1
22. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	7	5	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0	4	1	266	605	393	3
26.	Uttarakhand	0	1	0	8	18	5	0
27.	West Bengal	0	0	0	8	8	2	0
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
34.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		4	14	10	621	1091	872	14

Mismanagement of MGNREGA funds

4296. SHRI G. N. RATANPURI:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and actually spent under MGNREGA in the country particularly in West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise; and

(b) the details of mismanagement or misappropriation of MGNREGA funds during that period, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of funds released by the Central Governments to the States/UTs and total expenditure incurred (against available funds including State share, miscellaneous receipts etc.) as reported by states/UTs during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). District-wise details of the states of West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir are given in the Statement-II and III respectively (*See* below).

(b) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country. The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law. As per Section 18 of the Act, it is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to make available to the District Programme Coordinator and the Programme Officers necessary staff and technical support as may be necessary for the effective implementation of the Scheme. In such complaints and cases of mismanagement of funds etc. enquiries are conducted for fixing responsibility for lapses, if any and action is taken against persons found responsible by the concerned State Governments. The number of complaints State-wise and year-wise during the last three years is given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

The details of funds released by Central Govt. to States/UTs and total expenditure incurred as reported by the States/UTs during last three years

Sl.No.	State/UT	Central fund released (Rs. in lakhs)			Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	741807.00	147757.89	321673.59	543938.55	418014.43	435032.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3528.47	6078.58	6834.19	5057.31	96.87	4791.43
3.	Assam	60928.65	42685.80	53445.67	92104.35	74781.61	67911.60
4.	Bihar	210365.46	130073.42	122781.45	266425.17	167286.18	205404.48
5.	Chhattisgarh	168504.95	163855.88	203136.31	163397.81	207875.47	221243.68
6.	Gujarat	89486.13	32429.03	47440.77	78822.00	65974.64	63114.48
7.	Haryana	13100.11	27512.23	34935.89	21470.43	31388.07	39324.55

(Provisional)

8.	Himachal Pradesh	63625.00	31138.16	36129.50	50196.38	50949.66	48528.64
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	31359.89	78130.96	76276.16	37776.70	51593.57	64054.48
10.	Jharkhand	96286.92	123733.08	80916.84	128435.40	117092.87	111061.05
11.	Karnataka	157305.00	66256.92	123193.69	253716.51	187619.32	224241.53
12.	Kerala	70423.24	95105.43	131117.81	70434.07	99582.87	150114.81
13.	Madhya Pradesh	256576.96	296851.28	161015.37	363724.90	343545.04	266267.04
14.	Maharashtra	20471.11	104043.62	157324.33	35811.97	165785.45	223495.21
15.	Manipur	34298.83	62496.73	59023.09	44070.51	33048.99	30011.24
16.	Meghalaya	20980.84	28498.33	22610.82	31902.39	29756.07	25651.25
17.	Mizoram	21602.83	32956.72	25229.24	29315.12	23978.76	22803.89
18.	Nagaland	51156.84	67346.57	46012.38	60537.48	51445.45	25099.12
19.	Odisha	156186.38	97821.72	84797.88	153314.26	104567.38	119453.39
20.	Punjab	12879.17	11429.36	11421.27	16584.21	16068.64	16954.61
21.	Rajasthan	278882.00	161969.60	258534.43	328907.14	321719.73	344520.64
22.	Sikkim	4448.55	10079.77	7406.51	8525.72	7104.33	7527.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tamil Nadu	202489.77	281552.22	354605.42	232331.96	292497.30	409416.19
24.	Tripura	38260.70	95932.57	76889.88	63186.85	94599.01	97199.78
25.	Uttar Pradesh	526658.86	424048.00	129202.49	563120.10	510367.57	265923.91
26.	Uttarakhand	28980.93	37351.42	26827.10	38019.88	41445.26	34492.34
27.	West Bengal	211761.00	259703.16	339547.96	253246.13	291455.33	428444.37
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	768.63	1643.85	1381.49	903.66	1574.27	1068.92
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47.73	100.00	39.56	123.00	NR	NR
30.	Daman And Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	507.76	259.64	241.16	993.28	706.44	132.51
32.	Lakshadweep	233.58	35.00	117.55	251.70	284.11	152.36
33.	Puducherry	2982.05	100.00	885.75	1082.11	1265.07	1248.02
34.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		3576895.33	2918976.94	3000995.55	3937727.05	3803469.76	3954685.74

*Expenditure with reference to the total funds available with the States which include opening balance, State share and miscellaneous receipts.

Statement-II

District-wise details of the expenditure incurred by the State of West Bengal during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl.No.	West Bengal (Districts)	*Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	24 Paragans South	4727.35	13053.58	23426.78
2.	Bankura	24266.34	21095.45	27094.97
3.	Birbhum	25280.8	30584.54	38394.81
4.	Dinajpur Dakshin	3115.01	2975.81	6086.37
5.	Dinajpur Uttar	3459	4327.05	3491.42
6.	Jalpaiguri	12650.58	20314.73	27566.19
7.	Maldah	5074.88	11137.45	12260.85
8.	Murshidabad	19011.59	16258.20	22561.82
9.	Medinipur West	26741.37	22650.99	36249.59
10.	Purulia	14123.32	12320.20	17758.13
11.	24 Parganas (North)	21853	27016.25	32463.65
12.	Burdwan	40005.79	35056.45	49975.84
13.	Coochbehar	7734.75	8583.03	8493.51
14.	Hooghly	16939.03	22529.17	36905.02
15.	Nadia	9159.26	10066.05	18224.03
16.	Purba Medinipur	11981.14	17661.26	37056.80

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Siliguri Mahakuma Parisad	805.35	1418.08	1821.08
18.	Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (DGHC)	4329.49	11027.52	21167.26
19.	Howrah	1988.08	3350.20	7388.50
TOTAL		253246.13	291426.01	428386.62

Funds released to state employment guarantee fund :

FY 2010-11 : Rs. 211761.00 Lakhs

FY 2011-12 : Rs. 259703.16 Lakhs

FY 2012-13 : Rs. 339547.96 Lakhs

*Expenditure with reference to the total funds available with the State which include opening balance, State share and miscellaneous receipts.

Statement-III

District-wise details of the expenditure incurred by the State of Jammu and Kashmir during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl.No.	Jammu and Kashmir (Districts)	Central fund released (Rs. in lakhs)			*Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Doda	4356.85	9249.94	8573.8	5529.68	6863.39	3851.99
2.	Kupwara	1327.85	4151.00	6978.19	2403.83	1248.74	5135.13
3.	Poonch	2370.05	4955.24	3974.6	3214.43	3582.86	3516.22
4.	Anantnag	2029.33	3087.16	3124.08	1401.24	3155.06	3479.56
5.	Jammu	1307.79	4896.44	6921.16	1744.41	4315.02	4813.42
6.	Badgam	885.38	2745.10	3475.21	1354.89	2146.01	3446.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Bandipora	612.25	1054.16	1470.36	536.47	766.26	1359.79
8.	Baramulla	1871.73	6346.50	6615.17	2254.19	4648.57	7754.28
9.	Ganderbal	744.56	4991.65	2172	1022.94	1889.86	2497.99
10.	Kargil	801.43	1007.02	1470.51	905.63	505.29	1540.51
11.	Kathua	1105.06	2487.55	2058.21	1013.47	2272.96	1740.25
12.	Kishtwar	4334.72	7453.00	7337.89	4669.31	5193.75	4356.03
13.	Kulgam	1396.63	5749.48	5616.1	1549.02	1411.45	5107.84
14.	Leh (Ladakh)	115.94	520.58	752.36	150.12	304.61	816.31
15.	Pulwama	690.04	1354.65	1248.49	810.44	1200.07	1372.17
16.	Rajauri	3271.11	5385.51	3308.22	2629.34	3137.99	3075.98
17.	Ramban	1564.02	1795.54	2210.8	2576.70	2051.35	1889.06
18.	Reasi	377.98	4534.66	3088.86	984.60	2781.63	3211.55
19.	Samba	462.78	2291.77	2025.21	619.40	1337.63	1780.66
20.	Shopian	615.34	1912.42	1329.25	664.85	467.86	1261.14
21.	Srinagar	28.75	23.52	42.14	131.12	108.87	80.56
22.	Udhampur	1090.30	2138.07	2483.55	1610.62	2204.38	1967.77
TOTAL		31359.89	78130.96	76276.16	37776.70	51593.61	64054.48

* Expenditure with reference to the total funds available with the States which include opening balance, State share and miscellaneous receipts.

Statement-IV*The number of complaints State-wise and year-wise during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	18	15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0
3.	Assam	6	8	44
4.	Bihar	25	61	48
5.	Chhattisgarh	17	55	22
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	18	9	7
8.	Haryana	19	29	30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	8	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	4	8
11.	Jharkhand	10	44	16
12.	Karnataka	12	13	12
13.	Kerala	2	5	4
14.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	135	88	107
16.	Meghalaya	0	4	4
17.	Maharashtra	6	6	8
18.	Manipur	1	8	14
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	1	0	0

Sl.No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
21.	Odisha	19	30	52
22.	Punjab	4	5	17
23.	Puducherry	0	1	2
24.	Rajasthan	30	57	52
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	7	5	1
27.	Tripura	0	1	2
28.	Uttar Pradesh	266	605	393
29.	Uttarakhand	8	18	5
30.	West Bengal	8	8	2
ALL INDIA		621	1091	761

Irregularities in implementation of MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh

4297. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the annual budget sanctioned and spent under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise and village-wise during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(b) the irregularities detected and the action taken against such irregularities in the State in implementation of MGNREGA during the above period, district-wise and village-wise;

(c) whether amounts are paid to the workers regularly through banking, rural banking and through postal services in Andhra Pradesh and in other States; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of funds released by the Central Government to the State Employment Guarantee Fund of Andhra Pradesh and total expenditure incurred (against available funds including State share, miscellaneous receipts etc.) as reported by state during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12; are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country. The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law. As per Section 18 of the Act, it is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to make available to the District Programme Coordinator and the Programme Officers necessary staff and technical support as may be necessary for the effective implementation of the Scheme. In such complaints and cases of mismanagement of funds etc. enquiries are conducted for fixing responsibility for lapses, if any and action is taken against persons found responsible by the concerned State Governments. The number of complaints received during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given below :

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	4	14	18

(c) and (d) As per Sections 3(2) and 3(3) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), every person who has done the work given to him shall be entitled to receive wages at the wage rate for each day of work

and the disbursement of daily wages shall be made on a weekly basis or in any case not later than a fortnight after the date on which such work was done. All State Governments are required to make wage payment to MGNREGA workers in accordance with the provisions of the Act. With a view to ensuring timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment, Schedule II of MGNREG Act has been amended to make wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through accounts in Banks or Post Offices. Payment of wages in cash has been allowed to obviate payment delays where outreach of Banks/Post Offices is inadequate, as an interim arrangement subject to certain conditions.

Statement

Sl.No.	Andhra Pradesh (Districts)	*Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Adilabad	23577.00	28119.96	19723.65
2.	Anantapur	29403.00	33089.07	28333.27
3.	Chittoor	23797.00	25325.03	21002.31
4.	Cuddapah	21627.00	22796.45	16536.76
5.	Karimnagar	27951.00	25907.4	14930.54
6.	Khammam	21819.00	20567.11	17257.29
7.	Mahbubnagar	28049.00	32650.87	23091.28
8.	Medak	21162.00	26639.01	16409.64
9.	Nalgonda	25051.00	30756.73	20372.87
10.	Nizamabad	18694.00	30370.6	12433.18
11.	Rangareddi	13399.00	13688.39	12439.94
12.	Vizianagaram	27389.00	31245.2	30350.78

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Warangal	26708.00	34499.48	19999.98
14.	East Godavari	19133.00	21018.3	23614.94
15.	Guntur	4366.00	11853.31	12236.00
16.	Kurnool	27668.00	27274.16	25804.06
17.	Nellore	12430.00	14879.04	12822.48
18.	Prakasam	18336.00	25437.61	19195.17
19.	Srikakulam	24634.00	31019.34	22079.34
20.	Krishna	5037.00	11930.18	10196.29
21.	Visakhapatnam	21508.00	24836.75	28356.02
22.	West Godavari	9180.00	20034.56	11599.09
TOTAL		450918.00	543938.55	418784.88

Funds released to state employment guarantee fund:

FY 2009-10 : Rs. 378160.23 Lakhs

FY 2010-11 : Rs. 741807 Lakhs

FY 2011-12 : Rs. 147757.89 Lakhs

* Expenditure w.r.t. total funds available including opening balance, State share and miscellaneous expenditure.

Quality of infrastructure under MGNREGA

4298. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been concerns about the quality of rural infrastructure being created under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof, including those for States across Northern India including Haryana; and

- (c) the proposed plan of action to address the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Apart from the primary objective of enhancing the livelihood security of the rural households, by providing on demand up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every rural household for doing unskilled manual work, creation of durable assets is also an important objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The provisions in MGNREGA are effected through Schemes formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. 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. As per the provisions of para IB of Schedule 1 of MGNREGA, the order of priority of works to be taken up shall be determined by each Gram Panchayat in meetings of Gram Sabha and Ward Sabhas. The choice of works suggested in the Act addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation, soil erosion, water availability etc. so that the process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable basis and durable assets are created in rural areas by strengthening the natural resource base.

(c) With the objective of quality management of works executed under MGNREGA, action plan for quality control at site, quality supervision and quality monitoring have been issued to the implementing agencies. Action plan include Human Resource development, Training and Capacity building of work force, internal quality management, quality management by external monitors, empanelment of State Quality Monitors (SQM), quality grading of works etc.

Wage rates under MGNREGA

†4299. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the wage rates in different States under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA); and

(b) the increase effected therein by the State Governments during the last four years?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Under Section 6 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) the Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for the purpose of the Act. The wages rates as notified by the Central Government under MGNREGA during the last four years and the existing wage rate effective from 1.4.2013 is given in the Statement.

Statement**State-wise wage rate for Unskilled Manual Workers (Rs. per day)**

Sl.No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Wage rate in Rs. per day						
		Vide notification dated 01.01.2009 and subsequent amendments for all States/UTs	Vide notification dated 15.12.2009 and subsequent amendments for certain States/UTs	Vide notification dated 14.01.2011 or w.e.f. 01.01.2011 or the date of actual payment of the revised wage rate, whichever was later, for all States/UTs	Vide notification dated 23.03.2012 or w.e.f. 01.04.2012 for all States/UTs	Vide notification dated 26.02.2013 or w.e.f. 01.04.2013 for all States/UTs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1.	Assam	79.60	100.00	Rs. 130.00	Rs. 136.00	Rs. 152.00		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	80.00	100.00	Rs. 121.00	Rs. 137.00	Rs. 149.00		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Area-I Rs. 65.00 Area-II Rs. 67.00	80.00	Rs. 118.00	Rs. 124.00	Rs. 135.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Bihar	89.00	100.00	Rs 120.00	Rs 122.00	Rs 138.00
5.	Gujarat	100.00	-	Rs. 124.00	Rs. 134.00	Rs. 147.00
6.	Haryana	141.02	-	Rs. 179.00	Rs. 191.00	Rs. 214.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	100.00 and extra 25% for Scheduled Areas	- - -	Non-scheduled Areas-Rs. 120.00 Scheduled Areas-Rs. 150.00	Non-scheduled Areas-Rs. 126.00 Scheduled Areas-Rs. 157.00	Non-scheduled Areas-Rs. 138.00 Scheduled Areas-Rs. 171.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	70.00	100.00	Rs. 121.00	Rs. 131.00	Rs. 145.00
9.	Karnataka	82.00	100.00	Rs. 125.00	Rs. 155.00	Rs. 174.00
10.	Kerala	125.00	-	Rs. 150.00	Rs. 164.00	Rs. 180.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	91.00	100.00	Rs. 122.00	Rs. 132.00	Rs. 146.00
12.	Maharashtra	Rs. 66 to 72 (Zone-wise)	100.00	Rs. 127.00	Rs. 145.00	Rs. 162.00
13.	Manipur	81.40	-	Rs. 126.00	Rs. 144.00	Rs. 153.00

14. Meghalaya	70.00	100.00	Rs. 117.00	Rs.128.00	Rs. 145.00
15. Mizoram	110.00	-	Rs. 129.00	Rs.1 36.00	Rs. 148.00
16. Nagaland	100.00	-	Rs. 118.00	Rs. 124.00	Rs. 135.00
17. Odisha	90.00	-	Rs. 125.00	Rs. 126.00	Rs. 143.00
18. Punjab	93.00 to 105.00	100 to 105	Rs. 124 to 130	Rs. 166.00	Rs. 184.00
19. Rajasthan	100.00	-	Rs. 119.00	Rs. 133.00	Rs. 149.00
20. Sikkim	100.00	-	Rs. 118.00	Rs. 124.00	Rs. 135.00
21. Tamil Nadu	80.00	100.00	Rs. 119.00	Rs. 132.00	Rs. 148.00
22. Tripura	85.00	100.00	Rs 11 8.00	Rs 124.00	Rs 135.00
23. Uttar Pradesh	100.00	-	Rs. 120.00	Rs. 125.00	Rs. 142.00
24. West Bengal	75.00	87.50	Rs. 130.00	Rs. 136.00	Rs. 151.00
25. Chhattisgarh	75.00	83.73	Rs. 122.00	Rs. 132.00	Rs. 146.00
26. Jharkhand	92.00	99.00	Rs. 120.00	Rs. 122.00	Rs. 138.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Uttarakhand	100.00	-	Rs. 120.00	Rs. 125.00	Rs. 142.00
28.	Goa	110.00	-	Rs. 138.00	Rs. 158.00	Rs. 178.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman District-130.00	-	Andaman District	Andaman District	Andaman District
		Nicobar District-139.00	-	Rs. 170.00	Rs. 178.00	Rs. 198.00
				Nicobar District	Nicobar District	Nicobar District
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	108.20	-	Rs. 181.00	Rs. 189.00	Rs. 210.00
31.	Daman and Diu	102.00	-	138.00	Rs. 157.00	Rs. 175.00
32.	Lakshadweep	115.00	-	126.00	Rs. 136.00	Rs. 150.00
33.	Puducherry	70 for women for 5 hours of work and Rs. 80. 00 for men for 6 hours of work	-	138.00	Rs.151.00	Rs. 166.00
				119.00	Rs. 132.00	Rs. 148.00
34.	Chandigarh	140.00	-	174.00	Rs. 189.00	Rs. 209.00

Watershed management projects in Maharashtra

4300. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of different schemes for watershed management projects in the country;
- (b) the expenditure on such projects in Maharashtra;
- (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, Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing three area development programmes *viz.* Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) since 1995-96 on watershed basis. These three programmes have been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) w.e.f. 26.02.2009, for development of rainfed/degraded areas. The major activities taken up under IWMP *inter-alia* include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for asset less persons.

(b) No projects under DDP have been sanctioned in Maharashtra. An amount of Rs. 580.27 crore has been provided under DPAP and Rs. 228.46 crore under IWDP as central assistance upto 31.03.2013 for implementation of these projects.

(c) and (d) The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country. It is headed by the Chairman, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and 14 other

members of different Ministries /Departments/ Organizations/ Institutions of Government of India. The Central Ground Water Authority do not exercise any powers/ regulatory measures to check the effectiveness in terms of rise in ground water level of watershed managements projects. The Central Ground Water Authority excercises following powers and perform functions namely:

- (i) Exercise of powers under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for issuing directions and taking such measures in respect of all matters referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act.
- (ii) To resort to penal provisions contained in section 15 to 21 of the said Act.
- (iii) To regulate and control, management and development of ground water in the country and to issue necessary regulatory directions for the purpose.
- (iv) Exercise of powers under section 4 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the appointment of officers.

Considering the severity of the exploitation and in order to restrict further exploitation of ground water, some of highly over exploited areas are Notified by Central Ground Water Authority for regulation of ground water withdrawal. The Central Ground Water Authority has so far notified 162 areas in the country for the purpose of regulation of ground water development.

New road connectivity in Andhra Pradesh

4301. SHRI Y.S CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal from Andhra Pradesh Government for sanction of 1,580 road works under new connectivity category;
- (b) if so, the details and the status thereof; and
- (c) the action taken/being taken by Government to sanction these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) since the year 2000. The Programme envisages single all-weather connectivity to the unconnected habitations in the Core Network in the rural areas with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in Hill States, the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and selected Tribal and Backward Districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission under Integrated Action Plan (IAP). PMGSY guidelines stipulate that the State Governments are required to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and forward them to this Ministry after due consideration of the various aspects given in PMGSY Guidelines and clarification issued thereon. However, no proposal for sanction of 1,580 road works for New Connectivity from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is pending in the Ministry for consideration. Further, the Ministry has recently issued a sanction to Andhra Pradesh under Phase-X- Batch-II (New Connectivity) of PMGSY amounting to Rs. 452.31 crores for 154 road works and 34 Long Span Bridges covering 735.16 km length.

Upgradation of roads in Andhra Pradesh

4302. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal for upgradation of roads from Andhra Pradesh Government under PMGSY;

(b) if so, the status thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by Government for sanction of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) since the year 2000. The Programme envisages single all-weather connectivity to the unconnected

habitations in the Core Network in the rural areas with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in Hill States, the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and selected Tribal and Backward Districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission under Integrated Action Plan (IAP). The Ministry has recently issued a sanction to Andhra Pradesh under Phase-X- Batch-II (New Connectivity) of PMGSY amounting to Rs. 452.31 crores for 154 road works and 34 Long Span Bridges covering 735. 16 km length.

Foodgrains provided under MGNREGA

4303. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to provide foodgrains instead of cash amount to the workers under MGNREGA particularly in the drought affected States like Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Amendment in land ceiling laws

4304. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sent a proposal for amendment in land ceiling laws to State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of State Governments thereto;

(c) whether Government has proposed for land ceilings on 5 acres of land;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reasons and rationale for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has sent two advisories to the States. The First Advisory lists measures to provide free legal assistance to the poor by establishing community based paralegal programmes. The Second Advisory relates to specific issues concerning access to land for the poor that need resolution within the concerned State. Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have been advised to re-visit the land ceiling laws to consider refixing the exemption given to plantation companies to eliminate loopholes and secure more land for distribution among the landless poor. Further, Government has received response from State Governments of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Haryana and Chhattisgarh. The matter is being looked into by them.

(c) to (e) The Government of India has advised the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to amend the existing land ceiling law and fix the land ceiling for double cropped irrigated lands as five acres.

Delay in implementation of MGNREGA projects

4305. SHRI ANIL H. LAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Minister is aware that 43.6 per cent of the approved projects, *i.e.* 1,77,714 out of a total of 4,07,432 projects, under MGNREGA are yet to be initiated by Karnataka Government;
- (b) if so, whether any enquiry/action has been initiated in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The information as reported by the State of Karnataka indicates that out of a total of 585802 works approved under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 52561 works have since been completed and 353303 works are ongoing. Around 179938 works which

work out to 30.7% of the total approved works are yet to be started. The provisions in MGNREGA are effected through Schemes formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. 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. As per section 16 of MGNREGA, Gram Panchayats in the meetings of Gram Sabha and ward Sabha are to determine the order of priority of the works to be taken up under the MGNREGA. As per Section 13 of MGNREGA, the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under this Act. The Panchayats at the district level shall finalize and approve block-wise shelf of projects to be taken up under a programme under the scheme. Taking up of new works/completion of ongoing works depend on factors like demand for work, weather conditions, choice of work etc. Based on the demand for work and if ongoing works are not available to meet such demand, new approved works can be taken up under MGNREGA.

Dedicated website for IAY

4306. SHRI ANIL H. LAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has developed a dedicated website to upload information relating to implementation of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY);

(b) if so, whether gram panchayat-wise permanent IAY wait-list for all the States has been uploaded on the website;

(c) if not, whether, in the opinion of the Ministry, the proactive disclosure of gram panchayat-wise permanent IAY wait-list is a useful measure for bringing about transparency and accountability in the implementation of the said scheme; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure that the permanent IAY wait-list is uploaded for all gram panchayats on the website?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA): (a) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development has

developed a web-based local language enabled Management Information System (MIS) AWAAS soft to capture beneficiary-wise data to monitor the progress and to impart total transparency about the functioning of the scheme as information therein is accessible to all stakeholders including citizens.,

(b) to (d) As per Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) Guidelines, the gram panchayat-wise Permanent IAY Waitlist are required to be painted on the walls of the Gram Panchayats Office. However, the provision for uploading the IAY Permanent Waitlist consolidated at the District level has been provided in the MIS. In order to bring about total transparency and accountability in the implementation of the Scheme the following measures have been taken:

- A certificate that the IAY Waitlist is painted on the Gram Panchayat office walls needs to be submitted by the districts while sending the proposals for financial assistance under IAY.
- Directions have also been given to States and districts to upload the Permanent IAY Waitlist consolidated at the district level on the MIS.

Scheme under NSAP

4307. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes under the National Social Assistance programme (NSAP)

(b) the amount of assistance given under the various schemes during last five years, State-wise; and

(c) the number of people benefitted from those schemes during that period, State-wise.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA): (a) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which comprises of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) in addition to National Family Benefit Scheme(NFBS) and Annapurna schemes.

Under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), the amount of central assistance provided to a beneficiary is Rs. 200/- per month for those in the age group of 60-79 years and Rs. 500/- per month for those aged 80 years and above. Under IGNWPS, the amount of assistance provided to a beneficiary in the age group of 40-79 years, is Rs. 300/- per month. Under IGNDPS, the amount of assistance provided to a person in the age group of 18-79 years, with severe or multiple disabilities, is Rs. 300/- per month. Under NFBS, Rs. 20,000/- is provided to a BPL family in case of death of primary breadwinner in the family who is in the age group of 18-59 years. Under Annapurna, State Governments assess the requirement of food grains based upon the number of beneficiaries receiving benefit and communicate the same directly to the Department to Food and Civil Supplies who make allocations of food grains for the States and releases it to the State Governments.

Schemes under NSAP are applicable only to persons belonging to a household living Below Poverty Line (BPL) as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India.

(c) and (d) The amount of assistance given under the various schemes and the number of people benefited from those schemes of NSAP during the last five years, is given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

*The amount of assistance given under the various schemes during last five years
State-wise under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28989.21	36443.00	39667.00	40949.02	67563.36
2.	Bihar	49996.41	59776.00	56002.00	97147.75	101216.67
3.	Chhattisgarh	13408.63	15577.00	17952.00	23506.54	23072.95
4.	Goa	156.75	196.00	84.00	129.00	292.00

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
5.	Gujarat	2568.67	7262.00	5871.00	8998.00	13246.21
6.	Haryana	4127.50	3532.00	5324.00	6929.82	7505.39
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1989.31	2179.00	2828.00	2934.39	3098.36
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2042.75	3322.00	2564.00	2372.00	2821.15
9.	Jharkhand	20983.60	23606.00	18166.00	27728.08	18215.64
10.	Karnataka	22850.20	31261.00	32296.00	39782.87	45649.44
11.	Kerala	5779.21	5943.00	6615.00	8594.37	9164.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	43592.42	29747.00	34686.00	53973.36	54351.43
13.	Maharashtra	31332.25	41540.00	28573.00	20505.99	43866.00
14.	Odisha	20802.81	22043.00	37288.00	51086.43	74305.32
15.	Punjab	4792.37	3769.00	4845.00	4414.00	5783.11
16.	Rajasthan	14316.14	15259.00	14507.00	25538.44	25513.08
17.	Tamil Nadu	32070.19	28618.00	22876.00	31909.00	57350.39
18.	Uttar Pradesh	84300.35	112302.00	110319.00	131679.43	111027.03
19.	Uttarakhand	4720.53	4745.00	4562.00	7578.09	7904.87
20.	West Bengal	27842.45	37384.00	39407.00	47504.93	78165.01
NE States						
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	488.01	365.00	285.00	504.12	1138.98
22.	Assam	17941.11	17265.00	16787.00	11207.50	22504.42
23.	Manipur	2051.86	2213.00	1126.00	1893.93	1044.22
24.	Meghalaya	1866.47	830.00	1664.00	1486.49	1062.00
25.	Mizoram	602.20	578.00	750.00	792.78	867.57

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
26.	Nagaland	835.15	691.00	1164.00	1027.72	1048.52
27.	Sikkim	437.90	530.00	422.00	455.53	236.00
28.	Tripura	3339.35	3948.00	4370.00	3978.37	4491.91
Sub Total		27562.05	510924.00	511000.00	654607.95	782505.03
Union Territories						
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	39.00	75.00	198.00	174.00
30.	Chandigarh	181.00	212.66	145.00	158.00	190.00
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	61.00	96.00	215.00	238.00	204.00
32.	Daman and Diu	13.00	16.08	17.00	32.00	33.00
33.	NCT Delhi	5327.00	3995.98	3998.00	3709.00	4455.00
34.	Lakshadweep	1.00	2.00	11.00	22.00	21.00
35.	Puducherry	168.00	264.00	739.00	682.00	873.00
Sub Total		5776.00	4625.72	5200.00	5039.00	5950.00
GRAND TOTAL		450000.00	515549.72	516200.00	659646.95	788455.03

Note: Funds under NSAP are released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) in a combined manner for all the schemes under NSAP.

Statement-II

The number of people benefited from the schemes during last five years under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11						
		IGNO- APS	NFBS	Anna- purna	IGNO- WPS)	(IGN- DPS)	NFBS	Anna- purna	IGNO- WPS)	IGN- DPS)	NFBS	Anna- purna		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	919230	15067	93200	919230	303945	64595	7500	93200	971709	276314	58723	7500	93200
2.	Bihar	2133678	22421	166600	2369656	135679	4779	26227	161845	2341267	270214	9515	26798	166600
3.	Chhattisgarh	490120	10343	24299	513829	79912	18654	10816	21840	530193	99925	28035	11943	24196
4.	Goa	2687	406	447	2734			461	420	2734				301
5.	Gujarat	79661	7554	MR	238550	0	553	10898	NR	298519	633	2935	7774	
6.	Haryana	130306	4481	NR	137666	6875	2916	4500	NR	130306	31202	12202	3500	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	85637	2000	3568	91440	7957	191	2100	3012	90619	7957	191	2490	2822
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	123557	2689	NR	129000	4620	4008	5955	NR	129000	4459	3600	2952	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9.	Jharkhand	643003	19810	200000	676003	182707	45398	20000	200000	650145	165076	19869	13074	200000
10.	Karnataka	821969	19054	NR	834405	325000	90000	22286	NR	782538	295476	62251	22000	
11.	Kerala	141956	26360	43532	176064	34244	15686	1242	36904	185316	34244	15686		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	931434	44924	NR	1056881	193406	107199	40445	NR	1166199	283470	121037	50627	0
13.	Maharashtra	1001636	47484	120145	1086027	160400	125364	11000	120145	1072113	164000	125000	30000	108000'
14.	Odisha	643400	33384	64800	643400	306923	125634	28671	64800	1193176	306923	125078	19998	64800
15.	Punjab	166689	2466	NA	159292			4823	NR	159792	13672	3375	1973	
16.	Rajasthan	494179		105293	480040	46438	7650		105293	574828	70060	11630		105293
17.	Tamil Nadu	988761	17913	71974	919069	11875	8112	16205	71974	1014172	357014	34255	16456	66388
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2941120	87118	NR	3274780	1121500	56300	59661	NR	3274780	584781	56300	60234	
19.	Uttarakhand	148687	5124	NR	168221	9464	1932	3472	NR	191168	11421	2040	3117	
20.	West Bengal	1039041	35261	71647	1252795	197762	8768	44061	65068	1271631	390835	20394	20991	65068

NE States												
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	14500	100	4761	17500	917	NR					
22.	Assam	628949	5894	26640	628949	15000	26640	598965	25639	25308		
23.	Manipur	72514	1670	8590	72514	4676	1341	8590	72514	4675	1341	1670 3320
24.	Meghalaya	32952	981	9263	44586	1493	9263	48112	5808	1341	1040	9263
25.	Mizoram	23747	614	2583	23747	1192	587	23747	1192	587	614	2583
26.	Nagaland	28053	533	6727	40462	2551	1386	6727	40462	2551	1386	600 6727
27.	Sikkim	18879	200	2500	18916	333	241	2500	15169	326	241	
28.	Tripura	136592	8438	14851	136592	26559	2164	14851	136592	10605	981	1565 14851
Sub Total		14882937	422289	1041420	16112348	3164018	693458	341431	1015655	16965766	3392833	717993 332856 958419
Union Territories												
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	702	4		861	4568		1063	1007			
30.	Chandigarh	4049	708		4357	3024	98	500	4094	2959	101	60

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
31. Dadar and Nagar Haveli			6956			944			80		944			51	
32. Daman and Diu			630			125	36	10			130	48	15		
33. NCT Delhi			121974	400	72	194150	24876	6114	1714		94000	22525	9471	2077	
34. Lakshadweep			36	20		36			1		36				
35. Puducherry			3356			20757	16945				15523	6018	1765		
Sub Total			137703	1132	72	221230	49449	6222	2295	0	1115790	32557	11352	2188	0
GRAND TOTAL			15020640	423421	1041492	16333578	3213467	699680	343726	1015655	17081556	3425390	729345	335044	958419

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011-12						2012-13					
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1386401	303945	64595	22369	93200	1587813	303945	27496	22501	93200		
2.	Bihar	3525109	360242	20072	36804	142576	3819350	415532	33262	29446			
3.	Chhattisgarh	600957	116134	30426	10471	19015	636157	117436	7792	22132			
4.	Goa	2136			569		2136		4529				
5.	Gujarat	355087	1406	3828	1406		395958	2107	16804	2744	0		
6.	Haryana	131326	31202	12202	5668		147191	45108	543	2054	0		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	94220	8891	381	1287	2645	84825	19068	1513	2644			
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	126914	4517	3732	3000		131194		17305				
9.	Jharkhand	732991	121311	15266	9369	54539	636213	123733	56283	3036	10442		
10.	Karnataka	933891	202186	56283	18684		1239641	202186	15686	4592			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Kerala	254397	34244	15686	1974	108000	289141	34244	154937	342	257189
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1281512	354652	148956	36648	108000	1476300	364818	2000	37988	0
13.	Maharashtra	1071000	323000	114000	17000	108000	1200000	5000	110822	36000	108000
14.	Odisha	1777083	194379	110822	14861	64800	1777083	194379	3817	15000	64800
15.	Punjab	177040	14745	3653	519	64800	166233	15663	18747	213	0
16.	Rajasthan	632860	99658	15442		105293	683516	105837	85655		105293
17.	Tamil Nadu	1204245	335103	45180	13082	65113	1150537	777458	56300	12415	65113
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3799208	584781	56300	94023		3766717	584781	2185	33216	
19.	Uttarakhand	252827	11865	2257	1908		245692	11991	47540	2530	0
20.	West Bengal	1883799	389432	36306	25099	65068	1310280	951717		28342	65068
NE States											
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	31209	1849	1802	500	NR	31209		14045		
22.	Assam	598965	44087	7534	8830	25308	750501	68270		10471	
23.	Manipur	72514	4675	1341			72514		1470		
24.	Meghalaya	48112	6749	1326	2000	9263	50997	7615	544	2000	9263
25.	Mizoram	26359	891	544	365	2583	26359	891	1276	197	2583
26.	Nagaland	46483	1961	1276	600	6727	47191	1961	646	600	6727

27. Sikkim	17027	326	241	56	18707	645	2426	63	
28. Tripura	152550	10605	2411	1900	14552	7432	674318	500	
Sub Total	21216222	3562836	771862	328992	778682	4361817	253555	827006	
Union Territories									
29. Andman and Nicobar Islands					1011	781	97		
30. Chandigarh	3784	2910	97	80	3784				
31. Dadar and Nagar Haveli					8891				
32. Daman and Diu					1115		20705		
33. NCT Delhi	140791	58522	20705	1168	399087	66624			
34. Lakshadweep					738		1585		
35. Puducherry	23607	4199	1585		23607		22387		
Sub-Total	168182	65631	22387	1248	0	438233	696705	0	
GRAND TOTAL	21384404	3628467	794249	330240	778682	22334238	4429222	696705	
								253555	
								827006	

IGNOAPS - Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, IGNWPS - Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, IGINPDS - Indira

Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, NFBBS - National Family Benefit Scheme

Awards to best performing States under MGNREGA

4308. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether awards are being given to States for best performance for effective implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

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

(c) the States, along with districts selected therefor during 2010-11 and 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) To recognize the outstanding and exemplary contribution made by the District Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Teams, Civil Society and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) members for effective implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India introduced annual awards for MGNREGA in the year 2009.

(b) The awardees are selected on the basis of scrutiny of proposals received from State Governments and field visits by an Expert Committee comprising of eminent persons from the fields of administration, law, management, media, science and technology, academia etc.

(c) The List of Awardee Districts during FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 is as follows:

Sl.No.	FY 2010-11		FY 2011-12	
	District	State	District	State
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Surguja	Chattisgarh	Visakapatanam	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Nanded	Maharashtra	Thanjurvur	Tamil Nadu
3.	Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	Darjeeling	West Bengal
5.	Nalanda	Bihar	East Garo Hill	Meghalaya
6.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	Kanker	Chhattisgarh
7.	-	-	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh

Exclusion of agricultural activities from MGNREGA

4309. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to exclude agricultural activities from MGNREGA; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Schedule I of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) that lists permissible activities under the provisions of the Act, also includes the following categories of works that enhance agricultural productivity:

- (i) Irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (ii) NADEP composting, vermin-composting, liquid bio-manures;
- (iii) Irrigation command related works (Rehabilitation of Minors, Sub-minors and Field channels;
- (iv) Drought proofing;
- (v) Flood control and protection works;
- (vi) Water conservation and water harvesting;
- (vii) Renovation of traditional water bodies.

Revision of core network under PMGSY

4310. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved a revision of the core network under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to include 2,687 unconnected habitations in tribal areas and blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has also approved the upgradation of 2,000 km. roads in tribal areas and blocks adjoining the international border under the Border Area Development Programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government has approved the revision of the core network under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) by including 2,687 left-out unconnected habitations (as per 2001 census) in Tribal (Schedule-V) areas (other than 82 IAP districts already covered) and Blocks adjoining International Border under Boarder Area Development Programme (BADP) and to provide new connectivity to eligible habitations and also to allow upgradation of certain roads measuring about 2,000 km. in these areas, based on a road condition survey. State-wise details of aforementioned habitations are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of left-out unconnected habitations (as per 2001 census) in Tribal (Schedule-V) areas (other than 82 IAP districts already covered).

Sl.No.	States	Habitations left out from inclusion in original Core Network in Tribal (Schedule V) areas and BADP areas (other than in 82 IAP districts already covered)
1	2	3
1.	Andhara Pradesh	0

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3.	Assam	36
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	18
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	317
8.	Haryana	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	26
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	420
11.	Jharkhand	464
12.	Karnataka	0
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	356
15.	Maharashtra	222
16.	Manipur	19
17.	Meghalaya	11
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	5
21.	Punjab	23
22.	Rajasthan	2

1	2	3
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30
27.	Uttaranchal	18
28.	West Bengal	717
TOTAL		2687

Employment provided under MGNREGA

4311. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the data compiled by the Ministry, the number of households seeking employment under MGNREGA has come down during 2011-12;

(b) whether the number of households that availed jobs has also come down to 4.39 crores during 2011-12 as compared to 5.49 crores during 2010-11;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial measures that the Ministry is taking or proposes to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. The objective of MGNREGA is to supplement the income of a rural household and it is not intended to be the sole means of earning livelihood for the rural

population. The workers are free to avail any other employment opportunities available to them. As per the reports received from States/UTs, 5.04 crore households were provided employment in 2011-12 as compared to 5.49 crore households during 2010-11. Provisions of MGNREGA are effected as demand driven schemes, to be prepared and implemented by the State Governments and it is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned to provide the number of days of employment guaranteed under section 3 of the Act on demand. As employment is provided on demand, households provided employment and persondays generated under MGNREGA by the States/UTs depend on demand for employment. Demand for employment under MGNREGA is dependent upon several external factors including availability of alternate employment opportunities.

(b) 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 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.
- (viii) To facilitate disbursement of wages, provision has been made in NREGA Soft for seeding of Aadhaar numbers in the database. This database may be later used for the purpose of workers' authentication for attendance and payments.
- (ix) The list of permissible works under MGNREGA has been expanded with a focus to strengthen the synergy between MGNREGA and rural livelihoods, particularly agriculture, and to create durable quality assets.

Special directives to North Eastern States on MGNREGA

4312. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has issued any special directives to North Eastern States regarding implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) whether the State Governments are following these directives in implementation of MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Central Government from time to time issue instructions to all States including the North East states on various issues to ensure proper implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). These instructions *inter-alia* relates to:

- (1) Social Audit

- (2) Appointment of Ombudsman
- (3) Framework on certification of Accounts and Financial Audit of MGNREGA Accounts.
- (4) Standard Operating Procedure for handling complaints.
- (5) Issuance of rules governing the grant of Unemployment Allowance.
- (6) Grant of compensation for delayed payment of wages to MGNREGA workers.
- (7) Maintenance of wages: material ratio.
- (8) Amendments in MGNREGA Act.
- (9) Revision of wages.
- (10) Wage payment through Banks and Post Offices.
- (11) Progress report on introduction of Business Correspondence model.

(c) The implementation of MGNREGA is supported by legislation and the State Governments including the North-East States are bound to act upon the provisions enunciated in the Act. Various aspects of the proper implementation of MGNREGA are discussed in detail in Operational Guidelines, 2013 which has been shared with the States/UTs for their guidance. Regular Monitoring of the programme, Social Audit, vigilance and Grievance Redressal etc. are means to proactively detect and rectify irregularities in the implementation of the Act.

Cost of houses under IAY

4313. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the National Building Code and the prevailing Schedule of rate, the estimated cost of disaster resistant 20 sq. metres house under Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY) is more than Rs. 90,000 but the unit assistance has been kept at Rs. 70,000 from 1st April, 2013;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the assistance for IAY house would be raised to Rs. 90,000 as requested by the Chief Minister of Gujarat; and

(d) whether Government would approve construction of IAY houses as an approved work under MGNREGA to bridge the gap between assistance provided and actual unit cost of IAY house?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (c) The Ministry had entrusted the Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee, a 'Scientific Study of unit cost of an IAY House in various Geo-climatic Zones of the Country'. For all the five climatic zones of the country, the cost of construction of disaster resistant good quality house in different regions of the country was worked out to be ranging from Rs. 0.98 lakh to Rs. 1.44 lakh. Keeping in view of this and other factors, the Government has enhanced the unit assistance under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) from Rs. 45,000/- to Rs. 70,000/- in plain areas and from Rs. 48,500/- to Rs. 75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas/IAP districts. Further, the grant provided under IAY is the unit assistance and not the cost. The beneficiary is expected to put his own labour for construction of the house. In addition to this assistance, an IAY beneficiary can get a loan upto Rs. 20,000 at an interest rate of 4% per annum under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme.

(d) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing at least upto 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resources base of the rural poor is also 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 effects to the provisions of the Act shall focus upon. Choice of works suggested in Schedule 1 of the Act is to address causes of chronic poverty through employment generation on a sustainable basis, it has not been found feasible to include construction of IAY houses as an activity to be taken up under MGNREGA.

Development of village in Shimla

4314. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister's Office had received a representation in May 2012 regarding basic and fundamental development works to be carried for the development of village Nandla in Chirgauon Tehsil under Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh and it was sent to the Chief Secretary of Himachal Pradesh on 11th June, 2012 for necessary action;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government is ignoring the development works in that village whereas the issues raised in the representation are in public interest; and

(c) whether Government could ask the State Government for implementation of the development works on priority basis so that aam aadmi may be benefitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir. As reported by the State Government, the development works in the village are not ignored.

(c) Yes Sir.

Professional management in CAPART

4315. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently decided that the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) would be run by professional management;

(b) if so, whether Government is also aware about the irregularities/corruption in the functioning of CAPART;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which the professional management in CAPART would curb such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Government has decided to restructure the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) and the task of restructuring has been assigned to Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai.

(b) to (d) On the basis of complaints received in the Ministry as well as in CAPART, the Government has initiated reform measures on account of alleged corruption and inefficiency which is mainly on the following:

- (i) Connivance with NGO's office bearers while sanctioning projects
- (ii) Release of funds to blacklisted Organisations.
- (iii) Projects sanctioned to ineligible applicants.
- (iv) False documents accepted and project sanctioned to ineligible NGOs,
- (v) Projects sanctioned to NGOs under the funding restrictions.
- (vi) Improper processing of proposals and irregular sanction and release funds,
- (vii) Inaccurate examination and delays in evaluation of reports,
- (viii) Violation of CAPART guidelines/procedures.

In these cases, disciplinary action as per the applicable rules has been taken by CAPART against the concerned officials.

Implementation of watershed management schemes

4316. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of watershed management schemes being implemented in the country during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry proposes to upgrade the Integrated Rural Watershed Management Scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing three area development programmes *viz.* Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) since 1995-96 on watershed basis. These three programmes have been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) w.e.f. 26.02.2009, for development of rainfed/degraded areas. The major activities taken up under IWMP *inter-alia* include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for asset less persons.

The State-wise, year-wise, projects sanctioned, area covered and central assistance released under IWMP upto 2012-13 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). No new projects were sanctioned under DPAP, DDP and IWDP during last five years. However, the central assistance has been provided for completion of ongoing projects sanctioned upto 2006-07. The State-wise central funds provided under DPAP, DDP and IWDP by the Department during last five years are given in the Statement-II, III and IV respectively (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As indicated in the reply to part (a) of the question above, IWMP is a consolidated and modified programme with various new features. The salient features of IWMP are given in the Statement-V. Accordingly, there is no proposal with the Department to revise IWMP at present.

Statement-I*Details of No. of projects, area (m.ha), sanctioned and central funds (Rs. in crore) realised from 2009-10 to 2012-13*

Sl.No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			Total		
		No. of projects	Area	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area	Central funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110	0.473	30.68	171	0.741	119.8	173	0.747	160.94	102	0.425	125.137	556	2.386	436.56
2.	Bihar							40	0.192	3	24	0.120	12.18	64	0.312	15.18
3.	Chhattisgarh	41	0.209	13.69	71	0.284	50.38	69	0.299	62.37	27	0.124	0	208	0.916	126.44
4.	Goa							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	
5.	Gujarat	151	0.708	50.23	141	0.714	161.73	138	0.712	160.71	59	0.317	329.237	489	2.451	701.91
6.	Haryana							47	0.179	11.63	13	0.060	5.226	60	0.239	16.86
7.	Himachal Pradesh	36	0.204	16.51	44	0.238	57.77	30	0.148	48.93	21	0.100	8.0230	131	0.690	131.23

8. Jammu and Kashmir	41	0.179	0	43	0.189	38.268	84	0.368	38.27						
9. Jharkhand	20	0.118	7.64	22	0.097	24.1	45	0.242	15.7	30	0.163	48.1731	117	0.620	95.61
10. Karnataka	119	0.492	81	127	0.547	70.96	116	0.548	127.41	68	0.333	334.55	430	1.920	613.92
11. Kerala				26	0.142	11.01	15	0.082	10.81	20	0.097	4.81	61	0.321	26.63
12. Madhya Pradesh	116	0.671	43.48	99	0.548	113.25	111	0.615	108.6	37	0.211	128.30	363	2.045	393.63
13. Maharashtra	243	0.996	67.77	370	1.614	208.14	215	0.931	378.69	120	0.527	501.60	948	4.068	1156.20
14. Odisha	65	0.336	21.77	62	0.35	73.47	68	0.38	77.53	39	0.212	89.700	234	1.278	262.47
15. Punjab	6	0.035	2.29	13	0.053	3.45	14	0.067	8.44	12	0.046	14.888	45	0.201	29.07
16. Rajasthan	162	0.926	69.92	213	1.257	257.47	229	1.301	318.33	145	0.788	424.53	749	4.272	1070.25
17. Tamil Nadu	50	0.26	16.17	62	0.311	60.16	56	0.271	17.57	32	0.171	227.768	200	1.013	321.67
18. Uttar Pradesh	66	0.35	22.68	183	0.897	132.13	174	0.86	164.46	64	0.318	128.43	487	2.425	447.70
19. Uttarakhand				39	0.207	15.97	18	0.099	2.34	8	0.040	4.21783	65	0.346	22.53
20. West Bengal							77	0.323	16.06	42	0.183	40.313	119	0.506	56.37
21. Arunachal Pradesh	13	0.068	5.45	32	0.091	20.08	41	0.124	22.09	28	0.073	15.970	114	0.356	63.59
22. Assam	57	0.221	32.53	86	0.36	40.82	83	0.37	37.53	54	0.216	42.97	280	1.167	153.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23.	Manipur				27	0.128	10.37	33	0.17	15.33	15	0.0691	33.75	75	0.367	59.45
24.	Meghalaya	18	0.03	2.43	29	0.052	9.88	14	0.038	12.87	12	0.039	37.43	73	0.159	62.61
25.	Mizoram	16	0.062	5.06	16	0.066	17.14	17	0.072	5.84	15	0.059	16.439	64	0.259	44.48
26.	Nagaland	22	0.106	8.56	19	0.083	26.71	20	0.086	59.42	17	0.069	76.418	78	0.344	171.11
27.	Sikkim	3	0.015	1.17	3	0.014	3.88	3	0.014	1.15	2	0.007	8.178	11	0.050	14.38
28.	Tripura	10	0.03	2.45	10	0.03	8.16	11	0.03	18.17	17	0.044	24.017	48	0.134	52.80
GRAND TOTAL		1324	6.31	501.48	1865	8.824	1496.83	1898	9.079	1865.92	1066	5.00	2720.527	6153	29.211	6584.76

New Projects under IWMP are being sanctioned from 2009-10

Statement-II*Drought Prone Areas Programme funds released
during last five years*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55.87	37.38	44.27	25.27	1.01
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
3.	Chhatisgarh	24.37	20.76	14.92	16.61	2.78
4.	Gujarat	39.33	51.31	18.65	22.28	7049
5.	Himachal Pradesh	8.59	4.04	19.36	6.18	1.47
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.40	3.87	9.61	6.31	0.20
7.	Jharkhand	2.90	0.00	0.00	0	0
8.	Karnataka	57.76	54.06	40.39	18.36	2.65
9.	Madhya Pradesh	56.97	47.56	37.48	9.10	2.68
10.	Maharashtra	64.03	79.79	80.93	24.72	11.16
11.	Odisha	25.13	43.29	27.45	11.11	2.36
12.	Rajasthan	18.10	18.71	21.93	8.72	0.47
13.	Tamil Nadu	35.49	14.48	16.18	13.60	1.27
14.	Uttar Pradesh	39.72	25.11	12.52	1.57	1.63
15.	Uttarakhand	7.07	4.11	15.02	2.58	8.41
16.	West Bengal	6.57	0.00	0.00	0	0
TOTAL		448.30	404.47	358.71	166.40	43.58

Statement-III*Desert Development Programme funds released during last five years*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.02	8.68	17.43	4.36	1.64
2.	Gujarat	75.13	113.64	28.63	5.41	2.78
3.	Haryana	10.26	27.22	25.06	8.37	3.85
4.	Himachal Pradesh	6.45	0	13.74	0	0
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.76	9.45	20.75	6.40	1.68
6.	Karnataka	49.47	43.79	27.65	2.00	0.41
7.	Rajasthan	216.87	101.39	188.03	46.48	6.44
TOTAL		395.96	304.17	251.29	73.02	16.80

Statement-IV*Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) funds released during last five years*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.43	34.35	12.20	3.35	1.33
2.	Bihar	7.32	5.71	0	2.46	3.98
3.	Chattisgarh	30.44	13.82	8.42	12.02	4.56
4.	Capart	0.00	0.00	0		
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
6.	Gujarat	31.87	23.69	15.74	6.47	6.70
7.	Haryana	4.28	3.84	5.58	2.53	0.56
8.	Himachal Pradesh	23.48	13.52	16.95	13.23	3.85
9..	Jammu and Kashmir	4.55	11.21	2.27	4.31	2.57
10.	Jharkhand	8.41	3.07	1.30	0.86	0.75
11.	Karnataka	46.02	35.34	17.42	7.26	1.48
12.	Kerala	11.46	3.20	6.98	0.00	2.03
13.	Maharashtra	28.76	37.56	38.27	10.66	6.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	60.44	28.90	12.40	5.09	1.24
15.	Odisha	33.54	27.45	25.29	26.03	5.92
16.	Punjab	3.60	2.90	2.09	2.77	0.00
17.	Rajasthan	45.26	22.53	7.92	1.39	0.23
18.	Tamil Nadu	34.60	11.22	13.61	6.15	5.23
19.	Uttar Pradesh	70.58	46.38	8.45	2.63	0.27
20.	Uttarakhand	24.64	7.60	15.64	11.05	4.39
21.	West Bengal	7.14	5.46	3.52	0.38	0.25
Total		520.82	337.75	214.07	118.63	5133

North-Eastern States

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.27	26.68	26.80	15.71	3.98
2.	Assam	38.93	21.51	13.35	8.30	8.60
3.	Manipur	11.18	10.97	15.43	9.70	0.71

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
4.	Meghalaya	9.42	15.95	25.80	13.16	4.95
5.	Mizoram	26.50	36.70	28.01	6.36	8.39
6.	Nagaland	27.53	7.50	0.44	0.00	0.00
7.	Sikkim	2.60	8.45	1.84	1.54	1.62
8.	Tripura	1.58	0.39	0	0.00	0.00
Total of NE		150.01	128.15	111.67	54.77	28.25
TOTAL OF IWDP		670.83	465.90	325.74	173.40	79.58

Statement-V*Salient features of IWMP*

- (i) **Dedicated Institutions:** There are provisions of dedicated implementing agencies of State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs), Watershed Cell cum Data Centres (WCDCs), Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) and Watershed Committees (WCs) at State, District, Project and Village level, respectively.
- (ii) **Cluster Approach:** The IWMP envisages taking up a cluster of contiguous micro-watersheds with physical extent of about 5,000 ha, for various interventions under the programme.
- (iii) **Enhanced Cost Norms:** The cost norm under IWMP has been enhanced to Rs. 15,000 per ha in difficult and hilly areas, upto Rs. 15,000 per ha. in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts and Rs. 12,000 per hectare in other areas.
- (iv) **Uniform Funding Pattern:** The cost of the project is shared in the ratio of 90:10 between Central Government and State Government.
- (v) **Flexibility** in the project period *i.e.* 4 to 7 years
- (vi) **Scientific inputs:** The programme emphasizes utilizing the information

technology, remote sensing techniques, GIS facilities, with spatial and non-spatial data, into planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the projects.

- (vii) **Institution and Capacity Building:** A component of institution and capacity building (5 % of the total project cost) has been provided to establish institutional mechanism at State, District, Project and village levels and to build the capacities of stakeholders.
- (viii) **Centrality of Community Participation:** Involvement of primary stakeholders in the form of grass-root community organizations is at the centre of planning, budgeting, implementation, and management of watershed projects.
- (ix) **Detailed Planning:** To emphasize proper planning for better and systematic implementation of the project, 1% of the project cost is provided for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR).
- (x) **Phases of Implementation:** The activities to be taken up under IWMP are spread over three phases. The Preparatory Phase (1 to 2 years) mainly involves Entry Point Activities to address the immediate needs of community like drinking water facility, repair and renovation of existing water harvesting structures, etc., preparation of DPR, Institution and Capacity Building. The Watershed Works Phase (2 to 3 years) *inter-alia* involves the Watershed Development Works, Livelihood Activities for the asset-less persons and Production Systems and Micro Enterprises. The Consolidation and Withdrawal Phase (1 to 2 years) involves consolidation and completion of various works.
- (xi) **Livelihood orientation:** 9% of the project cost is earmarked for development of livelihood options for asset-less people whereas, 10% of the project cost is for productivity enhancement and development of microenterprises for small and marginal farmers.
- (xii) **Monitoring and Evaluation:** 2% of the total project cost is earmarked for ensuring monitoring (1%) and evaluation (1%) in order to undertake mid-course corrections, if required, to achieve the objectives of the programme.

Irrigation facilities and drinking water projects

4317. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had submitted two proposals worth Rs. 7500 crores to the Ministry of Finance to improve irrigation facilities in rain-fed areas and also drinking water and sanitation facilities in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details of each of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has proposed to the Ministry of Finance a project for credit from World Bank for a Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation project to be implemented in 4 States of the country, namely Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Jharkhand where the coverage of piped water supply is low and drinking water contamination is high. The proposed Project period is six years starting from 2013-14. The proposed total outlay of the project for the four States is approximately Rs. 5400 crore (US Dollar 1 billion @ exchange rate of Rs. 54 per USD), out of which Rs. 2700 crore will be World Bank assistance while the remaining Rs. 2700 crore will be funded from the Central and State resources. The project shall consist of implementation of schemes which include Multi village, single Gram Panchayats and single habitation piped water supply schemes, coverage with individual household toilets and solid and liquid waste management activities to be taken up with the participation of rural communities through the Panchayats Raj Institutions. Coverage of water quality affected habitations and partially covered habitations are prioritized in the project. Capacity building of stakeholders and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to inform communities shall also form a significant part of the project.

Maintenance of toilets in rural areas

‡4318. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the authority entrusted with the responsibility of maintenance of toilets

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

constructed in villages in the States like Rajasthan where there is shortage of drinking water in several villages;

(b) whether possibility of several diseases and uncleanliness would increase in absence of proper care for sanitation and maintenance of these toilets; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any roadmap for redressal of this problem and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per NBA Guidelines, the maintenance expenses of Individual household latrines have to be met by the households. The maintenance cost of community sanitary complexes have to be met by the PRIs through appropriate mechanisms like user charges etc. The departments concerned have to provide adequate funds for maintenance of school/Anganwadi toilets. Any other appropriate funds made available by the state government to the PRIs/districts can also be utilized for maintenance of the Community Sanitary Complexes/School toilets/Anganwadi toilets.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The Government is fully aware of the fact that availability of water in the Gram Panchayat is an important factor for sustaining sanitation facilities created. Therefore, under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), conjoint approach to water and sanitation has been adopted. Priority in construction of Individual household latrines is given to GPs where all habitations have access to water, particularly to Gram Panchayats having functional piped water supply.

Misuse of job cards and bank accounts under MGNREGA in Rajasthan

4319. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports about the rampant misuse of job cards and bank accounts of the workers registered under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in certain villages of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken, if any, by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The provisions in Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through schemes formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. The Ministry receives a large number of complaints including Rajasthan mainly relating to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, use of machinery, delay in payments, corruption and other irregularities. 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. Action against the guilty officials, if any, is taken by the State Government as per law. 52 complaints relating to implementation of MGNREGA in Rajasthan were received during 2012-13 and these complaints are dealt with as per Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

Recycling of plastic waste

4320. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that certain countries are producing crude oil from plastic waste;
- (b) whether any research has been undertaken in the country in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY):
(a) Yes Sir. Certain companies claim to produce liquid hydrocarbon fuel from waste plastics.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) through its constituent laboratory, CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum (CSIR-IIP),

Dehradun, in collaboration with GAIL (India) Ltd., a Maharatna company has undertaken research to convert polyolefinic type waste plastics to various products like gasoline, diesel and aromatics.

(c) CSIR-IIP and GAIL (India) have jointly developed an environment friendly technology to convert waste polyolefins into exclusively any one of the products, viz. gasoline, diesel or petrochemicals. The liquid fuel (gasoline/diesel) meets most of the Euro III specifications.

(d) Does not arise.

CSIR laboratory in Bihar

4321. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to establish atleast one CSIR laboratory in Bihar;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that presently CSIR is having 37 laboratories/institutes, 39 outreach centres and 4 units in all over the country, out of that not a single laboratory in that State;

(d) if so, whether that students from that State have no option, but to go outside for their further research works; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY):

(a) to (e) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has thirty seven national laboratories/institutes spread across the country which undertake research and development projects in diverse fields of science and technology, covering domains ranging from affordable healthcare to sustainable energy, from smart and functional materials to chemistry and environment and from micro machines and robotics to infrastructure engineering. Historically, the first few laboratories of CSIR, viz., CSIR-Central Fuel Research Institute (CSIR-CFRI), Dhanbad, CSIR-National

Metallurgical Laboratory (CSIR-NML), Jamshedpur and CSIR-Central Mining Research Institute (CSIR-CMRI), Dhanbad were established in the state of Bihar. CSIR-Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CSIR-CIMFR), Dhanbad was formed later by integrating the core competencies of CSIR-CFRI and CSIR-CMRI.

The knowledgebase of CSIR benefits the various states through the technology transfer to industry and human resource development and thus helps in the socio-economic development of the country as a whole. CSIR also helps in developing competence to deal with emerging areas of Science and Technology. Towards this, CSIR provides research funding through Extramural Research schemes to researchers/academicians across all states including the state of Bihar. In addition, CSIR Fellowships/Scholarships are awarded to students from all states in the country. The list of CSIR Extramural Research schemes sanctioned to researchers/academicians and CSIR Fellowships/Scholarships awarded to students from state of Bihar for the period 2007-2013 is provided in the Statement (*See below*).

After bifurcation of Bihar state in 2000, CSIR laboratories *viz.*, CSIR-NML and CSIR-CIMFR have fallen into Jharkhand state. Since 2000, CSIR has not established any new laboratory.

Statement

CSIR Extramural Research schemes sanctioned to researchers/academicians and CSIR Fellowships/Scholarships awarded to students from state of Bihar

1. Four extramural research projects have been sanctioned during the Eleventh (Eleventh) Five Year Plan period (2007-12) and one project during 2012-13 to the researchers/academicians working in the institutions located in the state of Bihar. Details are furnished below:

Sl.No.	File No./Name and Address of the Principal Investigator	Date of start (S) and Date of Completion (C)	Title of the Scheme
1	2	3	4
2007-12			
1.	38(1165)/07 Dr. Sharadendu	S: 01-10-2007	Bioprospecting of plants and

1	2	3	4
	Department of Botany Science College, Patna University, Patna- 800 005	C: 31-08-2011	microbes for <i>in situ</i> arsenic phytoremediation in the aquifers of Bihar
2.	03(1183)/10 Dr. Naveen Kumar Nishchal Department of Physics IIT, New Govt. Polytech. Centre, Patna -800 013	S: 01-04-2011 C: 31-03-2015	Study on digital holography based information security schemes
3.	25(0195)/11 Dr. Nutan Kumar Tomar Department of Maths IIT, Patna -800 013	S: 01-04-2011 C: 31-03-2014	Descriptor system: modeling and control in infinite- dimensional spaces
4.	01(2523)/11 Dr. Debabrata Seth Department of Chemistry IIT, Patna -800 013	S: 15-02-2012 C: 28-02-2015	Study of osmotic and activity coefficients of binary systems containing room temperature ionic liquids (RTILs) and molecular solvents by vapor pressure osmometry.
2012-13			
1.	03(1242)/12 Dr Manoranjan Kar Department of Physics IIT, Patna -800 013	S: 01-08-2012 C: 31-07-2015	Ferrimagnetic nanocrystalline arrays in ferroelectric or conducting polymer for soft magnetic applications.

2. A total of 49 and 10 students who qualified CSIR National Eligibility Test (NET) for the award of CSIR Junior Research Fellowships (JRF) during Eleventh (Eleventh) Five Year Plan period (2007-12) and 2012-13, respectively have done their post graduation in basic sciences from the institutions located in the state of Bihar. Out of them, 19 have joined various R and D institutions/colleges and universities located in the state of Bihar for carrying out their doctoral research work. Information with regard to students who qualified the CSIR NET for JRF and availed

the CSIR JRF and working at various institutions of the state of Bihar is given in the tables below:

(a) Universities from where students cleared the CSIR NET for award of JRF during Eleventh Five Year Plan period (2007-12) and 2012-13.

Sl. No.	University	Number of students qualified CSIR NET for JRF
1.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar University	21
2.	Patna University	27
3.	Magadh University	8
4.	Jaiprakash Vishwavidyalaya	2
5.	Lalit Narayan Mithila University	1
TOTAL		59

(b) Universities/institutions/colleges where CSIR JRF NET fellowship holders have been pursuing their doctoral research during Eleventh (Eleventh) Five Year Plan period (2007-12) and 2012-13.

Sl. No.	Univ./Inst. Name	No. of Fellows pursuing PhD
1.	Indian Institute of Technology Patna, Patna	8
2.	Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	3
3.	Patna University, Patna	3
4.	Patna Science College, Patna	1
5.	College of Commerce, Patna	1
6.	T.M.Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur	1
7.	S.B. College, Ara	1
8.	AN College, Patna	1
TOTAL		19

PPP Projects in Research and Development

4322. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to earmark Rs. 5,000 crore under Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects for supporting joint Research and Development (R and D);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this fund is proposed to be confined to R and D efforts in the field of public education institutions *i.e.* IITs and private industries;

(d) if so, whether it is also proposed to encourage PPP mode in other R and D activities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY):

(a) No Sir. At present, there is no such proposal before the Government.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Water flow in Mahanadi

4323. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the recent heightened agitations by farmers of Odisha on water availability in Mahanadi river, whether Government has reviewed the environmental clearances of thermal power plants and large industries in that State as well as in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details of total water demand considering all existing project clearances for that State;

(c) whether there is any national action plan to ensure minimum water flow in that river particularly during summer months of March to June and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what measures are being taken by the Central Government to minimize pollution of that river from sewage discharge and garbage disposal by the State municipalities?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) has reported that MoEF has not reviewed environmental clearances accorded to thermal power plants linked to source of water from river Mahanadi and on the basis of the reported conflicts by Odisha farmers on water availability from Mahanadi river.

(c) and (d) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. Ministry of Environment & Forests administers a Centrally sponsored scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for assisting State Governments for various pollution abatement schemes. NRCP presently covers polluted stretches of 41 rivers in 191 towns spread over 20 states.

The National Water Policy, 2012 recommends that 'Conservation of rivers, river corridors, water bodies and infrastructure should be undertaken in a scientifically planned manner through community participation'. The policy further recommends that 'Ecological needs of the river should be determined, through scientific study, recognizing that the natural river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods etc., and should accommodate developmental needs' and that a 'portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the low and high flow releases are proportional to the natural flow regime, including base flow contribution in the low flow season through regulated ground water use'.

Central Water Commission (CWC) under Ministry of Water Resources also test the river water samples collected from 396 monitoring stations located in all the major river basins of India.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under Ministry of Environment and Forests tests the water samples of the rivers from 1275 monitoring stations located on 445 rivers.

CPCB has identified 121 polluted rivers based on the water quality data analysis over the years. Mahanadi is one of them.

Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards have taken following steps to prevent and control pollution:

- (i) The provisions of Water Act 1974 are implemented by consent management to regulate discharge of effluents and enforcement of standards in respect of polluting sources.
- (ii) Control of Industrial pollution under the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- (iii) A mutually agreed time targeted programme is implemented under Corporate Responsibility of Environment Protection (CREP) with a bank guarantee on various commitments.
- (iv) Special Drives are taken against the major 17 categories of polluting industries.
- (v) Directions are issued to industries discharging their waste water into rivers and lakes.
- (vi) 41 problem areas are identified as per comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI).
- (vii) Environmental auditing is taken up.
- (viii) Common Effluent Treatment Plants for cluster of small scale industrial units are promoted.
- (ix) Promotion of low-waste and no-waste technology.
- (x) Diversion and development of treatment facilities.

Delayed irrigation project

†4324. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, due to insufficient disbursement of financial assistance by the Central Government to various States, many irrigation projects and construction work of new dams have been withheld/being delayed;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of cost escalated as a result thereof;

(c) whether any corrective steps are being taken by Government to complete all such projects as soon as possible/ speedily, which are being delayed due to insufficient funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central assistance is provided to the irrigation projects under AIBP on receipt of AIBP proposals framed by the State Governments as per the AIBP guidelines. State-wise AIBP grant ceiling are fixed by the Planning Commission during the plan discussion with the respective State Governments. On specific requests of State-Governments, at times grant ceilings are modified and fixed accordingly by the Planning Commission depending upon the availability of funds under AIBP during the year.

(c) and (d) In view of reply to (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

Interlinking of rivers

4325. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken, as on date, by the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) for river-linkage programme in various States, State-wise;

(b) how much fund has been spent by NWDA in this regard during the last five years and what is the outcome of such expenses;

(c) the details of river-linkage projects that have been completed/are in progress, State-wise;

(d) whether the Central Government is going to approach the State Governments to resolve public agitations and disputes amicably to resolve land acquisition issues in this regard to expedite river-linkage programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The preparation of Pre Feasibility/Feasibility Reports of intra-State links proposed by States were included in the functions of National Water Development Agency (NWDA) in November, 2006. NWDA had requested all the States/UTS to inform the details of intra-State links for further studies. So far, NWDA has received 36 proposals of intra-State links from 7 States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Out of these, Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 27 intra-State links have been completed by NWDA up to March, 2013. Detail status is given in the Statement-I.

Consequent upon inclusion of the function of preparation of Detailed Project Report of intra State links proposed by States to National Water Development Agency in 2011, NWDA has undertaken preparation of DPR for intra State links on the request of Bihar Government. The preparation of DPRs of 2 intra-State links is in progress. Preliminary Project Reports (PPR) of Burhi Gandak-None-Baya-Ganga and Kosi-Mechi link have been completed by NWDA and sent to the Govt. of Bihar. Status of preparation of Detailed Project Reports of intra-State Water Transfer Links in consultation with the State Governments are given as below:

Sl.No.	Name of link	Rivers	States concerned	Completion year
1.	Burhi Gandak-Non-Baya-Ganga link	Burhi Gandak and Ganga	Bihar	2013
2.	Kosi- Mechi Link	Kosi and Mechi	Bihar	2013
3.	Bagmati -Burhi Gandak link	Bagmati-Burhi Gandak	Bihar	2013
4.	Wainganga (Gosikurd)-Nalganga (Purna Tapi) link	Wainganga and Purna Tapi	Maharashtra	2015
5.	Ponniyar-Palar link	Ponniyar-Polar	Tamil Nadu	2015

(b) NWDA has spent Rs. 172.84. crore during the last five years *i.e.* 2008-09 to 2012-13. Preparation of 27 Pre-Feasibility Reports of intra-State link, 2 nos. of Preliminary Project Report (PPR) of Bihar completed and its DPRs are in final stages of completion. Besides, DPRs of Ken-Betwa link Phase-II, Par-Tapi-Narmada and Damanganga-Pinjal link are in progress. Revision of Water Balance reports of different basins have also been prepared.

(c) NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and FRs of 2 links and draft FRs of 7 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. Details are given in the Statement-II.

Five Peninsular links namely (i) Ken-Betwa, (ii) Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal, (iii) Damanganga-Pinjal, (iv) Par-Tapi-Narmada and (v) Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) were identified as priority links for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely Ken-Betwa has been completed and was communicated to the Party States. Modifications of the proposals and preparation of final Detailed Project Report (phase-II) have been taken up by NWDA in the light of observations of the Party States. The Ken-Betwa link project has been included in the scheme of National Projects. Further, after receiving the concurrence of the Party States, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of two more priority links namely Par-Tapi-Narmada and Damanganga-Pinjal. A Tripartite MOU for preparation of DPRs of both these links was signed by the Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Union Minister for Water Resources on 3.05.2010. The DPRs of these links are in various stages of completion.

Efforts are made to arrive at consensus on the other priority link *viz.* Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal through deliberations with the Party States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan for preparation of DPR.

Another priority link namely Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the project including link component as per their own planning.

(d) and (e) The river linking projects are in the planning stage and the consultations are on with Party States. Implementation of these projects depends upon the consensus and cooperation of States. The stage for acquisition of land has not yet come.

Statement-I

Intra-state link proposals received from the State Governments

Sl.No.	Name of intra-State link	Present status/Target of completion of PFR
1	2	3
Maharashtra		
1.	Wainganga (Goshikurd)-Nalganga (Purna Tapi) [Wainganga-Western Vidarbha and Pranhita-Wardha links merged and extended through Kanhan-Wardha link]	Completed
2.	Wainganga-Manjra Valley	Completed (Not found feasible)
3.	Upper Krishna-Bhima (system of Six links)	Completed
4.	Upper Ghat-Godavari Valley (Damanganga (Ekdare)-Godavari Valley)	Completed
5.	Upper Vaitarna-Godavari Valley	Completed
6.	North Konkan-Godavari Valley	Completed
7.	Koyna-Mumbai city	Completed
8.	Sriram Sagar Project (Godavari)-Purna-Manjira	2013-14
9.	Wainganga (Goshikurd)-Godavari (SRSP)	Withdrawn by Govt. of Maharashtra

1	2	3
10.	Middle Konkan-Bhima Valley	2013-14
11.	Koyna-Nira	Completed
12.	Mulsi-Bhima	Completed
13.	Savithri-Bhima	2013-14
14.	Kolhapur-Sangli-Sangola	Completed
15.	River linking projects of Tapi basin and Jalgaon District	2013-14
16.	Mar-Par-Girna Valley	Completed
17.	Narmada-Tapi	2013-14
18.	Khariagutta-Navatha Satpura foot hills	*
19.	Kharia Ghuti Ghat-Tapi	*
20.	Jigaon-Tapi-Godavari Valley	2013-14
Gujarat		
21.	Damanganga-Sabarmati-Chorwad	Completed
Odisha		
22.	Mahanadi-Brahmani	Completed
23.	Mahanadi-Rushikulya (Barmul Project)	Completed
24.	Vamsadhara-Rushikulya (Nandini Nalla project)	Completed
Jharkhand		
25.	South Koel-Subernarekha	Completed
26.	Sankh-South Koel	Completed
27.	Barkar-Damodar-Subernarekha	Completed

1	2	3
Bihar		
28.	Kosi-Mechi [entirely lie in India]	Completed
29.	Barh-Nawada	Completed
30.	Kohra-Chandravat (now Kohra-Lalbegi)	Completed
31.	Burhi Gandak-None-Baya-Ganga	Completed
32.	Bagmati [Belwadhar]-Burhi Gandak	Completed
33.	Kosi-Ganga	Completed
Rajasthan		
34.	Mahi-Luni link	Completed
35.	Wakal-Sabarmati-Sei-West Banas-Kameri link	Completed
Tamil Nadu		
36.	Ponnaiyar-Palar link	Completed

* Targets being fixed in consultations with concerned States.

Statement-II

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) by the State as per their own proposal)

1	2	3
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 (Srisailam)-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 and DPR started
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link*	- FR completed and DPR started
13.	Ken-Betwa link*	- DPR (Phase-I) completed
14.	Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link	- PFR completed
15.	Netravati-Hemavati link	- PFR completed
16.	Bedti-Varda link	- FR work taken up
Himalayan Rivers Development Component		
1.	Kosi-Mechi link	- Entirely lies in Nepal
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	- S and I works taken up
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	- S and I works completed

1	2	3
4. Ghaghra-Yamuna link		- FR completed (for Indian portion)
5. Sardar-Yamuna link		- FR completed (for Indian portion)
6. Yamuna-Rajasthan link		- S and I works completed
7. Rajasthan-Sabarmati link		- S and I works completed
8. Chunar (at Ganga)-Sone Barrage link		- S and I works completed
9. Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link		- S and I works taken up
10. Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link		- S and I works taken up
11. Jogighopa(at Brahmaputra)-Tista-Ganga at Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link		- S and I works taken up
12. Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link		- S and I works completed
13. Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link		- S and I works completed
14. Subernarekha-Mahanadi link		- S and I works completed

* Priority links

PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report

FR- Feasibility Report

DPR- Detailed Project Report

S and I - Survey and Investigation in Indian portion

Flow of Ganga

4326. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the group headed by the Planning Commission Member Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, submitted a report on the flow of Ganga and its tributaries;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations; and

(c) how many recommendations have been accepted and how many are under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) on issues related to river Ganga, headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission has submitted its report in April, 2013. The main recommendations of the Committee are as under:

- (i) Mechanism to be developed for speedy data collection by the Consortium of IITs for preparing Ganga Basin Management Plan.
- (ii) Environmental flow of 20% to 50% of the daily uninterrupted river flow during various seasons from hydro power projects.
- (iii) River length to be affected by developmental projects should not be more than 60% and the distance between two hydro projects should generally be such as to ensure that over-crowding is avoided.
- (iv) Six rivers, including Nayar, Bal Ganga, Rishi Ganga, Assi Ganga, Dhauli Ganga (upper reaches), Birahi Ganga and Bhyunder Ganga, should be kept in pristine form and developments along with measures for environment upgradation should be taken up.
- (v) All existing, under construction and in the pipeline hydro power projects shall follow the recommended e-flow regime. All such projects with environment and forest clearances but yet to start construction may go ahead but should be re-designed to optimise the energy generation, especially during the high-discharge season as per the recommended e-flows.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration in the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Dams built on Ganga

4327. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Ganga headed by Shri B.K.

Chaturvedi has submitted its report on dams built on Ganga;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the salient recommendations of the Committee;
- (d) whether some of the non-Government members have given dissenting notes in the report;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and
- (f) the details of action proposed by Government on the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) on issues related to river Ganga, headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission has submitted its report in April, 2013. The main recommendations of the Committee are as under:

- (i) Mechanism to be developed for speedy data collection by the Consortium of IITs for preparing Ganga Basin Management Plan.
- (ii) Environmental flow of 20% to 50% of the daily uninterrupted river flow during various seasons from hydro power projects.
- (iii) River length to be affected by developmental projects should not be more than 60% and the distance between two hydro projects should generally be such as to ensure that over-crowding is avoided.
- (iv) Six rivers, including Nayar, Bal Ganga, Rishi Ganga, Assi Ganga, Dhauli Ganga (upper reaches), Birahi Ganga and Bhyunder Ganga, should be kept in pristine form and developments along with measures for environment up gradation should be taken up.
- (v) All existing, under construction and in the pipeline hydro power projects shall follow the recommended e-flow regime. All such projects with environment and forest clearances but yet to start construction may go ahead but should be re-designed to optimise the energy generation, especially during the high-discharge season as per the recommended e-flows.

- (vi) The Group has also given recommendations on the impact of Alaknanda Hydro Power Project on the river and issues related to uplifting of Dhari Devi Temple.

(d) and (e) As informed by Ministry of Environment and Forests, alternative views have been expressed by some of the non-Government members and however, these have been considered by the IMG and included in the report.

(f) The recommendations of IMG are under consideration in the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Treatment of groundwater in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

4328. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, crops are being affected by presence of arsenic and other heavy metals in groundwater;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that arsenic contents have been found in grains produced in those areas and it has dangerous effects on human beings;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government would take fresh steps to treat groundwater in those areas, in view of above facts and in view of insufficient steps taken by Government, so far; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources regularly monitors ground water quality of shallow aquifers on regional scale once

every year during pre-monsoon (April/May) through a network of 10714 observation wells located throughout the country. As per ground water quality data generated during various scientific studies and ground water quality monitoring, ground water in some parts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have excess concentration of Arsenic beyond permissible limits as prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). There are also reports of sporadic occurrence of heavy metals like Lead, Chromium and Cadmium in the ground water in parts of some districts of Uttar Pradesh. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), an organization of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), has carried out work indicating levels of Arsenic in seeds of different paddy varieties presently cultivated in agricultural soils of Uttar Pradesh. The data covering five districts, namely, Ghazipur, Bahraich, Ballia, Gorakhpur and Lakhimpur-Kheri indicates presence of Arsenic. District-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Under University Grant Commission (UGC) project, A.N. College Patna has conducted experiment in parts of Bhagalpur district in Bihar where an irrigation borewell (32m depth) has an Arsenic concentration of 1020 ug/L. It was found that mature paddy plant, irrigated by the water of the borewell has Arsenic concentration of 13.6 ug/gm. In the experiment, six varieties of rice, *viz.* PNR-381, Turantha, Saroj, Sugandha, Sarna and Katarni were taken. Out of these, two varieties Saroj and Sugandha have been found Arsenic resistant, whereas the Sarna variety has been found to be a very low accumulator of Arsenic.

(e) and (f) Since R and D work of in-situ remediation of aquifers contaminated with Arsenic and heavy metals is in early stages, remedial measures are concentrated on providing alternate sources of water supply. The CGWB assists the States in identifying aquifers which are free from contaminants. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has informed that 20% of the allocated funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) are earmarked for water quality problems. Further, it is indicated that the States may utilize up to 65% of funds released under NRDWP for improving water quality of ground and surface water.

Statement-I

Name of the Districts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh from where Arsenic and Heavy Metals in ground water beyond BIS Norms have been reported

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Arsenic (above 0.05 mg/1)	Heavy metals: Lead (above 0.01 mg/1) Cadmium (above 0.003 mg/1) Chromium (above 0.05 mg/1)
1.	Bihar	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna, Purnea, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali	-----
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich, Balia, Balrampur, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Chandauli, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, LakhimpurKheri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muradabad, Rai Bareilly, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shajahanpur, Siddarthnagar, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Unnao	Lead: Muzzafar Nagar, Mathura, Moradabad, Allahabad, Bhadohi, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Kanpur, Rai Bareilly, Sonbhadra Cadmium: Varanasi city, Unnao Chromium : Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi, Kanpur, Unnao

Statement-II

Levels of arsenic (As) (Mean±SE) in seeds of different paddy varieties in Uttar Pradesh*

Sl.No.	Name of Districts (Number of villages)	Paddy Varieties	Seed Arsenic (mg kg ⁻¹)
1	2	3	4
1.	Ghazipur (1)	Bengal Juhi	0.179
2.	Ghazipur (4)	501	0.196

1	2	3	4
3.	Bahraich, Ballia, Ghazipur (6)	MTU 7029	0.281
4.	Bahraich, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur (3)	Kalanamak	0.369
5.	Bahraich, Ballia, Ghazipur (4)	MTU 1001/Vijeta	0.397
6.	Lakhimpur-Kheri, Bahraich, Ballia (13)	PHB 71	0.438
7.	Lakhimpur-Kheri, Bahraich (4)	NDR - 359	0.448
8.	Bahraich, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Ghazipur (15)	BPT 5204	0.461
9.	Lakhimpur-Kheri, Bahraich (9)	Indraasan	0.495
10.	Lakhimpur-Kheri, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Ghazipur (6)	Swarana sub-1	0.552
11.	Ballia (1)	Kasturi	0.555
12.	Lakhimpur-Kheri, Bahraich, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Ghazipur (13)	Sarjoo - 52	0.556
13.	Lakhimpur-Kheri, Bahraich, Ballia, Ghazipur (10)	Arize - 6444	0.592
14.	Lakhimpur-Kheri, Bahraich, Ballia, Ghazipur (5)	BPT 3291	0.637
15.	Bahraich (1)	Varadhan	0.694
16.	Lakhimpur-Kheri, Bahraich, Ghazipur (3)	Improved Pusa Basmati IPB-1	0.774
17.	Ballia (1)	Sugandha - 4 Pusa 1121	0.932

*SE: Standard Error

Inter-linking of rivers for better distribution of water

†4329. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to implement any new National Water

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Policy including the policy of inter-linking of rivers for better distribution of water and checking its misuse;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the role of State Governments in this regard;

(c) the decision of the Supreme Court on the policy of inter-linking the rivers and Government's response thereon; and

(d) time required to formulate and implement the new National Water Policy?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Government of India has evolved the National Water Policy (2012) to meet the present challenges in the water sector. The salient features of the National Water Policy (2012) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

State Governments were actively involved while drafting the Policy. The National Water Board comprising of Chief Secretaries of all the States and Secretaries of related Union Ministries considered the draft National Water Policy (2012) at its Meeting held on 7th June, 2012. Thereafter, the National Water Resources Council with Chief Ministers of all States as Members, based on broader consensus that emerged among States, adopted the National Water Policy (2012) at its sixth meeting held on 28th December, 2012.

There is no proposal at present for a separate Interlinking River Policy. However, the National Water Policy (2012) stipulates that inter basin transfers of water should be considered on the basis of merits-of each case after evaluating the environmental, economic and-social impacts of such transfers.

(c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 27.02.2012 has directed the Union of India and particularly the Ministry of Water Resources to constitute a Committee to be called 'Special Committee for Inter-Linking of Rivers'. Accordingly, the nominations from the States involved in the Inter-linking of rivers have been called for constitution of the Committee.

(d) The National Water Policy (2012) was adopted by the National Water Resources Council (NWRC) at its sixth Meeting held on 28.12.2012.

The National Water Policy, 2012 has made several recommendations for conservation, development and management of Water Resources in the country. Implementation of various recommendations would require different time periods. Implementation of the policy also requires the active co-operation and support of the States. Accordingly the National Water Policy, 2012 has been forwarded to all the States/Union Territories and the concerned Ministries / Departments of Central Government for appropriate action.

Statement

Salient features of national water policy (2012)

1. Emphasis on the need for a national water framework law, comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys.
2. Water, after meeting the pre-emptive needs for safe drinking water and sanitation, achieving food security, supporting poor people dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and high priority allocation for minimum eco-system needs, be treated as economic good so as to promote its conservation and efficient use.
3. Ecological needs of the river should be determined recognizing that river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods and flow variability and should accommodate development needs. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the proportional low and high flow releases correspond in time closely to the natural flow regime.
4. Adaptation strategies in view of climate change for designing and management of water resources structures and review of acceptability criteria has been emphasized.
5. A system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, i.e., water footprints, and water auditing be developed to ensure efficient use of water. Project financing has been suggested as a tool to incentivize efficient and economic use of water.

6. Setting up of Water Regulatory Authority has been recommended. Incentivization of recycle and re-use has been recommended.
7. Water Users Associations should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction.
8. Removal of large disparity in stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas has been recommended.
9. Water resources projects and services should be managed with community participation. Wherever the State Governments or local governing bodies so decide, the private sector can be encouraged to become a service provider in public private partnership model to meet agreed terms of service delivery, including penalties for failure.
10. Adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management practices, preparation of annual water balances and accounts for the site and basin, preparation of hydrologic balances for water systems, and benchmarking and performance evaluation.

Recharge of groundwater

†4330. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating upon or proposes to formulate any scheme to recharge groundwater;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the groundwater level is falling at an alarming rate in various parts of the country thereby creating drinking water crisis in those areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board under the Ministry of Water Resources has prepared a Master Plan for artificial recharge to ground water. The Master Plan is a conceptual document which comprises of State-wise details of feasibility of artificial recharge through various types of structures suitable to the local conditions in the respective States/Union Territories. The Plan takes into consideration the existing ground water conditions in the respective States/UTs, long term ground water level behaviour, the geomorphology of the area as well as the experience gathered during the Pilot Projects taken up under Demonstrative Artificial Recharge scheme in various parts of the Country.

(c) and (d) Central Ground Water Board monitors ground water levels on regional scale through a network of observation wells located throughout the Country. Ground water level data of 11024 wells analysed for the pre-monsoon period (April/May) during the last five years (2007-2012) indicates that 55% of the wells have registered declining trend of ground water level. At majority of the locations, water level has declined at the rate of 1 meter/year. State-wise details are given in the Statement.

*Statement**Rate of Decline of Ground Water for Pre-monsoon period (April/May) during 2007 to 2012*

Name of the States/UTs	Total No. of Wells analysed	Total No. of wells showing decline	4	5	Maximum Rate of Decline/Trend (m/yr)	No. of wells showing declining trend in the range of		1.00-2.00 (m/yr)		>2 (m/yr)	
						% of wells showing decline	No.	%	No.	%	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Andhra Pradesh	750	558	74	2.39	470	62.7	79	10.53	9	1.20	
Bihar	261	190	73	1.58	182	69.7	8	3.07	0	0.00	
Chandigarh	24	17	71	0.81	17	70.8	0	0.00	0	0.00	
Chhattisgarh	415	221	53	2.65	210	50.6	10	2.41	1	0.24	
Delhi	124	106	85	2.93	88	71.0	13	10.48	5	4.03	
Goa	45	20	44	0.59	20	44.4	0	0.00	0	0.00	
Gujarat	760	402	53	2.70	330	43.4	55	7.24	17	2.24	
Haryana	346	186	54	2.56	151	43.6	27	7.80	8	2.31	

Written Answers to

[6 MAY, 2013]

Unstarred Questions 375

Himachal Pradesh	79	54	68	1.12	53	67.1	1	1.27	0	0.00
Jharkhand	178	130	73	1.28	127	71.3	3	1.69	0	0.00
Karnataka	1055	394	37	2.83	358	33.9	29	2.75	7	0.66
Kerala	676	377	56	2.24	367	54.3	9	1.33	1	0.15
Maharashtra	1051	555	53	2.54	493	46.9	48	4.57	14	1.33
Madhya Pradesh	1031	491	48	2.15	441	42.8	45	4.36	5	0.48
Odisha	851	454	53	2.06	434	51.0	19	2.23	1	0.12
Punjab	218	144	66	1.80	125	57.3	19	8.72	0	0.00
Rajasthan	877	521	59	3.96	365	41.6	104	11.86	52	5.93
Tamil Nadu	736	363	49	3.14	313	42.5	40	5.43	10	1.36
Uttar Pradesh	851	467	55	2.14	453	53.2	12	1.41	2	0.24
Uttarakhand	59	32	54	1.44	30	50.8	2	3.39	0	0.00
West Bengal	637	423	66	3.09	361	56.7	47	7.38	15	2.35
GRAND TOTAL	11024	6105	55		5388	48.87	570	5.17	147	1.33

Permanent solution for flood losses

4331. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to devise a regular action plan to control flood losses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to work out a permanent solution as well as to control flood losses;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether such a project has already been initiated in one of the southern States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The subject of flood management falls within the purview of the States. Accordingly, the schemes for management of floods including action plans to control flood losses are devised and formulated by the concerned State Governments. The Union Government provides support to the States which is technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional in nature. The Government of India had enacted Disaster Management Act in 2005 and consequently, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) had been set up at national level to supervise and coordinate the policy matters pertaining to management of all disasters including flood disaster. Besides, the State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMA) have also been set up in each State which formulate action plans for mitigation of damages due to disasters including control of losses due to floods. In addition, the Central Water Commission, under the Ministry of Water Resources, issues flood forecasts at 175 stations in the country which are utilized by the local administration in planning suitable evacuation measures for safety of the lives and property of the people.

(c) and (d) As per the view expressed by various Expert Committees set up in

the past by the Union Government on the subject of flood management, absolute and permanent immunity against floods is not techno-economically feasible and impacts of floods can be minimized to a certain degree by adopting an optimum combination of structural measures in the form of large storage reservoirs, detention basins, embankments, improvement of channel capacities; and non-structural measures like flood forecasting, flood plain zoning and catchment area treatment. The National Water Policy-2012 as adopted by the National Water Resources Council emphasizes on these measures of flood management, besides effective implementation of inter-basin transfer of surplus/flood water to water scarce regions.

(e) and (f) The general measures of flood management are under implementation in all the flood affected States including the flood affected States of south India. During Eleventh Plan, the Union Government had launched the Flood Management Programme for providing central assistance to the State Governments for undertaking works related to river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, restoration of damaged earlier flood management works and anti-sea erosion. This programme was implemented in the entire country including the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka in south India, and the total central assistance of Rs. 3566 crore was released during Eleventh Plan. The Ministry of Water Resources has proposed continuation of Flood Management Programme during Twelfth Plan also.

Further, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has been entrusted with the study of peninsular component envisaging 16 nos. of inter-basin water transfer links which also include rivers falling in the States of south India.

Committee on rain water harvesting and groundwater level

4332. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a committee has been set up to report on rain water harvesting and groundwater level status in many parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the groundwater level in many parts of the country is depleting very fast; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Government has not set up any committee to report on rain water harvesting and ground water level status in parts of the country. However, Central Ground Water Board under the Ministry of Water Resources has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water. The Master Plan is a conceptual document which comprises of State-wise details of feasibility of artificial recharge through various types of structures suitable to the local conditions in the respective States/Union Territories. The Plan takes into consideration the existing ground water conditions in the respective States/UTs, long term ground water level behaviour, the geomorphology of the area as well as the experience gathered during the Pilot Projects taken up under Demonstrative Artificial Recharge scheme in various parts of the Country.

(c) and (d) Central Ground Water Board monitors ground water levels on regional scale through a network of observation wells located throughout the Country. Ground water level data of 11024 wells analysed for the pre-monsoon period (April/May) during the last five years (2007-2012) indicates that 55% of the wells have registered declining trend of ground water level. At majority of the locations, water level has declined at the rate of 1 meter/year. State-wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement**Rate of Decline of Ground Water for Pre-monsoon period (April/May) during 2007 to 2012**

Name of the States/UTs	Total No. of Wells analysed	Total No. of wells showing decline	4	5	Maximum Rate of Decline/Trend (m/yr)	No. of wells showing declining trend in the range of		9	10	11
						0.00-1.00 (m/yr)	1.00-2.00 (m/yr)			
	2	3	%	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	750	558	74	2.39	470	62.7	79	10.53	9	1.20
Bihar	261	190	73	1.58	182	69.7	8	3.07	0	0.00
Chandigarh	24	17	71	0.81	17	70.8	0	0.00	0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	415	221	53	2.65	210	50.6	10	2.41	1	0.24
Delhi	124	106	85	2.93	88	71.0	13	10.48	5	4.03
Goa	45	20	44	0.59	20	44.4	0	0.00	0	0.00
Gujarat	760	402	53	2.70	330	43.4	55	7.24	17	2.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Haryana	346	186	54	2.56	151	43.6	27	7.80	8	2.31
Himachal Pradesh	79	54	68	1.12	53	67.1	1	1.27	0	0.00
Jharkhand	178	130	73	1.28	127	71.3	3	1.69	0	0.00
Karnataka	1055	394	37	2.83	358	33.9	29	2.75	7	0.66
Kerala	676	377	56	2.24	367	54.3	9	1.33	1	0.15
Maharashtra	1051	555	53	2.54	493	46.9	48	4.57	14	1.33
Madhya Pradesh	1031	491	48	2.15	441	42.8	45	4.36	5	0.48
Odisha	851	454	53	2.06	434	51.0	19	2.23	1	0.12
Punjab	218	144	66	1.80	125	57.3	19	8.72	0	0.00
Rajasthan	877	521	59	3.96	365	41.6	104	11.86	52	5.93
Tamil Nadu	736	363	49	3.14	313	42.5	40	5.43	10	1.36
Uttar Pradesh	851	467	55	2.14	453	53.2	12	1.41	2	0.24
Uttarakhand	59	32	54	1.44	30	50.8	2	3.39	0	0.00
West Bengal	637	423	66	3.09	361	56.7	47	7.38	15	2.35
GRAND TOTAL	11024	6105	55		5388	48.87	570	5.17	147	1.33

Irrigation capacity of Tamil Nadu

4333. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has any plan to assist the Tamil Nadu Government to increase its irrigation capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government would declare some of the half completed dams of that State as national projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Central Government provides Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies as per Guidelines on the request of State Governments for creation/restoration of irrigation potential.

Under the scheme of RRR of water bodies with external assistance, World Bank Loan Agreement has been signed with Tamil Nadu for Rs. 2182 crore to restore 5763 water bodies having a CCA of 4 lakh hectare. Under the scheme of RRR of water bodies with domestic support, Govt. of Tamil Nadu has submitted a proposal for 342 water bodies at an estimated cost of Rs. 198 crore. State Government of Tamil Nadu has to submit clarifications to the observations of Government of India.

(c) to (e) No proposal for declaring a project as a National Project has been received from Government of Tamil Nadu.

World Bank study on water sector

4334. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has conducted any study in water sector in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the World Bank has agreed to lend millions dollar for the next few years for reforms in water sector;

(d) if so, whether Government proposes to implement a national project for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies linked to agriculture;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the amount earmarked, State-wise and how it would be achieved;

(f) which are the States, having sufficient water for agriculture and drinking; and

(g) what steps Government would take so that there may not be deficiency of water in these States?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The World Bank has undertaken a study and Technical Assistance initiative on Ground Water Management in India with the objectives of identifying management strategies for promoting sustainable groundwater use in the heavily groundwater dependent States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. An assessment was also carried out in Punjab. Based on the outcome of the study, the World Bank has brought out the report on "Deep Wells and Prudence: Towards Pragmatic Action for Addressing Groundwater Over-exploitation in India". The report has suggested a combination of demand side measures, conjunctive use and groundwater recharge enhancement to manage over-exploitation of groundwater in the country and have indicated a set of pragmatic measures that can be effectively implemented at ground level.

(c) In future, assistance from the World Bank for reforms in water sector will depend upon receipt of such proposals from the State Governments.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to implement a national project for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies linked to agriculture. However, Government of India had launched a pilot scheme for repair, renovation and

restoration of water bodies directly linked to agriculture as a state sector scheme during X Five Year Plan. The pilot scheme envisaged a Plan Outlay of Rs. 300 crore to be shared by Centre and State in the ratio of 3:1. The central share of Rs. 197.30 crore was released upto March, 2008 for taking up 1098 water bodies in 26 districts of 15 States. The work was completed in 1085 water bodies and dropped in 13 water bodies.

The State sector scheme of repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies for implementation during XII Plan is under consideration. Planning Commission has earmarked an outlay of Rs. 6235 crore for this scheme. About 10,000 water bodies are proposed to be considered during Twelfth Plan covering about 6.235 lakh ha of Culturable Command Area. Out of 10,000 water bodies, 9000 water bodies will be in rural areas and remaining 1000 water bodies will be in urban areas.

(f) Judged in terms of percentage of gross irrigated area over gross cropped area, the States of Punjab (98.0), Haryana (85.2), Puducherry (81.0), Uttar Pradesh (76.3), Delhi (72.6), Chandigarh (69.3), Bihar (61.8), Tamil Nadu (58.2), West Bengal (58.2), Andhra Pradesh (49.3) and Utrakhand (48.0) are better placed in terms of water for agriculture. The other States/UTs have gross irrigated area over gross cropped area of even less than 48%.

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Rajasthan have Desert Development Programme where drinking water availability is less. Further, States of Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have reported less drinking water availability due to low rainfall during this year.

(g) Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments with a view to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes, namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme" (AIBP), "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme" (CADWM) and "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies" (RRR).

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance

under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. A budgetary provision of Rs. 11000 crore has been made under this programme in 2013-14. Up to 10% of funds allocated under this programme, allocated to States, could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, by providing rain water harvesting structures.

Special committee for inter-linking of rivers

4335. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Government to constitute a Special Committee for inter-linking of rivers;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any steps to fulfil the Supreme Court's direction, including the appointment of members;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The nominations from the States involved in the interlinking of rivers and other Central Government Ministries have been called for as per direction of the Supreme Court for constitution of the Committee.

(d) Does not arise in view of replies to (a) to (c).

Utilisation of water from major dams

4336. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the parameters being followed currently in the country regarding the classification of reservoirs and dams;

(b) the number of major dams in the country along with their existing storage capacity, State-wise;

(c) the percentage and quantity of water being utilised from these dams for the purpose of irrigation; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government regarding the utilisation of water stored in these dams in a better-way?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b)(i) As per International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) Specification:

- A large dam is classified as one with a maximum height of more than 15 metres from its deepest foundation to the crest.
- A dam between 10 and 15 metres in height from its deepest foundation is also included in the classification of a large dam provided it complies with one of the following conditions :
 - (a) length of crest of the dam is not less than 500 metres or
 - (b) capacity of the reservoir formed by the dam is not less than one million cubic metres or
 - (c) the maximum flood discharge dealt with by the dam is not less than 2000 cubic metres per second or
 - (d) the dam has specially difficult foundation problems, or
 - (e) the dam is of unusual design

(ii) For Earthen and Rock fill dams, following definition of large dams has been adopted from “IS 12169-1987- criteria for design of small embankment dams “ for inclusion under National Register of Large Dams (NRLD).

“**Large Dam** : A dam exceeding 15m in height above deepest river bed level and a dam between 10 and 15 m height provided volume of earthwork exceeds 0.75 million m³ and storage exceeds 1 million m³ or the maximum flood discharge exceeds 2000 cumecs.”

- (iii) As per IS: 11223-1985, the dams are classified according to size by using the hydraulic head at FRL (from normal or annual average flood level on the downstream to the maximum water level) and the gross storage behind the dam as given below. The overall size classification for the dam would be the greater of that indicated by either of the following two parameters;

Classification	Gross storage	Hydraulic head
Small	Between 0.5 and 10 million m ³	Between 7.5m and 12m
Intermediate	Between 10 to 60 million m ³	Between 12m and 30m
Large	Greater than 60 million m ³	Greater than 30m

As per NRLD , there are 5187 dams in the country which satisfies the criteria of Large dams as per ICOLD .The cumulative storage capacity of 5187 large dams is 303.72799425BCM. The details about the total storage capacity of all dams already constructed or under construction is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

As per IS:11223-1985 , thereare 417 dams of more than 60 million cubic meter. The details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The cumulative storage capacity of large dams is 289.067431 BCM.

(c) and (d) National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development has estimated the water requirements for various purposes according to which water requirement for irrigation in the year 2010, 2025 and 2050 are in the order of about 78%, 72% and 68% respectively of the total water requirement. Dams are usually owned by the State Governments and utilization of available water for various purposes is within the purview of the respective State Governments. The State Governments plan utilization of water in dams as per their own policy and priority. Government of India provides need based technical and financial assistance. Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) has been taken up by the Ministry with World Bank assistance at an estimated cost of Rs. 2100.00 Crore. About 223 large dams in four states *i.e.* Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu would be rehabilitated under this project, and dam safety institutional strengthening

measures would also be implemented in all participating states and Central Water Commission. DRIP has become effective from 18th April, 2012, and will be implemented over a period of six-years.

Statement-I

State-wise distribution of large dams based on national register of large dams

No.	State	No. of Large Dams	Storage Capacity(10 ³ m ³)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	2	20463.76
2.	Andhra Pradesh#	334	38565162.82
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	8100
4.	Assam#	5	1706800.00
5.	Bihar	28	2093224.00
6.	Chhattisgarh#	257	7196623.29
7.	Goa	5	300854.50
8.	Gujarat#	666	29187777.34
9.	Himachal Pradesh#	19	19307128.5
10.	Haryana	1	13681
11.	Jammu and Kashmir#	14	1076029.3
12.	Jharkhand#	77	9168945.70
13.	Karnataka	231	30577923.55
14.	Kerala	59	13250077.20
15.	Madhya Pradesh#	906	20719758.15
16.	Maharashtra#	1845	37990377.53
17.	Manipur#	5	363750.00

No.	State	No of Large Dams	Storage Capacity(10 ³ m ³)
18.	Meghalaya	6	213249.00
19.	Odisha#	204	28113677.78
20.	Punjab#	15	74456.50
21.	Rajasthan	211	10827343.40
22.	Sikkim	2	14391.00
23.	Tamil Nadu#	116	6566389.05
24.	Tripura	1	235.70
25.	Uttar Pradesh#	130	39186075.00
26.	Uttrakhand#	19	5423581.18
27.	West Bengal	28	1761919.00
GRAND TOTAL		5187	303727994.25

* Union Territory (UT)

denotes gross storage capacity/effective storage capacity/both gross and effective capacity is not given by the states or dam owners of some dam or dams.

Statement-II

*Abstract of State wise major dams having capacity
more than or equal to 60 Mm³*

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of dams	Gross capacity (10 ³ m ³)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46	36437796.31
2.	Assam	4	2241800.00
3.	Bihar	6	1701753.00
4.	Chhattishgarh	15	6435590.12

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of dams	Gross capacity (10 ³ m ³)
5.	Goa	1	23436000.00
6.	Gujarat	27	14763740.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4	19157300.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1043160.00
9.	Jharkhand	14	8462315.00
10.	Karnataka	34	29016127.21
11.	Kerala	31	12725792.40
12.	Maharashtra	92	30033477.00
13.	Manipur	3	351260.00
14.	Meghalaya	1	181500.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	28	17116876.00
16.	Odisha	27	26935235.02
17.	Rajasthan	20	8224240.00
18.	Tamilnadu	17	5634930.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	30	38143646.00
20.	Uttarakhand	12	5371893.00
21.	West Bengal	2	1653000.00
TOTAL		417	289067431.06

Demand and availability of water

4337. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the quantity of water available annually in the country;

(b) how much of this is surface water and how much is available from various types of wells;

(c) what was the requirement for household uses, agriculture, industries and service sector during 2012-13;

(d) what is the annual increase in demand for water in the country; and

(e) whether the demand is in excess of available water and if so, how Government intends to meet the gap?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per assessment by Central Water Commission (CWC) in the year 1993, the average annual water availability in the country is 1869 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM). However, the utilizable water resources, considering topographic, hydrological and other constraints, has been estimated to be about 1121 BCM comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 431 BCM of replenishable ground, water.

(c) A Statement indicating the water requirement for different uses for the years 2010, 2025 and 2050 assessed by the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) in its Report (1999) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The total water requirement for different uses assessed by the NCIWRD for the years 2010, 2025 and 2050 are 710 BCM, 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively. Thus the average annual increase in demand for water in the country between the years 2010 and 2025 has been assessed as about 8.87 BCM/year and that between the years 2025 and 2050 as about 13.5 BCM/year.

(e) Taking into consideration the average annual water availability and the demand for water in the country as a whole, presently the demand for water is not in excess of available water. However, there is temporal and spatial variation in availability of water in the country.

Several measures for efficient management of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments which, *inter-alia*, include conservation of water resources through reservoir, traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and

artificial recharge to ground water. Central Government also provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various schemes and programmes namely “Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), “Command Area Development and Water Management Programme”, “Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies” and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water.

The Government of India have also launched the National Water Mission with the objective of “conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management”.

Statement

*Water requirement for different uses for the years 2010, 2025
and 2050 (Assessed by NCIWRD)*

(Quantity in Billion Cubic Meters)

Sl.No.	Uses	Year 2010			Year 2025			Year 2050		
		Low	High	%	Low	High	%	Low	High	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Surface water:										
1.	Irrigation	330	339	48	325	366	43	375	463	39
2.	Domestic	23	24	3	30	36	5	48	65	6
3.	Industries	26	26	4	47	47	6	57	57	5
4.	Power	14	15	2	25	26	3	50	56	5
5.	Inland Navigation	7	7	1	10	10	1	15	15	1
6.	Flood Control	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
7.	Environment (1) Afforestation	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
8.	Environment (2) Ecology	5	5	1	10	10	1	20	20	2
9.	Evaporation Losses	42	42	6	50	50	6	76	76	6
Total		447	458	65	497	545	65	641	752	64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ground Water:										
1. Irrigation		213	218	31	236	245	29	253	344	29
2. Domestic and Municipal		19	19	2	25	26	3	42	46	4
3. Industries		11	11	1	20	20	2	24	24	2
4. Power		4	4	1	6	7	1	13	14	1
Total		247	252	35	287	298	35	332	428	36
GRAND TOTAL		694	710	100	784	843	100	973	1180	100
Total Water Use:										
1. Irrigation		543	557	78	561	611	72	628	807	68
2. Domestic		42	43	6	55	62	7	90	111	9
3. Industries		37	37	5	67	67	8	81	81	7
4. Power		18	19	3	31	33	4	63	70	6
5. Inland Navigation		7	7	1	10	10	1	15	15	1
6. Flood Control		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Environment (1) Afforestation		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Environment (2) Ecology		5	5	1	10	10	1	20	20	2
9. Evaporation Losses		42	42	6	50	50	6	76	76	7
TOTAL		694	710	100	784	843	100	973	1180	100

Increasing land under irrigation

4338. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to increase land under irrigation in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of new land brought under irrigation during the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Planning and implementation of irrigation projects are undertaken by the State Governments, as per their priorities and needs. Central Government also provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments through various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Water Resources namely “Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme”, “Command Area Development and Water Management Programme” and “Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies” for increasing the land under irrigation in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The details of new land brought under irrigation during the last five years, State-wise is Annexed.

Statement

State-wise status of irrigation potential under Bharat Nirman

(As reported by State Governments)

(in thousand hectare)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Achieve- ment 2007-08	Achieve- ment 2008-09	Achieve- ment 2009-10	Achieve- ment 2010-11	Achieve- ment 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	271.433	225.764	92.220	34.975	37.510
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.000	4.350	3.470	2.466	3.980
3.	Assam	15.212	34.504	82.506	21.130	50.894

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Bihar	31.750	15.950	255.290	196.040	56.600
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.273	36.957	46.501	31.741	10.374
6.	Goa	6.384	3.740	0.869	1.374	0.555
7.	Gujarat	119.632	93.660	110.410	55.516	42.961
8.	Haryana	10.356	19.601	7.890	11.093	14.053
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.845	4.800	32.925	6.500	7.077
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.443	0.000	14.620	32.084	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	8.482	36.860	18.875	42.520	30.813
12.	Karnataka	51.735	86.357	85.000	47.814	46.631
13.	Kerala	7.064	9.072	9.641	6.309	20.892
14.	Madhya Pradesh	126.200	92.220	47.484	114.955	108.000
15.	Maharashtra	179.000	120.000	204.423	85.700	0.000
16.	Manipur	12.000	4.140	3.872	4.000	0.100
17.	Meghalaya	0.932	5.056	4.589	4.448	6.223
18.	Mizoram	3.031	5.248	5.248	4.900	4.152
19.	Nagaland	4.195	3.872	4.053	5.235	8.037
20.	Odisha	63.427	105.808	118.069	67.626	84.485
21.	Punjab	26.202	25.192	15.275	7.890	13.606
22.	Rajasthan	93.590	66.880	66.900	41.400	20.800
23.	Sikkim	1.080	0.797	0.914	0.000	0.183
24.	Tamil Nadu	16.730	437.100	319.000	674.560	451.600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25. Tripura		2.706	0.270	3.212	1.993	20.157
26. Uttar Pradesh		544.503	422.730	241.711	2.330	24.010
27. Uttarakhand		29.506	12.086	12.139	25.549	26.527
28. West Bengal		39.619	53.963	50.537	27.840	25.900
TOTAL		1733.330	1926.977	1857.643	1557.988	1116.120

National Projects

4339. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has declared certain irrigation projects as national projects under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and provided 90 per cent assistance to them;

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

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from Andhra Pradesh for determining the national projects on the basis of population, geographical area and the actual sown area of the State and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of funds released to national water projects during the last five years especially to that State?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Government of India has declared 15 projects as National Projects. As per the Guidelines of National Projects, projects are eligible for 90% grant of the balance project cost (cost of work) of irrigation and drinking water components. Details of the projects along with Central Assistance released is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) Government of Andhra Pradesh had proposed three projects viz. Indira Sagar Polavaram Project, J. Choka Rao Lift Irrigation Scheme and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Pranahita Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project for inclusion under the scheme of National Projects. Out of these, only Indira Sagar Polavaram Project satisfies the criteria as per guidelines of National Projects. For inclusion of this project, approvals of Expenditure Finance Committee and Cabinet are required.

(d) Details of funds released to national water projects during the last five years is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Status of projects declared as National Projects and
Central Assistance (CA) released*

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	(1) Irrigation (ha.) (2) Power (MW) (3) Storage (MAF)	State	Central Assistance released during last 5 years. (Rs in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Teesta Barrage	(1) 9.23 lakh (2) 1000 MW (3) Barrage	West Bengal	1780.20
2.	Shahpur Kandi	(1) 3.80 lakh (2) 300 MW (3) 0.016 MAF	Punjab	26.036
3.	Bursar	(1) 1 lakh (indirect) (2) 1230 MW (3) 1 MAF	Jammu and Kashmir	
4.	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Punjab	

1	2	3	4	5
5. Ujh multipurpose project	(1) 0.32 lakh ha (2) 280 MW (3) 0.66 MAF	Jammu and Kashmir	-	
6. Gyspa project	(1) 0.50 lakh ha (2) 240 MW (3) 0.6 MAF	HP	-	
7. Lakhvar Vyasi	(1) 0.49 lakh (2) 420 MW (3) 0.325 MAF	Uttranchal	-	
8. Kishau	(1) 0.97 Lakh (2) 600 MW (3) 1.04 MAF	HP/Uttranchal	-	
9. Renuka	(1) Drinking water (2) 40 MW (3) 0.44 MAF	HP	-	
10. Noa-Dehang Dam Project	(1) 8000 ha. (2) 75 MW (3) 0.26 MAF	Arunanchal Pradesh	-	
11. Kulsi Dam Project	(1) 23,900 ha. (2) 29 MW (3) 0.28 MAF	Assam	-	

1	2	3	4	5
12. Upper Siang		Indirect 9500 MW 17.50 MAF Flood moderation	Arunanchal Pradesh	-
13. Gosikhurd		(1) 2.50 lakh (2) 3MW (3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra	2987.94

Statement-II*Status of projects declared as National Projects
and Central Assistance (CA) released*

14. Ken Betwa		6.46 lakh 72 MW 2.25 MAF	Madhya Pradesh	-
15. Saryu Nahar Pariyojana	(1)	14.04 lakh ha 4.96 lakh ha under National Project.	Uttar Pradesh	67.98

Allocation and utilisation of funds for irrigation

4340. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocation and utilisation of funds for irrigation by the Ministry, State-wise and year-wise during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) how much funds were allocated and utilised by the Gujarat Government on irrigation during that period?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The details of State-wise and year-wise grant ceilings (Allocations) of Planning Commission for Water Resources Projects including Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and the Central Assistance released under AIBP during the Eleventh Plan period for the Major/Medium/Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes are given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) Funds allocated and utilized by Government of Gujarat on irrigation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Allocations under AIBP in Eleventh Plan (from 2007-08 to 2011 -12)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Alloca- tion 2007-08	Alloca- tion 2008-09	Alloca- tion 2009-10	Alloca- tion 2010-11	Alloca- tion 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1250.00	2000.00	2000	963.00	800.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60.00	30.00	20	50.00	49.63
3.	Assam	49.50	74.50	69.09	449.00	500.00
4.	Bihar	115.00	450.00	600	382.00	300.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	187.22	300	245.60	350.00
6.	Goa	50.00	25.00	25	25.00	7.07
7.	Gujarat	800.00	800.00	800	1179.73	1000.00
8.	Haryana	10.00	10.00	40	35.00	35.46
9.	Himachal Pradesh	140.00	150.00	200	175.00	160.00
10.	Jharkhand	135.00	136.38	130	200.00	339.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. Jammu and Kashmir		30.00	130.00	254.27	600.00	500.00
12. Karnataka		500.00	265.00	500	1027.47	1133.30
13. Kerala		22.00	40.00	40	40.00	40.00
14. Madhya Pradesh		550.00	605.00	1167	1142.00	942.00
15. Maharashtra		1100.00	1700.00	2200	1065.00	2156.42
16. Manipur		110.00	192.00	190	250.00	226.75
17. Meghalaya		10.00	30.00	40	130.00	166.84
18. Mizoram		22.50	22.50	50	59.60	67.00
19. Nagaland		49.00	60.00	97.3	114.00	121.00
20. Odisha		800.00	800.00	1200	1068.00	890.23
21. Punjab		200.00	100.00	110	175.00	365.81
22. Rajasthan		250.00	200.00	300	300.00	314.56
23. Sikkim		4.00	4.00	40	45.00	70.47
24. Tamil Nadu		3.00	3.00	4.86	5.00	25.00
25. Tripura		29.70	50.00	72.97	95.00	99.70
26. Uttar Pradesh		140.00	175.00	500	600.00	387.55
27. Uttaranchal		330.00	510.00	500	421.15	297.09
28. West Bengal		50.00	150.00	300	250.00	50.00
TOTAL (STATES)		6909.70	8899.60	11750.49	11091.55	11395.84

Statement-II*Central assistance released under the AIBP during Eleventh Plan*

Sl. No.	State	Amount Rs. in crore					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
GRANT							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	987.7692	855.1800	1300.7280	22.7920	397.8810	3564.3502
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.1800	33.9580	30.7800	48.6346	33.7880	194.3406
3.	Assam	77.3380	405.9540	589.9760	406.4030	424.7100	1904.3810
4.	Bihar	62.2400	109.7029	77.9130	55.7535	15.5300	321.1394
5.	Chhattisgarh	96.9640	193.0402	60.8853	174.8106	201.4660	727.1661
6.	Goa	32.4800	39.2300	20.2500	20.0000	20.2500	132.2100
7.	Gujarat	585.7200	258.6100	6.0797	361.4200	0.0000	1211.8297
8.	Haryana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	114.0500	119.3178	90.6797	43.5213	129.7050	497.2738
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	199.2251	393.0661	171.7276	156.0341	225.1180	1145.1709
11.	Jharkhand	9.2244	3.7200	0.0000	242.8874	559.9560	815.7878
12.	Karnataka	349.9000	442.4190	823.8280	567.7593	511.4040	2695.3103
13.	Kerala	0.0000	0.9045	3.8120	10.0172	0.0000	14.7337
14.	Madhya Pradesh	500.3450	473.7824	758.7458	658.6918	473.4640	2865.0290

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Maharashtra	972.2500	2257.8318	1395.3946	2069.0559	1199.8920	7894.4243
16.	Manipur	103.9870	221.6733	42.5403	249.9965	44.5500	662.7471
17.	Meghalaya	1.1600	24.8009	22.5018	110.1947	81.3002	239.9576
18.	Mizoram	34.3434	50.7176	38.4500	51.0923	42.1100	214.7133
19.	Nagaland	40.5100	48.5979	57.2860	70.0000	72.6470	289.0409
20.	Odisha	624.3590	724.4387	871.5717	591.6811	614.9420	3426.9925
21.	Punjab	13.5000	9.5400	22.0500	140.4760	43.6300	229.1960
22.	Rajasthan	156.5300	178.6200	157.5770	41.9200	3.3750	538.0220
23.	Sikkim	3.2400	0.0000	2.6049	14.3639	33.7144	53.9232
24.	Tripura	8.1000	43.1750	36.2088	47.9999	34.8751	170.3588
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	150.6900	315.4732	238.0820	432.5382	279.8440	1416.6274
27.	Uttarakhand	265.6500	371.6580	127.0063	160.0600	232.7513	1157.1256
28.	West Bengal	8.9500	22.8100	0.9144	89.1000	107.0020	228.7764
TOTAL		5445.7051	7598.2213	6945.5929	6837.2033	5783.9050	32610.6276

Statement-III

*Details of the funds allocated and utilized by the Gujarat Government on
Irrigation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Annual Plan	Allocated fund	Expenditure
Annual Plan 2007-2008	64520.00	64040.84

Annual Plan	Allocated fund	Expenditure
Annual Plan 2008-2009	31532.00	31357.80
Annual Plan 2009-2010	5305.97	9037.53
Annual Plan 2010-2011	37235.86	37386.16
Annual Plan 2011-2012	18593.00	8588.33
<hr/>		
TOTAL OF ELEVENTH PLAN PERIOD	157186.83	150410.66

WELCOME TO PARLIMENTARY DELEGATION FROM MALDIVES

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have an announcement to make.

We have with us seated in the Special Box, Members of Parliamentary delegation from Maldives, currently on a visit to our country under the distinguished leadership of His Excellency, Mr. Abdulla Shahid, Speaker of the People's Majlis, Parliament of Maldives.

On behalf of the Members of the House and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the leader and other Members of the delegation and wish our distinguished guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that during their stay here, they would be able to see and learn more about our Parliamentary system, our country and our people, and that their visit to this country will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between Maldives and India.

Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and friendly people of Maldives.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Short Notice Question, Shri N.K. Singh, not present.

... (Interruptions)...

CSIR'S initiatives in villages

6. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has decided to depute its scientists to villages to identify technologies that would help people earn some extra income;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CSIR also plans to set up Technology-enabled Villages (TECHVIL) across the country to provide indigenous technologies in villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and to what extent it would help the economic growth of rural people across the country ?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY):

(a) to (d) A Statement is Aid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has been providing the S and T knowledgebase needed for the socio-economic development in the country. CSIR's scheme namely, 'CSIR-800' is focused at bringing in desired S and T interventions for improving the quality of life, removing drudgery and augmenting income of the people at the base of the economic pyramid. CSIR's Technology-enabled Villages (TECHVIL) initiative through this scheme is for relevant technological interventions and skill development and upgradation for 1 million people at the base of economic pyramid.

CSIR has been adopting villages to promote employment generation and income augmentation. It has thus catalyzed commercial cultivation of Geranium in Uttaranchal and Lavender in Jammu and Kashmir through community participation. In these end to end missions, farmers have

been trained not only for cultivation of Geranium and Lavender but also for extraction of oil, augmenting thus their income. Likewise CSIR efforts through development of niche Mentha varieties and their propagation for mass cultivation are noteworthy. The efforts have led to economic growth and have enabled India to acquire a world leadership position in Menthol mint oil production and export.

CSIR has set up post-harvest centres in Mizoram (Aizawl) and Arunachal Pradesh (Pashighat). These centres are focused at helping the local farmers in the region for value addition to their agricultural produce. The centres house technology for high efficiency drying and processing of ginger, cardamom, turmeric, chillies etc. The farmers are able to sell their produce at 20-25% higher price to these processing centres. The CSIR Post Harvest Technology Centres are thus augmenting income and generating direct employment.

CSIR efforts for socio-economic development have led to: empowering people at Kashmir Valley through creation of aromatic industry; development of bio-inoculants for enhancing plant productivity and its dissemination in UP to the farmers in partnership with the State Government on a very large scale and it has enhanced agriculture productivity; development of mushroom technology, its transfer and training which has benefitted economically the rural women in North East States; development of the ethnic products and their promotion for economic development of the women entrepreneurs of Manipur.

CSIR has developed indigenous substitute of Ukraine clay in granite ceramic tiles which has reduced the Ukraine clay requirement from 20% to about 1%, reducing thus the foreign material import and associated costs. This has made major economic difference and benefitted small and medium scale enterprises in Gujarat.

Over the years CSIR has developed technologies for: food and food processing; building and construction; enhancing potability of water;

environment and sanitation; cultivation and processing of economic plants; rural roads; farm machinery; solar rickshaw (soleckshaw), leather; pottery etc. The technologies developed have been gainfully utilized in several states and contributed in improving quality of life and economic growth of focused villages and small towns.

CSIR is pertaining with the National Innovation Council (NInC) to provide S and T interventions needed for enhancing the technological base of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). CSIR has adopted six clusters for the purpose. They are (i) Mango Cluster, Krishnagiri; (ii) Brass Cluster, Moradabad; (iii) Bamboo Cluster, Agartala; (iv) Auto Cluster, Faridabad; (v) Ayurveda Cluster, Thrissur; and (vi) Life Sciences Cluster, Ahmedabad. As a part of this focused effort, CSIR has developed: for Mango Cluster, Krishnagiri, a protocol for enhancing the storage life of Krishnagiri mangoes from 7 days to 35 days; for Brass Cluster, Moradabad, a lacquer has been developed to give more shine to Moradabad Brass artifacts *vis-a-vis* Chinese Products; and for Agartala Bamboo Cluster, cheaper alternative to Jiget binding material for making Agarbatties has been developed. These S and T interventions are contributing towards economic growth of the targeted MSME clusters.

Under CSIR-800, technology focus areas are: (i) Affordable health and Nutrition; (ii) Potable Water and Sanitation; (iii) Affordable Housing; (iv) Sustainable Energy, (v) Value-added agriculture; (vi) Energy Efficiency; and (vii) Waste to Wealth. Technologies at different level of development like REACH-TECH (already field tested), and DEMO-TECH (at the field-testing stage) would be implemented. Through INNO-TECH, technologies which are yet to be developed and not available commercially would be focused. These technologies will be primarily need-based and economic growth oriented;

Strategic implementation of the CSIR-800 scheme is focused on CSIR's new initiative of several geographically distributed CSIR Technology-

enabled Villages' (TECHVIL) to take fruits of S and T to footsteps of the rural people by integrating S and T solutions with people's needs. TECHVILs form the platforms where CSIR technologies, as needed by the village communities, are focused for economic growth and improvement in quality of life.

CSIR-800 scheme has identified the districts that were declared backward by the Planning Commission in 2001 and 2010 and also figure in the list identified for joint action with the UN under UNDAF (UN Development Assistance Framework); RGF (Rajiv Gandhi Foundation); and/or PACS (Poorest Areas Civil Society).

CSIR scholars pursuing their PhD research in recently established AcSIR, have a mandatory requirement to undertake 4 Credit practical course of 8 weeks duration for addressing and solving a rural problem. Several hundreds of such scholars will act as a work force in implementation of S and T intervention (lab to land program) for economic value addition.

Thus CSIR scientists have been working in rural settings. These efforts will be further scaled up through TECHVILs to fulfill the desirable objectives of the CSIR-800 scheme.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.
...(Interruptions)...

MoU between Government of India and IREDA

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of New

and Renewable Energy) and the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8989/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

MoU between Government of India and MECL

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Mines) and the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8982/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

Report and Accounts (2011-12) of various Institutes 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 Ashwani Kumar, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9197/15/13]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ICADR), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8906/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

I Report and Accounts (2011-12) of APSIDC Ltd. Hyderabad and related papers

II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of National Water Development Agency, New Delhi and related papers

III MoU between Government of India and WAPCOS Ltd

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

1. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956-

- (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, 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.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8953/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Water Development Agency, 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. 8952/15/13]

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at
(i) (a) above.

III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Water Resources) and WAPCOS Limited, for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8951/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

Annual Accounts (2011-12) of KVIC, Mumbai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at
(a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8964/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सचिन पायलट): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 906(E), dated the 19th December, 2012, publishing the

Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2012, under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8966/15/13]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification F. No. 3-1/Amend/Comb.Reg1./2013/CD/CCI, dated the 4th April, 2013, publishing the Competition Commission of India (Procedure in regard to the transaction of business relating to combinations) Amendment Regulations, 2013, under sub-section (3) of Section 64 of the Competition Act, 2002. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8965/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of CMPFO, Dhanbad and related papers

II. MoU between Government of India and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited

III. MoU between Government of India and Coal India Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) AI: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- I.(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO), Dhanbad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9066/15/13]
- II.(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Coal) and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9064/15/13]
- III. Memorandum, of Understanding between the Government of India

(Ministry of Coal) and the Coal India Limited, for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9065/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

Report and Accounts (2011-12) of CAPART, New Delhi 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 (English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9198/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORT ON INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY PARTICIPATION AT INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report on the participation of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation at the 127th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) held in Quebec City (Canada) from 21st to 26th October, 2012.

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN (Odisha): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on 'Welfare of legal heirs of deceased workers of Rourkela Steel Plant—A case study'.

...(Interruptions)...

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the two hundred and thirty-seventh report of Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Detailed Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology.

...(Interruptions)...

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions to be laid on the Table.
Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilonia.

**Demand to take corrective measures to check release of sewage water into
ground water bodies in country**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): It is a matter of grave concern that nearly 80 per cent of the sewage generated in India flows untreated into its rivers, lakes and ponds, turning the water sources too polluted to use. The end result: groundwater in almost the entire country has nitrate levels higher than the prescribed levels in India's groundwater aquifers. These grave figures were revealed at a meeting of experts on sewage and water issues organized by the Centre for Science and Environment on 5.3.2013.

Speaking at the Conference, the Vice-President of India, Shri Mohammed Hamid Ansari said, "Indian cities produce nearly 40,000 million litres of sewage per day, enough to irrigate 9 million hectares and barely 20 per cent of this is treated". He said, the untreated waste water was seeping into water resources, "thereby creating a ticking health bomb amongst our people".

The lack of focus on water-sewage systems has led to a state where no city in the country has a sewage system that covers the entire population. Untreated sewage flowing into water bodies has almost doubled from around 12,000 million litres a day to 24,000 million litres a day in Class I and II towns. Almost half of the urban population still depends upon groundwater sources for drinking, cooking and bathing which puts them at direct risk from the polluted water, Sunita Narain, Director General of CSE, said.

In view of the above alarming scenario, I would urge hon. Minister for drinking water and sanitation to initiate corrective measures.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Parshottam Khodabhai-Rupala. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Avinash Rai Khanna. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Darshan Singh Yadav.

**Demand to make policy to resolve the problems of paddy farmers in the country
and give them remunerative prices for their produce**

श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, देश में विशेषतः उत्तर प्रदेश में चावल कृषकों की स्थिति अत्यंत ही दयनीय एवं शोचनीय बनी हुई है। उन्हें धान का लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिल पा रहा है। यह सत्य है कि हमारे देश के किसानों को कृषि पारिस्थितिकी की कमी का सामना करना पड़ता है जिसमें आदानों की उच्च लागत, सिंचाई की अपर्याप्तता, क्रेडिट समस्याएं, अपर्याप्त जानकारी, प्रशिक्षण की कमी, पर्यावरण प्रदूषण, पानी और छोटी जोत की कमी, तकनीकी कृषि परिस्थितिक, चावल में वास्तविक स्थिति को समझना इत्यादि समस्याएं शामिल हैं।

यह भी सत्य है कि कीटनाशकों और उर्वरकों के अत्यधिक इस्तेमाल से फसल नष्ट होती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप धान की उत्पादकता की लागत प्रभावित होती है। अतः देश के धान कृषकों को उन्नतिशील कैसे बनाया जाए, इसके बारे में गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार कर एक कारगर नीति तैयार कर उसे शीघ्र क्रियान्वित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह देश के धान कृषकों के समक्ष आने वाली कठिनाइयों से उन्हें निजात दिलाने हेतु एक कारगर नीति शीघ्र बनाकर उनको धान की फसल का लाभकारी मूल्य दिलाए जाने हेतु आवश्यक पहल करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Smt. Gundu Sudharani. *..(Interruptions)..* Shri A. Elavarasan. *..(Interruptions)..*

Now, Zero Hour. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? *..(Interruptions)..* The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned at

six minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up further discussion on the Short Duration Discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri M. Rama Jois; no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shrimati Naznin Faruque; no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past two of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 7th May, 2013.