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OFFICIAL REPORT  
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[P.T.O.]

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Monday, the 11th March, 2013, 20th, Phalgun, 1934 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri Viren J. Shah, a former Member of this House, on the 9th of March, 2013, at the age of 86 years.

Born in May, 1926 at Kolkata, Shri Shah was educated at Hansraj Morarji Public School, Mumbai, G.S. Commerce College, Wardha, Ramnarain Ruia College, Mumbai and Harvard Business School, Boston, U.S.A. An industrialist and a public worker, Shri Shah was associated with educational and rural development activities in Gujarat. He also served as President of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Mumbai, in 1973, the Gujarat State Petrochemicals Limited from 1977 to 1980, the Indian National Committee of International Chambers of Commerce in 1987 and the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India from 1989 to 1990. Shri Shah was trustee of the Lotus Trust, J.M. Foundation, Mahavir Heart and Research Foundation and Nehru Centre. Shri Shah had also written several articles on various issues including lectures published as booklets on '*Perestroika*' and '*Privatisation*'. He was an avid sports lover.

Shri Viren J. Shah started his legislative career as a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha from 1967 to 1970. Shri Shah represented the State of Gujarat in this House from August, 1975 to August, 1981 and the State of Maharashtra from April, 1990 to April 1996. He also served as the Governor of West Bengal from 1999 to 2004.

In the passing away of Shri Viren J. Shah, the country has lost an outstanding administrator and a distinguished parliamentarian. We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Viren J. Shah.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

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**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS****Investment for coal production**

\*181.DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) has proposed for an investment/capital outlay of Rs. 25,400 crore for the Twelfth Plan and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government, through CIL, has also kept an *ad-hoc* provision of Rs.35,000 crore for acquisition of assets abroad and development of coal blocks;

(c) if so, the details of funds likely to be invested and the quantity of additional annual coal production estimated as a result thereof;

(d) whether any decision regarding use of this additional coal has also been taken; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the details of companies being provided priority for supply of coal?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) Coal India Limited (CIL) has proposed for an investment/capital outlay of Rs. 25,400.00 crore for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the details of which are given below:

(Fig. in Rs. crore)

Scheme	Twelfth Plan Investment Proposed
Existing Mines & Completed Projects	4484.62
Ongoing Projects	11385.05
New Projects	2490.94
Sub Total (Mining)	18360.62
Non Mining & Others	7039.38
GRAND TOTAL	25400.00

(b) and (c) CIL has proposed an *ad-hoc* provision of Rs. 35,000 crore for acquisition and development of coal assets abroad during the Twelfth Plan period. Out of the aforesaid amount Rs. 10,000 crore has been allotted for exploration and development of 2 allotted coal blocks and creation of logistic infrastructure in Mozambique and the balance Rs. 25,000 crore has been kept for acquisition and development of coal blocks in other countries like South Africa, Indonesia, Australia, USA, Columbia, etc. The exploration activities are in progress in the allotted two coal blocks in Mozambique. Further, CIL has issued a notice on 27th February, 2013 inviting proposals from investment bankers, owners/representatives for acquisition of coal assets abroad.

The annual production expected from coal assets acquired/to be acquired abroad would depend upon the specific production potential of each of such coal block or mine. At this stage it will not be possible to estimate the quantity of additional annual coal production arising out of investment of Rs. 35,000 crore.

(d) and (e) The decision regarding use of additional production envisaged and the companies to whom such coal will be sold would depend upon the type/quality of saleable coal available from CIL & mines in Mozambique and other coal assets expected to be acquired in other countries.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the Minister has given very ambitious proposals for asset creation, both domestically and abroad, during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, in respect of Coal India Limited. In fact, a total of 143 fuel supply pacts have to be signed by Coal India Limited till 2014-15 in respect of identified power projects of 60,000 megawatt capacity. These utilities have been assured for coal supply during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, that is, 2012-17. Fifty-five power companies have so far entered into an FSA with CIL, which already accounts for nearly 80 per cent of the domestic coal production. This demand and supply is questionable. Sir, you might be aware that today's Economic Times, a leading economic daily, carries the news that Coal India, because of its monopolistic nature, has been bullying its buyers and consumers. In fact, it has given notice to the organizations. I shall quote an example of three Governments here—Maharashtra Government, Gujarat Government and Tamil Nadu Government, one belonging to the UPA, one to the NDA and one, a non-UPA, non-NDA Government. Sir, the Maharashtra Government have said that CIL supplied coal in...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question, Dr. Maitreyan.

The Gujarat Government said that even if the Government rejected poor-quality coal, the Coal India would regard it as a case of deemed delivery and declared that the customer was liable to pay. The Tamil Nadu Government has said that inadequate quantity and poor quality of coal is supplied by the Coal India to the State's power projects. In fact, this has been acknowledged by its own concern, Neyveli Lignite Corporation of India. Under such circumstances, I would like to know from the Minister what it is that he is going to do to maintain both the increased demand in terms of quantity and the quality with reference to the coal which is being supplied by the Coal India Ltd.

[illegible][illegible]



මාගේ ප්‍රධාන අරමුණ වන්නේ ආයතනිකව පරිශීලනය කළ යුතු වන අතර, මාගේ අරමුණ වන්නේ මෙම ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු සැපයීමයි. මාගේ අරමුණ වන්නේ මෙම ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු සැපයීමයි.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the charge which I suggested was not put by me or by some X, Y or Z. It is the Competition Commission of India which has charged with the accusation that I have mentioned here today.

Sir, my second supplementary is this. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the measures taken by the Government to finalise the Fuel Supply Agreements with power plants in Tamil Nadu and to supply the committed quantity of coal to these power plants, particularly the TANGEDCO for the thermal power plants in Tamil Nadu because we face an acute demand-supply gap of nearly 4,000 megawatts power due to inadequate quantity and quality of the coal supplied by the Coal India to the power stations in Tamil Nadu. We have already demanded for the supply in full of the allotted quota of coal for the State's power stations as per the Fuel Supply Agreement. I would like to have an answer from the hon. Minister to this.

මාගේ ප්‍රධාන අරමුණ වන්නේ ආයතනිකව පරිශීලනය කළ යුතු වන අතර, මාගේ අරමුණ වන්නේ මෙම ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු සැපයීමයි. මාගේ අරමුණ වන්නේ මෙම ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු සැපයීමයි.

මාගේ ප්‍රධාන අරමුණ වන්නේ ආයතනිකව පරිශීලනය කළ යුතු වන අතර, මාගේ අරමුණ වන්නේ මෙම ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු සැපයීමයි. මාගේ අරමුණ වන්නේ මෙම ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු සැපයීමයි.

[illegible]





existing 10 per million population to 50 Judges per million population in a period of five years. On this, a modification petition in the Supreme Court was filed praying that the increase in Judge strength in the Union Territories for which the Central Government is administratively responsible, be allowed based on workload and pendency of cases. This is pending for hearing.

(b) The strength of Judges per million population, State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As on 01.03.2013, approved strength of Judges for Calcutta High Court is 58. At present, 40 Judges are in position. Pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998, the entire process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge of a High Court rests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. One of the principal reasons for the large number of vacant posts is non-receipt of sufficient proposals. Currently, there are 278 vacancies in various High Courts. 57 fresh appointments have been made in various High Courts between February, 2012 to March 2013 (as on date). There is no proposal received from Calcutta High Court.

Filling up of vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous consultative process among the Constitutional authorities. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges. The Government has been periodically reminding the Chief Justices of the High Courts to initiate proposals in time for filling up the existing vacancies as well the vacancies anticipated in the next six months in the High Courts. The last such reminder has been issued on 14.01.2013.

(e) and (f) According to Article 130 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint. Representations have been received from time to time from various quarters, including the Law Commission (229th Report) for establishment of Benches of Supreme Court in various parts of the country. The matter was referred to the Chief Justice of India, who has informed that after consideration of the matter, the Full Court in its meeting held on 18th February, 2010, found no justification for setting up of benches of the Supreme Court outside Delhi.

**Statement****Data on Population, Approved Strength of Judges in Subordinate Judiciary during the year 2011**

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Population of the State/UT (2011 Census)	Approved/Sanctioned Strength of Judges in Subordinate Courts in the State/UT as on 30.12.2011.	Population Per Judge as per Sanctioned Strength	Judge -Population Population Ratio per Million
1	Andhra Pradesh	84665533	941	89974	11.11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1382611	2	691306	1.45
3	Assam	31169272	339	91945	10.88
4	Bihar	103804637	1447	71738	13.94
5	Chhattisgarh	25540196	264	96743	10.34
6	Goa	1457723	49	29749	33.61
7	Gujarat	60383628	1727	34964	28.60
8	Haryana	25353081	476	53263	18.77
9	Himachal Pradesh	6856509	132	51943	19.25
10	Jammu and Kashmir	12548926	206	60917	16.42
11	Jharkhand	32966238	499	66065	15.14
12	Karnataka	61130704	944	64757	15.44
13	Kerala	33387677	410	81433	12.28
14	Madhya Pradesh	72597565	1313	55291	18.09
15	Maharashtra	112372972	2016	55741	17.94

16	Manipur	2721756	30	90725	11.02
17	Meghalaya	2964007	36	82334	12.15
18	Mizoram	1091014	65	16785	59.58
19	Nagaland	1980602	29	68297	14.64
20	Odisha	41947358	627	66902	14.95
21	Punjab	27704236	493	56195	17.80
22	Rajasthan	68621012	922	74426	13.44
23	Sikkim	607688	13	46745	21.39
24	Tamil Nadu	72138958	861	83785	11.94
25	Tripura	3671032	92	39903	25.06
26	Uttar Pradesh	199581477	2138	93350	10.71
27	Uttarakhand	10116752	268	37749	26.49
28	West Bengal & Andaman and Nicobar Island	91727680	933	98315	10.17
29	Chandigarh	1054686	20	52734	18.96
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	585764	7	83681	11.95
31	Delhi	16753235	623	26891	37.19
32	Lakshadweep	64429	3	21476	46.56
33	Puducherry	1244464	20	62223	16.07

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, my first supplementary is that in view of the concern recently expressed by the hon. President of India and the Chief Justice of India about the pendency of three crore cases in the country, and, the inadequate strength of judges, whether a national policy will be adopted by the Central Government to extend adequate funds to the State Governments to increase the strength of judges from the existing ratio of 10 judges per million population to 50 judges per million population.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to inform this august House that it is true that, as of now, the judges per population ratio in the country is low. There have been a number of reasons for this. In March, 2002, the Supreme Court directed the Government to take steps to increase this ratio so that pendency of cases could be addressed and the people of the country could have early, affordable and expeditious justice. Sir, we have made some progress in that direction. From the then ratio of about 10 per million, today, we have reached at a ratio of 15.47 per million. It is true that the ultimate target is to have a much higher judge-population ratio, that is, 50 judges per million population, but, so far, we have had a partial success and there have been a number of reasons for this. However, Sir, I must inform this august House that only recently, I myself have requested the hon. Prime Minister, as has the Chief Justice of India, that we must have an exponential expansion of the judges in the subordinate judiciary, where the highest number of cases are pending, and, the current suggestion is that we must, at least, double the strength. Sir, today, the strength of judges in the entire country is about 18,900, which includes the subordinate judiciary, which is 17,800-odd.

We need to double the strength of the Subordinate Judiciary because the number of cases pending in the Subordinate Courts is about 2.7 crores. Sir, I am given to understand that although no decision has been taken so far, the Government will look most sympathetically into this request made by both the Law Ministry and the hon. Chief Justice of India. Sir, today the situation is, there is a system of appointment of judges in place which flows from the 1993 judgement of the Supreme Court. There is a view in the country cutting across political spectrum, cutting across various devices that perhaps a time has come when we should revisit that system. We are working on the proposal, and I do hope that before long we will be able to propose for consideration by this august House a system



that would ensure expeditious filling up of vacancies. Today in the High Courts there are 278 vacancies about 30 per cent of their strength. In the Subordinate Courts there is a vacancy position of 20 per cent. This is unacceptable. This needs to be corrected. I would like to assure this august House, through you, Sir, that the Government is fully seized of the matter and taking initiatives in that direction.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I am seeking your protection. The first supplementary that I had put has not been replied. My specific supplementary question was whether the Government would take up any national programme for extending funds to the States for filling up of vacancies of Judges; and to increase the strength of Judges in different courts. That has not been replied.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: I would answer that question.

Sir, recently a judgement has been given last month where the court has said that we must increase the strength of the Subordinate Judiciary by ten per cent. We are doing that. We have already appropriated funds given by the Thirteenth Finance Commission towards that end. It is true that we need to support the States financially. We did support the States in 2011 when the matter was finally decided by the Supreme Court. They gave us one year's time to make a transition. The issue was who will fund the increased expansion of the physical and human resource infrastructure of the judicial system in the country. Law and Justice is a State subject. We recognise the need to assist the States. We have, in the past, done so. Even now, we will take on board what the requests are. Eventually it has to be funded by the States in the present scheme of things because that is a State subject. However, we have been, in the past, making provisions. The Eleventh Finance Commission, for instance, supported the expansion of the lower judiciary. Then, the Central Government by itself, under the Centrally-sponsored schemes from 2005 to 2011, supported it and funded it almost entirely. But some States have to take on the responsibility. We will be in engagement with the States and ensure that inadequacy of funds will not hold up the expansion of the judicial infrastructure in the country.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Thank you. My second supplementary is, in view of the growing demands of the States for setting up of Circuit Benches of the Supreme Court in different State headquarters, whether the Government will again request the Chief Justice of India to review the decision of the full court of 18th February, 2010.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, this is a vexed question, and vexed problem, not because there can be any fundamental objection to the proposal to have Benches of the Supreme Court in different parts of the States. There have been demands in the past. These demands keep recurring. However, Sir, in terms of article 130 of the Constitution, the decision to have a Bench of the Supreme Court in any other State is left entirely to the discretion of the hon. Chief Justice of India who in consultation with the President takes a course. Now, the 18th February decision to which my hon. friend referred to is a conscious decision of the full court of the Chief Justice of India not to go in for Benches in States. They may have their own reasons. Those reasons have not been communicated to us. But I suspect the reason, the general view in the court, is, the integrality of the Supreme Court should not be diluted by setting up of Benches. This I believe could be a reason. However, these matters will keep coming up. I think we are going to have the Conference of the Chief Justices and Chief Ministers in April. We would like to mention this subject once again as to what the Chief Justice thinks about the matter. Depending upon what the Chief Justice will decide, we will move forward.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, one of the things that I have never been able to understand in the last 50 years is why there is invariably a shortage of judges at every level. I have never come across a situation where there is a full complement of judges. This is grossly unfair to the people of India. There are huge and massive litigations pending and you can't fill the posts. What is wrong? Either your system is wrong or your method of consultation is wrong. You cannot continue to short-change the country by having these vacancies. My submission is that a vacancy of a judge is an injustice to the people of India. Will the hon. Minister, who is a very capable Law Minister, tell us how soon he is going to move on to a new system and how soon he will ensure that not a single post of judiciary remains vacant?

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question posed by hon. Dr. Karan Singhji is indeed a very relevant question. I myself share the view that there should be no justification in having a large number of vacancies pending when the people of India are crying for justice. This a historical legacy and I am unable, despite my inclination, to give him a timeframe to do so because it is a complex problem. It is a problem of infrastructure; it is a problem of availability of quality lawyers who are willing to take up position on the benches. We have moved far

[illegible]

ተገቢነቱን ጥላላ ሲገባ ተቀባይነት ሲገኝ ይታወቃል። ስለዚህ ተቀባይነት ሲገኝ ለግልጽ ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል። ተቀባይነት ሲገኝ ለግልጽ ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል።

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**ሌላ ጥያቄ** ለግልጽ ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል።

**ሌላ ጥያቄ** ለግልጽ ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል። ስለዚህ ተቀባይነት ሲገኝ ለግልጽ ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል። ተገቢነቱን ሲገኝ ለግልጽ ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል። ስለዚህ ተቀባይነት ሲገኝ ለግልጽ ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል። ተገቢነቱን ሲገኝ ለግልጽ ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል።

**ሌላ ጥያቄ** ለግልጽ ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል።

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**ሌላ ጥያቄ** ለግልጽ ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል።

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, you should also give a chance to Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I also raised my hand. I am very surprised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to rotate questions.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: No, no; do you think that I will ask a wrong question? I am very sorry to say that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Who suggested that? But I have to rotate questions.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I was the first one to raise the question.  
*...(Interruptions)...* I am sorry, Sir, beyond this I have nothing more to say.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it is not a supplementary question. It is a submission. The Chair may kindly consider permitting a Half-an-Hour-Discussion notice which we may ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give a notice. The Chair would be very happy to support it.

[illegible]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Now let the question be answered. No, no; don't make a statement.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, I have been very short and I am coming to the specific question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you take five minutes to put your question?

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: No, no; first Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad stood up, then, Mr. Siva stood up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody asked a supplementary question.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, if you think that I am taking extra time, I withdraw myself; I don't mind it. First of all, we are not given a chance from this side. My specific question is: Can the Government prepare a definite plan and fix a time limit for appointment of judges in different courts and implement it in a time bound manner?

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I have to the best of my ability tried to answer the question. I will, for the benefit of the hon. Member, again repeat that we are thinking of an alternate system of appointment of judges to ensure early filling up of vacancies. That proposal hopefully, will come as soon as possible, as soon as Government and the Cabinet have taken a view on this. I share the concern of all the respected hon. Members that the process of filling up of vacancies needs to be expedited in order to ensure that the people of the country get expeditious and affordable justice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 183.

श्री अश्वनी कुमार: मैं request करता हूँ कि श्री रावी शंकर प्रसाद को बोलने का अवसर दिया जाय।  
 श्री रावी शंकर प्रसाद: ... (गुप्ता) ... Sir, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad is a very senior Member.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, you can call the next question. I will only say with all respect, I am the Deputy Leader of the principal Opposition. I was the first to raise my hand. I am a senior lawyer. I am a former Law Minister and yet, on an issue you did not think me proper to allow me to put a question, Sir, I cannot say anything more. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why should we not have a discussion on this? Now, Mr. Gupta, Please sit down.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, we also raised our hands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please sit down.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: How can he say that he was the first to raise his hand? Everybody has to be treated equally.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any Member who has a grievance about the manner in which supplementaries are rotated is welcome to come to my Chamber and I will show him full records, party-wise, right round the House. Thank you very much.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, all Members are equal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down now. Don't waste time.

\*183. *The questioner(s) Shri Prakash Javadekar was absent.*

#### **Cases pending in consumer courts**

\*183. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases pending in State and National level consumer courts;
- (b) the number of vacancies of judges in these courts; and
- (c) the steps Government intends to take to reduce the backlog of cases and deliver fast justice?

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

#### ***Statement***

(a) The number of cases pending in National Commission and State Commissions is 10,761 and 95,263 respectively as on 06.03.2013.

(b) There is only one vacancy of Judicial Member in NCDRC, for which necessary steps have been taken for appointment. Similarly, occurring of vacancies and its filling up are a continuous process at all levels.

As on 06.03.2013, a list of vacancies of President/Members in State Commissions is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The various steps taken by the Government to reduce the backlog of cases and deliver fast justice are as under:

- (1) The State Governments have been requested from time to time to take action well in advance for filling up of vacancies of President and Members and to maintain a panel of candidates for filling up of future vacancies also to avoid delay in appointments.



- (2) Circuit Benches from National Commission have been frequently visiting States.
- (3) Some State Commissions have constituted Additional Benches mainly to dispose off backlog of pending cases.
- (4) The National Commission and some of the State Commissions as well as District Fora are adopting the process of holding Lok Adalats for speedy disposal of the cases.
- (5) Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government to the States/UTs for strengthening of infrastructure of Consumer Fora including computerization and networking.

**Statement**

*Information regarding vacancy position in the State Commission*

(As on 06.03.2013)

Sl. No.	States	State Commission		As on
		President	Member	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	31.12.2012
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	31.3.2006
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	30.11.2012
4	Assam	0	1	31.12.2012
5	Bihar	0	1	30.09.2012
6	Chandigarh	0	0	31.12.2012
7	Chhattisgarh	0	2	31.12.2012
8	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	31.03.2011
9	Delhi	0	1	31.01.2013
10	Goa	0	0	31.01.2013

1	2	3	4	5
11	Gujrat	0	0	31.01.2013
12	Haryana	0	1	31.01.2013
13	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	31.01.2013
14	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	31.12.2011
15	Jharkhand	0	0	31.12.2012
16	Karnataka	0	2	31.01.2013
17	Kerala	0	1	30.05.2012
18	Lakshadweep	1	1	31.12.2012
19	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	31.01.2013
20	Maharashtra	0	2	30.06.2012
21	Manipur	0	0	31.12.2008
22	Meghalaya	1	0	31.10.2012
23	Mizoram	0	0	08.03.2010
24	Nagaland	0	0	31.12.2011
25	Odisha	0	1	31.12.2012
26	Puducherry	0	0	31.12.2012
27	Punjab	0	1	31.01.2013
28	Rajasthan	0	0	31.12.2012
29	Sikkim	0	0	31.12.2012
30	Tamil Nadu	0	1	31.12.2012
31	Tripura	0	0	31.01.2013
32	Uttar Pradesh	0	6	31.12.2012
33	Uttarakhand	0	0	31.12.2012
34	West Bengal	0	0	31.12.2012
TOTAL		3	22	

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questioner is not present. Any Supplementaries? Yes, Prof. Soz.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, apart from political connotations of Article 370 of the Constitution of India, this Article was devised as a mechanism to extend the Central laws to the Jammu and Kashmir State, of course, with the willingness of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, through their Government.

Is the hon. Minister satisfied with the viability of the system of Consumer Courts in the State of Jammu and Kashmir? I do not find any viable system of Consumer Courts in shape in Jammu and Kashmir State. Will he look into that proposition? Is he satisfied that it is viable at this time? If he is not satisfied and feels that the system is not viable in that State — and I testify that fact — will he respond to that situation positively?

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, most of the Consumer Protection Act of 1986 is at the disposal of the State Government, of the State fora and the district fora. We do not interfere in that.

I have gone to Jammu and Kashmir, and I have discussed it with them. As of now, Sir, it is for the State to take a decision on this. The State of Jammu and Kashmir has its own Act, and that Act is functioning in that State.

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, I want to know whether the Government of India is considering the proposal of the State Government of Odisha to enhance allocation of BPL rice, from 27.76 lakh families to 42.32 lakh families in view of the fact that the 2011 Census has shown an increase in the number of families to 97,00,000, from 86,00,000 in 2001 Census.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, this is not connected with the main question. Still, I will answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is not connected, do not answer. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

[illegible]

[illegible]
$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \cos \theta$$
[illegible]

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, at the district fora, all cases up to Rs. 20 lakhs are being handled; at the State fora, it is from Rs. 20 lakhs to one crores of rupees. In cases of dispute, the decision has to be taken within 90 days, and the facts have to be looked into, which may take 150 days. This is the usual procedure. Looking at the number of cases which the National Commission, the State Commissions and the District fora have handled and disposed of, the position is like this. Sir, in the case of the National Commission, it is about 86.5 per cent of the number of cases that they have disposed of. In the case of State Commissions, it is 84.13 per cent; in the case of the District fora, it is 92.33 per cent. Over all, it is 90.97 per cent.

Sir, compared to the cases disposed of in many of the civil courts, the Consumer Courts have done a commendable job.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no.

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[illegible]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Do you wish to amplify this?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, we are giving adequate financial assistance to both State fora and district fora. I have got the details of funds which we have given to various States. It comes to about Rs. 187.2 ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. Let the hon. Minister finish. Then, you can put question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: ...

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, we are giving financial assistance to the State Governments to set up infrastructure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whose responsibility is it to set up the infrastructure? Is it Centre or States?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, it is the State Government's responsibility. We give them the financial assistance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Sir, just one second please.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you can't discuss this any further. Avinashji, please.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Sir, the basic question has not been answered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, it has been clarified. Please sit down. Now, Q. No. 184.

#### **Regional news through Doordarshan channel/Akashvani**

\*184. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to broadcast regional news through Doordarshan channel/Akashvani;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that 44 Regional News Units of News Services Division, All India Radio, broadcast regional news bulletins. In addition to this, a RNU has been set-up at Kargil in Jammu and Kashmir which too broadcasts regional news bulletins. As regards Doordarshan, 29 Regional News Units are telecasting regional news from its various Kendras. Details are given in the Statement.

**Statement***Regional news bulletins broadcast from 44 regional news units***1. All India Radio**

Sl. No.	State	Regional News Unit/ Station	No. of regional news bulletins	Language	Timings
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>					
1.		Hyderabad	6	Telugu (N)	0705-0715
				Telugu (N)	1230-1240
				Telugu *	1310-1320
				Urdu	1750-1800
				Telugu*	1815-1825
				Telugu (N)	1905-1915
2.		Vijayawada	2	Telugu	0645-0655
				Telugu	1320-1330
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>					
3.		Port Blair	2	Hindi	0705-0715
				Hindi	1900-1905
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>					
4.		Itanagar	13	Tagin	0620-0625
				Apatani	0640-0645
				Adi (Galo)	0715-0720
				Miju Mishmi	1545-1550

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Khampti	1605-1610
				Wancho	1625-1630
				Idu	1700-1705
				Tangsa	1720-1725
				Nocte	1740-1745
				Adi	1830-1835
				Nyshi	1900-1905
				Hindi	1945-1950
				English	1950-1955
<b>Assam</b>					
5.		Dibrugarh	1	Assamese	1800-1805
6.		Guwahati	6	Assamese*	0850-0900
				Karbi	1545-1550
				Bodo	1630-1635
				Assamese*	1845-1855
				Assamese*	2125-2130
				Nepali	1515-1520 (Biweekly) (Wednesday and Sunday)
7.		Silchar	4	Bengali	0735-0740
				Manipuri	1730-1735
				Dimasa	1800-1805
				Benqali	1950-2000
<b>Bihar</b>					
8.		Patna	5	Hindi*	0830-0840
				Hindi	1510-1515
				Urdu	1515-1520
				Maithili	1815-1820 (relayed from Darbhanga)
				Hindi*	1930-1940

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>					
9.		Raipur	2	Chhattisgarhi Hindi Goa	1800-1805 1911-1921
10.		Panaji	4	Konkani  Konkani  Konkani  Konkani	0725-0730 (Regional) 0840-0850 (National) 1920-1930 (Regional) 1830-1835 (National)
<b>Gujarat</b>					
11.		Ahmedabad	5	Gujarati* Gujarati Gujarati* Sinh (N) Sindh (N)	0705-0715 1425-1430 1910-1920 0840-0850 1815-1825
12.		Bhuj	2	Gujarati Gujarati	0650-0655 1825-1830
<b>Haryana and Punjab</b>					
13.		Chandigarh	4	Hindi Punjabi* Hindi Punjabi*	1305-1310 1310-1315 1810-1820 1820-1830
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>					
14.		Shimla	3	Hindi Hindi* Hindi	0915-0920 1800-1805 1950-2000
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>					
15.		Jammu	4	Dogri Dogri	0920-0930 1230-1235



1	2	3	4	5	6
				Gojri	1700-1710
				Dogri	1815-1825
16.		Kargil	2	Purgee	1725-1730
				Purgee	1930-1935
17.		Leh	2	Ladakhi	0905-0910
				Ladakhi	1915-1925
18.		Srinagar	10	Kashmiri	0920-0925
				Urdu	0925-0930
				Urdu	1230-1235
				Kashmiri	1235-1240
				Pahari	1600-1605
				Gojri	1750-1800
				Balti	1920-1930
				Kashmiri	1930-1940
				Urdu	1940-1955
				Urdu	2305-2310
<b>Jharkhand</b>					
19.		Ranchi	7	Hindi*	0830-0840
				Hindi*	1900-1910
				Nagpuri	1920-1925 Saturday
				Kurukh	1925-1930 Saturday
				Mundari	1930-1935 Saturday
				Ho	1935-1940 Saturday
				Santhali	1940-1945 Saturday
<b>Karnataka</b>					
20.		Bangalore	5	Kannada (N)	0735-0745
				Kannada (N)	1310-1320
				Kannada*	1430-1435
				Kannada	1840-1850
				Kannada (N)	1935-1945

30	<i>Oral Answers</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]		<i>to Questions</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6
21.		Dharwad	1	Kannada*	0705-0715
<b>Kerala</b>					
22.		Kozhikode	2	Malyalam*	0645-0655
				Malyalam	1230-1240
23.		Thiruvanantha- puram	2	Malayalam*	1230-1240
				Malayalam*	1820-1830
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>					
24.		Bhopal	2	Hindi*	1420-1425
				Hindi*	1910-1920
25.		Indore	1	Hindi	0705-0715
<b>Maharashtra</b>					
26.		Aurangabad	5	Marathi	0650-0700
				Urdu	0840-0845
				Marathi	1000-1002
				Marathi	1300-1305
				Marathi	1725-1730
27.		Mumbai	6	Marathi#*	1345-1350
				Marathi#*	1900-1910
				Marathi#*	1035-1038
				Marathi\$	1815-1818
				Marathi\$	1945-1948
				Marathi@	2015-2030
28.		Nagpur	1	Marathi	1850-1900
29.		Pune	1	Marathi	0710-0720
<b>Manipur</b>					
30.		Imphal	9	Manipuri	0730-0740
				Manipuri	1200-1205
				Hmar	1600-1606
				Paite	1620-1626

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Kabui	1640-1646
				Thadou	1700-1707
				Mao	1730-1736
				Tangkhul	1750-1757
				Manipuri	1930-1945
<b>Meghalaya</b>					
31		Shillong	5	Khasi	0745-0755
				English*	0830-0835
				Garos	1805-1815
				Jaintia	1840-1850
				Khasi	1950-2000
<b>Mizoram</b>					
32.		Aizwal	2	Mizo	0730-0740
				Mizo	1830-1840
<b>Nagaland</b>					
33.		Kohima	17	Sangtam	0555-0605
				Yimchungru	0625-0635
				Konyak	0655-0705
				Nagamese	0725-0730
				Khiamnugan	0835-0845
				Phom	0905-0915
				Chang	0935-0945
				Zeliang	1005-1015
				Kuki	1500-1510
				Rengma	1530-1540
				Sema	1600-1610
				Lotha	1630-1640
				Chakhesang	1700-1710
				Ao	1730-1740

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Angami	1800-1810
				Nagamese	1910-1920
				English	1920-1930
				<b>Odisha</b>	
34.		Cuttack	3	Oriya*	0705-0710
				Oriya	1500-1510
				Oriya	1845-1855
				<b>Puducherry</b>	
35.		Puducherry	1	Tamil	1810-1820
				<b>Rajasthan</b>	
36.		Jaipur	4	Hindi*	0900-0905
				Hindi	1230-1235
				Hindi*	1830-1840
				Rajasthani	1850-1900
				<b>Sikkim</b>	
37.		Gangtok	3	Nepali	1840-1845
				Lepcha	1845-1850
				Bhutia	1850-1855
				<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	
38.		Chennai	3	Tamil#*	0645-0655
				Tamil	1830-1840
				Tamil@	1945-2000
39.		Tiruchirapalli	1	Tamil*	1345-1355
				<b>Tripura</b>	
40.		Agartala	4	Bengali	0735-0740
				Kokborok	0740-0745
				Kokborok	1945-1955
				Bengali	1955-2005

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Uttaranchal</b>					
41.		Dehradun	1	Hindi (Broadcast from AIR Lucknow)	1830-1840
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>					
42.		Gorakhpur	3	Hindi	0720-0730
				Bhojpuri	1725-1730
				Hindi	1800-1805
43.		Lucknow	3	Urdu	1310-1315
				Hindi	1920-1930
<b>West Bengal</b>					
44.		Kolkata	13	Bengali	0620-0630
				Bengali	0735-0745
				Bengali	0925-0925
				Bengali	1010-1015
				Bengali (Rural)	1230-1233
				Bengali	1250-1300
				Bengali	1340-1345
				Bengali	1710-1715
				Santhali	1810-1815
				Bengali (Rural)	1835-1838
				Bengali	1950-2000
				Bengali (Sports)	2010-2015
				Bengali	2200-2210
45.		Kurseong	1	Nepali	1850-1900

\* Also on DTH, \$ only on DTH, # Simulcast on FM Gold, @ Exclusive on FM Gold and N for National.

**II. Doordarshan:**

*Statewise details of regional news bulletins telecast from  
29 RNUs, Doordarshan Kendras*

Sl. No.	Name of RNU	State	Language	No. of News bulletin per day
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aizawl	Mizoram	Mizo	2
2.	Agartala	Tripura	Bengali Kokborok	2
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Gujarati	5
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	Kannada	4
5.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Hindi	2
6.	Bhubaneshwar	Odisha	Oriya	4
7.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Tamil	8
8.	Guwahati	Assam	Assamese English	4
9.	Hisar	Haryana	Hindi	1
10.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	Telgu Urdu	8
11.	Imphal	Manipur	Manipuri	2
12.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Rajasthani Hindi	2
13.	Jalandhar	Punjab	Punjabi	6
14.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	Dogri	2
15.	Kohima	Nagaland	English	1
16.	Kolkata	West Bengal	Bangla Urdu	9
17.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Hindi Urdu	3
18.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	Marathi	5
19.	Patna	Bihar	Hindi Urdu	2

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	Hindi	1
21.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	Hindi	1
22.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	Hindi	2
23.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	Kashmiri Urdu	14
24.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	Malayalam	6
25.	Chandigarh	UT	Punjabi	Twice a week.
26.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	Hindi	Once a week.
27.	Panaji	Goa	Konkani	1
28.	Shillong	Meghalaya	English Khasi	2
29.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	Bodhi	1

(Monday to Friday)

[illegible]

† [جناب محمد علی خان : چیئرمین صاحب، وزیر موصوف نے بڑی تفصیل سے

سوال کا جواب دیا ہے۔ چونکہ میں آندھرا پردیش سے belong کرتا ہوں، میں

وزیر موصوف سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آندھرا پردیش میں تیلگو بولنے والے اور

اردو بولنے والوں کی تعداد زیادہ ہے۔ آندھرا پردیش میں دور درشن اور آکاشوائی

سے دن میں صرف 8 بار بلیٹن نشر ہوتا ہے۔ میں سرکار سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ

جس طریقے سے دوسرے پرائیویٹ چینلس آج کل سنسنی خیز خبروں کے ذریعے

---(مداخلت)---

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.





†[جناب محمد علی خان : سر، میں وزیر موصوف سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مرکزی سرکار کی جو ذراعت کے اوپر پالیسی ہے، آج کل چاہے بارش ہو، چاہے سوکھا ہو، چاہے اور کسی وجہ سے ہو، کسان لوگ اس دیش میں نقصان اٹھا رہے ہیں۔ بھارت سرکار کی آج کل ذراعت کی جو پالیسی ہے، اس کے انترگت کسانوں کو کافی اچھے پروگرام نشر ہوتے ہیں، جو ان کے لئے فائدہ مند بھی ہیں۔ میں وزیر موصوف سے یہ جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہر ریاست کے اندر آپ کا جو کسانوں کے لئے پروگرام ہے، ان کی بھلائی کے لئے ذراعت کے معاملے میں جو پروگرام ہے، کیا اس کے لئے بھی آپ نشریات کے سہے میں اضافہ کریں گے، تاکہ اس دیش کے کسان اس کا پورا فائدہ اٹھا سکیں؟]۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ غلام علی سیکرٹری کا ماحول خراب کرتے ہیں۔

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, though the supplementary does not really pertain to the question which was asked, if you allow me, I would like to submit that it is our endeavour to try and ensure that our programming is holistic and that our programming is comprehensive, especially when it comes to the farm sector. Both, All-India Radio and Doordarshan regularly transmit programmes which help the farmer in learning about various cultivation techniques and keeping him updated about what is the latest in this particular field.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister is really in detail. I have a couple of queries which I would like to ask. The basic purpose of having regional news — I am talking about All India Radio — is to get the local news from the local areas. I come from Maharashtra; so, I would only concentrate on Maharashtra. Perhaps, all other Members would be able to tell about their own regions. Sir, in Maharashtra, they are giving news from Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur and Pune, which are the four regional centres. The character of the All India Radio news is generally national or, at best, the State news. But the idea of having regional news, if I understand it correctly, is to give the regional news, the local news.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री. उमरुमरु आर आर आर आर आर आर I think, that news is missing from these bulletins. So, my supplementary to the hon. Minister is this. Now, you have started the news bulletin from Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur and Pune, of which, Mumbai, I avoid, because Mumbai is a centre, you don't consider Mumbai as a regional centre. There are radio stations now in Ratnagiri, Nashik, Sangli, Kolhapur and at many other places also; at least, 15 more radio stations have come up. If you really want to live up to the understanding of regional news, will you start broadcasting regional news from all these centres from where the radio broadcasting takes place?

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, just to give the hon. Member a broader snapshot of what exactly does AIR and Doordarshan cover, there are 48 regional news bulletins in 18 languages, which are produced centrally from the News Service Division of AIR. In addition to this, 181 bulletins in 74 languages are produced and broadcast from the RNUs, and this covers the 22 scheduled languages. There are 1019 news-based programmes from RNUs in 21 languages which are broadcast. And this totally amounts to 117 hours and 15 minutes of programming per week. In addition to that, you have 290 headline bulletins from FM Rainbow in 15 languages. Sir, I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member that we should try and make regional news as locally relevant as possible. I have taken his concern on board. I would request the officials within my Ministry to see as to how we can make regional news more content rich and more focussed on local imperatives.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, the hon. Minister has replied positively regarding the question raised by Dr. Bharatkumar Raut. But the problem is that of infrastructure. The infrastructure in these stations is so poor that the broadcasting comes poor. Sir, in my State, Gyanvani has been stopped for the last one year because of faulty transmitter. So, this is the type of infrastructure which is there in my area. So, I would request the hon. Minister to go into the details of it and take necessary action. I request that the OB Vans and other infrastructure should be given to these news channels so that they can telecast the actual news. The AIR is coming up with news. What we need is news about various things which are going on in different regions of the State. So, I request the hon. Minister to take necessary action in this regard.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Member, and I would like to apprise him that we have been taking steps to

augment infrastructure both in terms of gathering of news and dissemination of news in Doordarshan and AIR. As we speak, we have started a process of digitizing the various studios of Doordarshan to see that the quality of news which is broadcast is often optimum level. We hope to complete that process by 2017. Sir, 145 stations are currently being digitized.

Similarly, on the AIR side, there are complaints which have come in that the medium wave transmission is not audible, and that, to a certain extent, is correct because over the years, the power of the transmitters have gone low because these are legacy equipment. We have in the Eleventh Plan replaced 71 transmitters and we are also upgrading the power of 33 medium wave FM transmitters to see that broadcasting becomes better. Therefore, overall we are trying to ensure that both in terms of news gathering and news dissemination our infrastructure is up to the desired speed.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister that in Cuttack Doordarshan Centre, Bhubaneswar in Odisha, how many Odiya news bulletins are given in a day. I think it gives two news bulletins, one in the evening and one in the morning which is very meagre. Doordarshan is very much popular in the rural areas particularly in the tribal areas. People want to know more news through Doordarshan Channel. Another thing is that the number of employees in Doordarshan Centre at Bhubaneswar is also very limited. Most of the employees are temporary. They are coming to the Centre only for one or two hours for preparing news, broadcasting it and then go back. So, the Doordarshan Centre's position in Bhubaneswar is very bad now. Sir, I want to know from the Minister whether there is any plan to increase the number of news bulletins in Odiya and also to improve the number of staff in the Centre.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the hon. Member had perused the answer he would have found that as of now Bhubaneswar Doordarshan telecasts four news bulletins on a daily basis in Odiya. In addition to that, there are three news bulletins which are being telecast in Odiya from AIR Cuttack also. I entirely agree with you that there are legacy issues, Mr. Chairman, Sir, in Prasar Bharti, in so far as the human resource infrastructure is concerned. Over the past few years, an endeavour has been made to sort out those human resource issues. To some extent, the workforce of Prasar Bharti has been rationalised. We are in the process of recruiting additional people. Sir, 1,150 vacancies have been sanctioned. So, I think, over a period of time we would be able to improve the

[illegible]

**Integrated Rural Water Supply and Environmental  
Sanitation Project of Uttar Pradesh**

†\*185. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the proposals relating to Integrated Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project of Uttar Pradesh, as on date; and
- (b) the action already taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) and (b) Currently there is no project called the Integrated Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project of Uttar Pradesh. However, this Ministry has proposed 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 where the coverage of piped water supply is low, including districts in eastern Uttar Pradesh. 10 districts of Uttar Pradesh are proposed to be selected for this project. 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 Panchayat 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 Panchayati Raj Institutions. Coverage of water quality affected habitations and Partially Covered habitations will be prioritised 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. The State Government has taken up 3 preparatory studies including studies concerning Social Development, Environmental Development issues and assessment of Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation in the State.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

[illegible]



1	2	3	4
4	ಸೋಲಿಂಗ್	179	80173
5	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	25	18095
6	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	5	103340
7	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು *	61	1079
8	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು **	6	4769
9	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	9	6699
10	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	39	22238
11	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು #	87	34335
12	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	38	13793
13	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು **	84	43239
14	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು *	51	41899
15	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	2	198
16	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	3	188
17	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	3	233
18	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	2	129
19	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	35	5758
20	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು **	15	12223
21	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	83	26423
22	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು \$	49	40621
23	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	3	221
24	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	153	53117
25	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	20	9006
26	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	109	32180
	ಒಟ್ಟು	1192	605813

\* 2011 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

\*\* 2010 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

# 2010 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

\$ 2008 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು







- (a) the details of Fast Track Courts established in the country, location-wise and level-wise;
- (b) the number of cases pending in these courts;
- (c) whether Government intends to establish such courts in session courts of every district, High Courts in every State and the Supreme Court; and
- (d) if so, the details of action plan in this regard?

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

*Statement*

(a) to (d) In the aftermath of the Delhi gang rape case, Government has requested the Chief Justices of the High Courts and the Chief Ministers of the States to constitute Fast Track Courts for speedy trial of pending rape cases in District/Subordinate Courts having a high pendency and to monitor the progress of the cases to ensure their timely disposal. The States have responded by carving out the special courts from the existing strength of judges for fast tracking of cases.

The Central Government has also decided to provide funds on a matching basis upto 31.03.2015 from the 13th Finance Commission Award for salaries of the 10% additional positions of Judges being created in the subordinate Judiciary following the direction of Supreme Court in the case of Brij Mohan Lal Vs. Union of India. The State Governments and Chief Justices of High Courts have been requested that they may utilise these positions for creation of Fast Track Courts also.

The details of Fast Track Courts which were established by the States from the year 2000 onwards and which were funded by the Central Government upto 31.3.2011 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). 1192 Fast Track courts were reported functional as on 31.03.2011. After 2011, it has been left to the State Governments to fund them for their continuation. In its Judgment in the case of Brij Mohan Lal and others versus Union of India and others given on 19.04.2012, Supreme Court has directed the States that they may decide to either bring the Fast Track Courts Scheme started in year 2000 to an end or to continue the same on a permanent basis.

In case of offences against women, the information received from 8 States is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

There is no proposal for establishing Fast Track Courts in the High Courts or the Supreme Court.

***Statement-I***

*The details of fast track courts established by  
States from the year 2000 onwards*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of FTCS functioning as on 31/3/2011	No. of cases pending as on 31/3/2011
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	108	36975
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2502
3	Assam	20	16380
4	Bihar	179	80173
5	Chhattisgarh	25	18095
6	Goa	5	103340
7	Gujarat *	61	1079
8	Haryana **	6	4769
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	6699
10	Jharkhand	39	22238
11	Karnataka #	87	34335
12	Kerala	38	13793
13	Madhya Pradesh **	84	43239
14	Maharashtra *	51	41899
15	Manipur	2	198
16	Meghalaya	3	188

1	2	3	4
17	Mizoram	3	233
18	Nagaland	2	129
19	Odisha	35	5758
20	Punjab **	15	12223
21	Rajasthan	83	26423
22	Tamil Nadu \$	49	40621
23	Tripura	3	221
24	Uttar Pradesh	153	53117
25	Uttarakhand	20	9006
26	West Bengal	109	32180
TOTAL		1192	605813

\* as on February, 2011.

\*\* as on December, 2010.

# as on August, 2010.

\$ as on December, 2008.

### Statement-II

#### Fast Track Courts

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of FTCs proposed to be set up for trial of rape cases	No. of FTCs set up so far for trial of rape cases along-with the copies of the notifications issued for setting up of these courts
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	As of now, no FTCs are set up for trial of rape cases. However, the High Court of Andhra Pradesh has earmarked 27 existing courts for trial of such cases.

1	2	3	4
2	Chhattisgarh	16	16
3	Delhi	5	5
4	Gujarat	A Committee comprising two Hon'ble Judges of Gujarat High Court has been constituted on 15/1/13 to consider the issues relating to setting up Fast Track Courts for trial of the pending rape cases and the same is under consideration.	
5	Jharkhand	Under consideration before Hon'ble Court.	09 Courts of the District and Additional Sessions Judges/ Additional Judicial Commissioner have been designated as the Fast Track Courts for trial of rape cases in the judgeships of Ranchi, Bokaro, Dhanbad, Deoghar, Garhwa, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Jamshedpur and Sahebganj.
6	Jammu and Kashmir	8	J&K High Court earmarked the five existing Courts in the State for trial of rape case.
7	Madhya Pradesh	No. However from amongst existing cadre strength, one of the Additional Sessions Judges of 9 places	

1	2	3	4
		(Betul, Bhopal, Chhindwara, Indore, Jabalpur, Raisen, Rewa and Satna) have been designated for trial of offences related to the rape, gang rape and rape with murder.	52 Additional posts of district Judge shall be created for the purpose and if these posts are created High Court may consider designation of one Additional Sessions Judge, for trial of offences related to rape, gang-rape & rape with murder. High Court has issued effective instructions to all the Sessions Judges in the State of M.P. for expeditious disposal of cases related to the offences of rape, gang-rape & rape with murder.
8	Kerala	3	-

അഭ്യർത്ഥനകൾക്ക് മറുപടി നൽകുന്ന സമയം അവസാനിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. അതിനാൽ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് മറുപടി നൽകുന്ന സമയം അവസാനിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു.

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

അഭ്യർത്ഥനകൾക്ക് മറുപടി നൽകുന്ന സമയം അവസാനിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. അതിനാൽ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് മറുപടി നൽകുന്ന സമയം അവസാനിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു.

അഭ്യർത്ഥനകൾക്ക് മറുപടി നൽകുന്ന സമയം അവസാനിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Decline in person days under MGNREGA

\*187. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the recent data released by Government, the total person days generated under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) have declined during 2009-10 to 2011-12 by 25 percent;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons therefor and Government's response thereto;
- (d) whether work for SCs/STs and women has also declined during the said period;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (f) the reasons therefor;
- (g) whether MGNREGA has failed to achieve its objectives;
- (h) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (i) what corrective measures Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (h) 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. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is also an important objective of the Act. MGNREGA is meant 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. 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 also dependent upon several external factors including availability of alternate employment opportunities. The details of total person days, SCs, STs and women persondays generated under MGNREGA from 2009-10 to 2011-12 as reported by the states are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Steps taken for effective implementation of MGNREGA, *inter alia*, are the following:



- (i) Keeping in view the challenges in implementation in MGNREGA permissible administrative expenditure limit was enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening management and administrative support structures for maintenance of records, social audit, grievance redressal and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure.
- (ii) Use of information technology to automate the manual processes is promoted.
- (iii) Payment of wages in cash has been allowed in IAP districts to obviate payment delays where outreach of Banks/Post Offices is inadequate, as an interim arrangement subject to certain conditions.
- (iv) To strengthen the institutional outreach for wage disbursement, it has been decided that State Governments should roll out the Business Correspondent Model to make wage payment through Banks with Bio-metric authentication at village level.
- (v) States have been instructed to establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for greater flexibility in management of funds for MGNREGA.
- (vi) Ministry has initiated an 'Electronic Fund Management System' (e-FMS) in four states. The system will be rolled out in a phased manner across the country.
- (vii) Various advisories have been issued to States/UTs to check delays in payments. A time schedule for payment of wages has been suggested to the States/UTs to reduce administrative delays.
- (viii) To facilitate disbursal of wages, provision has been made in NREGAS oft 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 create durable quality assets.

**Statement**

*Total persondays, SCs, STs and Women persondays generated under  
MGNREGA from 2009-10 to 2011-12*

Sl. No.	State	Persondays generated (in Lakhs)			SC Persondays (In Lakhs)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	4044.30	3351.61	2884.75	998.00	815.03	774.17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16.98	31.12	0.53	0.00	0.01	0.00
3	Assam	732.95	470.52	352.55	89.03	51.74	19.62
4	Bihar	1136.88	1602.62	656.52	515.05	727.52	161.56
5	Chhattisgarh	1041.57	1110.35	1206.85	159.59	161.76	116.09
6	Gujarat	585.09	491.84	312.93	87.00	71.53	24.47
7	Haryana	59.04	84.20	109.38	31.65	41.20	54.40
8	Himachal Pradesh	284.94	219.46	266.77	95.04	71.51	80.04
9	Jammu and Kashmir	128.71	210.68	201.85	10.79	15.19	13.96
10	Jharkhand	842.47	830.90	609.12	135.15	111.71	77.54
11	Karnataka	2003.43	1097.85	701.24	334.64	177.40	110.21
12	Kerla	339.71	480.34	633.15	56.97	77.90	92.94
13	Madhya Pradesh	2624.00	2198.18	1642.64	485.03	425.18	344.87
14	Maharashtra	274.35	200.00	734.21	70.27	44.01	44.67
15	Manipur	306.18	295.61	223.97	84.29	7.63	1.31

**Statement**

*Total persondays, SCs, STs and Women persondays generated under  
MGNREGA from 2009-10 to 2011-12*

ST Persondays (In Lakhs)			Women Persondays (In Lakhs)		
2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)
9	10	11	12	13	14
594.80	537.08	531.97	2349.60	1912.09	1667.06
16.60	28.09	0.53	2.92	10.35	0.21
227.36	128.26	80.09	203.03	124.73	87.68
24.57	34.27	11.40	341.48	456.66	189.22
397.85	405.43	452.23	512.52	539.96	544.95
230.87	202.51	126.52	278.19	217.55	139.37
0.00	0.00	0.02	20.55	29.99	39.86
24.80	17.97	16.31	131.32	105.90	158.68
33.64	52.85	31.31	8.58	15.75	37.47
362.12	349.65	239.37	288.53	278.07	190.96
171.77	102.72	58.10	737.07	505.08	320.55
18.11	14.89	15.14	299.61	434.17	587.29
1189.82	955.02	453.23	1160.54	976.02	697.77
90.98	51.12	123.08	108.80	91.77	337.35
131.19	208.81	156.27	146.89	103.66	75.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Meghalaya	148.48	199.81	166.94	0.77	0.75	1.08
17	Mizoram	170.33	165.98	125.43	0.01	0.00	0.17
18	Nagaland	284.27	334.34	259.50	0.00	0.00	1.57
19	Odisha	554.09	976.57	453.75	106.18	177.03	79.38
20	Punjab	77.17	75.40	64.51	60.90	59.03	49.94
21	Rajasthan	4498.10	3026.22	2119.14	1193.52	771.56	355.75
22	Sikkim	43.27	48.14	32.85	4.18	5.79	1.49
23	Tamil Nadu	2390.75	2685.93	3015.79	1412.23	1550.06	871.11
24	Tripura	460.22	374.51	489.74	82.97	67.22	88.16
25	Uttar Pradesh	3559.23	3348.97	2664.45	2007.84	1807.02	866.87
26	Uttarakhand	182.41	230.20	197.45	47.49	60.70	36.41
27	West Bengal	1551.68	1553.08	1484.74	571.93	573.32	498.07
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.83	4.03	8.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.70	0.47	NR	0.00	0.00	NR
30	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	1.85	3.70	3.11	0.10	0.15	0.10
32	Lakshadweep	1.41	1.34	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Puducherry	9.07	11.27	10.79	4.19	3.70	3.72
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL :		28359.46	25715.24	21634.43	8644.81	7875.65	4769.69

NR=Not Reported.

9	10	11	12	13	14
139.70	188.85	155.16	70.08	87.75	69.12
170.10	165.71	124.86	59.60	56.34	29.26
284.27	334.34	240.32	123.74	117.09	70.40
200.91	347.21	173.22	200.84	384.82	175.16
0.00	0.01	0.02	20.26	25.53	27.85
1011.87	704.60	519.14	3008.86	2068.14	1466.35
18.41	19.21	11.86	22.17	22.46	14.69
59.67	58.71	38.64	1982.09	2218.43	2227.44
188.59	162.71	205.70	189.12	144.37	188.85
52.75	70.48	33.24	771.34	717.28	452.33
7.37	9.76	5.70	73.46	92.77	87.91
223.18	208.30	153.02	518.62	523.19	481.91
0.40	0.55	0.30	2.62	1.91	3.78
0.70	0.47	NR	0.61	0.40	NR
NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
0.50	0.90	0.66	1.16	2.53	2.35
1.41	1.34	1.62	0.53	0.46	0.65
0.00	0.01	0.01	5.76	9.06	8.67
NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5874.31	5361.83	3959.05	13640.49	12274.28	10380.77

**Seismic tremors in Idukki and Kottayam districts of Kerala**

\*188. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether frequent and continuous seismic tremors have occurred in parts of Idukki and adjacent Kottayam districts of Kerala in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number and intensity of those tremors during the last two years along with their epicentres and their proximity to the dams in Idukki district;

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect dams from adverse effects of tremors and to allay the fear in the minds of the people; and

(d) the equipments and their locations to monitor seismic tremors in these districts of the State?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Low magnitude earthquake related tremors have occurred in Idukki and Kottayam districts of Kerala during the past two years.

(b) The details of earthquake related tremors recorded since January 2011 are given in the Statement (*See* below). Out of 39 tremors recorded, 36 are of less than 3.0 in magnitude (hence of low magnitude category) and 3 are of magnitude between 3.4-3.8 (hence of slight magnitude category). Most of these events are within 10km of Kulamavu dam and about 10-15 km from Idukki and Cheruthoni dams.

(c) Continuous monitoring of seismicity in Idukki region is being earned out by Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) through the Idukki network. Site inspection is also carried out by the State Government/dam authorities taking advisory assistance from the Dam Safety Organization (DSO) of the Central Water Commission as far as the technical matters related to the Dam Safety. Awareness camps are conducted in the felt region to allay the fears of people. Information is also disseminated through press and media for public awareness.

(d) As part of the Idukki Seismic network 12 Seismic Stations have been established by KSEB to monitor seismicity in and around Idukki region. One of them is digital while the rest are analogue system. Details of the locations of seismic stations are given below:

1.	Idukki	-	Idukki District
2.	Kulamavu	-	Idukki District
3.	Alady	-	Idukki District
4.	Meencut	-	Idukki District
5.	Pallom	-	Kottayam District
6.	Pamba	-	Pathanamthitta District
7.	Idamalayar	-	Ernakulam District
8.	Kuttampuzha	-	Ernakulam district
9.	Chottupara	-	Idukki district
10.	Sholayar	-	Trichur district
11.	Peringal kuthu	-	Trichur district
12.	Vallakkadavu	-	Idukki district

The State Government has now taken steps to upgrade 6 of the Stations to broadband digital system.

**Statement**

*List of Earthquakes in Kottayam and Idukki districts since 01.01.2011*

Sl. No.	Epicentre	Magnitude in Richter Scale	Date
1	2	3	4
1.	Kottamala, Kannampadi, Idukki	3.8	26.07.2011
2.	Kottamala, Kannampadi, Idukki	2.2	26.07.2011
3.	Kottamala, Kannampadi, Idukki	2.9	26.07.2011
4.	Kottamala, Kannampadi, Idukki	1.0	26.07.2011
5.	Kottamala, Kannampadi, Idukki	1.1	26.07.2011
6.	Kottamala, Kannampadi, Idukki	2.6	26.07.2011
7.	Kottamala, Kannampadi, Idukki	1.0	26.07.2011

1	2	3	4
8.	Kottamala, Kannampadi, Idukki	1.3	28.07.2011
9.	Kottamala, Kannampadi, Idukki	0.6	04.08.2011
10.	Kottamala, Kannampadi, Idukki	1.5	20.08.2011
11.	Kottamala, Kannampadi, Idukki	2.1	23.08.2011
12.	Kottamala, Kannampadi, Idukki	1.0	16.09.2011
13.	Toprankudi, Idukki	2.2	16.09.2011
14.	Kannampadi, Idukki	2.2	17.09.2011
15.	Kannampadi, Idukki	1.9	18.09.2011
16.	Kannampadi, Idukki	2.0	03.10.2011
17.	Kannampadi, Idukki	0.7	03.10.2011
18.	Kannampadi, Idukki	2.0	07.10.2011
19.	Kannampadi, Idukki	2.4	03.11.2011
20.	Near Valakod, Idukki	2.8	18.11.2011
21.	Near Valakod, Idukki	3.4	18.11.2011
22.	Near Valakod, Idukki	3.4	26.11.2011
23.	Near Valakod, Idukki	1.0	26.11.2011
24.	Near Valakod, Idukki	1.7	26.11.2011
25.	Near Valakod, Idukki	1.4	26.11.2011
26.	Near Valakod, Idukki	2.0	10.12.2011
27.	Near Valakod, Idukki	1.8	04.01.2012
28.	Near Valakod, Idukki	2.0	09.01.2012
29.	Near Valakod, Idukki	2.1	05.03.2012
30.	Near Valakod, Idukki	2.3	10.03.2012



1	2	3	4
31.	Vandiperiyar, Idukki	2.9	21.07.2012
32.	Venjurmedu, Idukki	2.7	22.07.2012
33.	Idamalayar, Idukki	1.8	19.08.2012
34.	Ramapuram, Kottayam	1.8	02.09.2012
35.	Ramapuram, Kottayam	1.5	02.09.2012
36.	Upputhara, Idukki	2.2	06.11.2012
37.	Upputhara, Idukki	1.3	07.11.2012
38.	Upputhara, Idukki	1.7	08.11.2012
39.	Ramapuram, Kottayam	Felt	23.02.2013

#### Ground water study in Maharashtra

\*189. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the study of National Geophysical Research Institute has found that groundwater may run dry in various parts of Maharashtra within the next three to five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what corrective measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) National Geophysical Research Institute has not carried out any such study for ground water which indicates that groundwater may run dry in various parts of Maharashtra within the next three to five years. However, joint studies carried out by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under Ministry of Water Resources and State Government of Maharashtra indicate that 9 blocks out of 353 in Maharashtra fall under 'Over-exploited' category, 1 in 'Critical category and 19 in 'Semi-critical' category. The remaining 324 blocks fall in 'Safe' category. Besides, the ground water monitoring carried out by the CGWB in Maharashtra has observed that the water level in major part of the State ranged between 5 to 20 mbgl (metre below ground level) during the pre-monsoon period of 2012.

(c) Government of Maharashtra has enacted the "Maharashtra Ground Water (Regulation for Drinking Water purposes) Act" in 1993. Further, a comprehensive draft ground water bill has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly to regulate and manage the ground water resources in the State. The Central Government also supplements the efforts of State Government for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources by way of technical and financial support through various schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies; Demonstrative Projects on Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to ground water.

**Cash subsidy to beneficiaries**

\*190. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some States are not in favour of cash subsidy to beneficiaries;
- (b) if so, the names of those States; and
- (c) whether Government would strengthen the existing Public Distribution System and eliminate leakages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) States such as Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu have indicated that they are not in favour of disbursement of food subsidy in cash in lieu of allocation of foodgrains to beneficiaries under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

(c) Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. Government has regularly reviewed and has issued instructions to States/UTs to strengthen functioning of TPDS and check leakages/diversion of foodgrains by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and improving the viability of Fair Price Shop operations.

**Power generation from solar wind energy**

†\* 191. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the power being generated annually, in megawatts, through solar and wind energy in the country;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to promote non-conventional energy sources during the last eight years, in view of the rising power crisis in the country; and
- (c) the number of power stations functioning in the country for generating power from non-conventional sources of energy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) So far 18,635 MW of wind power projects and 1,447 MW of solar power projects have been setup in the country. These are expected to generate about 36 million units of electricity annually.

(b) The Government has been promoting use of renewable energy by giving various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties. In addition, other steps include preferential tariff for purchase of power generated from renewable sources, introduction of Renewable Energy Certificates and Renewable Purchase Obligation. Out of 27,295 MW renewable power generation capacity installed in the country, 20,176 MW have been added during the last 8 years.

(c) About 25000 Wind Turbines, 948 Small Hydro projects (upto 25MW capacity), 370 Bio-energy based projects and about 225 Solar power projects have been set up in the country for generating power.

**New benches of High Courts**

\*192. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of proposals received by the Central Government to set-up another bench of High Court apart from the existing High Court benches;
- (b) why the Central Government is not granting permission to set up another bench of High Court at Surat in Gujarat;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the Central Government has received any communication from the State Government and if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether the Central Government is seeking opinion of the Supreme Court and High Courts of the concerned States in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Four proposals for establishing Benches of High Courts have been received from the State Governments. The status of these proposals is as under:

- (i) Proposal received from the State Government of Karnataka for establishing two Permanent Benches of Karnataka High Court at Dharwad and Gulbarga has the consent both of the State Government and Chief Justice of the Karnataka High Court. This has been processed for seeking approval of the President on the advice of the Union Cabinet.
- (ii) Proposal received from the State Government of West Bengal for establishment of Circuit Bench of the Calcutta High Court at Jalpaiguri has the consent both of the State Government and Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court. This has been processed pending the communication from Calcutta High Court which has been requested to indicate the date of operationalization of the Circuit Bench.
- (iii) Proposal received from the State Government of Kerala for setting up a Bench of Kerala High Court at Thiruvananthapuram has not been agreed to by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Kerala.
- (iv) Proposal received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for establishment of a Bench of Himachal Pradesh High Court at Dharamsala has not been agreed to by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c) In 2000, the then Chief Minister of Gujarat had requested the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, to take up the matter of setting up of High Court Bench at Surat with the Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justice of Gujarat High Court. Matter was taken up with Chief justice of Gujarat high Court. But, Gujarat High Court had not agreed to it and this had been communicated to the State Government on 21.5.2001.

(d) In terms of Section 51 of the States' Reorganisation Act, 1956, setting up of Benches of a High Court is considered by the Government of India after receipt of a complete proposal from the State Government, which has to have the consent of the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court and the Governor of the State. This is essential because the State Government is required to provide necessary infrastructural facilities for establishment of a Bench of the High Court away from its principal seat and meet the entire expenditure of the High Court and its Benches. At the same time, the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court has to look after the day-to-day administration of the Principal Seat and its Bench(s) and depute Judges from the Principal Seat to its Bench(s) from time to time. No opinion is sought in the matter from Supreme Court.

#### **Shortage of sugar**

\*193. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been shortage of sugar in the country recently, resulting in rise in sugar prices in the domestic market;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of production, demand and prices of sugar during the last year;
- (d) whether there has been any import of sugar during that period;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, country-wise; and
- (f) the steps taken by Government to ensure availability of sugar at affordable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The availability of sugar has been adequate all over the country to meet the domestic demand and there has been no steep rise in sugar prices in the recent months.

(c) During the last sugar season 2011-12 (October-September), the production of sugar has been provisionally estimated at about 263.43 lac tons against the demand of 227 lac tons. All India average monthly retail prices of sugar were in the range of Rs. 32.08 to 39.41 per kg.

(d) and (e) As per the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), Kolkata about 1.886 tons of sugar has been imported during 2011-12 sugar season. Major share of about 1.873 lac tons was imported from Brazil.

(f) The Central Government has made adequate releases of non-levy sugar to keep the domestic prices at reasonable level.

#### **Repair, restoration and rennovation of water bodies in Rajasthan**

†\*194. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) sent to the Ministry by the Rajasthan Government for repair, restoration and renovation of water bodies and the dates on which those DPRs were sent; and

(b) the number of DPRs sanctioned and under consideration out of the above?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Government of Rajasthan initially proposed in December, 2008 to take up 288 water bodies at an estimated cost of Rs. 174 Crores. After approval of the scheme on Repair, Restoration and Renovation (RRR) of water bodies with domestic support in 2009, the State Government was requested in August, 2009 to submit the Detailed Project Report (DPR) with due approval of State Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). Thereafter, State Government had submitted DPR's of 61 water bodies in March, 2011 and informed that out of these, 16 water bodies can be completed during 2011-12. Accordingly, funds for these 16 water bodies were released during Eleventh Plan.

The State Government requested in July, 2012 to release funds for remaining 45 water bodies, amounting to Rs. 57.19 Crores. This proposal was examined and additional information has been sought from State Government in November, 2012. Information from the State Government is awaited.

#### **Appointment of judges**

\*195. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the number of vacancies of judges at different levels in the country and the number of pending cases, State-wise;

(b) the date on which recommendations from Jammu and Kashmir Government were received by Government for appointment of six High Court judges; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in taking a decision on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Statement showing the vacancies of judges in High Courts and the Supreme Court of India as on 01.03.2013 and Court-wise number of pending cases, are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The Statement showing the vacancies of judges in the Subordinate Courts and the number of pending cases therein, are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) 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 time consuming process, as it requires consultations with and approval from various Constitutional authorities. The proposal for appointment of Judges in the Jammu and Kashmir High Court has since been approved by the Government and the notification issued on 07.03.2013 after following the due process.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *Vacancies of Judges in High Courts and the Supreme Court of India as on 1-3-2013 and Court-wise number of Pending Cases.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Vacancies of Judges as on 01.03.2013	Number of pending cases As on 28.02.2013
1	2	3	4
A.	Supreme Court of India	5	66809
B.	High Court		As on 31.03.2012
1	Allahabad	72	10,08,533
2	Andhra Pradesh	20	1,99,229
3	Bombay	23	3,62,948
4	Calcutta	18	3,50,260

1	2	3	4
5	Chhattisgarh	06	52,264
6	Delhi	13	63,012
7	Gauhati	02	51,899
8	Gujarat	13	79,529
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	48,743
10	Jammu and Kashmir	07	85,298
11	Jharkhand	09	58,511
12	Karnataka	14	1,71,463
13	Kerala	05	1,23,437
14	Madhya Pradesh	11	2,35,150
15	Madras	12	4,83,848
16	Orissa	09	3,07,528
17	Patna	08	1,15,329
18	Punjab and Haryana	25	2,43,733
19	Rajasthan	9	2,79,577
20	Sikkim	02	69
21	Uttarakhand	-	20,507
TOTAL :		278	43,40,867

***Statement-II***

*Vacancies of judges in subordinate courts and the number of pending cases therein*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory concerned	Vacancies in Subordinate Courts as on 31.03.2012	Number of pending cases as on 31.03.2012
1	2	3	4
1	Uttar Pradesh	268	57,98,272
2	Andhra Pradesh	117	9,17,620



1	2	3	4
3.a	Maharashtra	185	31,44,426
3.b	Goa	7	30,052
3.c	Daman, Diu and Silvassa	0	4,997
4	West Bengal	156	26,38,937
5	Chhattisgarh	38	2,66,220
6	Delhi	158	6,89,766
7	Gujarat	852	21,97,565
8.a	Assam	108	2,64,204
8.b	Meghalaya	22	3,357
8.c	Tripura	27	43,954
8.d	Manipur	5	14,238
8.e	Nagaland	6	4,130
8.f	Mizoram	32	4,426
8.g	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6,148
9	Himachal Pradesh	17	1,95,018
10	Jammu and Kashmir	17	2,07,588
11	Jharkhand	89	2,98,240
12	Karnataka	174	11,15,280
13.a	Kerala	36	10,71,305
13.b	Lakshadweep	1	240
14.a	Tamil Nadu	123	11,93,541
14.b	Puducherry	7	27,141
15	Madhya Pradesh	151	11,29,432
16	Orissa	79	11,59,482
17	Bihar	507	16,28,291

1	2	3	4
18.a	Punjab	116	5,44,972
18.b	Haryana	124	5,94,733
18.c	Chandigarh	0	57,890
19	Rajasthan	180	14,32,967
20	Sikkim	4	1,310
21	Uttarakhand	126	1,52,640
	Andaman and Nicobar Island	—	13,384
TOTAL :		3732	2,68,51,766

**Ban on a documentary or a movie certified by CBFC**

†\*196. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether, after issuance of certificate to a film documentary or a movie by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC), if any local organization slaps a ban on the screening of the film, the certification of CBFC is rendered meaningless and it directly strikes on the federal system.

(b) the number of States where screening of a film has been banned after its certification during the last five years; and

(c) whether banning a movie after certification violates the Right to Expression?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Under the federal structure enumerated in our Constitution, the State Governments do have the power to regulate cinemas (entry 33, List II) subject to the exclusive power of the Central Government, of certification (entry 60, List I). However, a local organization that has a problem with the content of a film has no power to ban the film and such organization needs to approach CBFC under Central Government or the State Government, for redressal.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The details of States where screening of films have been banned after certification during the last 5 years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Article 19(2) of the Constitution provides for reasonable restrictions imposed by Law on the freedom of speech and expression. The exclusive power of certifying films for public screening rests with the Central Board of Film Certification as mandated by the Cinematograph Act, 1952. Executive orders of State Governments, at times, also orders issued under various State laws relating to Cinema made under Entry 33, List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, regulate public screening.

#### ***Statement***

*Details of States where screening of a film have been  
banned after certification during last five years*

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the Films banned	States where the films banned
1.	2011	1. Dam 999	Tamil Nadu
		2. Aarakshan	Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
2.	2013	Vishwaroopam	Tamil Nadu:- The film was not banned. The film was delayed by executive orders under section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code.

#### **Demand and supply of pulses and edible oils**

\*197.DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persistent gap between demand and supply of pulses and edible oils has led to rising prices and further dependence on imports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of production, demand, import and prices of the aforesaid commodities during the last two years and the current year;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the domestic availability and keep prices under control;

(e) whether Government has plans to supply the aforesaid items at subsidised rates; and

(f) 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) The gap between the demand and supply of pulses and edible oils is one of the reasons for rise in prices of pulses and edible oils. As part of the indigenous demand for pulses and edible oils are met through imports, domestic prices invariably get impacted by changes in international prices. The movement of retail prices in 4 metros in last two years and the current year as on 5th March, 2013 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The details of production, import of pulses and edible oils during the last two years and the current year are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). The demand estimates for 2011-12 for pulses is 18.84 million tonnes and edible oils is 14.23 million tonnes as per the report of Working Group of Planning Commission on Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). The individual year demand estimates for 2010-11 and 2012-13 are not available.

(d) The various steps taken by the Government to improve domestic availability of pulses and edible oils and keep prices under control are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(e) and (f) In respect of pulses, a scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses under Public Distribution System to Below Poverty Line (BPL) Card Holders is presently in operation. The subsidy is Rs. 20/-per kg and the entitlement is 1 kg. per card per month to BPL cardholders as followed by the Government for allocation of foodgrains under TPDS.

A scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through States/UTs with a central subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg. has been implemented by the Government since 2008 for distribution through PDS. The operation of the scheme has been extended upto 30.09.2013. The quantum of subsidy is Rs. 15/- per kg. given on the quantity of edible oils distributed by States as per their demand.

**Statement-I**

*Retail Prices of Pulses during the last two years and the current year as on 5th March, 2013*

		Commodity: Gram Dal						Unit: (Rs./Kg.)
1	2	Current Date	1 Month	6 Months	1 Year Back	2 Years Back	3 Years Back	
		05/03/2013	Back 05/02/2013	Back 05/09/2012	05/03/2012	05/03/2011	05/03/2010	
			3	4	5	6	7	
Delhi	56		68	71	49	39	36	
Mumbai	73		85	81	55	38	36	
Kolkata	64		66	70	50	38	34	
Chennai	60		64	74	52	38	32	
Commodity: Tur/Arhar Dal								
Delhi	78		78	82	69	74	71	
Mumbai	78		80	82	70	61	70	
Kolkata	66		68	75	65	62	62	
Chennai	72		72	78	64	70	65	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>Commodity: Urad Dal</b>					
Delhi	67	68	74	69	73	67
Mumbai	72	76	81	68	76	69
Kolkata	54	56	65	62	60	60
Chennai	63	60	65	60	66	65
	<b>Commodity: Moong Dal</b>					
Delhi	81	79	76	69	73	76
Mumbai	89	87	80	72	77	89
Kolkata	85	85	80	75	75	90
Chennai	78	78	76	64	70	80
	<b>Commodity: Masoor Dal</b>					
Delhi	58	60	65	51	55	59
Mumbai	56	56	62	54	58	53
Kolkata	50	50	52	44	46	52
Chennai	52	52	52	45	50	NR

Source: State Civil Supplies Departments.

NR- Not Reported.

Retail Prices of Edible oils during the last two years and the current year as on 5th March, 2013.

			Commodity: Groundnut Oil (Packed)		Unit: (Rs./Kg.)
Delhi	158	155	166	136	129
Mumbai	140	140	137	121	85
Kolkata	148	150	140	120	100
Chennai	149	147	142	125	80
			Commodity: Mustard Oil (Packed)		
Delhi	109	109	105	92	78
Mumbai	84	90	102	96	84
Kolkata	104	106	105	95	72
Chennai	121	121	115	108	79
			Commodity: Vanaspati (Packed)		
Delhi	76	75	88	77	77
Mumbai	74	74	97	88	75
Kolkata	56	55	76	58	65
Chennai	82	88	87	79	75
			Commodity: Soya Oil (Packed)		
Delhi	96	97	95	88	79
Mumbai	82	81	90	84	NR
Kolkata	88	90	88	82	72
Chennai	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>Commodity: Sunflower Oil (Packed)</b>					
Delhi	106	108	107	101	93	67
Mumbai	95	96	91	90	NR	65
Kolkata	95	94	95	95	90	58
Chennai	97	97	92	86	75	57
	<b>Commodity: Palm Oil (Packed)</b>					
Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Mumbai	63	62	72	67	NR	47
Kolkata	58	57	70	65	65	43
Chennai	59	59	71	66	61	42

Source: State Civil Supplies Departments.

NR- Not Reported.



**Statement-II**

*Production of Pulses and Edible Oils during the last two years and the current year*

	(in Lakh Tonnes)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Pulses	182.4	170.9	175.8@
Edible Oils*	97.82	89.57	89.90

@ As per second advance estimates as on 8.2.2013.

\* The data is from November to October. It excludes industrial consumption and exports. Source: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture; Directorate of Vanaspathi, Vegetable oils and Fats (VVOF), Department of Food and Public Distribution.

*Import of Pulses and Edible Oils during the last two years and the current year*

	(Quantity in Lakh Tonnes)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
			(up to December, 2012)
Pulses	26.99	33.65	29.02
Edible Oils	69.05	84.45	80.16

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.

**Statement-III**

*Demand and Supply of Pulses and Edible Oils*

*The Steps taken by the Government to improve domestic availability of pulses and edible oils and keep prices under control, inter alia, include;*

- Reduced import duties to zero for pulses, and to 7.5% for refined and hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils.
- Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil and edible oils blended consumer packs up to 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 pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds.
- Suspended Futures trading in urad and tur.

- In respect of pulses, a scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses under Public Distribution System to Below Poverty Line (BPL) Card Holders is presently in operation and in the case of edible oils, a Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through Central PSUs and distributed by State/UT Governments has been implemented since 2008 with subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg for distribution through PDS. The scheme has been extended from time to time on demand from State and now extended up to 30.9.2013.
- For increasing the production and productivity of Pulses in the country, NFSM-Pulses is under implementation in 468 districts of 16 States.
- In addition, Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) is also implemented under NFSM-Pulses for Demonstrations of Production and Protection Technologies on Village Level Compact Blocks for enhanced production of pulses as well as motivating farmers.
- Besides, Government of India has launched Special Plan to achieve 19+ Million tonnes of Pulses production during Kharif 2012-13 in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.
- To compensate the losses of production of Kharif pulses during 2012, a programme on Additional Area coverage of Pulses during Rabi/Summer 2012-13 has been implemented in 15 states during Rabi/Summer 2012-13 to increase the production of Rabi/Summer Pulses through area expansion of Rabi Pigeonpea, Gram, Pea and Lentil during Rabi and Green Gram and Black Gram during summer.
- Several States have also taken up pulses production programme under other schemes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA).
- A Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) is being implemented in 14 major oilseeds growing states, 15 Maize growing States and 9 Oil Palm States. Subsequently, Pulses have been included under NFSM w.e.f. April, 2010.

- In order to disseminate information on improved production technologies amongst the farmers, block demonstrations and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) demonstrations are organized through State Department of Agriculture and Front Line Demonstrations through ICAR.

#### **Stock of foodgrains**

\*198. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) how many tonnes of foodgrains were in the Government stock during the last three years;
- (b) how many tonnes, out of the above were distributed to people through the Public Distribution System;
- (c) how many tonnes were damaged and had to be thrown away during these years; and
- (d) if every family was given 35kg. of foodgrains per month, how much foodgrains would have been distributed during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) The stock of foodgrains (rice and wheat) in the Central Pool was 428.38 lakh tons 441.84 lakh tons and 533.02 lakh tons on 1.4.2010, 1.4.2011 and 1.4.2012 respectively.

(b) The offtake of foodgrains (rice and wheat) during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 was 433.25 lakh tons, 500.84 lakh tons and 490.61 lakh tons respectively under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

(c) A quantity of 6702 tons, 6346 tons, and 3338 tons of foodgrains accrued as damaged/ non issuable during 2009-10, 2010-11, and 2011-12 respectively. The foodgrains accrued as damaged/ non issuable are not thrown away but such foodgrains are further categorized as Feed I, Feed II, Feed III, Industrial use, Manure etc keeping in view the percentage of damaged grains and disposed through tender sale as per procedure.

(d) If all accepted number of 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families and 11.52 crore Above Poverty Line (APL) families were given foodgrains @35kg/family/month under TPDS, 757.58 lakh tons per annum would be required.

**Kishanganga Hydro Electric Project**

\*199. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has diverted water from the Kishanganga Hydro Electric Project in Kashmir;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Pakistan has filed any case against India for violation of 1960 Indus Waters Treaty in the International Court of Arbitration at Hague;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard;
- (e) whether the Court has delivered interim award in favour of India;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the details of steps and strategy proposed for final decision in our favour?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Pakistan raised two disputes before a seven member Court of Arbitration which was constituted under the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960 for resolving the disputes and the Court held its proceedings at The Hague. The disputes questioned the permissibility of such diversion and that of depleting or lowering the reservoirs level of a Run-of-River plants below Dead Storage Level in any circumstances except in an unforeseen emergency.

(e) and (f) The Court has delivered its partial award on 18.02.2013 deciding that the diversion of water is permissible subject to constructing and operating the Kishenganga Hydro Electric project so as to maintain a minimum flow in river Kishenganga at a rate to be determined by the Court in its final award. It has also decided that the lowering of water level in reservoirs of run-of-river plants below Dead Storage level on the Western Rivers of Indus system to flush out sediment is not permissible under the Treaty but this decision does not apply to projects in operation or under construction without having been objected to by Pakistan. The decision has also lifted its stay on the construction of permanent works on or above the river bed and imposes no further restriction on the construction and operation of the project.

(g) India has been placing facts and submissions as per the schedule laid down by the Court.

**Task force for underground mine**

\*200.SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has set up a task force to map out a strategy for increasing production from underground mines, as part of a long term solution to India's coal shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new task force would look into various aspects of underground coal mines such as cost of production, capital requirements, safety and technology and suggest ways for improvement of coal production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Government of India has not set up any Task Force to map out a strategy for increasing production from underground mines. However, Coal India Limited (CIL), at the advise of Ministry of Coal has floated an Expression of Interest in February, 2013 for engaging International Consultants for suggesting modernisation and technological improvement in their mines including both underground and opencast mines. The broad objectives to be covered under the proposed study include assessment of the status of existing technology for safety, production and productivity in the underground and opencast mines of various coal fields of CIL; to assess the gaps in technology upgradation; to assess the requirements of technology and infrastructure development for mine planning and design and construction with regard to the projected coal production during XII, XIII and XV Five Year Plans; to assess the indigenous capabilities in meeting the technology upgradation requirements *vis-a-vis* import dependence; to assess the systems development for meeting the projected technology upgradation; to assess the application of information technology and automation in technology development; and to prepare a roadmap for technology upgradation during the above said Plan periods.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Planning for promotion of underground coal gasification**

1396. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is planning to promote underground coal gasification;

(b) whether Government is allowing global explorers to sell the gas from their operations at market prices besides allowing them a seven year tax holiday along with a slew of financial incentives and if so, the details thereof? and

(c) whether Government would ensure fair play and transparency in this process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) With a view to developing Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) potential in our country for energy production, Government has notified UCG as one of the end uses under captive coal mining policy. Five lignite blocks and two coal blocks of estimated reserves 950.5 Million Tonnes had been identified for offer to various companies for taking up UCG projects and the offer of these blocks is under process as per the amended provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act.

**Proposal to extract oil from coal**

1397. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has any proposal to extract oil from coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the techniques experimented for the purpose;

(c) whether some corporates have also shown interest to set up projects in collaboration with foreign companies to produce oil from coal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when the oil extracted from coal is likely to be available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) A gazette notification has been issued notifying coal liquefaction as one of the specified end uses for the purpose of allotment of captive coal/lignite blocks to the entrepreneurs. Both direct and indirect methods of converting coal into oil have been tested commercially in different countries. An experimental project using direct conversion technology with the coals of North-Eastern Coalfields has been successfully tested earlier by Oil India Limited.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Coal has allotted two coal blocks in Talcher coalfields, in the district of Angul, Odisha i.e North of Arkhupal-Srirampur Block to M/s. Strategic Energy Technology Systems Ltd. and Ramchandi Block to M/s. Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. with production capacity of about 80,000 barrels of oil per day per project which are expected to commence by 2018.

#### **Supply of coal to Rajasthan**

†1398. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power generation has been affected in Rajasthan due to non-availability of coal supply to the State in time; and

(b) if so, the details of the fool proof arrangement made by Government to ensure timely supply of coal to the State in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Coal India Limited (CIL) is not aware of power generation getting affected in Rajasthan due to short-supply of coal. The materialization of coal supplied in respect of Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) to the Power plants of Rajasthan from CIL sources in the current financial year, (till January, 2013), is 99.1%, with supply of 13.003 Million Tonnes against commitment of 13.121 Million Tonnes.

The coal supplies to Power Utility sector including power plants of Rajasthan are regularly monitored by an inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power and Ministry of Railways constituted by the Infrastructure Review Committee of Cabinet Secretariat.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### Enhancing coal production

1399. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to enhance coal production through taking up new projects in CIL and development of captive coal blocks in public and private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) For enhancing coal production, Government is taking up new projects in Coal India Limited (CIL) and allocating captive coal blocks to public and private sector companies for specified end use under the amended provisions of the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957.

(c) The envisaged coal production from CIL in the terminal year 2016-17 of the Twelfth Plan is 615 MT as indicated below.

	XII Plan Projection (Mt)				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Coal India Ltd					
Production Plan	464.10	487.65	530.75	574.50	615.00

It is envisaged to take up 68 new projects by CIL for an ultimate capacity of 261 MTPA in the Twelfth Plan. Of which, 27 projects are envisaged to contribute 44 million tonnes in 2016-17. In addition, 58 spill over projects of the Eleventh Plan for an ultimate capacity of 166 MTPA are envisaged to be taken up during the Twelfth Plan. Of these, 33 projects are envisaged to contribute 39 million tonnes in 2016-17. Besides that, the captive coal blocks allotted to various public and private companies are envisaged to contribute 100 million tonnes in 2016-17.

### Allocation of coal from SECL to Gujarat

1400. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:



- (a) why Gujarat is being allocated coal from the South Eastern Coalfields Limited;
- (b) the criteria of coal allocation from the Western Coalfields Ltd (WCL);
- (c) what actions have been taken by Government to allocate coal from WCL to the State;
- (d) whether Government is considering to allocate full subsidy to the State to compensate additional financial implications on account of import of additional coal for power generation;
- (e) when the Inter Ministerial Task Force constituted by Government has submitted its report; and
- (f) the recommendations of the Task Force and whether the same have been fully implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The coal based companies including power stations situated in Gujarat are being supplied coal from South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL). However, a small quantity of coal is also supplied from Western Coalfields Limited (WCL). The decision for source of allocation of coal is based on the long-term availability of coal, potential for incremental production, transport logistic etc. The major coal reserves of Coal India Limited (CIL) are concentrated in the coalfields of Karanpura (Northern India), Ib, Raigarh (East Central India), Korba (Central India) and Talcher (Eastern India). These are the upcoming coalfields of CIL. There is not much growth prospects in WCL. Further, the coal available at WCL is already linked to various power stations/industries.

(c) The request of Gujarat for enhancement of allocation of coal from WCL has been examined by the Task Force constituted by Ministry of Coal for rationalization of sources for existing coal consumers. The Task Force recommended for reduction in quantity allocated to Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL) from Korea Rewa fields of C/D grade coal and proportionate increase from Korba fields of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) by swapping quantities of Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited (MPPGCL). In view of the recommendations of Task Force, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has to take up the matter with GSECL and MPPGCL for their concurrence in respect of the implementation of the specific recommendations on this aspect.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) The Inter-Ministerial Task Force constituted to review the existing sources and to consider the feasibility of rationalization of these sources submitted its report on 24th August, 2011. The salient features of the recommendations of the Task Force are given below:

- (i) acceptance of the recommendations of the Functional Directors of Coal India Limited in respect of rationalization of existing sources in respect of applications received from Captive Power Plants, Sponge Iron Plants and Cement Plants;
- (ii) rationalization of coal supplies for Sanjay Gandhi and Satpura Thermal Power Plants of Madhya Pradesh Power Generation Company Limited (MPPGCL);
- (iii) reduction in quantity allocated to Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL) from Korea Rewa fields of C/D grade coal and proportionate increase from Korba fields of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) by swapping quantities of MPPGCL;
- (iv) rationalization of sources for Panipat and Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Stations of Haryana Power Generation Company Limited, Mejia and Koderma Thermal Power Stations of Damodar Valley Corporation, Santhaldih, Kolaghat, Sagardighi and Bakreshwar Thermal Power Stations of West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited; and
- (v) reduction in coal allocation from Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) and enhancement in coal allocation from Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) for the power plants of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

The recommendations of the Task Force have not been fully implemented as some of the state governments have not agreed to the same.

#### **Recruitments and vacant posts in CIL**

1401. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether no recruitments have been made to fill up the vacant posts in various subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd (CIL) during the last three years;

(b) the number of officers and employees in various grades retired during that period;

(c) whether Government proposes to fill up the vacant posts; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) CIL has stated that recruitment is being done in various subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. in essential shortage categories as per existing practice and it is a continuous process.

(b) The details executives and non-executive employees retired during last three years is given below:

Year	Executive	Non-executive	Total
2009-10	686	14632	15318
2010-11	709	16052	16761
2011-12	725	14326	15051
2012-13 (Upto January, 2013)	961	12351	13312

(c) and (d) Recruitment is a continuous process and recruitment is being done in various disciplines as per requirement. CIL has stated that it has recruited a total number of 4377 incumbents for non-executives posts during the year 2012-13 (Up to January, 2013) and 822 management trainees in various disciplines through campus and lateral induction of 132 executives have been recruited through open advertisement. Also 1218 number of management trainees in different disciplines have been issued offers of appointment.

#### **De-allocation of coal mines**

1402. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has de-allocated any such coal mines during 2012 whose initial allocation was alleged to be inappropriate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the de-allocated mines would be put to auction in future;

(e) if so, the details thereof, including the expected time horizon for such auction and the kind of bidding being planned; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (f) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry cases regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks – relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 2006-09, relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies. As informed by CBI, in respect of 9 companies, 9 FIRs have been lodged. Further, Ministry has issued show cause notice on 15.11.2012 to 8 companies against whom FIR has been lodged (in case of one company show cause notice was not issued as the block had already been de-allocated). The reply to show cause notice from 7 companies have been received. A copy of the replies received has been sent to CBI.

Based on the recommendations of the then Review Committee and the Inter Group (IMG), the Government has so far de-allocated 47 coal blocks. Out of the 47 de-blocks, 2 blocks were allocated again, 3 blocks were assigned to Coal India Limited and in respect of 5 blocks de-allocation letters were withdrawn. No decision has been taken regarding allocation/auction of other coal blocks which have been de-allocated.

#### **Price pooling of imported and domestic coal**

1403. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal for price pooling of domestic and imported coal for supplying to power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what would be its impact on the unit prices of electricity produced by such power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) Government has approved in principle certain guidelines with regard to the concept of pooling of price of imported coal and that of domestic coal. The specific capacities/quantities are being worked out. The

impact on the unit prices of electricity would be dependent on various factors, like quantity, quality and price of imported coal and the quantity of indigenous coal that would be brought under the price pooling mechanism.

#### Depleting coal deposits

1404. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) the coal deposit in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government is aware of the fact that the way the coal deposit is being exploited and used for thermal power, there would be no coal left in the country after fifty years;
- (c) if so, what is the prospective future plan of Government for fifty years hence when all the coal would be totally exploited; and
- (d) whether Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) or any other organization has been entrusted to start work on such type of prospective planning?

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

(Million Tonnes)		
Sl. No	State	Estimated Resources
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	22154.86
2	Assam	513.31
3	Bihar	160.00
5	Jharkhand	80356.20
6	Madhya Pradesh	24376.26

1	2	3
7	Maharashtra	10882.09
8	Orissa	71447.41
9	Sikkim	101.23
10	Uttar Pradesh	1061.80
11	West Bengal	30615.72
12	Arunachal Pradesh	90.23
14	Meghalaya	576.48
15	Nagaland	315.41
TOTAL		293497.15

(b) The exploration for estimating new coal resources is a continuous process. These resources are added to the National Inventory of coal resources. Every year about 2 to 3 billion tonnes are added to the inventory whereas about 0.5 billion tonnes is extracted. It is likely that coal deposits of the country will last for more than 100 years at the current rate of production.

(c) and (d) In view of reply given to part (b) above, the questions do not arise.

#### **Requirement of coal**

1405. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has ever conducted a study or assessment about the requirement of coal for producing 1 MW of power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry takes this into consideration before allocation of coal blocks; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The requirement of coal for producing power

depends on various factors such as unit size of the plant, Station Heat Rate, Calorific Value of coal, inherent moisture, ash content etc. in the coal. However, in general corresponding to E/F grade coal being supplied to power sector, about 5.2 Million Tonne per annum per thousands Mega Watt is required at 85% Plant Load Factor.

(c) and (d) The Government assesses the requirement of coal for power plants on the normative basis as above.

#### **Amendment of royalty on coal**

1406. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is difference of opinion between the Central and the State Governments regarding amendment in the royalty on coal;

(b) if so, the details of main objectives raised by the States and Government's response thereto; and

(c) the action being taken by the Central Government to resolve the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) The major coal producing States have requested for fixation of royalty @ 20% on ad-valorem basis. A study group was constituted by the Ministry of Coal for revision of royalty rates on coal and lignite. Based on the recommendations of the study group, the Government has adopted ad-valorem regime for charging royalty on coal and lignite at the rate of 14% and 6% ad-valorem respectively, with effect from 10.05.2012.

#### **Allocation of Morga-II coal block to GMDCL**

1407. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests has rejected GMDCL's PL application for Morga-II coal block and requested the Ministry for allocation of alternate coal block; and

(b) if so, by when it is likely to be allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has

rejected the application for forest clearance of Morga-II coal block for grant of Prospecting Licence and requested for allocation of alternative coal block. Further, GMDC has applied again through the Government of Chhattisgarh for reconsideration of the matter and for according Forest Clearance for the same to the MoEF.

(b) There is no provision in the existing Rules under which allocation of alternate coal block could be considered.

#### **Coal washeries**

1408. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not even a single washery has been established during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Many new washeries have been planned and the process for setting up of these washeries had been started by Coal India Limited. However; none could be commissioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period mainly due to non-availability of the suitable land and delay in environment clearance process which had taken considerable time for a number of washeries. As of now the environment clearances have been accorded for 3 numbers of washeries namely Madhuband and Patherdih washeries of Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Ashoka washery of Central Coalfields Limited.

#### **Auction model for coal blocks**

1409. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the process of switching over to an auction model for handing out coal blocks could be delayed further;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering screening committee system for awarding coal block; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) A bill to amend the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 was introduced in Parliament on 17th October, 2008. The same was passed by Parliament, and the amendment was notified on 09.09.2010. It 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 and the notification on the commencement of the said Amendment Act, 2010 has also been notified by the Ministry of Mines on 13th February, 2012.

Further the Government has notified the "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines (Amendment) Rules, 2012" on 27th December, 2012 regarding the allocation of coal blocks to the Government Companies. It contains detailed terms and conditions for selection of Government company for allocation on the basis of pre-determined criteria and for utilization of coal.

With regard to allocation of coal blocks through auction, M/s. CRISIL Infrastructure Advisory has been appointed as consultant to suggest methodology for fixing floor price/reserve price, model tender document and draft agreement to be entered into with the successful bidders. The Ministry is consulting various stakeholders including Finance Ministry in the matter.

The Government has issued Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) dated 31.12.2012 for the 17 Coal Blocks (14 coal blocks for Power and 3 coal blocks for mining) for allocation to Government companies/corporations under Rule 4(3) of the 'Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012'.

#### **Production of coal from underground and opencast mines**

†1410. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the production of coal per year from underground and opencast mines in the country, subsidiary-wise, quality-wise and quantity-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the production of coal from underground mines;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the outline of the plan in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the coal production by adopting low cost techniques?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Subsidiary-wise raw coal production of Coal India Ltd. as also SCCL from Underground (UG) Opencast (OC) mines during 2009-10 to 2012-13 (up to January, 2013) is given as under:

(in Million Tonne)

Company	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Upto Jan., 2013	
	UG	OC	UG	OC	UG	OC	UG	OC
ECL	8.23	21.83	7.37	23.43	6.83	23.73	5.67	20.22
BCCL	3.90	23.61	3.69	25.30	3.48	26.73	2.61	22.42
CCL	1.47	45.61	1.27	46.25	1.09	46.91	0.81	34.55
NCL	0.00	67.67	0.00	66.25	0.00	66.40	0.00	54.14
WCL	9.62	36.12	8.71	34.94	8.39	34.72	6.88	26.99
SECL	17.83	90.18	16.8	95.90	16.41	97.43	13.93	81.99
MCL	2.20	101.88	2.67	98.11	2.19	100.93	1.42	83.27
NEC	1.10	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.60	-	-
CIL	43.25	388.01	40.02	391.3	38.39	397.45	31.32	323.58
SCCL	11.97	38.46	11.63	39.71	-	-	9.72	32.93

The details of production of coal quality-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Endeavour is being made to enhance coal production through taking up of new projects in PSU coal companies and development of captive blocks allotted to both private and PSUs companies.

For increasing the production in underground mines, the following steps have been taken:

- (i) All new underground mines with suitable geo-mining conditions are planned with high degree of mechanization;
- (ii) Large scale introduction of mass production technologies like longwall/shortwall mining technology, continuous mining technology etc.
- (iii) Non-mechanized existing mines are being converted to mechanized mines through adoption of SDL/LHD/Continuous miners and mechanized drilling and roof bolting;
- (iv) In each subsidiary producing coal through UG operation, high capacity UG mines are to be designed with state of the art technology, facilities of electronic monitoring, control system and facilities comparable to the best available in the world;
- (v) Scientific strata and environment monitoring;
- (vi) Faster development of infrastructure for UG mines – Mechanized shaft and incline drivages; high speed skips, conveyors etc.
- (vii) Introduction of man riding systems in UG mines;
- (viii) Adoption of telecommunications in underground mines;
- (ix) Air conditioning systems for mine ventilation, particularly the deep mines of more than 400m depth or where temperature cannot be brought down to 33 degree Celsius with conventional ventilation system;
- (x) Creation of machinery manufacturing facilities to support underground mechanization.

**Statement***Company-wise and gradewise raw coal production 2011-12*

Cos.	Coking Coal							
	Steel 1	Steel 2	SMCK	Wash 1	Wash 2	Wash 3	Wash 4	SLVF
ECL			0.010			0.041		
BCCL	0.083	1.135		0.246	1.399	7.157	17.230	
CCL					0.097	3.421	12.031	
NCL								
WCL					0.319			
SECL			0.189					
MCL								
NEC								
CIL	0.083	1.135	0.199	0.246	1.815	10.619	29.261	
SCCL								
Public	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	1.8	10.6	30.1	0.0
Private						2.5	5.0	0.0
GRAND TOTAL	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	1.8	13.1	35.0	0.0

**Statement***Companywise & gradewise raw coal production 2011-12*

(Figs. in Million Tonnes)

Non Coking Coal										
Total Coking Coal	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Un- graded	Total Non Coking	Total Raw Coal
0.051	1.012	11.363	3.714	1.946	0.943	11.529			30.5	30.6
27.250			2.003	0.896		0.058			3.0	30.2
15.549		0.329	2.767	24.985	4.374				32.5	48.0
		0.640		26.826	38,935				66.4	66.4
0.319	3.399	37.541	1.851						42.8	43.1
0.189	2.683	8.387	10.359	5.358	6.898	79.963			113.6	113.8
		0.200	0.218	1.863	8.216	92.622			103.1	103.1
	0.602								0.6	0.6
43.358	7.696	58.460	20.912	61.874	59.366	184.172			392.5	435.8
	0.034	0.616		6.678	13.191	15.629	13.154	2.909	52.2	52.2
44.2	7.7	59.3	21.3	69.4	72.7	199.9	13.2	3.1	446.6	490.8
7.5	7.2	0.3	7.7	7.6	5.4	5.3	0.6	7.7	41.7	49.2
51.7	14.9	59.6	28.9	76.9	78.1	205.2	13.7	10.8	488.3	540.0

**Review of viability of projects by CIL**

1411. SHRI AVINASII RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited (CIL) proposes to review the viability of all its projects during the Twelfth Five year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be take by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) As per the guidelines of Ministry of Coal and Resolution of the Coal India Limited Board, only those project investment proposals are being considered for approval where internal rate of return (IRR) is at least 12%. Thus the prime criterion for approval of any project is 12% IRR. When the expenditure from any project under implementation exceeds the 50% level, a mandatory review by the competent authority is being done to assess the project cost based on the residual project activities & accordingly action is initiated for preparation of Updated cost estimates of the project & its approval, if required.

**Consensus on price pooling system**

1412. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is proposing to introduce a system of price pooling for coal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether various Ministries have expressed their acceptance or general consensus has been reached among the Ministries on implementation of the system;
- (d) whether it is a fact that several States are against such system;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the measures being taken by Government to bring consensus among various Ministries involved and the State Governments on the proposed system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (f) A proposal on pooling of price of imported coal with domestic coal was considered by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). The CCEA has approved in-principle, certain guidelines for pooling of price and has directed for constitution of an inter-Ministerial Committee to work out the modalities. Earlier 5 power utilities had agreed to the price pooling, while 10 power utilities opposed it. Reservations were expressed by some State Governments. It has now been decided by CCEA that in respect of plants commissioned upto 31.3.2009, domestic coal will continue to be supplied as hitherto at CIL's notified prices. This will address the major concerns raised by the states with regard to price pooling

#### **Price pooling of coal**

1413. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided for price pooling of imported and domestic coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what would be the likely benefits of this price pooling to Coal India Ltd. and coal consumers in the country, particularly the power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) Government has approved in principle certain guidelines related to the concept of price pooling. Specific capacities/quantities are to be worked out. It has been decided that in respect of plants commissioned upto 31.3.2009, domestic coal will continue to be supplied as hitherto at CIL's notified price. Price pooling is likely to enable Coal India Limited (CIL) to meet its fuel supply obligations to the power sector through import of coal, in addition to coal supplied from indigenous production which will mean higher power generation in the country.

#### **Target of coal production**

†1414. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state :

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal deposits of 267.21 billion tonnes had been detected during April, 2009 in the country;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the estimated enhanced availability of coal from April, 2009 to December, 2012; and

(c) the target fixed for coal production in the country during 2011-12 and 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) As per the National Inventory on Indian Coal Resources published by Geological Survey of India, the total coal resources assessed in the country as on 1.4.2009, 1.4.2010, 1.4.2011 and 1.4.2012 are as follows:

(in Billion Tonnes)

Estimated resources as per Geological Survey of India			
As on 1.4.2009	As on 1.4.2010	As on 1.4.2011	As on 1.4.2012
267.21	276.81	285.86	293.49

(c) The target fixed for coal production in the country during 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as given below:

(Million Tonnes)

Year	Target
2011-12	554.00
2012-13	584.00

#### **Panel for auction of mines**

1415. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to form a panel for auction of mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a technical committee has been set up for identifying new coal/lignite blocks for offer; and



(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A Technical Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Advisor (Projects), Ministry of Coal and comprising of representatives from Coal India Limited, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited, Coal Controller, Director General of Hydrocarbons and Consultant, Ministry of Coal for identifying new coal/lignite blocks.

#### **Views of States on NFSB**

1416. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States have expressed reservations on the proposed National Food Security Bill (NFSB) the State Food Ministers conference held recently at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of views expressed by the State Food Ministers/Chief Ministers in the said conference;

(c) whether in view of drought in several parts of the country and low production of food grains, the valid NFSB would be enforced; and

(d) if so, the manner in which it would be enforced and the steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) A meeting of Food Ministers and Food Secretaries of States/Union Territories (UTs) was held on 13.02.2013 in New Delhi to discuss recommendations of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on the National Food Security Bill, 2011. States/UTs expressed their views on recommendations of the Standing Committee on various aspects of the Bill, including coverage under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) at 75% and 50% for rural and urban population respectively, identification of beneficiaries, foodgrain entitlement of 5 kg per person per month under TPDS, sharing of expenditure etc.

(c) and (d) At the current levels of production and procurement of foodgrains, any shortfall in availability of foodgrains is not foreseen, so far as meeting the estimated requirement of foodgrains under the National Food Security Bill is concerned.

However, in order to ensure adequate availability of foodgrains, the Government has set a target of production of additional 25 million tons of foodgrains in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Government is taking steps to increase productivity in non-traditional areas and to stabilize production in traditional areas, by seeking to improve agriculture infrastructure, promote sustainable agriculture through better national resource management and favourable terms of trade for food crops through remunerative Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) and marketing support to farmers.

**Corruption, hoarding and black marketing in PDS**

1417. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foodgrains through Public Distribution System to the poor families throughout the country at subsidized prices is stinking of corruption, hoarding and black marketing as per vigilance committee report;

(b) whether it is also a fact that beneficiaries in some States get ration for a month after a delay of two to four months;

(c) whether Government is aware that in some States foodgrains are sold at excessive prices at fair price shops;

(d) if so, whether Government is taking any steps against the erring outlets;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) Central Vigilance Committee (CVC) with Justice (Retd.) D. P. Wadhwa as Chairman was set up by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to look into maladies affecting functioning of Public Distribution System (PDS) and to suggest remedial measures. The CVC has submitted its various reports to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In the reports, CVC

has referred to deficiencies noticed in the functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in States/Union Territories (UTs) such as corruption, hoarding, black marketing, inclusion and exclusion errors, bogus/ineligible ration cards being in circulation, beneficiaries not getting their entitled quota of foodgrains, etc.

(b) In terms of the PDS (Control) Order, 2001, State Governments shall make arrangements for taking delivery of essential commodities issued by the Central Government by their designated agencies or nominees from the Food Corporation of India (FCI) depots/godowns and ensure further delivery to the Fair Price Shop (FPS) within the first week of the month for which allocation is made. Complaints about malpractices in implementation of TPDS, including instances of delay in distribution of foodgrains at FPSs, are received from time to time. Complaints, as and when received by the Central Government, are sent to the concerned State/UT Governments for enquiry and necessary action.

(c) to (f) Central Government allocates foodgrains (rice and wheat) under TPDS to States/UTs for distribution to Below Poverty Line (BPL), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Above Poverty Line (APL) categories at highly subsidized Central Issue Prices (CIPs). The CIPs for these categories are as under:

(Rs. per quintal)		
Category	Wheat	Rice
BPL	415	565
AAY	200	300
APL	610	795
		(Common)
		830
		(Grade 'A')

States/UTs have been given the flexibility to fix the end retail prices at the FPS level of TPDS foodgrains except those for AAY category. Further action in the matter is to be taken by State/UT Governments.

#### Modernisation of PDS

†1418. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that the States have suggested the modernization of Public Distribution System (PDS) in a meeting held on the Food Security Bill;
- (b) the number of people living below poverty line, at present;
- (c) whether it is a fact that many States have opposed the cash transfer of subsidy; and
- (d) whether Government is aware of the fact that many States are performing well in terms of distribution of food items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir. In a meeting of State/Union Territory (UT) Food Ministers and Food Secretaries held on 13.02.2013 at New Delhi to discuss the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on the National Food Security Bill (NFSB), some States/UTs have mentioned about the activities being undertaken by them towards modernization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) including end-to-end computerization of TPDS operations.

(b) The Planning Commission estimates poverty from the large size sample survey on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) after an interval of five years approximately. On the basis of latest survey conducted during 2009-2010, the number of persons living below poverty line in the country is estimated as 3546.8 lakhs in 2009-10.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some States have opposed direct cash transfer in lieu of food subsidy on account of lack of banking facilities, likely impact on food security, agriculture, etc.

(d) Several initiatives for smooth implementation of TPDS are being taken by States/UTs. Government has also regularly reviewed and has issued instructions to States/UTs to strengthen functioning of TPDS by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and improving the viability of Fair Price Shop operations.

**Paddy procured from Andhra Pradesh**

1419. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of paddy procured from Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that procurement has come down from 24 lakh tonnes in 2010-11 to about 10 lakh tonnes in 2012-13; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) The quantity of paddy procured from Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and current year is given below:

Year (KMS)	Quantity of paddy procured (in lakh tons)
2009-10	4.52
2010-11	24.47
2011-12	21.22
2012-13*	8.92
	(as on 06.03.2013)

\* Procurement is still under progress

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The procurement of 24.47 lakh tons of paddy during KMS 2010-11 was for the entire season whereas procurement of paddy in KMS 2012-13 is still under progress. A quantity of 8.92 lakh tons of paddy has been procured as on 06.03.2013 as against 2.54 lakh tons during corresponding period of KMS 2010-11.

#### **Bottled water**

1420. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of numerous brands of bottled water being put out in the market for sale;

(b) the details of steps Government has taken to ensure the authenticity of bottled water;

- (c) the details about the provisions for price regulation of the same; and
- (d) the details of the reasons for variations in prices of different brands of bottled water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are 3486 licences for Packaged Drinking Water as per IS 14543 and 22 licenses for Packaged Natural Mineral Water as per IS 13428. These two Indian Standards were notified for mandatory BIS Standard Mark as per Food Safety and Standards Authority of India Regulation, 2011. As per Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition & Restriction on Sales) (Amendment) Regulation, 2011, "No person shall manufacture, sell or exhibit for sale, Natural Mineral Water and Packaged Drinking Water, except under the BIS Mark". In order to obtain the BIS Certification Mark, manufacturers are required to obtain BIS Certification Marks Licence, and a licence number is given, which is unique for each licence. This Standard Mark, to be affixed on the labels of containers of Packaged Drinking Water (PDW) and Packaged Natural Mineral Water (PNMW) includes the licence number given to the manufacturer.

The authenticity of Packaged Drinking Water and Packaged Natural Mineral Water is verified by checking this unique licence number (CM/L-No.).

(c) and (d) Under the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 certain declarations like name and address of the manufacture/packer/importer, name of the commodity, net quantity, month and year of manufacturing, retail sale price in the form of Maximum Retail Price (MRP) Rs... inclusive of all taxes and consumer care details are mandatory. Rules provide that consumers can not be charged more than the MRP for the products sold. The exact MRP is fixed by companies depending on cost of production, cost of delivery, market forces and competition etc.

#### **Monthly quota of kerosene, rice, wheat and edible oil**

1421. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the present monthly quota of kerosene, rice, wheat and edible oil fixed under Targeted Public Distribution System for Assam, item-wise;
- (b) whether allocation of these items to the State is sufficient; and

(c) if not, the action taken to raise the existing allocation, as demanded by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Foodgrains (rice & wheat): Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Government of India is presently making monthly allocation of 124398 tons of rice and 32840 tons of wheat to Assam at the rate of 35 kg of foodgrains per family per month for all the accepted number of Below Poverty Line (BPL), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Above Poverty Line (APL) families of the State.

In addition, 237067 tons of rice has also been allocated to the State during 2012-13.

Government of India allocates foodgrains on the basis of March, 2000 population estimates of Registrar General of India and 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission of India. According to that sufficient allocation of foodgrains have been made to the State.

**Kerosene:** Government of India has allocated a quota of 3,28,152 Kilo Litre (KL) of Public Distribution System (PDS) kerosene to Assam during 2012-13. PDS kerosene quota of the States/UTs is broadly determined by rationalizing the previous year's allocation on the basis of factors, such as increase in domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) connections, lapse of PDS kerosene quota and cap on the PDS kerosene allocation for non-LPG population. However, keeping in view the peculiar geographical location/law and order situation in the North Eastern States, including Assam, PDS kerosene quota has not been revised downwards except reduction of lapsed quota of earlier year. Further, to meet the special needs of PDS kerosene. State Governments are allowed to draw one month quota of PDS kerosene at noo-subsidized rates during each financial year.

**Edible Oils:** The allocation of edible oils is made to States as per demands received and there is no fixed quota. No demand has been received from Assam for allocation of edible ads far distribution through PDS.

#### **Increase in food prices**

†1422. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of low growth rate of wholesale price index in January, 2013, the increase in the prices of food items was in double digits in the country;

(b) if so, the details of increase in wholesale price index and consumer price index in January, 2013; and

(c) the reasons for not bringing the prices of foodgrains down in spite of availability of surplus foodgrains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per the Wholesale Index (WPI), the rate of inflation for Food Articles group stood at 11.88% for the month of January 2013 as against 6.62% for All Commodities for the same month. In January, 2013 the rate of inflation was 18.09% for cereals, 16.89% for pulses, 28.45% for vegetables, 10.99% for sugar and 7.26% for edible oils.

Provisional annual inflation rate based on the all India general CP I (Consumer Price Index) (Combined) for January 2013 on point to point basis (January, 2013 over January, 2012) is 10.79% as against 13.36% for the group Food and Beverages which includes, inter alia, cereals, pulses, oils, milk, vegetables, fruits, sugar etc.

(c) Concerted efforts have been made to bring down the prices of food items and the steps in operation by the Government to contain price rise in essential commodities are given in the Statement.

#### ***Statement***

*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 and hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils.
- 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 oils 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 and tur.
- 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 with a subsidy element of Rs. 20/- per Kg is presently under operation. The scheme for subsidized imported edible oils has been extended upto 30.9.2013 with subsidy of Rs. 15/- per Kg.

#### **Bogus ration cards**

1423. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bogus/ineligible ration cards were found throughout the country and out of them 266.80 lakh were deleted as on 30 June, 2012; and

(b) if so, the number of bogus/ineligible ration cards found in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(b) Upto 30.06.2012, State Government of Andhra Pradesh had reported deletion of 27.27 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards.

#### **Involvement of PRIs in PDS operations**

1424. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is progressively involving Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Public Distribution System (PDS) operations;
- (b) if so, the details of the scheme being implemented, to involve PRIs in those operations; and
- (c) the details of PRIs involved therein, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Various measures have been taken by the Government to involve Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the implementation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The Public Distribution System (Control) Order 2001, notified on August 31, 2001, mandates the State and Union Territory (UT) Governments to involve the PRIs in finalizing the list of beneficiaries belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) categories, monitoring the functioning of the Fair Price Shops (FPSs), inspect FPS records, etc.

Further, as part of the Nine Point Action Plan evolved in consultation with States/UTs in July, 2006 for curbing leakages/diversion of foodgrains, with a view to ensure transparency, States/UTs have been requested to involve elected PRI members in distribution of foodgrains and for giving FPS licenses to Village Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies among others. State/UT Governments of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Sikkim, Chandigarh and D&N Haveli have reported allotment of FPSs to the PRIs.

Further, States/UTs have been instructed to introduce monthly certification by the concerned village panchayat/urban local body etc. of delivery of allocated TPDS commodities at the FPSs and their distribution to entitled/eligible ration card holders during the allocation month. 23 States/UTs have reported introduction of monthly certification, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal, A&N Islands, Chandigarh, D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

Instructions have also been issued to States/UTs stipulating that the list of BPL beneficiaries should be displayed in the FPS as well as the office of the Gram Panchayat for public scrutiny; notices regarding entitlements of foodgrains and their prices may be pasted in the office of the Gram Panchayats, Blocks, Tehsils, etc;

copy of ration card, stock and sale registers maintained may be sent to the Gram Panchayats; Gram Panchayats should be encouraged to form a FPS Committee to keep a watch on the functioning of the FPS, etc.

**Shortage of staff and poor infrastructure in consumer courts**

1425. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that consumer courts in various parts of the country are facing shortage of staff, poor infrastructure, etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the remedial measures Government proposes to take to improve the consumer courts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, it is the responsibility of the concerned State Government to provide staff and infrastructure in the Consumer Fora situated in various States of the country. The vacancy position in the State Commission and District Forums is given in Statement (*See* below). However, the Central Government provides financial assistance to the States for strengthening the infrastructure of Consumer Fora from time to time.

(c) The remedial measures Government proposes to take to improve the Consumer Fora in the country are as under:

- (1) The State Governments have been requested from time to time to take action well in advance for filling up of vacancies of President and Members and to maintain a panel of candidates for filling up of future vacancies also to avoid delay in appointments.
- (2) Circuit Benches from National Commission have been frequently visiting States.
- (3) Some State Commissions have constituted Additional Benches mainly to dispose off backlog of pending cases.
- (4) The National Commission and some of the State Commissions as well as District Fora are adopting the process of holding Lok Adalats for speedy disposal of the cases.

- (5) Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government to the States/UTs for strengthening of infrastructure of Consumer Fora including computerization and networking.

***Statement***

*Information regarding vacancy position in the State  
Commissions and district forums*

(Update on 06.03.2013)

Sl. No.	States	State Commission		District Forum		As on
		President	Member	President	Member	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>National Commission</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>31.01.2013</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	8	6	31.12.2012
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	31.3.2006
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	14	30.11.2012
4	Assam	0	1	1	9	31.12.2012
5	Bihar	0	1	0	18	30.09.2012
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	31.12.2012
7	Chhattisgarh	0	2	1	10	31.12.2012
8	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	2	31.03.2011
9	Delhi	0	1	0	1	31.01.2013
10	Goa	0	0	0	0	31.01.2013
11	Gujarat	0	0	4	1	31.01.2013
12	Haryana	0	1	7	9	31.01.2013
13	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	3	31.01.2013
14	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	31.12.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Jharkhand	0	0	3	12	31.12.2012
16	Karnataka	0	2	6	27	31.01.2013
17	Kerala	0	1	0	1	30.05.2012
18	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	1	31.12.2012
19	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	1	11	31.01.2013
20	Maharashtra	0	2	33	54	30.06.2012
21	Manipur	0	0	0	1	31.12.2008
22	Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	31.10.2012
23	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	08.03.2010
24	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	31.12.2011
25	Odisha	0	1	7	9	31.12.2012
26	Puducherry	0	0	1	0	31.12.2012
27	Punjab	0	1	3	2	31.01.2013
28	Rajasthan	0	0	7	3	31.12.2012
29	Sikkim	0	0	0	4	31.12.2012
30	Tamil Nadu	0	1	7	33	31.12.2012
31	Tripura	0	0	0	0	31.01.2013
32	Uttar Pradesh	0	6	11	10	31.12.2012
33	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	7	31.12.2012
34	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	31.12.2012
TOTAL		3	22	100	249	

#### Change in foodgrains distribution system

1426. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to change the system of distribution of foodgrains in the country;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it makes the whole process more lengthy and complicated; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government is taking to provide foodgrains to the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was launched in 1997 with a view to specifically target poor sections of society. TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of Central Government and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for lifting and distribution of the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible card holders through the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) are of the State/UT Governments. At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to change the system of distribution of foodgrains in the country.

- (b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### **Foodgrains scam**

†1427. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons against whom CBI has taken action in foodgrains scam;
- (b) the details thereof; and
- (c) the details about the persons whose property has been confiscated in the scam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Seven cases involving 48 officials have been registered from Bihar Region, by the CBI in foodgrain scam during the last three years for their alleged involvement in misappropriation of stocks pertaining to seven depots of Food Corporation of India.

- (c) No property of any person has been confiscated for the scam.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Price of sugarcane and sugar**

†1428. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of sugarcane is fixed by Government whereas the price of sugar is fixed by mill owners in the country;

(b) if so, in what way this policy is beneficial for the farmers;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Rangarajan Committee (2012) has made many recommendations in this regard to Government in the interest of farmers in its report but Government has not implemented those recommendations till now; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not implementing those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Central Government fixes the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane under Clause 3(1) of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. Under the extant sugar policy of the Central Government, sugar mills are obliged to supply 10% of their production as levy sugar for supply in the Public Distribution System (PDS). The price of levy sugar is determined by the Government under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The price of the Non-levy sugar is market determined and depends upon many factors like domestic demand and supply, international price of sugar and market sentiments etc.

The FRP is a benchmark guaranteed price of sugarcane determined by the Central Government below which no sugar mill can purchase sugarcane from cane growers. Thus, a minimum price is assured to the farmers. Hence, the sugarcane pricing policy is beneficial to the farmers.

(c) and (d) The Rangarajan Committee has, inter-alia, recommended removal of levy sugar obligation, dispensing with regulated release mechanism and rationalisation of sugarcane pricing. The recommendations of the Committee are under active consideration of the Government.

**Functioning of consumer courts**

1429. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) what the recently released National Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission (NCDRC) data regarding functioning of consumer courts suggests in a nutshell;

(b) the status of cases filed, disposed and pending with the National Commission, State Commissions and District Commissions by December, 2012;

(c) the level and degree of consumer awareness in urban and rural India and how they compare with the data in Jharkhand;

(d) the pendency with percentage increase/decrease during 2012 over 2011, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to reduce this pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) As on 06.03.2013, out of total 39,22,435 cases filed since inception in various Consumer Fora, 35,68,343 cases have been disposed off with an overall disposal rate of 90.97%; which is quite satisfactory.

(b) As on 31.12.2012, the status of cases filed, disposed and pending with National Commission, State Commissions and District Fora is as under:

Name of Agency	Cases filed since inception	Cases disposed of since inception	Cases Pending
National Commission	78471	68241	10230
State Commissions	591880	498095	93785
District Fora	3214824	2967966	246858

(c) The Department, through IIM, Lucknow has conducted a study in the year 2012 to measure consumer awareness index (Summary is given in the Statement-I) (See below). Structured questionnaires were used for data collection. The respondents were contacted from 6 States and 12 districts with different demographic features. The study had five different sections of awareness. Section-wise average awareness based on the sample study is as under:



Awareness of Basic Skill		Rights and Responsibilities		Consumer Engagement		Government Initiative		Consumer Behaviour	
Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
6.61	4.88	7.26	5.88	6.55	5.67	4.45	2.81	8.22	5.75

As Jharkhand was not a part of the sample, specific data with reference to Jharkhand are not available.

(d) State-wise pendency with percentage increase/decrease in 2012 over 2011 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) The steps taken to reduce the pendency of cases in Consumer Fora are as under:

- (1) The State Governments have been requested from time to time to take action well in advance for filling up of vacancies of President and Members and to maintain a panel of candidates for filling up of future vacancies also to avoid delay in appointments.
- (2) Circuit Benches from National Commission have been frequently visiting States.
- (3) Some State Commissions have constituted Additional Benches mainly to dispose off backlog of pending cases.
- (4) The National Commission and some of the State Commissions as well as District Fora are adopting the process of holding Lok Adalats for speedy disposal of the cases.
- (5) Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government to the States/UTs for strengthening of infrastructure of Consumer Fora including computerization and networking.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *Summary of IIM, Lucknow study on consumer awareness index*

IIM, Lucknow was given a Project to study Consumer Awareness in India. Their specific job was to conduct a survey, among others, with consumers in 6 States by covering two districts in each State through a questionnaire. The following States were selected on the principle of one State from each zone:

1. Delhi
2. Uttar Pradesh
3. Maharashtra

4. Bihar
5. North East (Assam)
6. Kerala
2. It was decided to give scores to these States on a scale of 0-10.
3. The following basic criteria were taken to make the assessment:
  - (a) Awareness of basic purchasing skill;
  - (b) Awareness of rights and responsibilities of consumers;
  - (c) Awareness of grievance redressal mechanism;
  - (d) Awareness of Government schemes;
  - (e) Actual exercise of consumer grievance redressal.
4. On the first criterion, Maharashtra was ranked No. 1 followed by Kerala and Bihar. All the three States scored above the average of 6. Other States were below average. The lowest was North East (Assam).
5. In respect of Awareness of rights and responsibilities of consumers, Kerala was first followed by Maharashtra. Other details are given in the Report. Jharkhand as a State was not covered in the survey.
6. During such periodic studies funded by the Department of Consumer Affairs all States and UTs of the country including Jharkhand will get automatically covered.

***Statement-II****Functioning of Consumer Courts*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Cases Pending in 2011	Cases Pending in 2012	Difference	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>National Commission</b>	<b>9493</b>	<b>10616</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>12%</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	2208	1206	-1002	-45%
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	0	0%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5	2	-3	-60%

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Assam	860	710	-150	-17%
5	Bihar	4287	4563	276	6%
6	Chandigarh	191	169	-22	-12%
7	Chhattisgarh	390	554	164	42%
8	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	5	0	0%
9	Delhi	1195	1695	500	42%
10	Goa	136	76	-60	-44%
11	Gujarat	4379	7057	2678	61%
12	Haryana	4604	135	-4469	-97%
13	Himachal Pradesh	848	242	-606	-71%
14	Jammu and Kashmir	675	591	-84	-12%
15	Jharkhand	763	500	-263	-34%
16	Karnataka	4704	4898	194	4%
17	Kerala	935	1195	260	28%
18	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	0%
19	Madhya Pradesh	4543	4859	316	7%
20	Maharashtra	16428	15765	-663	-4%
21	Manipur	43	43	0	0%
22	Meghalaya	78	87	9	12%
23	Mizoram	12	3	-9	-75%
24	Nagaland	19	19	0	0%
25	Odisha	6034	6216	182	3%

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Puducherry	35	15	-20	-57%
27	Punjab	6486	6021	-465	-7%
28	Rajasthan	3665	4309	644	18%
29	Sikkim	0	1	1	100%
30	Tamil Nadu	2053	2098	45	2%
31	Tripura	39	23	-16	-41%
32	Uttar Pradesh	27913	28494	581	2%
33	Uttarakhand	801	785	-16	-2%
34	West Bengal	921	1578	657	71%
TOTAL		95260	93919		

#### Theft of foodgrains

1430. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of theft cases of foodgrains reported, during each of the last three years and the current year along with the number of officers held responsible therefor;

(b) the nature of punishment imposed on such officers along with the criteria adopted in deciding the punishment;

(c) the amount recovered from the said officers; and

(d) the remedial steps taken to check such thefts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The year wise details of theft cases of the last three years and current year is given as under:

Year	No. of cases	Qty.(MT)	Amount (Rs.)
2009-10	07	34.2	487765
2010-11	03	09.05	89100
2011-12	04	14.01	376291
2012-13	01	08.00	152800

A total of Eleven FCI officials have been found to be involved. The officials involved in such incidents are proceeded against by initiating disciplinary action and by imposing penalty and recovery of involved amount.

(c) An amount of Rs.68298/- has been recovered from the FCI officials and Rs. 495535/- has been recovered from private security agencies and bills of the State Home guards.

(d) The remedial steps to curb/detect the theft/pilferage are as under:

1. Installation of barbed wire fencing, provision of street lights in the godowns/complexes and proper locking of the sheds.
2. Deployment of appropriate Security Staff of FCI as well as other agencies like Home Guards, Special Police Officers.
3. Deployment of State Armed Police at vulnerable depots/godowns.
4. Security inspections as well as surprise checks of the depots to detect and plug any security lapses.
5. FIRs are lodged with the Police where pilferage has come to notice. Also departmental actions are taken including recovery of the loss.

#### **Subsidy on PDS items**

1431. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether Government is providing subsidy on the items supplied under Public Distribution System (PDS); and

(b) if so, the details of item-wise subsidy provided, so far, during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This Department is providing food subsidy to Food Corporation of India (FCI) and

Decentralised Procurement (DCP) States for distribution of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The details of item-wise food subsidy provided during last four year including current year are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Rice	Wheat
2009-10	29738	18586
2010-11	29981	32949
2011-12	49041	25862
2012-13 (up to 06.03.2013)	36540	43951

**Foodgrains procured under decentralized procurement**

1432. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state : the details of foodgrains procured by the States under the decentralized procurement and the surplus quantity out of the above handed over to FCI by the States during each of the last five years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): The details of rice and wheat procured by the states under the decentralised procurement and the surplus quantity out of the above handed over to the FCI by these States during each of the last five years and the current year, State-wise are given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

## Statement

Rice procured under the DCP and surplus quantity handed over to FCI

(Fig. in lakh tons)

Crop Year States/UTs	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13*		
	Quantity Procured	Surplus handed over to FCI		Quantity Procured	Surplus handed over to FCI		Quantity Procured	Surplus handed over to FCI		Quantity Procured	Surplus handed over to FCI		Quantity Procured	Surplus handed over to FCI		Quantity Procured	Surplus handed over to FCI	
Madhya Pradesh #	0.69	0		1.50	0.00		1.38	0.00		2.87	0.00		6.29	0.00		8.99	0.00	
Chhattisgarh	20.96	6.50		20.43	10.66		29.16	16.04		33.89	21.56		38.99	23.48		10.78	3.90	
Odisha	22.90	5.17		28.43	13.65		24.83	7.68		25.80	4.58		27.59	7.44		5.20	1.79	
West Bengal	14.29	0.00		17.39	0.00		12.95	0.00		13.17	0.00		20.50	0.00		7.11	0.00	
Uttarakhand	1.47	0.00		3.47	1.79		3.77	2.08		4.22	2.23		3.78	2.08		3.30	2.27	
Uttar Pradesh\$	28.9	0.00		21.95	7.84		9.41	6.86		N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	
Gujarat	0.23	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.05	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Kerala	1.26	0.00		2.38	0.00		2.65	0.00		2.67	0.00		3.76	0.00		0.77	0.00	
Tamil Nadu	9.69	0.00		12.01	0.00		12.41	0.00		15.43	0.00		15.96	0.00		2.50	0.00	
Karnataka	0.19	0.00		1.07	0.00		0.86	0.00		2.30	0.00		3.56	0.00		0.41	0.00	

Note:

1. Andhra Pradesh has adopted DCP mode in respect of 7 districts from KMS 2012-13.
2. Only the stocks moved out of the respective state as surplus has been taken into account.
3. # DCP from 2009-10 onwards.
4. \$ Non-DCP from 2010-11 onwards.
- 5 \* as on 28.02.2013, KMS 2012-13 is still under progress.

**Statement-II***Wheat procured under the DCP and surplus quantity handed over to FCI*

Crop Year States/UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Quantity Procured	Surplus handed over to FCI	Quantity Procured	Surplus handed over to FCI	Quantity Procured	Surplus handed over to FCI	Quantity Procured	Surplus handed over to FCI	Quantity Procured	Surplus handed over to FCI	Quantity Procured	Surplus handed over to FCI
Madhya Pradesh	0.57	0	24.09	0	19.68	0	35.38	2.99	49.65	31.07	85.07	50.37
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Uttarakhand	0.02	0	0.84	0.36	1.45	0.47	0.86	0.18	0.42	0.06	1.39	0.24
Uttar Pradesh \$	5.46	0	31.37	15.68	38.82	4.69	16.45	0.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.73	0.00	1.17	0.00

Note:

1. Only the stocks moved out of the respective state as surplus has been taken into account.
2. \$ Non-DCP from RMS 2010-11 onwards.



**Hike in rates of ration items**

1433. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

- (a) whether Government has increased the rates of ration items under PDS;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, during the last four years, State-wise, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, item-wise;
- (c) whether BPL families are overburdened with some hike in rates under PDS supply; and
- (d) the steps being taken to reduce the rates of PDS items in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Central Issue Prices (CIP) of ration items under PDS have not been increased in the last four years.

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

**Fair price shops run by private parties**

1434. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

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

- (a) the number of fair price shops being run by private parties in the country, at present, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government is aware that such shops are epicentres of corruption;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the number of such shops owned and managed by Government agencies;

- (e) whether Government proposes to nationalize private fair price shops to streamline distribution to avoid various forms of corruption in their operation;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) 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 (d) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments wherein the operational responsibilities for grant of licenses to Fair Price Shops (FPSs) and supervision over and monitoring of their functioning rest with the concerned State/UT Governments. As reported by States/UTs upto 31.12.2012, there are a total number of 5,15,344 FPSs in the country. State-wise details regarding numbers of FPSs being run by private parties or Government agencies are not maintained in the Department.

There have been complaints about irregularities in the functioning of the TPDS including those relating to operation of FPSs in some States/regions in the country. As and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, they are referred to the State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action.

- (e) to (g) No Sir, as licensing of FPSs is dealt by State/UT Governments.

#### **National Consumer Helpline**

1435. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government maintains any records of the National Consumer Helpline and whether it is functional in all the States;
- (b) if so, details of maximum number of complaints received, State-wise as on date, as well as subject matter of complaints reported;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether there has been a speedy redressal of all the complaints registered, and if so, the number of complaints resolved, type of redressal provided, and the number of those pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) Yes Sir, The Government receives monthly data from National Consumer Helpline. The National Consumer Helpline has an All India Toll Free Number which can be called by Consumers from any State. The State Government also have their own helplines which provides service in regional language.

(b) and (c) The details sought as provided by National Consumer Helpline is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The required information is as under:

Year	Complaints sent to companies	Redressal received (Partial or otherwise from Companies)	Grievances pending
Jan-Dec 2010	7858	4873	2985
Jan-Dec 2011	12787	7688	5099
Jan-Dec 2012	14146	10457	3689

*Statement*

*A. State-wise distribution of calls - Year-wise from 2008 to 2012*

**Geographical Distribution of Calls - Year wise from 2008 to 2012**

State		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar	16	19	11	17	15
2	Andhra Pradesh	375	950	953	1695	1703
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5	28	14	8	8
4	Assam	195	296	261	396	431
5	Bihar	1808	3668	2680	5721	5566
6	Chandigarh	93	187	135	203	257
7	Chhattisgarh	168	436	494	751	995
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	14	22	15	36	30
9	Daman and Diu	8	11	10	32	46
10	Delhi	14091	22276	24089	39294	34156

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Goa	89	78	128	175	216
12	Gujarat	2152	3642	2629	5569	6521
13	Haryana	3571	5587	5876	9638	11255
14	Himachal Pradesh	189	383	342	742	1006
15	Jammu and Kashmir	425	344	335	786	816
16	Jharkhand	965	602	723	1618	1763
17	Karnataka	662	1042	1133	1861	2529
18	Kerala	164	213	182	312	464
19	Lakshadweep	4	0	0	0	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	2176	2977	1923	3989	4823
21	Maharashtra	5144	6990	6323	16465	16674
22	Manipur	7	20	10	6	23
23	Meghalaya	29	26	11	6	31
24	Mizoram	6	4	3	3	6
25	Nagaland	2	6	12	13	19
26	Odisha	350	675	699	1769	2055
27	Puducherry	13	20	3	18	14
28	Punjab	1536	2374	1760	3194	3817
29	Rajasthan	4765	6610	4945	8743	9548
30	Sikkim	2	3	10	13	27
31	Tamil Nadu	620	762	529	1237	1432
32	Tripura	28	18	19	69	62
33	Uttar Pradesh	5104	7792	7771	17959	20192
34	Uttarakhand	467	684	408	956	1475
35	West Bengal	2466	2894	1957	3491	5202
	* Calls disconnected/ Not identified	11	5	0	0	0
		47720	71644	66393	126785	133178

B. Sector	Types of Complaints received					
	Products	Same problem persist after repairing	Manufacturing Defect-No Replacement/Repair	Service Centre/Dealer Not Entertaining	Charging Under Warranty	Unsatisfactory Redressal
1		2	3	4	5	6
Telecom		Activation of Unsubscribed Services	Unfair Deductions	Inflated Bills/Overcharging	Disconnection Without Intimation	Broadband Slow Speed
		Money not dispensed from ATM but Account debited	Delay / Denial of Services	Showing CC dues even after settlement	Fraudulent transaction	Delay in sanction / Disbursement of Loan
LPG		Delay in delivery	Delay in getting new/DBC connection	Compelled to buy Gas stove and other accessories	Underweight cylinder	Dealer is not attending customers' call. Cylinder not booked and provided any booking No.
Education		Non/partial refund of fees	Not issuing Certificate/Diploma/Degree	Non-Recognition of univ/collage / Institute	Not providing basic/promis ed service	Delay completion of course
E-Commerce		Delivery of Defective Product	Non-Delivery of Product	Not refunding the amount paid	Delivery of Wrong Product	Product/ Accessories missing

1	2	3	4	5	6
Insurance	Non/partial Receipts of the claim	Rejection of Claim	Delay in policy document delivery	Wrong Promises by Agent / DSA	Unsatisfactory Redressal
Automobiles	Same problem persisting after repairs.	Dealers are charging during free service period/ Guarantee/ warranty period	Delay in services	Delay in providing vehicle document	Non/partial refund in case of booking cancellation
Electricity	Electricity-inflated bills	Electricity-not providing Meter/ Connection even after payments	Electricity-Harassment by the enforcement cell	Electricity-Meter is running fast	Electricity Pending bills of old meter
Real Estate	Not giving possession even after payment	Promised area not given	Construction not completed with in specified/promised time	Not refunding money/ Cheque bounced	Builder asking more money

**Prices of essential items**

†1436. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI:

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

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

(a) whether the food inflation has remained stubbornly high and the prices of foodgrains, edible oils, vegetables, sugar etc. are increasing drastically during the last five years and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to control the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS) : (a) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) during the period 2008 to 2012 shows that the annual rate of inflation for Primary Food Articles was 7.26% for the year 2008, rose to 12.73% for the year 2009 and 17.70% for the year 2010. It declined to 9.09% for the year 2011 and was at 8.50% for the year 2012. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Rise in the prices of essential food items are due to several factors such as shortfall in domestic supply relative to demand, hardening of international prices, rising fuel cost, changes in consumption pattern, adverse weather conditions, insufficient logistics and storage facilities etc.

(b) The Steps in operation by the Government to contain price rise in essential commodities is given in Statement-II

**Statement-I***Rate of Inflation based on WPI*

Commodity Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Commodities	8.68	2.35	9.56	9.47	7.53
Food Articles	7.26	12.73	17.70	9.09	8.50

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Cereals	10.99	12.53	7.72	3.87	9.56
Rice	14.24	13.74	7.56	3.24	8.91
Wheat	8.75	10.58	7.78	-1.58	9.47
Pulses	2.38	18.14	12.33	-1.81	18.86
Vegetables	0.76	14.92	8.28	7.65	11.12
Sugar	6.47	47.67	14.70	0.57	9.88
Edible oils	10.23	-7.25	2.35	13.35	9.92

Source : DIPP.

#### ***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 & hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils.
- 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 and tur.
- 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 with a subsidy element of Rs. 20/- per Kg is presently under operation. The scheme for subsidized imported edible oils has been extended upto 30.9.2013 with subsidy of Rs. 15/- per Kg.

#### Storage capacity of foodgrains

1437. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- the storage capacity of foodgrains in the country;
- the available stock of various foodgrains;
- whether any foodgrains have been exported; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The storage capacity, Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) available with the FCI is 376.19 lakh MTs as on 31.01.2013. 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 718.00 lakh MTs of storage capacity was available for storage of Central stock of foodgrains which stood at 661.93 lakh MTs as on 31.1.2013. The details of the foodgrains stocks is as under:

(Figures in lakh MT)

Wheat	Rice (including un-milled paddy in terms of rice)	Total
308.09	353.84	661.93

(c) and (d) The quantity of Wheat and Rice exported in the last three years and upto 08-02-2013 is as under:

Year	Non-Basmati Rice (Quantity in tonnes)	Wheat (Quantity in tonnes)
2009-10	1,39,544	30
2010-11	1,00,683	396
2011-12	40,99,000	7,41,188
2012-13 (1-4-2012 to 8-2-2013)	55,06,601.84	41,55,045.63

**Export of Wheat**

†1438. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: 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 wheat from the country;
- (b) if so, the quantity of wheat finally sanctioned to be exported till date;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the prices of wheat in international market is less than the economic cost of Food Corporation of India; and
- (d) if so, the economic cost of wheat in the current year and its average price in the international market during 2012 and 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Export of wheat under Open General License (OGL) out of private stocks is allowed since 08-09-2011. Government, on 3-7-2012, took a decision to export of 20 lakh tons of wheat from Central Pool stocks through Central Public Sector Undertakings of Department of Commerce. Further, the Government on 26-12-2012 has allowed export of an additional quantity of 25 lakh tons of wheat from Central Pool stock by 30-6-2013.

(c) and (d) International price of wheat fluctuates depending upon global demand and supply situations, whereas the economic cost of Central Pool wheat of Food Corporation of India is fixed crop-year wise. The economic cost of wheat for 2012-13 (Revised Estimates) is fixed at Rs. 17,989.60 per metric ton. Under the current export programme, as per the global tenders finalised for export of wheat from Central Pool stocks through various Indian ports, the weighted average sale rate of wheat has been US \$ 314.54 (Rs. 16,985.16) per metric ton. (1 US\$ = Rs. 54.00). However, there is also an additional cost of Rs.2500/- per metric ton for storing the surplus stock per year, if it is not sold.

**Mismanagement in procurement and storage**

†1439. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received the 18th Report of Parliamentary Estimates Committee;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the main points of this Report;
- (c) whether it is a fact that, due to mismanagement in procurement and storage of foodgrains, 50,000 tonnes of foodgrains get wasted every year; and
- (d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to prevent this wastage?

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

- (b) The main points of the report are given in the Statement (*See* below).
- (c) Foodgrains are procured as per uniform specifications formulated by this Department. Procured foodgrains are stored in covered godowns as well as under CAP (Covered and Plinth) storage (wheat and paddy only) for varying periods. During storage, scientific code of practices for safe storage of foodgrains are adopted by FCI and State agencies. Regular prophylactic and curative treatments are to be carried out for the control of insect pests. Proper aeration, cleaning and brushing of foodgrains bags, are done regularly.

In spite of all precautionary measures taken, some quantity of foodgrains during storage may get damaged/become non-issuable due to various reasons such as storage pest attack, leakages in godowns, procurement of poor quality stocks, spillage during movement and handling of stocks, exposure to rains, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc. In case of negligence of officials/officers, FCI takes disciplinary action against defaulters, wherever found guilty. A quantity of 6346 tons, 3338 tons and 1454 tons of foodgrain accrued as damaged/ non issuable during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (up to 1.2.2013) respectively in FCI.

(d) Instructions are issued to FCI and State Government for proper storage and preservation of foodgrains in covered and CAP storage from time to time. Besides, Government has taken the following steps to avoid damage to foodgrains in storage:

- (i) All FCI godowns are constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices of the foodgrains.
- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials, such as, wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are to be used to check the migration of moisture from the floor.

- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are to be provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are to be carried out regularly and timely in FCI godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are to be used.
- (vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are to be stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are used as dunnage material. Stacks are properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are to be undertaken by qualified and trained staff of FCI including senior officers.
- (ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is to be followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (x) Only covered wagons are to be used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damages during transit.

### ***Statement***

#### *Main points of the report of the Estimate Committee*

The main points of the Report are as under:

- (i) An effective and efficient management of foodgrains policy should aim at ensuring farmers to get the remunerative price for their produce and also pave the way for distribution of foodgrains at subsidized prices to the poor and needy.
- (ii) The Government should create better logistic support without delay so that the procurement of foodgrains can be managed in the most effective manner.
- (iii) Special attention should be paid to increase procurement from the non-traditional procuring States through an efficient and well developed machinery.

- (iv) Review of the Decentralised Procurement (DCP) Scheme and its present procurement system should be done.
- (v) The possibility of universal adoption of DCP Scheme by all States/UTs should be explored.
- (vi) The Government should take steps to educate the farmers about the need to migrate to other crops such as oilseeds and pulses which have higher export value as well as coarse grains.
- (vii) Explore the possibility of putting appropriate checks on the procurement system where the FCI may procure foodgrains upto a certain limit over the buffer norms.
- (viii) The poor farmers be given incentives and support to grow coarse cereals which have high nutritive value and the incentive should be disbursed on acreage basis for cultivation of coarse cereals in the country.
- (ix) Development of a robust information dissemination system for empowering the farming community providing updated information on trends of prices in national, regional and local mandis, fair price shops, etc.
- (x) The identification of the targeted beneficiaries under TPDS should be given priority in coordination with State/UT governments where the process has not been completed.
- (xi) The definition of BPL should be revisited as it varies with every statistical redefinition.
- (xii) In order to ensure distribution of quality foodgrains under PDS, emphasis has been laid on formation of Vigilance Committees and holding of regular meetings of these committees.
- (xiii) The Ministry should conduct an objective analysis of the findings of IIPA and NCAER to review the scheme of TPDS.
- (xiv) The quality control mechanism should be strengthened and proper monitoring of quality of foodgrains should be done at the time of procurement, storage and distribution.

- (xv) The Ministry should explore innovative ways to generate the requisite funds for bearing the increasing subsidy costs.
- (xvi) All efforts of the Government should be made for curbing leakages/diversion of foodgrains by FPS owners and elimination of bogus ration cards.
- (xvii) The issue for payment of part wages under MGNREGA in kind i.e., foodgrains should be taken up with the Ministry of Rural Development and EGoM.
- (xviii) The buffer stock norms should be revised to rationalise the subsidy incurred.
- (xix) Sincere efforts should be directed towards creating additional storage capacities and the storage gap should be periodically calculated and the construction targets set accordingly.
- (xx) Construction of silos under PPP mode by FCI and the possibility of providing incentives to the farmers for purchase of metallic storage structure should be done.
- (xxi) A detailed plan of action should be chalked out for achieving the targets set under Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) Scheme.
- (xxii) The under utilization of the available storage capacity should be assessed in terms of handling of storage facilities.
- (xxiii) While fixing the tender for hiring of godowns, the Ministry should take into consideration the cost incurred in the construction of the godowns as per the local conditions too.
- (xxiv) The Ministry should assess requirement to encourage the State/UT Governments to create additional intermediate storage capacity for PDS foodgrains by designing an appropriate system of incentives.
- (xxv) The old stocks of foodgrains should be phased out timely for minimizing the incidences of wastage of foodgrains.

#### **Expenditure on implementation of Food Bill**

1440. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, according to a study conducted by the Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability, the food bill would cost Rs. 2.38 lakh crore for one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the decentralized sourcing and distribution can cut costs; and

(d) if so, 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 a media report, the Delhi based Advocacy Group - Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability - has estimated a figure of Rs. 2,38,471 crore as the cost to the Central Government for one year for providing subsidized foodgrains at Rs. 3 per kg. for rice, Rs. 2 per kg. for wheat and Re. 1 per kg. for millet.

(c) and (d) Decentralised procurement and distribution of foodgrains will lead to more efficiency in procurement, extend the reach of Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations to local farmers and better ensure distribution of foodgrains under Public Distribution System as per the local taste. Besides, higher local procurement saves cost towards freight in bringing the stocks of foodgrains from outside the State. Government has introduced a Decentralised procurement (DCP) System in the year 1997 under which, State governments undertake Procurement and distribution of foodgrains by themselves. Procured quantities in excess of State's requirement are taken in the Central Pool for distribution elsewhere, while shortfall is met from the Central Pool.

Government implements Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to provide foodgrains at subsidized prices. It is operated under the joint responsibility of Central Government and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for lifting and distribution of the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries under TPDS, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible cardholders through the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) are that of the State/UT Governments.

**Sale of rice and wheat in the open market**

1441. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) what was the quantity of rice and wheat sold in the open market through PDS during the last three years;
- (b) the rate, per quintal, at which these commodities were sold;
- (c) the difference between the minimum support prices of rice and wheat, sold in the open market; and
- (d) whether these sales had any moderating impact on inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) Rice and wheat from Central Pool are not sold through Public Distribution System (PDS) under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS).

- (b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Corruption due to engagement of private individuals in PDS**

†1442 SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cases of corruption in Public Distribution System (PDS) has increased due to engagement of private individuals in distribution of foodgrains;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the black marketing of PDS foodgrains is going on openly in the country; 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) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments wherein the operational

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

Private agencies/individuals among others are reported to be engaged in implementation of various aspects of TPDS operations such as transportation of foodgrains to FPSs, distribution of foodgrains through FPSs etc. Government has been impressing upon State/UT Governments to ensure door-step delivery of foodgrains to FPSs and give FPS licenses to Self-Help Groups, Gram Panchayats, Cooperatives, etc.

There have been complaints about irregularities in the functioning of TPDS in some States/regions in the country. As and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, these are referred to the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned for inquiry and appropriate action. However, specific assessment regarding role of private agencies / individuals leading to corruption in the implementation of TPDS has not been made by the Department.

(c) and (d) The enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lies with the State/UT Governments. The State/UT Governments have been delegated powers to take necessary action under the provisions of both "The Essential Commodities Act, 1955" and "The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980", to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities. The State/UT Governments have been repeatedly requested to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor enforcement of these Acts.

No information is maintained for specific items by the Central Government. However, the details of the raids conducted, value of goods confiscated and persons booked for violation of rules under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, during the year 2012 as reported by State/UT Governments are as under:

No. of raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (Rs. in lakhs)
128852	4022	3256	413	22907.626

**Rottening of wheat in FCI godown at Padoli**

†1443. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 800 tonnes of wheat has rotten in FCI godowns at Padoli in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the value of rotten wheat;
- (c) the condition of remaining rice and wheat stored with rotten wheat;
- (d) the quantity of wheat and rice destroyed in FCI godowns during 2012 and the officers held responsible for it; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) A quantity of 1174 tons of wheat of FCI, stored in Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation (MSWC) godown at Chandrapur has got slided down to D category due to infestation on account of improper storage by MSWC. This wheat is however upgradable and not rotten. A quantity of 7589 tons wheat and 6033 tons of rice is available in this storage which is in issuable condition.

(d) During 2012-13 (upto 1.2.2013) a quantity of 1454.27 tons of foodgrains (932.46 tons of wheat, 518.81 tons of rice and 3 ton paddy) accrued as damaged/ non-issuable in FCI godowns in the country due to various reasons. Action has been taken against 15 officers/ officials of FCI, responsible for unsafe storage/ damage to foodgrains during 2012-13.

(e) Steps taken by Government to avoid damage of foodgrains are given in Statement.

***Statement******Steps taken by Government to avoid damage of foodgrains during storage***

The following precautionary and remedial steps are mandated to be followed by F.C.I. and State Government agencies to check damages to central pool stocks of foodgrains:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) All godowns are to be constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are to be stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are to be used to check migration of moisture from the floor.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are to be provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are to be carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are to be used.
- (vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are to be stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are to be used as dunnage material. Stacks are to be properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water-proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are to be undertaken by qualified and trained staff including senior officers.
- (ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is to be followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (x) Only covered rail wagons are to be used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.

**Violation of accounting principles by audit firms**

1444. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of companies and audit firms found guilty of violation of accounting principles and financial irregularities during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the details of losses suffered by the exchequer due to such violations and irregularities during that period;

- (c) the names of companies and the details of action taken against them;
- (d) whether the accounting irregularities by Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC), earlier in Satyam and now in Nokia, has alerted Government for strict action against them;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Expenditure on social welfare by corporates**

1445. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the corporate sector has a responsibility to promote social welfare;
- (b) whether promotion of healthcare and spreading and improving quality of education in the country is also its responsibility; and
- (c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above is in the affirmative, the details of the contribution of top 20 business houses of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) At present there is no legal requirement for companies to undertake activities in pursuance of their corporate social responsibility (CSR). However, the Companies Bill, 2012, passed by the Lok Sabha, casts a responsibility on certain classes of companies to formulate a policy on CSR and to spend two per cent of their average net profit of the last three years on such activities. At present no data of such expenditure voluntarily undertaken by the companies is maintained. The National Foundation of Corporate Governance has, however, undertaken a study to assess CSR activities undertaken by ten companies selected from different regions and sector.

#### **Payments for lobbying by Indian companies**

1446. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian companies are allowed to pay in foreign exchange for lobbying in foreign countries;
- (b) whether there is any limit for such payments;
- (c) the total amount of foreign exchange used by Indian companies for lobbying; and
- (d) the names of Indian companies that have used foreign exchange for lobbying in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) Lobbying in foreign countries is regulated by the laws of the country concerned. In the Companies Act, 1956 there is no provision relating to lobbying and Indian companies are not required under the Companies Act to make disclosures concerning this subject.

#### **Safe drinking water**

1447. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages and hamlets in Assam which are not covered under the safe drinking water supply;
- (b) whether Government has received any detailed estimate from Assam Government regarding the total amount required by the State to supply safe drinking water for villages and hamlets; and
- (c) if so, the details of funds sanctioned and utilised during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation maintains data regarding coverage of drinking water supply, habitation wise. As reported by Assam on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 5.3.2013, out of the total 86,976 rural habitations in the State, 51131 habitations are fully covered, 21,635 are partially covered and 14,210 are water quality affected habitations.

(b) and (c) Funds are allocated to States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) as per approved criteria. The State Governments, in

consultation with the Ministry, prepare Annual Action Plans containing details of the number of drinking water supply schemes and habitations to be covered by them and other activities under the programme, to supply habitations with safe and adequate drinking water supply on a sustainable basis.

The details of the funds allocated, released and utilized by the State of Assam during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
2009-10	301.60	323.50	269.34
2010-11	449.64	487.48	480.55
2011-12	435.58	522.44	468.61

**Achievement of MDG targets for drinking water and sanitation**

1448. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how far India is successful in meeting the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) targets under the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) towards drinking water and sanitation; and

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry to alleviate the disparity between drinking water facilities provided to urban and rural population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per targets of Millennium Development Goals, the proportion of population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation as in 1990 is to be halved by 2015. As per the UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Report 2010 the proportion of rural population without sustainable access to safe drinking water in 1990 in India was 34%, while the percentage in 2008 was 16%. Thus the MDG goal related to rural drinking water supply has already been achieved.

MDG targets in respect of Rural Sanitation is 54.74% sanitation coverage by 2015. As per the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) Report, the sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country is 33% approximately as of the year 2010.

(b) To reduce the disparity between the drinking water facilities provided to urban and rural population the Ministry under the NRDWP has made a paradigm shift in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period by advising the States to focus on piped water supply to individual households and increase the service delivery level of drinking water from the current 40 lpcd (litres per capita per day) to 55 lpcd (litres per capita per day).

#### **Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project**

1449. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project was launched in 2010 with the help of World Bank;
- (b) the aims and objectives of the above project;
- (c) the progress of the above project;
- (d) the amount sanctioned and utilized so far; and
- (e) the number of people benefited under the above project, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes Sir, Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (APRWSSP) was launched with the assistance of World Bank on 19.05.2010 with a Project out lay of Rs. 864 Crores.

(b) APRWSSP is a community based project for providing drinking water and sanitation facilities to rural people in six districts (i.e.) Adilabad, Karimnagar, Mahabubnagar, Visakhapatnam, Prakasam and Kadapa, to be implemented over a period of five years.

- (c) The progress of the Project as on January, 2013, is as follows:

#### **Physical Status**

Sanctioned works Program:

Type of Works	No. of Works	Estimate Cost Rs. in Crores.
Single Village Schemes (SVS), Multi Village Schemes (MVS) & Augmentation to SVS.	2442	661.58

Sl. No.	Description	No. of works	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crores)
1	Detailed Scheme reports prepared	2442	661.58
2	Tenders called for	1496	569.46
3	Works entrusted	1952	267.39
4	Works construction started	1502	199.18
5	Works completed	607	47.97

(d) The amount sanctioned and utilized in 2012-13 and anticipated by end of March 2013 is as below:

Budget allocation	Year 2012-13			Anticipated cumulative expenditure since inception, upto end of March, 2013
	Expenditure upto Jan. 2013	Anticipated expenditure during Feb. & March, 2013	Total anticipated expenditure during the year	
115.00	47.75	54.99	102.74	109.35

(e) The number of habitations proposed to be covered under the project is 2472 benefitting a population of 25.13 lakhs. District-wise population which would be benefited from the project is as below:

Sl. No.	District	Population (in lakhs)
1	Adilabad	2.14
2	Mahabubnagar	3.63
3	Karimnagar	8.35
4	Kadapa	2.53
5	Prakasam	5.68
6	Visakhapatnam	2.80
TOTAL		25.13



**Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan**

1450. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the main objectives of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan;
- (b) the strategy worked out for implementation of the said scheme and the activities undertaken therein;
- (c) whether Government has been able to achieve the targets/goals set under the scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The main objectives of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) are as under:

- Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas.
- Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Nirmal Bharat by 2022 with all Gram Panchayats in the country attaining Nirmal status.
- Motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions promoting sustainable sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education.
- To cover the remaining schools not covered under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Anganwadi Centres in the rural areas with proper sanitation facilities and undertake proactive promotion of hygiene education and sanitary habits among students.
- Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
- Develop community managed environmental sanitation systems focusing on solid and liquid waste management for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

(b) To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas, Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, the strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting the 'community led', demand driven and 'people centered' strategies and community saturation approach, with emphasis on awareness creation and demand generation for sanitary facilities in houses, schools and for cleaner environment.

Conjoint approach with the scheme of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been adopted to address the issue of availability of water in the Gram Panchayats for sustaining sanitation facilities created.

Main activities under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan includes:

- Construction of Individual House Hold Latrines for which the enhanced incentive for individual household latrine units has been extended to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households and Above Poverty Line Households (APL) restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households.
- Convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for additional financial assistance.
- Provision of sanitation facilities in Government Schools and Anganwadis in Government buildings.
- Assistance to Production Centres of sanitary materials and Rural Sanitary Marts.
- Provision of construction of Community Sanitary Complexes.
- Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to be taken up in project mode for each Gram Panchayat (GP) with financial assistance capped for a GP on number of household basis to enable all Panchayats to implement sustainable SLWM projects.
- Information Education Communication (IEC) activities for sustainable demand generation for sanitation facility.

- Provision of extensive capacity building of the stake holders like Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) and field functionaries for sustainable sanitation.

(c) and (d) NBA goal is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022. With the revised strategy under NBA, the Government of India hopes to achieve the set targets.

#### **Promotion of desalination plants**

1451. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has plans to promote desalination plants in the country, to address the ever increasing drinking water problem;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number and the capacity of desalination plants working in the country?

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 advised States to move towards provision of drinking water supply to rural households based on alternate safe surface/ groundwater sources as the long term sustainable solution. It was also suggested that adoption of treatment technologies including desalination may be considered as the last option when other options are either not available or uneconomical.

(c) As per information available from Ministry of Earth Sciences, four desalination plants based on Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) Technology have been established one each at Kavaratti, Minicoy, Agatti islands of Lakshadweep and another at North Chennai Thermal Power Station, Chennai. The capacity of each of these LTTD plants is about 1 lakh litres of potable water per day.

#### **Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in Jharkhand**

1452. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken any programmes under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in Jharkhand;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the quantum of funds earmarked therefor and the funds released so far;
- (d) whether the State Government has recommended any programmes under this scheme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is already under implementation in Jharkhand. Till date, 24 district projects have been sanctioned in Jharkhand. Physical progress upto February, 2013 is as under:

**Physical Progress:**

Component	Project Objective	Project Performance	%age Achievement
IHHL BPL	2327306	1430509	61.47
IHHL APL	1402189	195672	13.95
IHHL TOTAL	3729495	1626181	43.60
School Toilets	42687	39026	91.42
Sanitary Complex	1203	266	22.11
Anganwadi Toilets	11472	7470	65.12

(c) Details of funds sanctioned and released upto February, 2013 is as under :

(Rs in lakh)		
Share	Fund Approved	Funds Released
GOI	60485.48	34362.22
State Share	22185.77	19202.48
Beneficiary Share	8057.18	2348.57
TOTAL	90728.43	55913.27

(d) The district project sanctioned for the State are based on the proposal of the State Government.

(e) The district-wise details of project sanctioned are given in the Statement.

**Statement***Details of district projects sanctioned in State of Jharkhand*

Sl. No.	District Name	Project Cost (In Lakhs)	Approved Share (Rs. in Lakhs)			Components Sanctioned (Units)						
			Central	State	Beneficiary	IHHL* BPL	IHHL APL	IHHL Total	SC**	School Toilets	Angan- wadi	RSM/ PC # Toilets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bokaro	4433.2	2956.3	1099.63	377.27	104627	102176	206803	40	1814	249	8
2	Chatra	3978.16	2661.34	977.35	339.47	98223	25280	123503	50	1134	526	10
3	Deoghar	2228.74	1444.93	516.18	267.63	75153	88207	163360	50	464	1057	10
4	Dhanbad	4399.71	2963.46	1099.78	336.47	104672	89302	193974	62	2820	73	10
5	Dumka	5592.6	3530	1366.71	695.89	148732	42024	190756	50	2926	202	10
6	Garhwa	3784.05	2528.86	908.41	346.78	95558	69177	164735	50	1303	714	10
7	Giridih	6792.67	4554.06	1679.11	559.5	155100	44190	199290	50	2472	1762	10
8	Godda	3461.16	2265.64	855.32	340.2	95732	114088	209820	50	1612	315	10
9	Gumla	3331.13	2231.77	798.28	301.08	97098	101793	198891	50	1190	307	10
10	Hazaribagh	4693.7	3072.09	1137.9	483.71	140453	71402	211855	105	1563	169	15
11	Jamtara	2541.97	1682.3	621.33	238.34	68040	62374	130414	50	626	620	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	Khunti	2549.88	1736.96	641.2	171.72	45773	11493	57266	12	1791	196	12
13	Koderma	1713.47	1145.65	416.75	151.07	39950	37106	77056	50	472	440	10
14	Latehar	3543.85	2373.11	867.59	303.15	79635	14552	94187	50	2058	649	16
15	Lohardaga	869.92	577.02	199.91	92.99	22626	25229	47855	50	626	307	10
16	Pakur	2527.91	1695.61	608	224.3	72250	29077	101327	50	1601	685	10
17	Palamu	3577.28	2382.22	854.31	340.75	91152	138623	229775	50	1927	99	10
18	Paschim Singhbhum	6427.06	4303.83	1598.34	524.89	170083	33439	203522	50	3063	361	10
19	Purbi Singhbhum	2618.39	1746.17	582.12	290.1	97196	119789	216985	52	2248	337	10
20	Ramgarh	2236.36	1498.82	558.49	179.05	48992	16857	65849	40	670	40	8
21	Ranchi	8346.42	5682.84	2059.03	604.55	197639	41036	238675	42	5900	1032	10
22	Sahibganj	4031.6	2697.09	985.57	348.94	112798	12484	125282	50	1238	800	10
23	Seraikela Kharsawan	4294.78	2885.62	1061.22	347.94	105319	62645	167964	50	1752	357	10
24	Simdega	2754.42	1869.79	693.24	191.39	60505	49846	110351	50	1417	175	10
TOTAL		90728.43	60485.48	22185.77	8057.18	2327306	1402189	3729495	1203	42687	11472	249

\*IHHL : Individual Household Latrine.

\*\*SC : Sanitary Complex.

#RSM/PC : Rural Sanitary Mats/Production Centres.

**Study on contaminated ground water**

1453. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken any study to find out the level of contamination in underground water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps Government has taken to provide safe drinking water in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) The State Governments have been advised to test for chemical contamination in drinking water sources at least once in a year and for bacteriological contamination atleast twice in a year. States enter reports on the IMIS about the quality affected habitations that have been identified by them through by regular testing of drinking water sources in water quality testing laboratories. As reported by the State Governments on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1/4/2012, there were 1.04 lakh rural water quality affected habitations with excess chemical contamination in one or more of their drinking water sources that were remaining to be covered with safe drinking water supply in the country. The State/UT-wise number of remaining water quality affected habitations as on 1/4/2012 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

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 supply facilities in rural areas of the country. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 10,500 crore has been made for the NRDWP in 2012-13. Up to 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States on 50:50 Centre: State sharing basis (90:10 for North-East States and Jammu and Kashmir) can be utilized for provision of safe drinking water in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated on 50:50 Centre: State sharing basis (90:10 for North East States and Jammu and Kashmir) to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water or with Japanese

Encephalitis or Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. Further up to 10 per cent of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers. In addition, 3% of the NRDWP funds allocated to the States are earmarked for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQMS) activities on a 100% Central share basis which, *inter alia*, includes testing of drinking water sources at the Panchayat level by using simple field test kits, setting up of new district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories and upgrading of existing water quality testing laboratories.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise number of remaining water-quality affected habitations yet to be provided safe drinking water as on 1/4/2012*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Contamination Wise Number of Habitations					
		Total	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	396	332	0	0	64	0
2	Bihar	14580	2698	1004	10877	0	1
3	Chhattisgarh	8815	313	0	8339	163	0
4	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	274	57	0	0	64	153
6	Haryana	17	12	0	0	5	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Jammu and Kashmir	30	2	0	22	6	0
9	Jharkhand	412	41	1	369	0	1
10	Karnataka	5875	2806	19	938	734	1378
11	Kerala	934	106	0	585	186	57



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Madhya Pradesh	2789	2485	0	156	148	0
13	Maharashtra	1671	483	0	337	342	509
14	Orissa	12465	398	0	11051	991	25
15	Punjab	33	19	0	1	13	0
16	Rajasthan	26729	7130	5	46	18924	624
17	Tamil Nadu	528	5	0	405	111	7
18	Uttar Pradesh	882	144	9	23	705	1
19	Uttarakhand	17	2	0	13	0	2
20	West Bengal	5448	873	2119	1955	501	0
21	Arunachal Pradesh	115	0	0	115	0	0
22	Assam	15979	80	1157	14742	0	0
23	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Meghalaya	97	0	0	97	0	0
25	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Nagaland	130	0	0	130	0	0
27	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Tripura	5935	0	0	5935	0	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Puducherry	9	0	0	8	1	0
TOTAL		104160	17986	4314	56144	22958	2758

**Safe drinking water and sanitation in villages**

1454. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country lacking safe drinking water and sanitation facilities separately as on the 31st December, 2012, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the plan for giving uncovered villages drinking water and sanitation facilities and the phase-wise, physical targets and the estimated expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation maintains data regarding coverage of drinking water supply, habitation wise. As reported by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 31st December, 2012 out of a total of 16,66,075 rural habitations in the country, 97352 rural habitations are reported as water quality affected i.e. habitations with at least one drinking water source affected with chemical contamination. The State-wise list is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), 607 district projects covering 253755 gram panchayats have been sanctioned till 31st December, 2012. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) As reported by the States on the IMIS as on 1.4.2012 there are no uncovered habitations with regard to rural drinking water supply. However, there are 298554 partially covered habitations i.e. those with less than 40 litres per capita per day safe drinking water supply as on 31st December, 2012. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the States have to prepare Annual Action Plans targeting the remaining partially covered and quality affected rural habitations for coverage. In the year 2012-13, States have targeted to cover 141660 rural habitations for coverage. Rs. 10,500 crore is available under the NRDWP for 2012-13.

To eliminate the practice of open defecation, to promote the use of toilets and to accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas of country, Government

of India took a major initiative and 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 new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach.

Under NBA, provision of enhanced incentive for individual household latrine units has been made and the same 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 w.e.f. 01.04.2012.

NBA goal is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022. According to projects sanctioned from time to time under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), the details of funds sanctioned and released are as under:

(Rs in crore)		
Share	Funds Sanctioned	Funds released
GOI	14888.92	10298.56
State Share	5549.20	4381.94
Beneficiary Share	2234.24	1945.60
TOTAL	22672.36	16626.10

However, in view of the change in NBA guidelines making the benefits under NBA available to identified APL categories also, the increase in the incentive for Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and results of the Census 2011, the States have been asked to submit revised projects on the basis of a fresh baseline survey for sanction by the Government of India.

**Statement-I***Status of Rural Habitation with respect to Drinking Water Supply as on 31.12.2012*

Sl. No.	State Name	Total Habs	Fully Covered Habitations	Partially Covered Habitations	Quality Affected Habitations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	72387	45576	26431	380
2	Bihar	107642	87175	7311	13156
3	Chhattisgarh	72231	38792	25188	8251
4	Goa	347	302	45	0
5	Gujarat	34415	33620	621	174
6	Haryana	7385	6067	1305	13
7	Himachal Pradesh	53201	44180	9021	0
8	Jammu and Kashmir	13938	6388	7539	11
9	Jharkhand	119191	114615	4172	404
10	Karnataka	59575	22390	31535	5650
11	Kerala	1 1803	10975	0	908

12	Madhya Pradesh	127197	91043	33575	2579
13	Maharashtra	100683	89447	9848	1388
14	Orissa	141928	78804	51284	11760
15	Punjab	15170	12434	2707	29
16	Rajasthan	121133	71805	23148	26180
17	Tamil Nadu	94614	89366	4776	472
18	Uttar Pradesh	260110	246512	13022	576
19	Uttarakhand	39142	27488	11637	17
20	West Bengal	95395	86886	3687	4822
21	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	2690	2807	115
22	Assam	86976	50277	22090	14609
23	Manipur	2870	1663	1207	0
24	Meghalaya	9326	4985	4244	97
25	Mizoram	777	716	61	0
26	Nagaland	1460	1060	292	108
27	Sikkim	2498	1814	684	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
28	Tripura	8132	2330	158	5644
29	Andaman and Nicobar	491	434	57	0
30	Chandigarh	18	18	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
32	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
35	Puducherry	248	237	2	9
TOTAL		1666075	1270169	298554	97352

**Statement-II***State-wise details of district projects, Gram Panchayats under NBA*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	No. of District Projects Sanctioned	No. of Gram Panchayats	No. of GPs Awarded Nirmal Gram Puraskar
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	21950	1273
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	1794	31
3	Assam	26	4016	31
4	Bihar	38	8593	217
5	Chhattisgarh	16	9858	817
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	12	
7	Goa	2	190	
8	Gujarat	25	14555	2281
9	Haryana	20	6283	1578
10	Himachal Pradesh	12	3245	1011
11	Jammu and Kashmir	21	4124	14
12	Jharkhand	24	4631	225
13	Karnataka	29	5663	1069
14	Kerala	14	999	980
15	Madhya Pradesh	50	23093	2068
16	Maharashtra	33	28282	9523
17	Manipur	9	2984	2
18	Meghalaya	7	5564	588
19	Mizoram	8	760	89

1	2	3	4	5
20	Nagaland	11	1110	90
21	Orissa	30	6237	284
22	Puducherry	1	71	
23	Punjab	20	12845	166
24	Rajasthan	32	9241	321
25	*Sikkim	4	167	164
26	Tamil Nadu	29	12619	2385
27	Tripura	4	1063	113
28	Uttar Pradesh	71	52841	1080
29	Uttarakhand	13	7605	525
30	West Bengal	19	3360	1077
TOTAL		607	253755	28002

\*Sikkim has already been declared Nirmal State.

### **Reconstruction of toilets under TSC**

1455. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is willing to support reconstruction of old, dilapidated and abandoned low cost toilets constructed, so far, under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) guidelines;

(b) if so, the date from which the reconstruction would be effected; and

(c) if not, how Government intends to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and targets of reducing, by half, the proportion of the population without access to sustainable sanitation by 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) now revamped as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) does not provide



for support for reconstruction of old, dilapidated and abandoned low cost toilets constructed under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

(c) Under the existing NBA guidelines, the maintenance expenses of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) are to be met by the households themselves. As regards uncovered households, with the revised strategy under NBA, the Government hopes to achieve the target set to make the country open defecation free by 2022.

### **Membership of Arctic Council**

1456. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has applied for Membership in Arctic Council enabling India to participate and develop the availability of resources in those areas; and

(b) if so, whether any study is done on the prospects of sea route in 2030 in Arctic region and the role of participation by India?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. India has applied to join the Arctic Council as an Observer on permanent basis in November, 2012. The participation as an Observer in The Arctic Council would facilitate India contributes in the areas of scientific research, environment protection and development in Arctic regions.

(b) No, Sir.

### **Study of climate changes in Jammu and Kashmir**

1457. SHRI G. N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has conducted any survey of climate changes and their fallout in Jammu and Kashmir;

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

(c) whether the reports on shrinking of glaciers and dwindling water resources are based on the facts and are cause of alarm?

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

(b) Studies carried out so far indicate an increasing but statistically insignificant trend (at 95% confidence level) in winter precipitation in the Northwestern Himalayas including Jammu and Kashmir and statistically significant (95% level of confidence) decreasing trend in monsoon and overall annual precipitation during 1866-2006. Temperature data show significant increasing trends especially in winter and monsoon except over the Karakoram region.

(c) The areal extent of 1317 glaciers were monitored using satellite data shows overall 16% deglaciation till 2004 in Himalayas. Kumdan glaciers, of the Upper Shyok valley, have been the only exception which shows advancement in the glacial extent. The retreat during the nineties, began to slow down in respect of Siachen glacier, Machoi glacier, Darung Drung glacier, Gangotri glacier, Satopanth-Bhagirath Kharak glaciers and the Zemu glacier. These glaciers have not shown any retreat during the period 2007-09. In one study on the Gangotri glacier, it has been shown that there is no significant change in discharge during 1999-2003.

National Action Plan on Climate Change has formulated a Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem primarily to seek and understand to what extent the glaciers are in recession and how the problem can be addressed.

#### **Schemes and study programme in Assam**

1458. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

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

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) No state specific schemes are operated by this Ministry Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Monsoon forecasts**

1459. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian Meteorological Department has not been giving correct forecast of monsoon rains;
- (b) whether there are such complaints from farmers community and others;
- (c) if so, the details thereof *inter-alia* indicating the action plan to address such issues;
- (d) what is the status of long range forecasts;
- (e) whether the system is facing problems for long-range rainfalls; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, *inter-alia* indicating the action plan to put it on the right footing?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) No, Sir. The accuracy of short range (up to 3-days in advance) monsoon forecasts is found to be of the order of 70-95%. The skill of district level medium range rainfall forecast (up to 5-7 days in advance) is 75-85% in monsoon season and more than 85% in non-monsoon seasons. By duly considering the difficulties involved in monsoon prediction, the above success rate may be considered as very encouraging.

The operational monsoon onset forecast over Kerala has been found to be correct (within the forecast limits) during all the 8 years (2005-2012).

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) The present long range forecasting system based on the statistical models has shown some useful skill in predicting the all India season rainfall and the method has performed better than the earlier models that were updated in 2003. Details of the forecast errors are presented below:

Period	No. of years during Which Errors were Within $\pm 4\%$	No. of years during Which Errors were Within $\pm 4-8\%$	No. of years during Which Errors were higher than $\pm 8\%$
2003-12	5 (2003; 2005; 2008; 2010; 2012)	2 (2006; 2011)	3 (2004; 2007; 2009)
1993-02	2 (1993; 1995)	4 (1996; 1998; 2000; 2001)	4 (1994; 1997; 1999; 2002)

(e) No Sir.

(f) However, in order to overcome the limitations of the statistical models used so far for long-range monsoon rainfall forecasts, dynamical model framework is currently put under experimentation and performance evaluation under the National Monsoon Mission.

#### **Digital volunteers for use in social media**

†1460. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started looking for 'Digital Volunteers' for aggressive use of social media in the present scenario;

(b) if so, the details regarding this scheme; and

(c) the nature of work of these volunteers and the process through which they would be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has initiated the Digital Volunteer Programme with the objective of facilitating real time engagement with the pro-active internet user segment in this country. The registered volunteers will help disseminating initiatives of the Government across the social media platforms. The details of the programme are given in the Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### ***Digital Volunteer Programme***

#### **Digital Volunteer Programme Details :**

**The Concept:** The Digital Volunteer Programme is aimed at people who are keen to use their personal social presence on different social media platforms to talk about Government schemes and programmes. Deeply rooted in the ideals of Participative Governance, the programme aims at helping the Government of India achieve a real time engagement with people leading to a personalized interaction with the target groups.

One may associate with this Initiative if:

1. One has an active Twitter and Facebook account.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2. One is Proficient in using social media group collaboration tools.
3. One has an active and regularly checked email account.
4. One has access to a Computer/Smartphone with Internet.
5. One is willing to use one's personal social presence to help Government spread a word about its policies and programmes.

Once registered, a Digital Volunteer may—

- i. Talk about Government Initiatives by retweeting the messages tweeted by-MIB's Twitter Handle @MIB-India.
- ii. share Ministry's Tweets, Posts on Facebook and Videos on YouTube on Social Networking sites.
- iii. mention Official Twitter handle of MIB @MIB-India in their tweets to facilitate real time engagement.

Applicants need to fill an online form for registration as a Digital Volunteer with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. After scrutiny of applications, applicants are enrolled as Digital Volunteers with Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Every month, the volunteer may be asked to submit—

- (i) Number of Retweets done.
- (ii) Number of shares of MIB's posts on different platforms.
- (iii) Number of mentions of MIB's Twitter handle in various posts.

At the end of six months, the volunteers who have actively participated in various activities and regularly submitted reports for all six months may be awarded certificates.

#### **India's position in World Press Freedom Index**

1461. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN:

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has dropped nine places to 140th rank in the list of 179 nations in the latest World Press Freedom Index;

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

(c) whether increasing impunity for violence against journalists and internet censorship are the main causes for the lowest rank; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to improve the conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (d) The Government has come across media reports carrying the results of survey by 'Reporters Without Borders' and World Press Freedom Index 2013 compiled by the body. A number of reports are available on internet covering aspects like freedom of speech, transparency and censorship on internet. Different methodology, data and techniques for data collection are followed for preparing the reports. The sources of data collection are not disclosed. World Press Freedom Index, 2013 is based on questionnaire sent to different people and organizations.

The Article 19 of the Constitution provides freedom of speech and expression to the citizens of India. There is no censorship of Internet in India. The provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 protect the democratic processes and freedom of speech and expression as well as citizen's rights in line with the Constitution of India.

Besides, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a comprehensive advisory on prevention, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime to all State Governments and UT administrations that are primarily responsible for ensuring protection of the life and property of all citizens including media personnel and journalists within their respective jurisdiction.

#### **Council for advertising agencies**

1462. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up a council for the advertising agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has received many proposals in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (d) No such proposal has been received or is under consideration in this Ministry.

**Measurement system of TRP**

1463. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued guidelines for measurement of TRP rating by TAM Media Research;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to set up an independent broad based agency for collecting television viewership data for the benefit of broadcasters, media agencies and advertisers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (d) No such guidelines have been issued by the Government. However, keeping in view certain deficiencies in the existing system of generation of Television Rating Points (TRP), the Government requested the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to examine the issue of TRP system in India. The TRAI recommended that Self-regulation of TRPs should be done through an Industry-led body *i.e.* Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC). Subsequently, a Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the former Secretary General, Federation of India Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to examine several crucial issues concerning Television Rating Points (TRP) and make recommendations thereon. The Committee in its Report, *inter-alia*, recommended self regulation of TRPs through the Industry-led body *i.e.* Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) to be set up by the Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF). Ministry has constantly followed up the matter with the IBF asking them to operationalise BARC and put in place a transparent and credible TRP measurement system. IBF has recently informed the Ministry that BARC is likely to start publishing television viewership data by March, 2014.

Keeping in view the long time taken by BARC this Ministry has made a reference to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to recommend comprehensive guidelines/accreditation mechanism with TRAI as accrediting agency for TRP rating agencies in India to ensure fair competition, better standards and quality of services by TRP rating agencies. A comprehensive accreditation system, *inter-alia* should have the following:

- (i) Well represented and statistically valid sample size of TV homes giving adequate representation to both urban and rural areas;
- (ii) Coverage of all States in the Country;
- (iii) Third party audit of the data;
- (iv) Transparency in the selection of people meter homes;
- (v) Secrecy of people meter homes on the panel;
- (vi) Public grievance redressal mechanism.

TRAI has also been requested to recommend specific guidelines for regulating cross holdings in those companies which are involved in the generation of television viewership measurement in India.

**Eligibility criteria for appointment of members of CBFC**

1464. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has laid any eligibility criteria for the appointment of members to the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) and strictly adheres to it;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of members of the Board appointed from Tamil Nadu during the last two terms in both National and Regional Committee of CBFC;

(c) whether there is any favour extended to the employees or ex-employees of private TV channels or from any political parties in Tamil Nadu in this appointment of the Southern Regional Committee Members of the Board; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Members of the Board and Advisory Panels of Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) are appointed as per Cinematograph Act, 1952 and Rules framed thereunder. The details of Board



Members and Advisory panel Members from Tamil Nadu are given in the Statement (See below).

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*The details of Board Members and Advisory Panel Members from Tamil Nadu*

Panels of CBFC	No. of members appointed from Tamil Nadu	
	2007-2009	2009-2011
Chennai Advisory Panel	138	206
Thiruvananthapuram Advisory Panel	1	1
Board of CBFC	No. of members appointed from Tamil Nadu	
	2005-2008	2008-2011
	1	1

**Working of Mumbai Doordarshan**

†1465. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Mumbai Doordarshan is working properly;
- (b) whether some officials there are not performing their duties properly;
- (c) whether corruption is also rampant there or some officers are favouring their own people in an arbitrary manner;
- (d) whether Doordarshan obtains filming material only from the contract holders; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Yes, Sir, although there is always scope for further improvement of services.

(b) and (c) No, Sir, but any individual instances of non-performance and corruption on the part of officials are proceeded against under the relevant departmental rules.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Doordarshan procures filming materials like Video Tapes, Camera, Edit Suites, VTRs, Sound Equipments, Lighting Equipments etc. centrally through the Engineering Wing of Doordarshan Directorate by following standard procedures. For need based out-door sets, additional lights and other extra cinematic requirements, proper tender procedure is being followed.

### **Superstition oriented programmes**

†1466. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether exorcism, tantra-mantra and superstition oriented programmes being shown on various TV channels are affecting the thinking of audiences adversely;

(b) whether expensive treatments being shown on TV for various chronic disease are approved and licensed by the Drug Controller;

(c) whether advertisement of illegal medicines causes financial loss to the patients and does not cure them as well; and

(d) the details of steps contemplated to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) No such study/report has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also informed that the drug controller has not approved or licensed treatments as referred.

(d) Whenever instances are brought to the notice of this Ministry, action is taken as per the provision of Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. Details of action taken in the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below). This Ministry has also issued advisories to TV channels asking them not to carry advertisements which mislead viewers into believing that advertised products may have miraculous or super-natural properties. TV Channels have also been advised not to carry programmes which appear to encourage superstition and blind belief.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement****Misleading advertisements on private satellite TV channels****Year 2010**

Sl. No.	Advertisements	Action Taken
1.	Advertisement of serious diseases claiming to have special/miraculous cure	A Warning was issued to IBN7 TV channel on 16.4.2010.
2.	Advertisements of products having special or miraculous or supernatural cure	An Advisory dated 13.5.2010 was issued to all the channels.

**Year 2011**

Sl. No.	Advertisements	Name of the channels	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Petition was received from Shri Saurabh Joshi complaining against telecast of alleged misleading advertisements of the products like 'Badha Mukti Yantra', 'Dhan Laxmi Yantra', etc. on TV channels claiming to release oneself from bad spell or give success in life, etc	1. 9X 2. Channel One 3. Chardikala Time TV 4. Mahua TV 5. Nick 6. SS Music 7. Samay 8. Set Max 9. Sony	The complaint was referred to Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) for their views. ASCI, vide its letters dated 11.10.2011, upheld the complaint against following advertisements: i. Divyarishi's Kuber Kunj ii. Badha Mukti Yantra, iii. Shani Shubh Yantra, iv. Sai Darshan Pendant

1	2	3	4
		10. Star Majha 11. Zee Cinema 12. Zee Marathi 13. Zee Punjabi 14. Bansal News 15. ETC Punjabi 16. Zee 24 Taas 17. Zing	v. Maha Dhan Laxmi Yantra Representative bodies of the broadcasters namely Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) and News Broadcasters Association (NBA) were called upon, <i>vide</i> letter dated 17.11.2011, to advise their channels not to carry these advertisements as also similar advertisements which are not in accordance with Rule 7(5) of the Advertising Code.
2.	Telecast of alleged misleading advertisements of (i) Gymmedine as remedy for diabetes and (ii) Power Prash as remedy for sexual impotency on TV channels	Sahara Samay channel (Ad of Gymmedine) 9 X channel (Ad of Power Prash)	ASCI intimated <i>vide</i> its letter dated 16.12.2011 and 23.1.2012 that the complaints against these advertisements were upheld. Representative bodies of the broadcasters namely Indian Broadcasting Foundation and News Broadcasters Association were called upon, <i>vide</i> letter dated 12.3.2012, to advise their channels not to carry these advertisements as also similar advertisements which are not in accordance with Rule 7(5) of the Advertising Code.
3.	Telecast of an alleged misleading advertisement of 'Shri Dhan Laxmi Yantra' on 'Filmy' TV channel.	Filmy	ASCI intimated on 17.4.2012 that the complaint was upheld.

## Year 2012

Sl. No.	Advertisements	Name of the channels	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Telecast of Advertorial 'Third Eye of Nirmal Baba' on TV channels	1. IBN-7 2. Aaj Tak 3. History TV 18 4. Sony TV 5. SAB TV 6. Star Utsav 7. Sahara Samay 8. Nepal One 9. News 24 10. Divya 11. Sahara UP 12. Sahara Bihar 13. Sahara MP 14. Sahara Rajasthan 15. Sahara Samay Mumbai 16. Saubhagya 17. Prarthana Odisha 18. P7 News 19. Total TV	<p>The matter was referred to IBF and NBA. They advised their member channels to stop the programmes relating to Nirmal Baba. IBF and NBA also confirmed that their member channels have stopped the telecast of the programme relating to Nirmal Baba. The matter was also referred to the Advertising Standard Council of India (ASCI). It was stated by ASCI in its letter dated 24.7.2012 that the complaint under reference was considered by their Consumer Complaints Council (CCC) at their meeting held in June, 2012. As per their decision, the complaint has been upheld, as the advertisement contravened Chapter 1.5 of the ASCI Code. The CCC concluded that the TVC is likely to encourage superstition as well as it is likely to lead to grave or widespread disappointment in the minds of the consumers. ASCI further indicated that they had advised the Advertiser to withdraw or to modify appropriately</p>

1	2	3	4
		<p>20. Katyayani</p> <p>21. Aaj Tak Tej</p> <p>22. A2Z</p> <p>23. Colors (USA only)</p> <p>24. Aaj Tak (USA only)</p> <p>25. Sony (USA only)</p> <p>The names of these channels were given in the list submitted along with a copy of the Memorandum received from the Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Bina Distt. Sagar (MP) regarding registration of a criminal case by Shri Surender against Shri Nirmaljeet Singh Narula <i>alias</i> Nirmal Baba.</p>	<p>the said TVC. Vide its letter dated 29.8.2012, ASCI further mentioned that the Advertiser had informed them that no Ad was sent out by them and the channels put out clipping of their programmes as news item and hence the matter is treated as closed.</p>
2.	<p>Petition from Shri V. Lal against an alleged misleading advertisement of Garnier Fructus Shampoo on Star Plus and Sony TV channels.</p>	<p>1. Star Plus</p> <p>2. Sony</p>	<p>The complaint was referred to Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) for their views. The complaint was not upheld by ASCI.</p>

**Financial assistance to Prasar Bharati**

1467. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has been providing financial assistance to Prasar Bharati;
- (b) if so, the details of such assistance during the last five years;
- (c) whether Government plans to give more autonomy to Prasar Bharati; and
- (d) whether Government plans to turn Prasar Bharati into a self-sustaining organization and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Government has been providing financial assistance to Prasar Bharati. The details of such assistance given to Prasar Bharati including for Commonwealth Youth Games 2008 and for Commonwealth Games 2010 during the past five years are given hereunder:

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Non-Plan	Plan	Total
2007-08	974.14	329.87	1304.01
2008-09	1137.12	320.13	1457.25
2009-10	1247.21	328.35	1575.56
2010-11	1412.35	581.80	1994.15
2011-12	1462.35	461.33	1923.68

(c) Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) has been established as an autonomous corporation under Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990, with a view to confer autonomy on Akashwani and Doordarshan, the erstwhile Departments of Government of India.

(d) The Government has taken the following major initiatives in the recent past:

The Group of Ministers (GOM) on Prasar Bharati have undertaken a

comprehensive review of Prasar Bharati and have made several recommendations including amendments to the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990. In pursuance of the recommendations of GOM, the Government has also approved a package for financial restructuring of Prasar Bharati.

The Government has also constituted an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda to undertake a review of Prasar Bharati with specific terms of reference. These terms of reference are given in the Statement.

### *Statement*

#### *Terms of reference of Prasar Bharti*

The terms of reference of the Committee constituted to undertake a review of Prasar Bharati are as follows:

1. To suggest measures to sustain, strengthen and amplify Prasar Bharati's role as a Public Broadcaster with special reference to its relationship with Government in the emerging context.
2. To review the status of implementation of the recommendations made by various committees that have undertaken study of Prasar Bharati, namely, the Sengupta committee, the Bakshi Committee and the Narayanamurthy committee and suggest a road map ahead for enhancing the reach and potential of Prasar Bharati.
3. To suggest measures to digitize the archival material in the possession of Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR) including material from Independence Movement era, and develop enabling infrastructure, in the form of data digitalization systems, data centers and networks etc.
4. To suggest ways of using the new media to deliver digital content-both in broadcast mode (DTH) and in a demand-based mode (Free on social media like You-Tube, and on payment through IPTV).
5. To suggest a strategy for creating a network of domestic and overseas business partners for ensuring wider reach to a worldwide audience including creating an exclusive overseas service.
6. Any other statutory issue that the Committee may like to consider.



**Obscene and crime based serials**

†1468. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether obscene and heinous crime based serials, telecast in the name of entertainment, very often mislead youths and teenagers adversely affecting their mind and heart;

(b) whether double meaning dialogues and obscene ugly jokes used in comedy programmes make people, watching it with family members, uncomfortable; and

(c) whether Ministry proposes to fix some norms and standards for such programmes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (c) No such study/report has been brought to the notice of this Ministry. However, some instances of obscene and double meaning dialogues in the comedy programmes and obscene/crime based serials have been noticed.

Whenever there are violations in the programmes telecast on TV channels, action is taken in accordance with the Programme Code as provided in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. This Ministry has issued an advisory dated 25-07-2011 asking TV channels to exercise sensitivity while telecasting "Comedy shows" portraying children particularly advising against exposing them to dialogues which are sexually explicit and carry double meaning. The Broadcast Contents Complaints Council (BCCC) has also issued an advisory dated 27-12-2012 to all their member channels to exercise discretion and not let such 'comedy shows' become platforms for making lewd remarks. The BCCC has issued another advisory on 24-01-2012 to exercise due care while framing plotlines portraying violence against women. The News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) has also issued an advisory to all its member channels on 16-09-2011 stating that explicit telecast of violent incidents can psychologically disturb viewers, especially those who are young. It has been further stated that these have the potential of creating panic and undue fear. They have advised the channels that extreme care should be exercised to decide whether such visuals are "newsworthy" and if found "newsworthy" the "news" alone may be broadcast without graphic visual depictions.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Chalans with fake signatures**

†1469. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that chalans with fake signatures and stamps were issued in the Saket District Court in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this case; and
- (c) the number of fake chalans issued in this case?

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

**Observations made by courts**

1470. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

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

- (a) the action taken by Government in consultation with the Supreme Court on the fact that many a times various courts including High Courts are using unnecessary very harsh and tough statements and words in the judgements which also hurts the dignity and the neutrality of our judicial system; and
- (b) whether Government intends to take action against such observations and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Government as well as the Judiciary are aware of the importance and the need for self-restraint by people holding important Constitutional positions while performing their Constitutional duties. That is why the Full Court meeting of Supreme Court of India on 7 May, 1997 had adopted "the Restatement of Values of Judicial Life". The Restatement lays down certain judicial standards which are to be observed and followed by the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. However, as this does not have any legal backing, it cannot be enforced. In order then to give judicial standards a legal sanction, Government is incorporating them in the 'Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill'. This Bill is currently under consideration by the Parliament.

**SC/ST notaries**

1471. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any specific provisions in the Notaries Act, 1952 and the Notaries Rules, 1956 to appoint any specific number of advocates belonging to SC/ST category as Notary Public;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government would come forward to make suitable amendments in the Act?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no specific provision in the Notaries Act, 1952 and the Notaries Rules, 1956 to appoint any specific number of advocates belonging to SC/ST category as Notary Public. However, rule 3 of the Notaries Rules, 1956 provides relaxation in experience as a legal practitioner to qualify for appointment as Notary in respect of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes and women. It is 7 years' experience, whereas 10 years' experience is required in the case of General candidates.

(c) No, Sir. At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

**Pending cases**

1472. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in various High Courts and the Supreme Court during the last three years;

(b) how many of them are criminal cases and civil cases;

(c) the number of cases regarding molestation of women of various ages pending during the above period; and

(d) how many of the above mentioned cases are more than 5 years or more old, 10 years old, 15 years old and over 20 years old?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The data on pendency of cases is maintained by Supreme Court and High

Courts. The details of number of civil and criminal cases pending in Supreme Court and High Courts during last three years (2009-2011) are given in the Statement-I (See below).

Data on pending cases relating to molestation of women of various ages is not specifically maintained by the Courts. However, a Statement of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under offence of molestation during 2009-2011 is given in the Statement.

***Statement-I***

*Details of pending cases in Supreme Court in last three years*

Case Type	Pending cases in the year as on 31.12.2009*	Pending cases in the year as on 31.12.2010	Pending cases in the year as on 31.12.2011
Civil		44192	47623
Criminal		10370	10896
TOTAL	55791	54562	58519

\*The break-up of cases in civil and criminal category, was not maintained separately

*Details of pending cases in High Court in last three years*

Case Type	Pending cases in the year as on 31.12.2009	Pending cases in the year as on 31.12.2010	Pending cases in the year as on 31.12.2011
Civil	3235058	3352349	3395674
Criminal	825651	896995	932072
TOTAL	4060709	4249344	4327746

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Offence of Molestation during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	State	2009							2010							2011									
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20						
1	Andhra Pradesh	5147	4229	253	5441	5163	427	4634	3868	496	4622	4698	484	4849	3851	230	4554	4578	424						
2	Arunachal Pradesh	58	54	15	70	57	15	84	54	4	88	61	5	51	43	6	69	48	6						
3	Assam	1342	767	111	1614	1050	156	1400	892	73	2020	1090	138	1193	673	65	1794	1087	71						
4	Bihar	726	554	68	795	721	95	534	482	73	808	676	109	790	899	83	1036	1150	97						
5	Chhattisgarh	1598	1566	291	1817	1790	307	1706	1650	409	1969	1960	512	1654	1634	411	1948	1941	497						
6	Goa	37	21	3	35	22	3	36	32	4	37	38	4	29	28	2	28	30	2						
7	Gujarat	727	707	39	1025	1015	50	668	659	22	986	972	29	685	658	15	1051	1063	17						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8	Haryana	451	403	90	553	550	129	476	415	117	605	596	165	474	396	125	534	517	154
9	Himachal Pradesh	318	308	20	345	354	34	350	334	17	418	421	27	331	294	28	373	358	35
10	Jammu and Kashmir	972	940	82	2044	2043	217	1038	889	29	2053	2049	55	1194	1183	25	2759	2755	46
11	Jharkhand	276	237	67	327	291	102	245	221	49	273	318	58	317	244	59	340	301	73
12	Karnataka	2186	1855	71	3159	3032	91	2544	2169	52	3411	3102	89	2608	2302	82	3381	3190	75
13	Kerala	2540	2358	166	3238	3293	234	2936	2682	168	3585	3602	246	3756	3287	152	4257	4125	238
14	Madhya Pradesh	6307	6331	1566	7567	7556	1941	6646	6609	1749	7863	7838	2155	6665	6640	2040	7904	7912	1995
15	Maharashtra	3196	3114	157	3938	3826	191	3661	3311	162	4386	4047	206	3794	3476	173	4704	4666	198
16	Manipur	39	2	0	40	2	0	31	0	0	23	0	0	38	0	0	24	0	0
17	Meghalaya	72	45	3	42	65	3	48	33	3	29	27	4	74	39	4	58	44	8
18	Mizoram	61	68	47	78	113	60	75	73	71	79	81	122	72	61	31	63	61	26
19	Nagaland	11	11	8	13	10	9	13	12	9	15	11	1	9	6	12	12	9	12

20 Odisha	2697	2436	78	3589	3534	120	2905	2719	98	4116	4265	147	3207	3230	134	4541	4455	180
21 Punjab	319	219	79	355	315	104	349	235	77	454	445	162	282	183	75	402	314	126
22 Rajasthan	2485	1893	633	2692	2692	893	2339	1727	550	2598	2598	804	2447	1802	603	2740	2736	892
23 Sikkim	10	32	6	36	32	8	11	13	3	23	13	3	24	16	6	17	17	12
24 Tamil Nadu	1242	1104	393	1916	1936	716	1405	987	508	1946	1598	765	1467	1043	346	2092	1752	516
25 Tripura	384	354	16	434	354	16	376	308	22	456	358	36	294	297	14	455	312	19
26 Uttar Pradesh	2782	2525	1568	4026	3656	2510	2793	2513	1818	4189	3646	2810	3455	3174	1922	5252	4631	2638
27 Uttarakhand	119	108	90	178	172	.173	125	116	51	184	183	65	116	106	55	153	153	71
28 West Bengal	1942	1740	85	1640	1602	100	2465	1915	81	1841	2167	91	2363	2270	66	2243	2071	108
TOTAL STATE	38044	33981	6005	47007	45246	8704	39893	34918	6715	49077	46860	9292	42238	37835	6764	52784	50276	8536
29 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30	27	0	40	36	0	31	24	0	40	34	0	15	16	1	15	16	1
30 Chandigarh	26	13	3	39	24	3	29	24	7	28	30	7	21	24	1	24	29	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0	2	2	0	11	5	1	12	5	2	2	5	1	2	8	1
32	Daman and Diu	4	0	0	5	0	0	2	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
33	Delhi UT	552	515	200	710	776	231	601	572	169	794	721	336	657	619	198	865	824	256
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	53	52	4	53	53	16	46	43'	7	71	72	11	35	26	3	77	56	10
	TOTAL UT	667	609	207	849	891	250	720	671	184	947	863	356	730	691	205	983	934	270
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	38711	34590	6212	47856	46137	8954	40613	35589	6899	50024	47723	9648	42968	38526	6969	53767	51210	8806

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.



**Rules for electoral trusts**

1473. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether rules have recently been notified for functioning of electoral trusts;
- (b) whether this is being done to ensure transparency in political donations; and
- (c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Electoral Trusts Scheme, 2013 for approval of electoral trusts under clause (22AAA) of section 2 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 has been notified *vide* Notification No. S.O. 309(E) dated 31st January, 2013. Further, a new rule 17CA for functioning of electoral trusts for the purpose of section 13B of the said Act has been notified *vide* Notification No. S.O. 308(E) dated 31st January, 2013.

(b) and (c) The Scheme and rules provide that the electoral trust shall be a company registered under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. It provides that 95% contributions received in any financial year shall be distributed to political parties, registered under section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, within the financial year itself. It is further provided that no contribution shall be received in cash. It is also provided that complete details of the contributors including their Permanent Account Number would be taken by the electoral trusts at the time of receiving any contribution. Therefore, the scheme and the rules provide for a transparent mechanism of contributions to political parties through electoral trusts.

**Plan to reduce pending cases**

1474. SHRI H. K. DUA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has drawn up a concrete plan on the reduction of mass arrears that have piled up in the Supreme Court, High Courts and the lower judiciary and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Minister has lately discussed the matter with the Chief Justice of India about the steps which the judiciary itself plans to take to reduce the arrears; and
- (c) the details of the arrears in the Supreme Court and pending cases in the High Courts and the subordinate courts, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The disposal of pending cases in Supreme Court, High Courts and Subordinate Courts is within the domain of judiciary. However, with a view to assist judiciary in addressing the problem of pendency of cases, Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms with twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission has been pursuing a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration which *inter alia*, 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.

The apex judiciary under the leadership of Chief Justice of India, has joined in the endeavour of Government for judicial reforms by setting up of National Court Management System to address issues not only of case and court management but also setting standards for measuring performance of the courts and a national system of judicial statistics in the country. The Chief Justice of India has also written to State Chief Justices for taking up with State Governments and for persuading them to double the existing number of courts in the subordinate judiciary with a view to reduce pendency of cases.

The data on pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the information obtained from website of Supreme Court, 66,809 cases were pending in the Supreme Court as on 28.02.2013. Out of them, 21,612 cases are upto one year old and are, thus, not in arrears. Details of pending cases in the High Courts and the Subordinate Courts as on 31.03.2012 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

***Statement-I***

*Pendency Position in the High Courts as on 31.03.2012*

Sl. No	Name of the High Court	Number of Pending Cases
1	2	3
1	Allahabad	10,08,533
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,99,229
3	Bombay	3,62,948

1	2	3
4	Calcutta	3,50,260
5	Delhi	63,012
6	Gujarat	79,529
7	Gauhati	51,899
8	Himachal Pradesh	48,743
9	Jammu and Kashmir	85,298
10	Karnataka	1,71,463
11	Kerala	1,23,437
12	Madras	4,83,848
13	Madhya Pradesh	2,35,150
14	Orissa	3,07,528
15	Patna	1,15,329
16	Punjab and Haryana	2,43,733
17	Rajasthan	2,79,577
18	Sikkim	69
19	Uttarakhand	20,507
20	Chhattisgarh	52,264
21	Jharkhand	58,511
TOTAL		43,40,867

**Statement-II***Pendency Position in the Subordinate Courts as on 31.03.2012*

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	Number of Pending Cases
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	9,17,620
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6,148
3	Assam	2,64,204

192	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
1	2	3	
4	Bihar	16,28,291	
5	Chhattisgarh	2,66,220	
6	Goa	30,052	
7	Gujarat	21,97,565	
8	Haryana	5,94,733	
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,95,018	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2,07,588	
11	Jharkhand	2,98,240	
12	Karnataka	11,15,280	
13	Kerala	10,71,305	
14	Madhya Pradesh	11,29,432	
15	Maharashtra	31,44,426	
16	Manipur	14,238	
17	Meghalaya	3,357	
18	Mizoram	4,426	
19	Nagaland	4,130	
20	Orissa	11,59,482	
21	Punjab	5,44,972	
22	Rajasthan	14,32,967	
23	Sikkim	1,310	
24	Tamil Nadu	11,93,541	
25	Tripura	43,954	
26	Uttar Pradesh	57,98,272	

1	2	3
27	Uttarakhand	1,52,640
28	West Bengal	26,38,937
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,384
30	Chandigarh	57,890
31	Diu and Daman and Silvassa	4,997
32	Delhi	6,89,766
33	Lakshadweep	240
34	Puducherry	27,141
TOTAL		2,68,51,766

### Special courts for crime against women

1475. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi High Court has been urged, in writing, by the Department of women and Child Development to set up special courts in order to ensure speedier trials and relief and rehabilitation of rape victims and victims of criminal injuries like burns and acid attacks; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction on the above?

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

### Recruitment of judges

†1476. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of judges lying vacant in the Supreme Court and different High Courts along with the cases pending in these courts as a result thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is considering to undertake any emergency recruitment drive to dispose of pending cases and meet the shortage of judges; and

(c) if so, by when the appointment of judges on ad-hoc basis would be done?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Statement showing the vacancies of judges in High Courts and the Supreme Court of India as on 01.03.2013 and the number of pending cases in these Courts, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal nor is it doable under the Memorandum of Procedure (MOP) laid down pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgement of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998, for appointment of Judges in the High Courts and Supreme Court. As per the M.O.P., the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court rests with Chief Justice of India and for the appointment of a Judge of the High Court rests with the Chief Justice of that High Court. 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 time consuming process, as it requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional authorities. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges.

Disposal of pending cases in various courts is within the domain of the judiciary. However, with a view to assist judiciary in addressing the problem of pendency of cases, the Central Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms in August, 2011. With the twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission will be 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.

*Statement**Vacancies of judges in High Courts and Supreme Court of India as on 01.03.2013*

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Vacancies of Judges as on 01.03.2013	Number of pending cases As on 28.02.2013
1	2	3	4
A.	Supreme Court of India	5	66809
B.	High Court		As on 31.03.2012
1	Allahabad	72	10,08,533
2	Andhra Pradesh	20	1,99,229
3	Bombay	23	3,62,948
4	Calcutta	18	3,50,260
5	Chhattisgarh	06	52,264
6	Delhi	13	63,012
7	Gauhati	02	51,899
8	Gujarat	13	79,529
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	48,743
10	Jammu and Kashmir	07	85,298
11	Jharkhand	09	58,511
12	Karnataka	14	1,71,463
13	Kerala	05	1,23,437
14	Madhya Pradesh	11	2,35,150
15	Madras	12	4,83,848
16	Orissa	09	3,07,528

1	2	3	4
17	Patna	08	1,15,329
18	Punjab and Haryana	25	2,43,733
19	Rajasthan	9	2,79,577
20	Sikkim	02	69
21	Uttarakhand	-	20,507
TOTAL		278	43,40,867

#### Pending cases

1477. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of pending cases in the Supreme Court and various High Courts as on the 31st December, 2012;
- (b) the number of cases which are more than ten years old;
- (c) the main reasons for mounting of the arrears; and
- (d) the various steps taken by Government to clear the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The data on pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the information obtained from website of Supreme Court, 66,809 cases were pending in the Supreme Court as on 28.02.2013. Out of the 66,809 matters, 21,612 matters are up to one year old and are, thus, not in arrears. Details of pending cases in the High Courts as on 31.03.2012 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Details of number of pending cases in the High Courts, which are more than ten years old, as on 31.12.2011, are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The arrears in courts are mounting primarily because of filing of cases is either equal to or more than the disposal. The other reasons for this *inter-alia* are increasing number of state and central legislations, accumulation of first appeals, continuation of ordinary civil jurisdiction in some of the High Courts, vacancies of Judges, appeals against orders of quasi-judicial forums going to High Courts,



number of revisions/appeals, adjournments, indiscriminate use of writ jurisdiction in High Courts, lack of adequate arrangement to monitor, track and bunch cases for hearing and the changing pattern of litigation.

(d) The disposal of pending cases in Supreme Court, High Courts and Subordinate Courts is within the domain of judiciary. However, with a view to assist judiciary in addressing the problem of pendency of cases, the Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms with twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission has been pursuing a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration which *inter alia*, 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.

**Statement-I**

*Pendency Position in the High Courts as on 31.03.2012*

Sl. No	Name of the High Court	Number of Pending Cases
1	2	3
1	Allahabad	10,08,533
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,99,229
3	Bombay	3,62,948
4	Calcutta	3,50,260
5	Delhi	63,012
6	Gujarat	79,529
7	Gauhati	51,899
8	Himachal Pradesh	48,743
9	Jammu and Kashmir	85,298
10	Karnataka	1,71,463

1	2	3
11	Kerala	1,23,437
12	Madras	4,83,848
13	Madhya Pradesh	2,35,150
14	Orissa	3,07,528
15	Patna	1,15,329
16	Punjab and Haryana	2,43,733
17	Rajasthan	2,79,577
18	Sikkim	69
19	Uttarakhand	20,507
20	Chhattisgarh	52,264
21	Jharkhand	58,511
TOTAL		43,40,867

***Statement-II***

*Details of number of cases in the High Courts  
pending for more ten years as on 31.12.2011*

Sl. No	High Court	More than 10 years old cases
1	2	3
1	Allahabad	2,94,613
2	Andhra Pradesh	6,007
3	Bombay	73,142
4	Calcutta	1,84,583
5	Delhi	5,187
6	Gujarat	13,521
7	Gauhati	97

1	2	3
8	Himachal Pradesh	812
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1,358
10	Karnataka	218
11	Kerala	2,527
12	Madras	12,619
13	Madhya Pradesh	12,649
14	Orissa	26,505
15	Patna	14,217
16	Punjab and Haryana	57,542
17	Rajasthan	30,160
18	Sikkim	0
19	Uttarakhand	747
20	Chhattisgarh	9,345
21	Jharkhand	3,584
TOTAL		7,49,433

**Commercial litigations pending in Panajim bench of  
Bombay High Court**

1478. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of commercial litigations pending before the Panajim bench of Bombay High court;

(b) whether Government proposes to transfer such cases before the commercial bench of Bombay High Court once the division bench for commercial litigations is constituted;

(c) whether constitution of commercial benches in different High Courts is in progress; and

(d) if so, the progress made with respect to the same?

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 (d) The authority to allocate cases including commercial cases to appropriate Judges/Benches for disposal in a High Court lies with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. No information regarding constitution of Commercial Benches/Divisions in the High Courts is available with the Ministry.

**Right to property of women married outside J&K**

1479. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any law in the country under which if a girl is married outside the State, she and her heir lose the right of inheritance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that in Jammu and Kashmir, if a girl is married outside the State, she and her children lose the right to property;

(d) if so, the details of provisions of the law governing such activities;

(e) whether these provisions are against the spirit of the Constitution; and

(f) if so, the steps Government would take to give equal rights to women in that State and when?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Sir, there is no Central Law on the subject.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Fast Track Courts**

1480. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) the number of Fast Track Courts in the country as on date, State-wise;
- (b) the details of funds allocated and spent for these courts during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) the details of cases pending in these courts, as on date, State-wise;
- (d) whether there is huge pendency of cases related to rape, molestation and other crimes related to women and girls;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (f) the concrete steps taken to phase out pendency of cases related to heinous crimes like rape?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) In its Judgment in the case of Brij Mohan Lal and others versus Union of India and others given on 19.04.2012, Supreme Court has directed the States that they may decide to either bring the Fast Track Courts (FTCs) Scheme started in year 2000 to an end or to continue the same on a permanent basis. As per the information received, 9 (nine) States have discontinued the FTCs. The number of FTCs those are continued by the States are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Central Government has provided grants to States for Fast Track Courts for eleven (11) years upto 31st March, 2011. Details of grants released to States for FTCs during the five (5) years from 2006-07 to 2010-11 are give in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The cases pending in Fast Track Courts on the date indicated against each one of the States are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The details are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).

(f) In its Judgment in the case of Brij Mohan Lal and others versus Union of India and others given on 19.04.2012, Supreme Court *inter-alia* directed that 10% additional posts be created in the subordinate judiciary for which funding requirement would be provided by the Central and State Governments on a matching basis. The Central Government has decided to provide funds on a matching basis upto 31.03.2015 for salaries of the 10% additional positions of Judges being created in the subordinate Judiciary. The State Governments and Chief Justices of High Courts have been requested that they may utilise these positions for creation of Fast Track Courts also.

In the aftermath of the Delhi gang rape case, Government had requested the Chief Justices of the High Courts and the Chief Ministers of the States to constitute Fast Track Courts for speedy trial of pending rape cases in District/ Subordinate Courts having a high pendency and to monitor the progress of the cases to ensure their timely disposal. The States have responded by carving out the special courts from the existing strength of judges to Fast Track Courts. State-wise details for 8 (eight) States are given in the Statement-V (*See below*).

Based on the recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee, Government has promulgated Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2013 by which amendments/ additions have been made to provisions in the Indian Penal Code under Sections 354A to 354D, 375, 376, 376A to 376E, Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.PC) under Sections 154, 160, 161, 198B, 273, 327 and First Schedule and Indian Evidence Act under Sections 53A, 114A, 119 and 146.

***Statement-I***

*The number of FTCs continued by States*

Sl. No.	Name of the state	No. of Fast Track Courts functioning
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3
2	Bihar	183
3	Himachal Pradesh	11 on regular basis under consideration
4	Karnataka	93 (upto 31/3/2013)
5	Kerala	38
6	Maharashtra	100
7	Manipur	2 FTCs on regular basis w.e.f 1/3/2012
8	Meghalaya	3 FTCs (upto 31.03.2015)
9	Mizoram	3
10	Nagaland	Under consideration

Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttarakhand have decided not to continue Fast Track Courts.

**Statement-II**

*Central Grants released to States for Fast Track Courts  
from 2006-07 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in lakh)						
Sl. No	Name of the state	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Andhra Pradesh	412.80	412.80	142.40	-	1096.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40
3	Assam	96.00	96.00	91.20	96.00	96.00
4	Bihar	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00
5	Chhattisgarh	129.60	129.60	148.80	148.80	129.60
6	Goa	24.00	24.00	19.20	14.40	24.00
7	Gujarat	1355.90	571.20	580.80	-	777.60
8	Haryana	33.60	67.20	38.40	76.80	67.20
9	Himachal Pradesh	43.57	0	38.40	43.20	43.20
10	Jharkhand	226.00	190.17	249.60	196.80	192.00
11	Karnataka	610.80	230.40	182.40	446.40	441.60
12	Kerala	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80
13	Madhya Pradesh	215.40	259.80	312.00	316.80	316.80
14	Maharashtra	1101.60	782.40	417.60	412.80	537.60
15	Manipur	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60
16	Meghalaya	14.40	0	28.80	-	28.80
17	Mizoram	17.68	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40
18	Nagaland	18.18	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60
19	Orissa	196.80	158.40	158.40	168.00	168.00
20	Punjab	48.00	51.20	0	163.20	81.60
21	Rajasthan	753.64	398.40	398.40	398.40	398.40
22	Tamil Nadu	235.20	235.20	0	470.40	235.20
23	Tripura	3.80	0	0	11.56	0
24	Uttar Pradesh	3075.69	495.52	1161.60	1161.60	1094.40
25	Uttarakhand	216.00	129.60	0	-	99.62
26	West Bengal	571.20	571.20	571.20	571.20	571.20
TOTAL		10292.66	5719.89	5456.00	5613.16	7315.62

***Statement-III***

Sl. No.	Name of the state	No. of cases pending in FTCs	As on
1	Andhra Pradesh	37222	Dec. 12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2505	Sept.11
3	Assam	11858	Oct. 12
4	Bihar	80173	March.11
5	Chhattisgarh	18095	March.11
6	Goa	1251	Jan.13
7	Gujarat	103340	Feb.11
8	Haryana	4769	Dec.10
9	Himachal Pradesh	7171	Dec. 12
10	Jharkhand	22238	March 11
11	Karnataka	34335	Aug. 10
12	Kerala	15022	Dec. 12
13	Madhya Pradesh	43239	Dec. 10
14	Maharashtra	41899	Feb. 11
15	Manipur	225	Oct.12
16	Meghalaya	315	Oct. 12
17	Mizoram	233	March 11
18	Nagaland	59	Oct. 12
19	Odisha	5393	March.12
20	Punjab	12223	Dec. 10
21	Rajasthan	26423	March. 11
22	Tamil Nadu	40621	March 11
23	Tripura	221	March 11
24	Uttar Pradesh	53117	March 11
25	Uttarakhand	9518	June, 12
26	West Bengal	34713	Nov. 12
27	Delhi	9486	Dec. 12



**Statement-IV**  
*Cases Pending Trial at various courts under Sexual  
 Offences Against Women during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rape			Molestation			Sexual Harassment		
		2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2406	2579	2782	5567	6314	6908	3189	3658	4142
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	483	509	524	347	392	422	11	11	12
3.	Assam	4225	4765	4993	1771	2188	2088	6	8	10
4.	Bihar	3621	3281	3253	2130	2162	2453	50	55	55
5.	Chhatisgarh	3545	3660	3764	7767	7783	7924	449	519	601
6.	Goa	61	78	97	75	82	98	26	33	31
7.	Gujarat	2540	2742	2935	6937	7126	7300	924	944	934
8.	Haryana	889	1023	977	1670	1698	1584	926	1011	899
9.	Himachal Pradesh	446	474	486	1223	1395	1491	127	161	200
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	961	994	1052	4074	4467	5043	1266	1293	1382

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Jharkhand	1595	1687	1795	862	760	792	23	21	20
12.	Karnataka	1170	1331	1489	4449	5243	6055	62	49	72
13.	Kerala	3427	3815	4320	9425	10519	12327	792	1065	1265
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7797	8108	7790	24654	23827	22393	1868	1924	1701
15.	Maharashtra	11855	12254	12798	26102	27124	27787	8170	8774	8436
16.	Manipur	62	63	67	9	9	9	0	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	414	483	544	177	194	219	4	4	4
18.	Mizoram	90	97	108	56	51	70	1	0	0
19.	Nagaland	36	30	30	12	14	8	0	2	2
20.	Odisha	3679	4139	4537	14467	15846	17461	1075	1166	1241
21.	Punjab	498	457	453	801	694	651	57	52	46
22.	Rajasthan	2530	2830	3127	8742	9098	9397	88	92	88
23.	Sikkim	58	86	78	19	23	25	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1443	1497	1617	3280	3176	3323	1026	926	971
25.	Tripura	579	651	687	809	921	1071	5	7	10

26.	Uttar Pradesh	4366	4145	4278	7205	7115	7486	6648	4114	1719
27.	Uttarakhand	239	232	242	361	413	444	626	522	454
28.	West Bengal	10518	11714	13032	10315	11641	13092	65	89	119
TOTAL STATES		69533	73724	77855	143306	150275	157921	27484	26200	24415
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	65	87	170	191	206	20	27	33
30.	Chandigarh	48	46	46	71	64	74	34	17	25
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	13	12	18	22	25	1	2	3
32.	Daman and Diu	1	2	2	3	4	3	3	2	2
33.	Delhi UT	1368	1410	1439	3484	3641	3798	470	483	529
34.	Lakshadweep	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	32	33	35	232	233	250	80	89	92
TOTAL UT's :		1509	1571	1621	3979	4156	4356	608	620	684
TOTAL ALL INDIA:		71042	75295	79476	147285	154431	162277	28092	26820	25099

Source : Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau.

***Statement-V***

*State-wise details of 8 States which are ready to carve out special courts from existing fast track courts*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of FTCs proposed to be set up for trial of rape cases	No. of FTCs set up so far for trial of rape cases along-with the copies of the notifications issued for setting up of these courts
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	As of now, no FTCs are set up for trial of rape cases. However, the High Court of Andhra Pradesh has earmarked 27 existing courts for trial of such cases.
2	Chhattisgarh	16	16
3	Delhi	5	5
4	Gujarat	A Committee comprising two Hon'ble Judges of Gujarat High Court has been constituted on 15/1/13 to consider the issues relating to setting up Fast Track Courts for trial of the pending rape cases and the same is under consideration.	
5	Jharkhand	Under consideration before Hon'ble Court.	09 Courts of the District & Additional Sessions Judges/ Additional Judicial Commissioner have been

1	2	3	4
			designated as the Fast Track Courts for trial of rape cases in the judgeships of Ranchi, Bokaro, Dhanbad, Deoghar, Garhwa, Gumla, Hazaribath, Jamshedpur and Sahebganj.
6	Jammu and Kashmir	8	J&K High Court earmarked the five existing Courts in the State for trial of rape case.
7	Madhya Pradesh	No. However from amongst existing cadre strength, one of the Additional Sessions Judges of 9 places (Betul, Bhopal, Chhindwara, Indore, Jabalpur, Raisen, Rewa & Satna) have been designated for trial of offences related to the rape, gang rape & rape with murder.	52 Additional posts of district Judge shall be created for the purpose and if these posts are created High Court may consider designation of one Additional Sessions Judge, for trial of offences related to rape, gang-rape & rape with murder.  High Court has issued effective instructions to all the Sessions Judges in the State of M.P. for expeditious disposal of cases related to the offences of rape, gangrape & rape with murder.
8	Kerala	3	-

**Access to justice by marginalised people**

1481. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether proposals have been made by the National Legal Services Authority (NLSA) of India for access to justice by marginalised people; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Considering the situation prevailing amongst the marginalised people living in villages and other geographically difficult areas, the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has widened the scope of its activities by providing legal services to the common people through the scheme of trained Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs) selected from the community itself. The PLVs are to act as bridge between marginalised people who face problems of 'access to justice' and legal services institutions under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. NALSA has also started setting up legal aid clinics in villages or for a cluster of villages, manned by trained PLVs. In case professional assistance of lawyers is required for the weaker and marginalised sections of the society, lawyers from the panel of lawyers, maintained in all Courts are available for providing the assistance. Various legal aid schemes are being implemented by the State Legal Services Authorities in the country for access to justice by marginalised people. NALSA is also actively involved in the implementation of Government of India - United Nation Development Programme 'Access to Justice Project' for marginalised people in association with Legal Services Authorities in 8 States namely Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for the period 2013-2017.

**Infrastructure development in subordinate courts in Goa**

1482. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has allocated funds for development of infrastructure in subordinate courts in Goa;
- (b) if so, the amount sanctioned and disbursed to the State Government since the commencement of the scheme, year-wise;

(c) the details of the projects undertaken by the State Government for utilisation of the funds; and

(d) the details of progress made with respect to each of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary has been in operation since 1993-1994 to augment the resources of State Governments in this regard. Under the Scheme, assistance is given for improving the physical infrastructure of the Courts as well as for meeting the housing needs of judicial officers. Since 2011, ratio of Central assistance has been altered from 50:50 to 75:25 and the Scheme has been modified to cover only district and subordinate courts. In case of North-Eastern States, the ratio is 90:10. The amount sanctioned and disbursed to the State Government of Goa since the commencement of the scheme *i.e.* 1993-94 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### *Statement*

*Amount sanctioned and disbursed to the State Government of  
Goa since commencement of scheme i.e. 1993-94*

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Year	Fund released
1	2	3
1.	1993-94	20.00
2.	1994-95	34.00
3.	1995-96	34.00
4.	1996-97	34.00
5.	1997-98	64.30
6.	1998-99	36.00
7.	1999-00	39.00
8.	2000-01	58.00
9.	2001-02	58.63

1	2	3
10.	2002-03	55.00
11.	2007-08	162.00
12.	2008-09	33.00
13.	2011-12	172.00
TOTAL		799.93

### **Impact of global recession on SMEs**

1483. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) have been affected by global recession, particularly in European countries;

(b) if so, the number and percentage of such enterprises along with the names of the products being manufactured by them;

(c) the details of loss of jobs caused due to recession;

(d) whether Government has formulated a scheme to bail out these enterprises;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the number of enterprises provided benefits under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per Draft Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) document, there has been a deceleration in the growth of manufacturing sector, as evidenced by the fall in rate of growth of GDP of the manufacturing sector (at factor cost at 2004-05 prices) from 9.7% in 2009-10 to 3.9% in 2011-12. The document attributes the deceleration of growth of manufacturing sector, *inter alia*, to global economic meltdown including fragile economic recovery in United States and European countries. Consequently, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) have also been affected by global recession as they contribute more than 40 per cent of the output of overall manufacturing sector. The range of products is as diversified as the MSME sector with over 6,000 products.



(c) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been conducting quarterly quick employment sample surveys since January, 2009 in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India. As per these Surveys, overall estimated employment in eight selected sectors of the economy *viz.* Textiles, Metals, Gems and Jewellery, Automobiles, Transport, IT/BPO, Leather and Handloom/ Powerloom has experienced a net addition of 27.38 lakh between the third quarter of 2008-09 and the first quarter of 2012-13.

(d) to (f) The Government is laying thrust on the implementation of ongoing schemes/ programmes, which include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation programme, etc. for the promotion and development of MSMEs and to enhance their competitiveness and productivity. The total plan budget allocation under various schemes of the Ministry has been enhanced from Rs. 2,835 crore in 2012-13 to Rs. 2,977 crore in 2013-14. Further, interest subvention of 2% on rupee export credit, which was earlier available to Handicrafts, Carpets, Handlooms and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), has been widened to include Toys, Sports Goods, Processed Agriculture Products, Readymade Garments and 134 tariff lines of Engineering Products and the scheme extended up to 31st March, 2014.

#### **Marketing assistance scheme for MSMEs**

1484. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides assistance to enhance marketing competitiveness of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) under the Marketing Assistance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated under the said scheme during 2012-13;

(d) the details of targets fixed to support MSMEs under the said scheme during the said period; and

(e) the details of expenditure, so far, incurred and the extent to which targets has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of MSME assists Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to enhance their marketing competitiveness through various schemes. The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The fund allocated under Marketing Assistance Scheme during 2012-13 is Rs. 138.545 Crore.

(d) and (e) These schemes are demand driven. The details of the available expenditure, target and achievement during the year 2012-13 are furnished below:

Target			Achievement			
No. of Units	No. of fairs	Marketing Campaigns/Awareness Programmes	No. of MSMEs	No. of fairs	Marketing Campaigns/Awareness Programmes	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
160	131	700	1176	125	475	60.98

***Statement***

*The details of various schemes implemented by Ministry departments are as follows:*

**1. Office of the Development Commissioner (MSME):**

- (i) Marketing Development Assistance Scheme aims to encourage Small and Micro exporters in their efforts at tapping and developing overseas market, enhance the exports from Micro/Small manufacturing enterprises and popularize the adoption of Bar Coding on a large scale. For adoption of Bar Code, the Government of India provides reimbursement of 75% of one time registration fee (w.e.f. 1st January 2002) and 75% of annual fees (recurring) (w.e.f. 1st June, 2007) paid to GS1 India (Formerly EAN India) by Small and Micro units for the first three years for bar code.

Under International Trade fair scheme, the Government of India provides 75% of air fare subsidy by economy class and 50% space rental

subsidy for Micro and Small manufacturing enterprises of General category entrepreneurs. For Women/SC/ST Entrepreneurs & Entrepreneurs from North Eastern Region, 100% reimbursement of space rent and economy class air fare is being done. The 1 subsidy is restricted to Rs.1.25 lakhs per unit.

- (ii) Marketing Assistance and Technology Up gradation Scheme is a part of National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) and aims to enhance MSME's competitiveness in National as well as International market through various activities such as Technology Upgradation in Packaging, Skill Upgradation/Development of Modern Market Techniques, Special components for North Eastern Region (Participation of MSMEs of NER in domestic exhibitions organized in other parts of the country), Exploring new market through State/District level local exhibitions/trade fairs, Corporate Governance practices, Reimbursement to ISO-18000/22000/27000 Certification and Setting up of Marketing Hubs in the premises of selected MSME-DIs.

## **2. Coir Board:**

The Marketing Development Assistance is linked with the sales performance of the concerned beneficiary organization and aims at providing incentives for better performance. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the Apex Co-operative Societies, public sector enterprises in the coir industry and showrooms and sales depots and Hindustan Coir under the Board. The MDA is granted @ 10% of their average annual sales turnover of the coir products including coir yarn and rubberized coir goods during the proceeding three financial years. The assistance is shared on 50:50 basis between the central government and the concerned State/Union Territory Government. MDA is permitted to be utilized for various purpose which include (i) publicity; (ii) opening of new showrooms/sales outlets; (iii) renovation of existing sales outlets; (iv) Market study; (v) setting up of market intelligence net work/up-gradation of design facilities like installation of computer, aided design centre, engagement of qualified designers, introduction of e-commerce facilities, computerization of showrooms etc; (vi) go-down and (vii) innovative marketing strategies including payment of discounts.

## **3. National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC):**

Marketing Assistance Scheme aims to promote marketing efforts and enhance the competency of Micro, Small Enterprises for capturing new market

opportunities by way of organizing/participating in various domestic & international exhibitions/trade fairs, buyers-seller meets, intensive campaigns/seminars and consortia formation. Eligible beneficiary can approach NSIC to avail the assistance under this scheme.

**4. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC);**

Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme provides financial assistance to institutions @ 20% of the value of production of khadi and polyvastra, to be shared among artisans, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio 25:30:45. This scheme provides institutions a flexibility to use the assistance for improving the outlets, products and production processes, besides giving incentive to customers, etc.

**Fund for entrepreneurship development programme**

1485. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of fund earmarked for Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) during the last three years;
- (b) the details of fund allocated during that period, State-wise;
- (c) the details of the results/targets achieved, so far; and
- (d) whether Government is satisfied with the result achieved, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA): (a) and (b) The funds allocated for Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes by the Ministry during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are Rs. 6717.99 lakh, Rs. 7903.94 lakh and Rs. 9548.16 lakh, respectively. As funds are allocated to the field offices under the Ministry, State-wise data are not maintained.

- (c) The number of persons trained by the Ministry during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 under these programmes are 313094, 403589 and 428777, respectively.

The Ministry is continuously monitoring the implementation of entrepreneurship and skill development programmes to enhance their effectiveness.

**Strengthening of Khadi and Village Industry sector in Bihar**

†1486. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to strengthen khadi and village industry sectors in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) was setup by the Government of India under KVIC Act 1956 for strengthening khadi and village industries (KVI) sector in the country including Bihar. KVIC has been implementing a number of schemes of Government of India, inter alia, for strengthening khadi and village industries including those in Bihar. These include: (i) Market Development Assistance (MDA) scheme under which assistance is provided to institutions @ 20% of value of production khadi and polyvastra to be shared among artisans, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio 25:30:45; (ii) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme to mobilize funds from banks at subsidized 4% rate of interest to meet the working capital requirement of institutions undertaking khadi and polyvastra activities; (iii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) under which assistance for replacement of obsolete equipments, setting up common facilities centres, product development, market promotion and other supports are provided in clusters; (iv) Scheme for Enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness of Khadi Industry and Artisans, under which assistance for replacement of charka, product development, design intervention and packaging etc. is provided; (v) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans under which assistance is provided for construction of worksheds for better work environment; and (vi) Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure envisaging renovation of khadi sales outlets and providing assistance for strengthening infrastructure of existing weak khadi institutions.

In particular, KVIC has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for generating self-employment in the country including Bihar. Under PMEGP, margin money subsidy is provided to unemployed youth and traditional artisans for setting up micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector. Since its inception, Government of India has released a total margin money subsidy of Rs. 242.08 crore for Bihar under PMEGP and till 31.01.2013, 7549 micro-enterprises have been assisted, providing employment to an estimated 51,707 persons.

Also, KVIC has been implementing a comprehensive reform package for the khadi sector, namely, the Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP), which includes capacity building of 300 khadi institutions and improved marketing. KRDP is being implemented with an assistance of US \$ 150 million from Asian Development Bank (ADB). 09 khadi institutions from Bihar have been tentatively identified by KVIC for assistance under this programme.

#### **Closure of small industries in Uttar Pradesh**

1487. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of small industries had been shut down in various States including Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for their closure; and
- (c) the steps taken to save those industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA): (a) Information on the number of closed Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country is collected by conducting All India Census of Registered Sector periodically. As per latest Census (Fourth Census) conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, and the previous Census (Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries, 2001-02), the number of closed MSMEs in various States including Uttar Pradesh is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The reasons for closure of MSMEs are varied and range from inadequate access to capital, technology and market, inability to survive competition and financial non-viability due to changing business environment. .

(c) Rehabilitation package for the revival of viable sick micro and small enterprises (MSEs) is provided by primary lending institutions, including commercial banks, which provide credit to the MSEs. The rehabilitation package is determined as per the guidelines issued by RBI from time to time.

The latest guidelines were issued by Reserve Bank of India in November, 2012, based on the recommendations of the Committee set up by Ministry of MSME to examine the definition of sickness and the procedure for assessing the viability of sick MSEs. The guidelines, inter alia, provide for:

- (i) Early detection of sickness;
- (ii) A viability study to form the basis of rehabilitation package to potentially viable sick MSEs; and
- (iii) A non-discretionary one time settlement scheme for the MSE sector.

#### *Statement*

##### *State-wise Distribution of Number of Closed SSIs/MSMEs, Registered Sector*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Third Census (2001-02)	Fourth Census (2006-07)
1	2	3	4
1	Jammu and Kashmir	22709	1831
2	Himachal Pradesh	6509	4034
3	Punjab	82731	24553
4	Chandigarh	1405	559
5	Uttarakhand	12100	8219
6	Haryana	27546	10973
7	Delhi	8357	0
8	Rajasthan	36847	17342
9	Uttar Pradesh	122282	80616

1	2	3	4
10	Bihar	20525	16344
11	Sikkim	155	86
12	Arunachal Pradesh	248	167
13	Nagaland	129	2395
14	Manipur	1226	929
15	Mizoram	1313	669
16	Tripura	1077	424
17	Meghalaya	1908	665
18	Assam	10338	6266
19	West Bengal	26080	10708
20	Jharkhand	13822	3712
21	Odisha	9708	5744
22	Chhattisgarh	27830	15485
23	Madhya Pradesh	65649	36502
24	Gujarat	39159	34945
25	Daman and Diu	454	24
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	423	0
27	Maharashtra	54243	41856
28	Andhra Pradesh	38582	2250
29	Karnataka	46611	47581
30	Goa	2327	2754
31	Lakshadweep	16	0
32	Kerala	74832	34903
33	Tamil Nadu	127185	82966
34	Puducherry	2586	711
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	515	142
<b>ALL INDIA</b>		<b>887427</b>	<b>496355</b>



**Institutional credit to MSMEs**

1488. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a steady increase in the number of micro, small and medium enterprise (MSMEs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has undertaken any measures to improve the access to institutional credit to enable such MSMEs to operate competitively;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA): (a) and (b) Information on the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) functioning in the country is collected by conducting All India Census of the sector periodically. As per latest Census (Fourth Census) conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, the number of MSMEs in the country, has increased to 361.76 lakh enterprises as compared to 105.21 lakh enterprises in previous census (Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries, 2001-02).

(c) and (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued detailed guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks on lending to the MSMEs sector which, *inter alia*, provide for a time frame for disposal of loan applications, loan limit for dispensing the collateral requirement and sub-targets for micro enterprises within the MSE lending. In terms of the recommendations of the Task Force on MSMEs under the chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, the RBI has advised the banks to achieve a 20 percent year-on-year growth in credit to Micro and Small Enterprises and a 10 percent annual growth in the number of micro enterprise accounts. Further, banks have been advised that the allocation of 60 per cent of the MSE advances to the micro enterprises is to be achieved in stages *viz.*,

50 percent in the year 2010-11, 55 per cent in the year 2011-12 and 60 per cent in the year 2012-13. Further, the Government is implementing various schemes namely, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, etc. to facilitate credit flow to the MSE sector.

- (e) Does not arise.

### **Illegal mining**

1489. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cases of illegal mining detected in the country during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the details of officials and companies found involved in illegal mining operations;
- (c) the loss of revenue to the Central and State Governments during the said period;
- (d) whether any mechanism has been evolved to recover such losses; and
- (e) the measures taken by Government to check illegal mining?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (d) As per section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the State Governments have been empowered to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals. In cases of illegal mining, where there is a loss of revenue to the State Government from royalty, rents or taxes and the actual loss of mineral, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, provides a penalty of imprisonment for a term upto two years or a fine extending to Rs. 25,000 or with both. The said Act also provides that the State Governments may recover not only the price of mined out mineral, in case the mineral is disposed off, but also the royalty and rent or taxes, as may be payable for the mineral mined illegally from an area. Since the State Governments deal with cases of illegal mining, specific details are not centrally maintained in the Ministry. However, year-wise details of cases of illegal mining detected and action taken by State Governments till September 2012, as reported by the State Governments are given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (e) The Central Government in co-ordination with State Governments has taken the following steps to curb and check illegal mining in the country:

- i. State Governments were asked to frame rules to control illegal mining as per Section 23 C of MMDR Act (18 States have framed Rules).
- ii. State Governments were advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities (13 State Governments have set up such Committees).
- iii. State Governments were advised to adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.
- iv. A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee set up under Secretary (Mines) having representation of major mineral bearing states and concerned Central Government Ministries/Departments on 4.3.2009. The Committee is holding regular meetings to consider all mining related issues including matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining.
- v. Railways have instituted a mechanism to allow transportation of iron ore only against permits issued rake-wise and verified by State Government, apart from taking measures to fence and set up check post at the railway sidings.
- vi. Customs Department has issued instructions to all its field units to share information on ore export with State Governments.
- vii. Ministry of Shipping has issued a direction to all major Ports to streamline the verification procedures for movement of consignment by road and rail to Ports for exports.
- viii. Government has notified amendment in Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, on 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockist, exporters and end-users to register with IBM and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals.
- ix. Indian Bureau Mines had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries.
- x. The Central Government has set up Justice M. B. Shah Commission to inquire into large scale illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore in the country. The extended tenure of the Commission is till 16th July, 2013.

**Statement**

*Yearwise details of cases of illegal mining detected and action taken by State Governments till September, 2012*

(for all minerals excluding atomic and fuel minerals)

Sl. No.	State	Illegal Mining cases				Action taken from 2007-08 to Sept. 20			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till Sept.)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Vehicle Seized (No.)	Fine realized by State Govt. (Rs. Lakh)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0.05000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15530	13939	19913	10603	18	537	412	10721.9430
3.	Chhattisgarh	2606	2017	2946	1385	88	8346	3363	2054.68470
4.	Goa	12	13	1	0	0	0	294	3.33799
5.	Gujarat	4020	2184	3485	3726	264	5	8666	40122.47200
6.	Haryana	1437	3446	2022	2396	570	19	0	1162.12445
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1398	1213	1289	0	186	1189	0	97.11620
8.	Jharkhand	15	199	364	0	285	30	146	46.86070

9.	Karnataka	4692	6476	6691	3288	533	188	73863	5927.11600
10.	Kerala	1847	2028	3175	0	0	0	0	698.33956
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5782	4245	7147	2979	2742	21522	0	11793.02970
12.	Maharashtra	26283	34265	40642	15297	0	1	112695	14964.56300
13.	Mizoram	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0.00000
14.	Odisha	487	420	309	65	11	36	1903	4466.71000
15.	Punjab	131	754	314	0	67	0	61	382.52500
16.	Rajasthan	4690	1833	1201	2105	1825	75	261	2416.68440
17.	Tamilnadu	273	277	123	207	1830	561	42065	7996.92090
18.	Uttar Pradesh	-	4641	4708	3266	0	0	0	3191.24000
19.	West Bengal	113	239	269	175	1091	128	4094	0.0000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>69316</b>	<b>78189</b>	<b>94604</b>	<b>45493</b>	<b>9510</b>	<b>32637</b>	<b>247523</b>	<b>106045.71760</b>

(Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India).

**Focus of MsDP**

1490. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the focus of Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) and 15-Point-Programme is more on infrastructure development rather than on livelihood security, skill improvement, creation of employment opportunities and provision of equality education; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to correct the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) and Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme covers activities like enhancing opportunities for education, skill development, support for livelihood activities, ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment, enhancing credit support etc. besides infrastructural development for the notified minorities in the country.

**Expansion of infrastructure development programme**

1491. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to expand the infrastructure development programme, being implemented for the minority population in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Minority Affairs has proposed to expand the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) from 90 Minority Concentration Districts to the identified 500 Minority Concentration villages, 710 Minority Concentration Blocks,

and 66 towns in 196 districts to make it more focused and more targeted on minority communities during the 12th Plan in the country.

**Special scholarship scheme for minority students**

†1492. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocated under the Special Scholarship Scheme for minority students and the number of minority students who have been provided this scholarship in different States. during the last one year along with the amount of scholarship provided, student-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the number of minority students benefited with it community-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements no scheme in the name of "Special Scholarship Scheme for minority students". However, the Ministry implements three Scholarship Schemes and one Fellowship Scheme namely Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme, Post-matric Scholarship Scheme, Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme and Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme. The allocation of budget under these four Scholarship Schemes/ Fellowship Scheme, State-wise release and the number of minority students benefited with it community-wise for the financial year 2011-12 are given in the Statements-I to IV respectively.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**  
*State/UT-wise and Community-wise detail of Pre-matric scholarships for students belonging to the minority communities during the year 2011-12*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total	Financial Allocation (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	174627	16861	278	192	15	191973	25.62	26.88
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.39	0.00
3	Assam	81306	4656	62	135	0	86159	35.55	21.25
4	Bihar	193768	58	105	36	0	193967	43.08	29.01
5	Chhattisgarh	9765	1349	1385	111	0	12610	2.93	2.93
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.45	0.00
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.44	0.00
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.60	2.03
9	Himachal Pradesh	4142	17	811	201	0	5171	0.89	0.52
10	Jammu and Kashmir	242519	161	6435	186	8	250983	22.25	31.44
11	Jharkhand	45275	5576	228	3	0	51082	15.34	10.53
12	Karnataka	372062	51830	510	2347	64	426813	24.58	49.05



13	Kerala	378269	318361	0	0	0	606630	43.40	52.77
14	Madhya Pradesh	133286	859	1611	170	6	135932	13.65	17.93
15	Maharashtra	460751	26199	7163	206626	604	701343	54.26	54.72
16	Manipur	2000	7421	0	17	0	9438	3.57	1.19
17	Meghalaya	970	16807	0	4	0	17781	6.61	2.44
18	Mizoram	88	12317	1080	0	0	13485	3.31	2.49
19	Nagaland	332	9724	0	0	0	10056	7.01	2.07
20	Orissa	16269	8226	2	56	0	24553	5.29	2.00
21	Punjab	13907	5059	277596	72	26	296660	47.61	29.23
22	Rajasthan	132255	233	16312	14	2	148816	17.76	10.14
23	Sikkim	0	754	0	2515	0	3269	0.77	0.61
24	Tamil Nadu	160251	140995	10	22	0	301278	22.66	32.28
25	Tripura	1349	6	0	1	0	1356	1.75	0.10
26	Uttar Pradesh	961216	476	6832	2714	7	971245	99.60	148.11
27	Uttarakhand	2963	13	127	0	0	3103	3.93	0.43
28	West Bengal	933371	13104	904	7826	0	955205	65.68	82.98
29	Andaman and Nicobar	72	165	0	0	0	237	0.52	0.03
30	Chandigarh	1375	184	2437	3	1	4000	0.92	0.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	138	14	0	0	0	152	0.12	0.06
32	Daman and Diu	170	13	0	0		183	0.11	0.07
33	Delhi	11257	219	1239	14	3	12732	4.75	1.35
34	Lakshadweep	0		0	0	0	0	0.31	
35	Puducherry	1227	1118	0	0	0	2345	0.26	0.30
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4334980</b>	<b>642775</b>	<b>325127</b>	<b>224947</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>5528557</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>615.47</b>

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise and Community-wise detail of Post-matric scholarships for students belonging to the minority communities during the year 2011-12*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total	Financial Allocation (Rs. in cr.)	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	19781	733	32	2	2	20550	19.12	17.28
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.04	0.00
3	Assam	6034	69	10	6	0	6119	26.72	4.46
4	Bihar	42672	33	46	14	0	42765	32.15	25.49

5	Chhattisgarh	1426	195	223	19	0	1863	2.18	1.57
6	Goa	31	156	0	0	0	187	1.08	0.07
7	Gujarat	15038	476	35	9	1	15559	11.53	7.78
8	Haryana	293	10	272	0	0	575	5.67	1.48
9	Himachal Pradesh	345	2	169	1	0	517	0.66	0.20
10	Jammu and Kashmir	25887	25	2356	159	0	28427	16.61	14.15
11	Jharkhand	12482	1864	68	4	0	14418	11.45	10.05
12	Karnataka	54787	10948	23	129	0	65887	18.35	24.85
13	Kerala	40304	34905	0	8	3	75220	32.39	21.69
14	Madhya Pradesh	10657	151	317	12	1	11138	10.19	6.17
15	Maharashtra	45031	1281	363	1800	30	48505	40.58	31.06
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	0.00
17	Meghalaya	110	117	0	0	0	227	4.96	0.19
18	Mizoram	29	3147	0	241	0	3417	2.48	3.43
19	Nagaland	6	39	0	3	0	48	5.26	0.04
20	Orissa	993	83	5	33	0	1114	3.95	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	Punjab	1387	252	49249	40	0	50928	35.61	39.42
22	Rajasthan	17514	49	1990	2	0	19555	13.25	12.77
23	Sikkim	0	105	0	444	0	549	0.57	0.40
24	Tamil Nadu	15162	20322	0	0	0	35484	16.91	17.68
25	Tripura	372	4	0	0	0	376	1.31	0.12
26	Uttar Pradesh	134293	382	2808	653	2	138138	74.34	74.81
27	Uttarakhand	408	6	30	0	0	444	2.93	0.19
28	West Bengal	114472	1596	179	2194	0	118441	49.02	46.87
29	Andaman and Nicobar	4	5	0	0	0	9	0.52	0.00
30	Chandigarh	61	5	73	1	0	140	0.95	0.06
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	14	0	0	0	30	0.10	0.01
32	Daman and Diu	26	3	0	0	0	29	0.10	0.03
33	Delhi	1005	9	46	1	0	1061	4.75	6.56
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.29	0.00
35	Puducherry	121	109	0	0	0	230	0.25	0.10
<b>Total</b>		<b>560747</b>	<b>77095</b>	<b>58294</b>	<b>5775</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>701950</b>	<b>450.00</b>	<b>362.99</b>

**Statement-III**

*State/UT-wise and Community-wise detail of Merit-cum-means based scholarships for students belonging to the minority communities during the year 2011-12*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total	Financial Allocation (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1078	48	0	0	0	1126		3.09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0		0.00
3	Assam	1621	67	6	8	0	1702		4.94
4	Bihar	3689	10	2	2	0	3703	No-Statewise	9.98
5	Chhattisgarh	73	51	13	3	0	140	Financial	0.43
6	Goa	23	61	0	0	0	84	Allocation	0.23
7	Gujarat	870	59	9	1	2	941		2.26
8	Haryana	195	24	142	1	0	362		1.03
9	Himachal Pradesh	22	0	12	2	0	36		0.12
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1554	1	56	3	0	1614		4.75
11	Jharkhand	850	73	17	1	0	941		2.70
12	Karnataka	1782	324	2	109	0	2217		5.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	Kerala	2282	2379	0	0	0	4661		13.12
14	Madhya Pradesh	770	32	37	4	0	843		2.27
15	Maharashtra	2848	397	94	128	8	3475		9.27
16	Manipur	56	191	0	0	0	247		0.77
17	Meghalaya	19	286	0	0	0	305		0.95
18	Mizoram	1	140	0	4	0	145		0.39
19	Nagaland	2	397	0	0	0	399		1.22
20	Orissa	153	39	2	7	0	201		0.68
21	Punjab	63	55	2644	12	0	2774		8.65
22	Rajasthan	1015	14	156	2	0	1187		3.26
23	Sikkim		8	0	69	0	77		0.24
24	Tamil Nadu	1280	1018	1	91	0	2390		6.33
25	Tripura	60	5	0	0	0	65		0.18
26	Uttar Pradesh	6476	33	97	28	0	6634		16.17
27	Uttarakhand	178	1	35	0	0	214		0.67
28	West Bengal	5443	36	19	41	0	5539		14.84
29 .	Andaman & Nicobar	6	1	0	0	0	7		0.04

30	Chandigarh	4	0	14	0	0	18	0.12
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
32	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.01
33	Delhi	298	5	105	0	0	408	0.99
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
35	Puducherry	10	9	0	0	0	19	0.05
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>32723</b>	<b>5764</b>	<b>3463</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>42476</b>	<b>115.72</b>

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise and Community-wise detail of Maulana Azad National Fellowships for students belonging to the minority communities during the year 2011-12*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total	Financial Allocation (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	85	18	0	0	0	103		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	0	1	0	7		
3	Assam	93	9	0	0	0	102		
4	Bihar	163	0	0	0	0	163		
5	Chhattisgarh	7	10	0	0	0	17		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Goa	1	8	0	0	0	9	No-Statewise Financial Allocation	No-State-wise Fund Release
7	Gujarat	32	6	0	0	1	39		
8	Haryana	0	0	20	1	0	21		
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	3	6	0	13		
10	Jammu and Kashmir	97	0	3	1	0	101		
11	Jharkhand	45	12	0	0	0	57		
12	Karnataka	78	7	0	3	0	88		
13	Kerala	91	82	0	0	0	173		
14	Madhya Pradesh	44	0	1	0	0	45		
15	Maharashtra	116	10	0	78	1	205		
16	Manipur	8	6	0	1	0	15		
17	Meghalaya	0	18	0	0	0	18		
18	Mizoram	0	13	0	0	0	13		
19	Nagaland	0	17	0	0	0	17		
20	Orissa	9	5	0	0	0	14		
21	Punjab	8	0	188	0	0	196		
22	Rajasthan	55	1	6	0	0	62		



23	Sikkim	0	2	0	6	0	8
24	Tamil Nadu	45	57	0	0	0	102
25	Tripura	3	1	0	0	0	4
26	Uttar Pradesh	366	1	9	5	0	381
27	Uttarakhand	13	0	0	0	0	13
28	West Bengal	206	7	0	7	0	220
29	Andaman and Nicobar	1	1	0	0	0	2
30	Chandigarh	4	1	8	0	0	13
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Delhi	20	6	0	0	0	26
34	Lakshadweep	7	0	0	0	0	7
35	Puducherry	3	9	0	0	0	12
<b>Total</b>		<b>1606</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2266</b>
							<b>51.98</b>

**Development of alternative fuel**

1493. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is supporting any major project to develop alternate fuel/power source than the fossil fuel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is supporting Research and Development (R&D) in the areas of bio-fuels and hydrogen energy for developing alternatives to fossil fuels.

(b) A total of 20 R&D projects in the area of bio-fuels and 24 projects in the area of hydrogen energy, supported by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, are presently in progress at various research and academic institutions.

**Generation of wind power**

1494. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is fast moving in generation of wind power;

(b) if so, the targets thereof during the current Five Year Plan;

(c) the action plan to exploit this sector in the coastal regions which have vast potential of this power;

(d) whether India is also emerging as a key hub for wind turbines;

(e) the annual wind turbine capacity of the country, *inter-alia* indicating its action plan to boost this capacity; and

(f) the status of export of such turbines from the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A target of 15000 MW has been set for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) The Government is promoting wind power projects in the country

including in the coastal regions through private sector investment by providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to manufacturers. 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. Loans for installing windmills are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided in potential states.

(d) Yes, Sir. There are 18 manufacturers of wind turbines making about 45 models.

(e) India has an annual wind turbine production capacity of around 4000 MW, which can be expanded upto 8000 MW, if market demands.

(f) India is exporting wind turbines to countries like, US, Australia, Brazil, China etc. and also to Europe. The total export figures of the year 2011-12 were around Rs. 600 crores.

#### **Domestic solar manufacturing units**

1495. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of domestic solar manufacturing units have been closed or filed for debt restructuring as flooding of imports of solar equipments have made them unviable;

(b) whether the National Solar Mission has failed to encourage domestic manufacturing;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to protect domestic solar manufacturing and also the interests of consumers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Following the launch of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, (JNNSM) in 2010 the domestic manufacturing capacity of SPV cells and

modules has increased from about 200 MW and 650 MW to 1000 MW and 2000 MW respectively. However, recently there have been reports in media of some of manufacturers facing difficulties in operating their plants to full capacity in the absence of adequate orders resulting from intense cost competition with suppliers of imported cells/modules.

(b) to (d) One of the important objectives of the JNNSM is to promote domestic manufacturing in solar energy sector and certain domestic content requirements were made mandatory in various schemes of JNNSM Phase-I. The Government has also extended the benefits of excise duty exemption on finished products and of concessional customs duty on raw materials and equipment required for manufacturing, to encourage domestic industry.

On the other hand, from the electricity consumer's interest point of view, another objective of the JNNSM is to also progressively reduce the cost of solar power. This can be achieved through continuous research as well as through induction of latest, state-of-art technologies. In this regard, besides increased support to research projects, benefits of concessional customs duty is being provided for imports of the finished solar products/equipments also.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Development of solar thermal power plants**

1496. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development of solar thermal power plants in the country is in line with the targets envisaged in the National Solar Mission and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the development is facing delays and barriers and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is planning to take any initiatives to address the issues creating delays/barriers and if so, how?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Phase-I ending 31st March, 2013 a target of 1100 MW grid connected solar power was envisaged but separate targets for different technologies (solar thermal or solar

photovoltaic) were not set. However, a capacity of 500 MW was later been earmarked for solar thermal power plants and 10 such plants were selected under different schemes, with different completion schedules as under:

Technology/ Scheme	No./capacity of projects	Completion schedule
ST/Migration	3 nos./30 MW	Feb., 2013
ST/Batch-I	7 nos./470 MW	May, 2013

(b) With regard to the projects under migration scheme 2 projects of 20 MW aggregate capacity did not get completed within approved schedule and stand cancelled while third project was commissioned at part capacity and the developer has not shown interest in commissioning the balance capacity. The remaining 7 projects under Batch-I still have time for completion till May, 2013 (without payment of penalties) and are in various stages of construction.

(c) Requests have been received from developers for time extension.

#### **Subsidy to bio-gas plants**

1497. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) why the Ministry is not considering to grant subsidy once again on KVIC Model of the bio-gas production, as currently no subsidy is provided to this model, due to the fact that production of more environment friendly energy from new and renewable sources are restricted;

(b) whether Central Government is going to restore the subsidy once again to this model; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy continues to provide subsidy for setting up of biogas plants of approved models, including KVIC model, as per the norms of the scheme of National Biogas and Manure Management Programme.

**Power generation from renewable energy sources**

1498. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts being made by Government to enhance power generation from renewable energy sources;
- (b) whether Government proposes to formulate National Renewable Energy Policy for the purpose;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of ongoing renewable energy projects in the country and the quantum of energy generated from each source during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry is implementing a number of renewable energy schemes / programmes such as wind, small hydro, biomass and solar throughout the country, for enhancing power generation from renewable energy sources.

The Government is also giving various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties to promote power generation from new and renewable energy sources. Among the other steps taken to promote power generation from alternative sources of energy include preferential tariff for purchase of power generated from renewable sources, introduction of Renewable Energy Certificates and Renewable Purchase Obligation.

(b) and (c) The Government has formulated an Integrated Energy Policy (IEP) covering all sources of energy including renewable energy sources. The IEP document gives a roadmap to develop energy supply options and increased exploitation of renewable energy sources. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is targeting a capacity addition of 30,000 MW during the Twelfth Plan period (2012-17) from various renewable energy sources.

(d) About 27,000 MW renewable power generation capacity has been installed in the country from various renewable energy sources. A Capacity of 12,437 MW from renewable energy projects have been added during the last 3 years (2009-10 to 2011-12) and current year (as on 31.01.2013). State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

As per the report published by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), 36947 million units, 41150 million units and 51226 million units were generated during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively from renewable energy sources. During 2012-13, about 23557 million units (April-August) have been generated from renewable energy sources in the country.

**Statement**

*State-wise renewable power generation capacity added during the last 3 years (2009-10 to 2011-12) and current years (as on 31.01.2013)*

Sl. No. State/UT		SHP (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio- Power (MW)	Solar Power (MW)	Total (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	37.00	312.95	35.00	23.15	408.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	36.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.16
3	Assam	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
4	Bihar	16.10	0.00	43.42	0.00	59.52
5	Chhattisgarh	10.20	0.00	93.50	4.00	107.70
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	8.60	1526.38	30.00	824.09	2389.07
8	Haryana	7.40	0.00	39.30	7.80	54.50
9	Himachal Pradesh	275.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	275.74
10	Jammu and Kashmir	18.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.70
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.00	16.00
12	Karnataka	405.70	785.95	188.50	14.00	1394.15
13	Kerala	24.55	8.10	0.00	0.00	32.65
14	Madhya Pradesh	15.00	173.20	17.40	7.75	213.35
15	Maharashtra	74.20	1037.00	562.85	25.00	1699.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Orissa	20.00	0.00	20.00	13.00	53.00
21	Punjab	30.60	0.00	96.50	9.00	136.10
22	Rajasthan	0.00	1616.80	62.00	251.25	1930.05
23	Sikkim	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
24	Tamil Nadu	33.00	2856.20	207.40	17.05	3113.65
25	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	361.90	12.00	373.90
27	Uttanchal	42.40	0.00	10.00	5.00	57.40
28	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	26.50	2.12	28.62
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Dadar 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	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1076.34</b>	<b>8316.58</b>	<b>1810.27</b>	<b>1233.73</b>	<b>12436.92</b>

MW = Mega Watt. SHP = Small hydro power.



**Projects and schemes under the National Clean Energy Fund**

1499. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the projects/schemes which has been given financial assistance under the national clean energy fund;
- (b) the details of funds utilized by Government;
- (c) whether an evaluation study has been conducted by Government with respect to the performance of the fund;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Till date sixteen projects have been recommended by the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) for financial assistance of Rs. 3,849.16 crore under the National Clean Energy Fund. Project wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) So far, no study has been conducted by the Government to evaluate the performance of the Fund since most of the projects sanctioned for financial assistance from NCEF are under implementation.

***Statement***

*Projects recommended by the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) for financial assistance under the National Clean Energy Fund.*

**Financial Year 2011-12**

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Department	Project	Amount approved by IMG (NCEF) (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	MNRE <sup>1</sup>	Solar Water Heaters	64.14
2.	MNRE	SPV System in 6 States	85.88
3.	MNRE	Refinancing through NABARD	46.80
4.	MNRE	Bio Mass cook Stoves	6.55
5.	MoE&F <sup>2</sup>	Remediation of Hazardous Waste Sites	60.00

1	2	3	4
6.	MoE&F	Green India Mission	200.00
7.	MoP <sup>3</sup>	Flue Gas based Aqua Ammonia Power Cycle	8.00
8.	MoP	Indigenous Development of 1200 kV Ultra High Voltage (UHV) AC transmission Technology-Establishment of 1200 kV National Test Station (R&D Project)	39.40
9.	MNRE	Bihar Saurkranti Sichai Yojna (Pilot Project):	17.64
10.	MNRE	Funding for Off-grid SPV systems	44.64
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>573.05</b>

1 Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

2 Ministry of Environment and Forests.

3 Ministry of Power.

#### **Financial Year 2012-13**

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Department	Project	Amount approved by IMG (NCEF) (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	MNRE	Installation of SPV power plants upto size of 500 kWp with aggregate capacity of 50 MWp	70.90
2.	MNRE	Financial Support for extending subsidy-for installation of Solar Photovoltaic lights and small capacity systems through NABARD	73.71
3.	MNRE	Installation of Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants aggregating to 4 MWp capacity at different Indian Railway Locations	15.20

1	2	3	4
4.	MNRE	Pilot grid connected Solar Thermal Power Projects under JNNSM:	1020.00
5.	MDWS <sup>4</sup>	Solar Energy Based Dual Pump Piped Water Supply in 78 IAP Districts	221,3055
6.	MNRE	Viability Gap Funding for setting up 700 MW Grid connected solar PV power projects under JNNSM.	1875.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>3,276.11</b>

**Total for Financial Year 2011-12 and Financial Year 2012-13      3,849.16**

4 Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

5 IMG approved an amount of Rs. 229.568 crore, however, the Ministry finally sought FM's approval only for an amount of Rs. 221.30 crore.

#### **Promotion and development of new and renewable energy**

1500. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being currently run by the Central Government for promotion and development of new and renewable energy sources in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of physical and financial targets fixed and achieved in energy sector during the last three years including the current year, State-wise;

(c) the incentives being rendered by Government to the States for power sector under the scheme; and

(d) the measures being taken to promote power generation from those sources in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry is implementing a number of schemes/ programmes, throughout the country, for the development and promotion of new and renewable energy sources. Details of these schemes/programmes are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) A capacity addition of 10,431 MW against a target of 9623 MW has been achieved from renewable energy sources during the last 3 years. During

2012-13, a capacity addition of 2005.57 MW has been achieved till 31.01.2013 against the target of 4125 MW. Source-wise targets and achievements are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). State-wise physical and financial targets for the power generation from renewables are not fixed. State-wise renewable power generation capacity added during the last 3 years and current year (as on 31.01.2013), are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Government is giving various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties to promote power generation from new and renewable energy sources sector. The capital/interest subsidy given under various programmes are given in the Statement-IV (*See* below). Among the other steps taken to promote power generation from alternative sources of energy include preferential tariff for purchase of power generated from renewable sources, introduction of Renewable Energy Certificates and Renewable Purchase Obligation.

***Statement-I***

*Details of the Renewable Energy Schemes/Programmes  
implemented in the country*

**1. Grid-Interactive/Off-Grid Renewable Power**

- **Wind Power:** MW-scale Wind Farms/Aero generators/ Hybrid systems
- **Bio-power:** Biomass power/ Cogeneration
- **Small Hydro Power :** Small hydro power plants upto 25 MW capacity; Watermills/Micro hydel plants
- **Solar Power:** Grid-interactive -Solar Thermal and SPV power generation plants, and off-grid/ decentralized systems for various applications under National Solar Mission.

**2. Renewable Energy for Rural Applications :**

- **Remote Village Electrification Programme :** provision of lighting/ electricity in the unelectrified remote villages/ hamlets
- **Biomass Gasifier for Rural Energy/ Industrial Energy**
- **Biogas Programme:** setting up of Family Type biogas plants for cooking lighting/ manure/ small scale power generation
- **Solar Thermal Systems:** deployment of decentralized solar thermal systems/ devices (mainly solar cookers/driers for cooking, drying farm produce) under National Solar Mission.

**3. Renewable Energy for Urban, Industrial & Commercial Applications:**

- **Biomass (non-bagasse) cogeneration/U&I Waste to Energy**
- **Solar water heating systems** – for domestic, institutional, commercial/ industrial applications under National Solar Mission
- **Solar air heating/steam generation systems** – for community cooking/ other applications in institutions and industry under National Solar Mission
- **Green Buildings** – incorporating active renewable energy systems and passive designs
- **Solar Cities** – Planning for reducing their conventional energy consumption through energy conservation and use of renewable energy devices/systems

**4. Research, Design & Development:**

- Supporting research and development projects at premier institutions and industries on different aspects of new and renewable energy technologies.

**Statement-II**

*Source-wise targets and achievements of power generation  
during last 3 years and current year (till 31.01.2013)*

Sl. No.	Programme/ system	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (till 31.01.2013)	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1.	Wind Power	2500	1565.00	2000	2350.00	2400	3197.00	2500	1199.00
2.	Small Hydro	300	305.27	300	307.22	350	353.00	350	110.67
3.	Bio Power	424	452.72	472	473.50	475	487.90	475	400.60
4.	Solar Power	2	8.15	200	26.59	200	905.00	800	295.30
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3226</b>	<b>2331.14</b>	<b>2972</b>	<b>3157.31</b>	<b>3425</b>	<b>4942.90</b>	<b>4125</b>	<b>2005.57</b>

***Statement-III***

*State-wise renewable power generation capacity added during the last 3 years (2009-10 to 2011-12) and current years (as on 31.01.2013).*

Sl. No.	State/UT	SHP (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio- Power (MW)	Solar Power (MW)	Total (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	37.00	312.95	35.00	23.15	408.10
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	36.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.16
3	Assam	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
4	Bihar	16.10	0.00	43.42	0.00	59.52
5	Chhattisgarh	10.20	0.00	93.50	4.00	107.70
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	8.60	1526.38	30.00	824.09	2389.07
8	Haryana	7.40	0.00	39.30	7.80	54.50
9	Himachal Pradesh	275.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	275.74
10	Jammu and Kashmir	18.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.70
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.00	16.00
12	Karnataka	405.70	785.95	188.50	14.00	1394.15
13	Kerala	24.55	8.10	0.00	0.00	32.65
14	Madhya Pradesh	15.00	173.20	17.40	7.75	213.35
15	Maharashtra	74.20	1037.00	562.85	25.00	1699.05
16	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Orissa	20.00	0.00	20.00	13.00	53.00
21	Punjab	30.60	0.00	96.50	9.00	136.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22	Rajasthan	0.00	1616.80	62.00	251.25	1930.05
23	Sikkim	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
24	Tamil Nadu	33.00	2856.20	207.40	17.05	3113.65
25	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	361.90	12.00	373.90
27	Uttaranchal	42.40	0.00	10.00	5.00	57.40
28	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	26.50	2.12	28.62
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Dadar 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	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		1076.34	8316.58	1810.27	1233.73	12436.92

MW = Mega Watt. SHP = Small hydro power.

#### **Statement-IV**

*Subsidies available under renewable power generation programmes*

#### **1. Wind Power:**

##### **Demonstration Projects in**

Special Category States

(NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, HP and Uttarakhand) Rs. 3.00 crore X  $C^{0.646}$

Other States Rs. 2.50 crore X  $C^{0.646}$

C: Capacity of the project in MW; ^: raised to the power

**2. Solar Power:**

- i. Generation based incentive linked to CERC/SERC announced tariff guidelines for projects connected at 11kV and below.
- ii. For projects connected at 33kV and above- National Vidyut Vyapar Niagam (NVVN) to purchase power at a rate fixed by CERC through bidding process.

**3. Small Hydro Power****Support to new SHP projects in State sector:**

Category	Above 100 KW and upto 1000 KW	Above 1 MW - 25 MW
Special category and NE States	Rs.50,000 / KW	Rs. 5.00 crore for first MW + Rs. 50 lakh/ MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs.25,000 /KW	Rs. 2.50 crore for first MW + Rs.40 lakh / MW for each additional MW

**Support to new SHP project in private / co-operative / joint sector:**

Category	Up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW - 25 MW
Special category and NE States	Rs. 20,000 / KW	Rs. 2.00 crore for first MW + Rs. 30 lakh / MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs. 12,000/KW	Rs. 1.20 crore for first MW + Rs. 20 lakh / MW for each additional MW

**4. Biomass Power Project and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects:****A. Private / Joint / Cooperative / Public Sector Sugar Mills**

	Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, HP & Uttaranchal)	Other States
Project Type	Capital Subsidy	Capital Subsidy
1	2	3
Biomass Power projects	Rs.25 lakh X (C MW)^ 0.646	Rs.20 lakh X (C MW)^ 0.646



1	2	3
Bagasse Co-generation by Private sugar mills	Rs. 18 lakh X (C MW)^ 0.646	Rs. 15 lakh X (C MW)^ 0.646
Bagasse Co-generation projects by cooperative/ public sector sugar mills		
40 bar & above	Rs.40 lakh *	Rs. 40 lakh *
60 bar & above	Rs. 50 lakh *	Rs. 50 lakh *
80 bar & above	Rs. 60 lakh *	Rs. 60 lakh *
	Per MW of surplus power@ (maximum support Rs. 8.0 crore per project)	Per MW of surplus power@ (maximum support Rs. 8.0 crore per project)

\*For new sugar mills, which are yet to start production and existing sugar mills employing backpressure route/seasonal/incidental cogeneration, which exports surplus power to the grid, subsidies shall be one-half of the level mentioned above.

@ Power generated in a sugar mill (-) power used for captive purpose i.e. net power fed to the grid during season by a sugar mill.

**B. Bagasse Cogeneration projects in cooperative/ public sector sugar mills implemented by IPPs/State Government Undertakings or State Government Joint Venture Company/Special Purpose Vehicle (Urja Ankur Trust) through BOOT/BOLT model**

Project Type	Minimum Configuration	Capital Subsidy
Single coop, mill through BOOT/BOLT Model	60 bar & above 80 bar & above	Rs. 40 L/MW of surplus power * Rs. 50 L/MW of surplus power* (maximum support Rs. 8.0 crore/ sugar mill)

\* Power generated in a sugar mill (-) power used for captive purpose i.e. net power fed to the grid during season by a sugar mill.

**C. Bagasse Cogeneration Project in existing cooperative sector sugar mills employing boiler modifications:**

Project Type	Minimum Configuration	Capital Subsidy
Existing Cooperative Sugar Mill	40 bar & above 60 bar & above 80 bar & above	Rs. 20 L/MW of surplus power* Rs. 25 L/MW of surplus power* Rs. 30 L/MW of surplus power*

\* Power generated in a sugar mill (-) power used for captive pupose i.e. net power fed to the grid during season by a sugar mill. CFA will be provided to the sugar mills who have not received CFA earlier from MNRE under any of its scheme.

**Potential of solar and wind power**

1501. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the potential of solar power in the country;
- (b) the potential of wind power in Himachal Pradesh; and
- (c) the special incentives available to hill States for popularizing solar and wind energy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The potential for solar power has been estimated for most parts of the country at around 30-50 MW per square kilometer of open, shadow free area covered with solar panels /collectors.

(b) Wind power potential of 20 MW at 50 meter height has been estimated in Himachal Pradesh.

(c) The government is providing several financial and fiscal incentives to promote setting up of solar and wind power projects throughout the country, including the hill States. These include concessional/nil customs and excise duties on specified equipments, components and materials, accelerated depreciation and preferential feed-in-tariffs/generation based incentive for grid connected projects, which depend upon project capacity and category.

In case of off-grid solar power plants/systems installed by government institutions/organizations in North-Eastern States, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and border districts, Government is providing capital subsidy up to 90% of the benchmark cost of the systems upto 100 kW. For off-grid wind power plants, there is no special incentive for hill States.

**Solar energy units in agricultural usage**

1502. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the efficiency of solar energy units in agricultural usage and its adaptation by the farmers has been on the rise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the schemes to encourage cheap solar power in various States and the number of beneficiaries, State-wise;

(d) whether use of solar energy is costlier; and

(e) the details of the plans to make it more popular and cheaper?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The farmers are adopting the solar pumps for irrigation purposes. The details of solar pumps installed in various States of the country are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry provides a subsidy of 30% of the project cost ranging from Rs. 39/- to Rs. 81/- per watt peak for off-grid SPV systems/power plants depending on their capacity and configuration in general category States. In special category States, UT, Islands and districts with International Borders, CFA up to 90% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 243/- per watt peak is available for Central and State Government Ministries, Departments and other organizations, State Nodal Agencies and Local Bodies. The Ministry also provides a subsidy of 30% of cost of the project limited to Rs. 150 per watt peak for installation of micro/mini-grid SPV power plants of unit capacity up to 250 kWp.

The State-wise list of off-grid solar PV system installed in the country as on 31.01.2013 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). 6.4 million sq. meters of solar thermal collector areas has been installed in the country.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. The Ministry is providing a capital subsidy for installation of solar lanterns, home lights, street lights and power plants and solar water heating systems. Other incentives such as accelerated depreciation, no excise duty and concessional customs duty for imported items are also available for the manufacturer of solar photovoltaic system. The Ministry and State Nodal Agencies, Banks, NGOs, etc. are regularly organizing awareness and capacity building programmes, seminars, workshop and exhibitions for popularizing the solar PV Systems and solar hot water systems in the country.

***Statement-I****State-wise Cumulative Installation of Solar Photovoltaic Pumps upto 31.01.2013*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Pumps (in Nos.)
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar	5
2	Andhra Pradesh	613
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18
4	Assam	45
5	Bihar	139
6	Chandigarh	12
7	Chhattisgarh	240
8	Delhi	90
9	Goa	15
10	Gujarat	85
11	Haryana	469
12	Himachal Pradesh	6
13	Jammu and Kashmir	39
14	Karnataka	551
15	Kerala	810
16	Madhya Pradesh	87
17	Maharashtra	239
18	Manipur	40
19	Meghalaya	19
20	Mizoram	37
21	Nagaland	3
22	Orissa	56
23	Puducherry	21

1	2	3
24	Punjab	1857
25	Rajasthan	1701
26	Tamil Nadu	829
27	Tripura	151
28	Uttarakhand	26
29	Uttar Pradesh	575
30	West Bengal	48
TOTAL		8826

**Statement-II***State-wise Cumulative Installation of SPV Systems upto 31.01.2013*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Solar Photovoltaic Systems				
		Lanterns	Home Lights	Street Lights	Pumps	Power Plants Stand alone
		Numbers				kWp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar	6296	468	390	5	167
2	Andhra Pradesh	41360	8350	6454	613	781.595
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14433	14572	1071	18	17.1
4	Assam	1211	5870	98	45	910
5	Bihar	50117	6570	955	139	775.6
6	Chandigarh	1675	275	898	12	0
7	Chhattisgarh	3311	7254	2042	240	7132.72
8	Delhi	4807	0	301	90	82
9	Goa	1093	393	707	15	1.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Gujarat	31603	9231	2004	85	374.6
11	Haryana	93853	52841	22018	469	689.25
12	Himachal Pradesh	23909	22586	8058	6	601.5
13	Jammu and Kashmir	43822	42133	5806	39	308.85
14	Jharkhand	23374	8403	620	0	480.9
15	Karnataka	7334	44439	2694	551	254.41
16	Kerala	54367	32934	1735	810	214.39
17	Lakshadweep	5289	0	1725	0	100
18	Madhya Pradesh	9444	3460	9198	87	1983
19	Maharashtra	68683	3442	8420	239	913.7
20	Manipur	4787	3865	928	40	216
21	Meghalaya	24875	7840	1273	19	50.5
22	Mizoram	9589	6801	431	37	241
23	Nagaland	6766	1045	271	3	380
24	Orissa	9882	5156	5834	56	84.515
25	Puducherry	1637	25	417	21	0
26	Punjab	17495	8620	5354	1857	281
27	Rajasthan	4716	124402	6852	1701	4013
28	Sikkim	22020	9543	489	0	365
29	Tamil Nadu	16818	7877	6350	829	609.77
30	Tripura	64282	32723	1199	151	35
31	Uttarakhand	64023	91307	8568	26	180.03
32	Uttar Pradesh	62015	205011	117380	575	3470.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33	West Bengal	17662	138988	8726	48	889
34	Others	125797	24047	9150	0	4885
TOTAL		938345	930471	248416	8826	31488.61

### Construction of roads in Himachal Pradesh

1503. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would fulfil the demand of the people for construction of roads Jalwari-Maghara, link road Jalwari- Kailu, link road Bakhuli-Nandla and road from Amboi to Tiproli in Chirgaon Tehsil in Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof as these places are rural and hilly and most of people are growing apple and vegetables, for smooth transportation of these items roads connectivity is must for the interest of the farmers; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (c) 'Rural road' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a onetime special intervention of the Central Government to improve Rural Infrastructure through construction/upgradation of roads. The Programme envisages single all-weather connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations as per the Core Network with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in plain areas, 250 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in Hill States, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the Desert areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme) and in the 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under IAP (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission). The road-wise status is as under:

- (i) **Jalwari-Maghara road:** There is no such alignment for road work from Jalwari to Maghara in the Core Network of Shimla district. Hence, this road is not eligible as per programme guidelines.

- (ii) **Link road Jalwari- Kailu:** There is no such alignment for road work from Jalwari to Kailu in the Core Network of Shimla district. Further, the population of Kailu is less than 250 and hence this road is not eligible as per the programme guidelines.
- (iii) **Link road Bakhuli-Nandla:** There is no such alignment for road work from Bakhuli to Nandla in the Core Network of Shimla district and hence, this road is not eligible as per the programme guidelines. Notably, the habitation Nandla has already been connected under PMGSY through Core Network road from Badiara to Nandla during 2006-07.
- (iv) **Amboi -Tiproli road:** The habitation Tiproli is not part of the Core Network of Shimla district and hence, this road is not eligible as per the programme guidelines.

#### **Financial assistance for PMGSY and PURA**

1504. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has increased the financial assistance for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and the Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of funds allocated, disbursed and utilized, so far during the last six years particularly in Tamil Nadu under the said schemes; and
- (c) the proposals received by Government along with the financial requirements from the respective State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) The year-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized during last six years under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) are as under:



Year	Allocation				Release				Utilization				(Rs. in crore)
	PMGSY	PURA	PMGSY		PURA		PMGSY	PURA	All States/ Tamil Nadu	All States/ Tamil Nadu	All States/ Tamil Nadu	All States/ Tamil Nadu	
			All States/ UTs	Tamil Nadu	All States/ UTs	Tamil Nadu							
2006-07	6,273.62	10.00	6,265.08	20.00	6.39	Nil	7,304.27	68.09	6.39	Nil			
2007-08	11,000.00	10.00	10,899.94	71.03	5.31	Nil	10,618.69	108.65	5.31	Nil			
2008-09	15,280.50	30.00	14,848.97	88.68	4.61	Nil	15,161.98	127.87	4.61	Nil			
2009-10	18,500.00	30.00	16,899.82	525.00	0.00	Nil	18,832.92	560.20	0.00	Nil			
2010-11	22,000.00	74.00	20,366.04	469.54	66.20	Nil	14,910.98	304.81	66.20	Nil			
2011-12	20,000.00	90.00	15,809.37	160.00	90.00	Nil	10,946.41	211.36	90.00	Nil			
2012-13*	10,000.00	150.00	3,350.16	77.72	0.00	Nil	5,841.63	19.17	0.00	Nil			

\*Releases as on date and expenditure upto January, 2013.

\*\*Proposed budgetary allocation for PMGSY for 2013-14 is Rs. 21,700 crore.

(c) Sanction of projects under PMGSY is an ongoing process. The proposals submitted by the States are considered by the Empowered Committee of the Ministry of Rural Development after being scrutinized by National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) for clearance by the Ministry. This Ministry, keeping in view the financial constraints, existing liability of unexecuted works which were already sanctioned under programme, progress of works, absorption capacity of the States, works in hand etc. Upto January, 2013, a total no. of 1,24,079 road works measuring length 4,81,440 km including upgradation at a total financial implication of Rs. 1,45,469.79 crore has been sanctioned to provide connectivity to 1,26,973 habitations. State-wise detail is in the Statement (*See below*).

Further, under PURA proposals are received from the private parties and not from the State Governments.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of roadworks upto January, 2013*

Sl. No. States		No. of Habitations cleared	No. of road works cleared	Length of road works cleared	Value of proposals cleared
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1564	6947	21938.294	4715.134
2	Arunachal Pradesh	350	733	4385.85	2074.5
3	Assam	8647	4818	16335.852	8846.895
4	Bihar	20892	11413	43603.91	20268.95
6	Chhattisgarh	8539	5940	27422.35	7186.71
7	Goa	20	90	178.16	9.72
8	Gujarat	3024	3494	8676.83	1799.52
9	Haryana	1	420	4589.33	1484.21
10	Himachal Pradesh	2408	2207	12616.997	2553.66
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1927	1984	10154.8	5269.61

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Jharkhand	6637	3536	14670.876	4146.776
13	Karnataka	269	3259	16347.57	3252.6479
14	Kerala	435	1173	2710.485	975.0107
15	Madhya Pradesh	14518	14235	63014.86	16084.9412
16	Maharashtra	1369	6126	24016.675	6377.771
17	Manipur	448	1113	3662.755	1127.25
18	Meghalaya	215	427	1206.44	408.69
19	Mizoram	162	191	2487.16	708.27
20	Nagaland	91	305	3629.63	732.73
21	Odisha	11413	10136	39217.81	14235.86
22	Punjab	425	826	5672.88	2101.021
23	Rajasthan	12613	13444	56277.16	10335.499
24	Sikkim	296	476	3245.872	970.894
25	Tamil Nadu	1983	6311	13141.16	3055.8197
26	Tripura	1773	1044	3371.011	1892.411
27	Uttar Pradesh	12664	18089	50691.334	13741.886
28	Uttarakhand	1025	780	5713.91	1617.43
29	West Bengal	13265	4309	22190.08	9395.33
TOTAL (STATES)		126973	123826	481170.04	145369.147
<b>Union Territories</b>					
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		18	0	32.39
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		156	181.97	36.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
32	Daman and Diu		0	0	10
33	Delhi		1	0	5
34	Lakshadweep		0	0	4.89
35	Pondicherry		78	87.92	11.58
TOTAL (UTs)			253	269.89	100.64
GRAND TOTAL (States+UTs)		126973	124079	481439.93	145469.787

**Discretionary powers to State Governments under  
rural development schemes**

1505. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to transfer funds directly and give State Governments discretionary powers over about fifty per cent of funds allocated under rural development schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government would monitor the utilisation of Central funds transferred directly to the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

**Coverage of NRLM**

1506. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States where the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) has been implemented including the number of beneficiaries;

- (b) the details of funds sanctioned and released to the States; and
- (c) the steps that have been taken by Government to ensure smooth and efficient implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Government is implementing National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), now renamed as "Aajeevika" in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. Earlier, since 1999, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) was implemented which has now been restructured as NRLM. The ultimate goal is to cover estimated 7.0 crore rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. In order for the States/Union Territories to transit to NRLM, the following three criteria are required to be met:

- (i) The States should either set-up a society or re-designate an existing society as State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) and place a full time Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to head it.
- (ii) A multidisciplinary team of professionals should be put in place in the State society and also at various levels in the first phase in districts and blocks.
- (iii) Prepare a 7 year State Perspective Implementation Plan (SPIP) and Annual Action Plan under NRLM.

The States are required to submit their Annual Action Plan (AAP) to the Ministry of Rural Development which is placed before an Empowered Committee for consideration. So far, the Ministry has approved Annual Action Plan of 18 States. These States are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

- (b) A Statement indicating the Central allocation for NRLM States during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 is given in Statement-I and II (*See* below).
- (c) With a view to provide professional guidance for the implementation of NRLM, a National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) has been established in the Ministry of Rural Development which is manned by professionals from different thematic areas. The main role of NMMU is to provide need based technical assistance to the State Missions for planning and implementation of NRLM. The

programme is also making investments in developing a wider base of implementing partnerships with private sector, civil society, and other development institutions for bringing in new ideas, innovations, services, and delivery mechanism. In order to ensure proper monitoring and accountability, the Ministry has also initiated action for putting in place a comprehensive monitoring system, including information technology (IT) based Management Information Systems (MIS), and monitoring and evaluation systems. The programme is also reviewed in Performance Review Committee meetings which are held periodically.

***Statement-I****Status of Central Release under NRLM & NRLP during 2011-12*

(As on 31.03.2012) (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central Allocation (NRLM)	Central Release (NRLM)	Central Release (NRLP)
1	Andhra Pradesh	11472.00	5736.00	570.00
2	Bihar	27291.00	17516.00	4646.00
3	Kerala			100.00
	TOTAL	38763.00	23252.00	5316.00

***Statement-II****Status of Central Release under NRLM & NRLP during 2012-13*

(As on 28.02.2013) (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central Allocation (NRLM)	Central Release (NRLM)	Central Release (NRLP)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	11623.00	8746.53	399.00
2	Bihar	27649.00	13825.00	6969.00
3	Chhattisgarh	6141.00	5527.47	1348.45

1	2	3	4	5
4	Gujarat	4375.00	2279.00	1841.00
5	Haryana	2574.00	0.00	0.00
6	Jammu and Kashmir	1342.00	0.00	0.00
7	Jharkand	10425.00	5212.50	1120.93
8	Karnataka	8777.00	0.00	0.00
9	Kerala	3938.00	1969.00	225.00
10	Maharashtra	17349.00	15528.84	3763.74
11	MP	13156.00	9339.00	3979.00
12	Odisha	13294.00	6647.00	2389.84
13	Punjab	1251.00	40.00	0.00
14	Rajasthan	6664.00	3332.00	1493.63
15	Tamil Nadu	10277.00	9683.35	3279.10
16	West Bengal	14773.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		138835.00	82129.69	26808.67
<b>North Eastern States</b>				
1	Assam	16194.00	10365.44	4357.80
2	Mizoram	281.00	140.48	0.00
TOTAL		16475.000	10505.917	4357.800
GRAND TOTAL		155310.000	92635.607	31166.470

### Corruption in MGNREGA

†1507. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are complaints of irregularities in the works carried out under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in various parts of the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether any investigation agency is proposed to be set up at Central level to look into those irregularities and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government had identified some cases of corruption under MGNREGA after conducting surprise survey in some districts of some States; and

(d) if so, whether the State Governments, on the advice of the Central Government, have got those complaints investigated and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) 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 on 15.2.2013, the Ministry has so far received 3819 such complaints out of which 1790 complaints are pending for disposal.

There is a comprehensive system of monitoring and review of the implementation of all the programmes, including MGNREGA, which *inter-alia* include Periodic Progress Report, Performance Review Committee, Area Officers' Scheme, National Level Monitors and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State and District levels. Independent Monitoring and verification by National Level Monitors (NLMs) and Area Officers is also carried out in cases of specific complaints. The findings and reports of such review meetings and visits are shared with the concerned States/UT Governments for follow up action.

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.



**Schemes under Bharat Nirman**

†1508. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of services/schemes being run under Bharat Nirman, year-wise and district-wise;
- (b) whether roads have also been constructed in Himachal Pradesh there under; and
- (c) if so, the district-wise details of the roads constructed indicating the time, place and length in kilometres thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Bharat Nirman Programme, with an aim to build rural infrastructure was launched in 2005. The Programme consists of six components of Rural infrastructure namely, Rural Drinking water (National Rural Drinking Programme), Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana), Irrigation (Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme), Rural Roads (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Electrification (Rajiv Gandhi Grammen Vidyutikaran Yojana) and rural Telephony.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has constructed 3,836.53 km. of road length against the target of 3,824 km under New Connectivity and 7,934.73 km. of road length against the target of 4,713.38 km under upgradation component of Bharat Nirman upto January, 2013. District-wise details of the roads constructed under Bharat Nirman in the state is being compiled.

**Employment under MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh**

1509. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons registered for employment under MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year wise and district-wise;
- (b) whether all the registered persons have been provided with employment;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of expenditure involved for providing employment to them during the above period, district-wise and year wise;

(e) whether there are complaints with regard to payment of wages under MGNREGA in the State; and

(f) if so, the manner in which the Ministry addressed them and what plans it has to avoid such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (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 up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. 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 also dependent upon several external factors including availability of alternate employment opportunities. The details of cumulative number of job cards issued since inception till 2011-12, households provided employment and total expenditure incurred during last five years, year wise and District wise as reported by the State Government are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) and (f) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints of all types about implementation of MGNREGA in the country including Andhra Pradesh. 2 cases related to delayed payment of wages, 1 case related to underpayment of wage and 3 cases related to nonpayment of wages in Andhra Pradesh have been received in the Ministry as on 15.2.2013. 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 such complaints/cases received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action as per law. Various advisories have been issued to States/UTs to check delays in payments. A time schedule for payment of wages has been suggested by the ministry to the States/UTs to reduce administrative delays.

**Statement**

*Total number of household provided employment and total expenditure incurred during last five years, year-wise and State-wise*

Sl. No	Andhra Pradesh	Cumulative Number of Household issued job cards since inception till 2011-12	Number of households provided employment (in Nos)					Total Expenditure (Rs. In lakh)				
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Adilabad	460046	244840	269053	275477	284230	212281	13461.16	14559.10	23577.00	28119.96	19723.65
2	Anantapur	783721	343588	314397	344967	325401	237063	16790.69	19827.00	29403.00	33089.07	28333.27
3	Chittoor	605830	267173	236736	254012	218585	166905	14345.78	19518.10	23797.00	25325.03	21002.31
4	Cuddapah	499572	221427	234588	233517	223814	169030	13187.27	15555.00	21627.00	22796.45	16536.76
5	Karimnagar	595383	290802	314264	380330	351006	250535	12820.76	17285.10	27951.00	25907.40	14930.54
6	Khammam	559337	281345	347987	310095	280215	208190	12941.60	19066.10	21819.00	20567.11	17257.29
7	Mahabubnagar	710614	297746	311194	384116	357243	274284	15001.95	19477.00	28049.00	32650.87	23091.28
8	Medak	465855	199249	199795	264979	255782	194175	11803.96	12222.00	21162.00	26639.01	16409.64
9	Nalgonda	746150	344420	352685	415104	428266	356588	13020.11	16557.00	25051.00	30756.73	20372.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	Nizamabad	406911	172702	223987	222059	242880	172433	10587.82	13384.90	18694.00	30370.60	12433.18
11	Rangareddi	274441	86270	101779	126311	121478	112807	5383.56	7217.00	13399.00	13688.39	12434.85
12	Vizianagaram	505917	224269	271332	308094	314294	299838	9276.23	14971.00	27389.00	31245.20	30350.78
13	Warangal	644014	323836	365453	403862	409348	302720	10832.49	15793.00	26708.00	34499.48	19999.98
14	East Godavari	800111	398709	389022	340296	328203	280077	14361.55	19429.00	19133.00	21018.30	23614.94
15	Guntur	542827	235499	191156	100951	165960	176056	3908.01	7972.00	4366.00	11853.31	12236.00
16	Kurnool	685793	270406	321139	316281	313136	251871	15118.40	21235.00	27668.00	27274.16	25804.06
17	Nellore	467623	234326	224901	190538	194364	177713	6203.87	11128.00	12430.00	14879.04	12822.48
18	Prakasam	539437	164796	246376	296495	333123	252110	3437.25	10311.00	18336.00	25437.61	19195.17
19	Srikakulam	530158	202489	280862	307371	328495	287072	5892.29	10785.00	24634.00	31019.34	22079.34
20	Krishna	464944	NA	130275	162772	193631	181554	NA	2287.98	5037.00	11930.18	10196.29
21	Visakhapatnam	455505	NA	207307	302004	301453	262468	NA	4981.05	21508.00	24836.75	28356.02
22	West Godavari	242909	NA	165269	218862	229516	172180	NA	2829.05	9180.00	20034.56	11599.09
Total		11987098	4803892	5699557	6158493	6200423	4997950	208374.75	296390.38	450918	543938.55	418779.79

NA= Not Applicable.

**Beneficiaries under MGNREGA**

1510. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a fall in the number of beneficiaries under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);
- (b) if so, which are the States where there is a sharp fall in employment generation under MGNREGA; and
- (c) what efforts are being made to sustain employment generation under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) 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. The details of total number of persondays generated under MGNREGA from 2010-11 onwards as reported by States/UTs are given in the Statement (*See* below). 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.

(c) Steps taken for effective implementation of MGNREGA, *inter alia*, are the following:

- (i) Keeping in view the challenges in implementation in MGNREGA permissible administrative expenditure limit was enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening management and administrative support structures for maintenance of records, social audit, grievance redressal and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure.
- (ii) Use of information technology to automate the manual processes is promoted.

- (iii) Payment of wages in cash has been allowed in IAP districts to obviate payment delays where outreach of Banks/Post Offices is inadequate, as an interim arrangement subject to certain conditions.
- (iv) To strengthen the institutional outreach for wage disbursement, it has been decided that State Governments should roll out the Business Correspondent Model to make wage payment through Banks with Bio-metric authentication at village level.
- (v) States have been instructed to establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for greater flexibility in management of funds for MGNREGA.
- (vi) Ministry has initiated an 'Electronic Fund Management System' (e-FMS) in four states. The system will be rolled out in a phased manner across the country.
- (vii) Various advisories have been issued to States/UTs to check delays in payments. A time schedule for payment of wages has been suggested to the States/UTs to reduce administrative delays.
- (viii) To facilitate disbursal of wages, provision has been made in NREGASoft 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 create durable quality assets.

***Statement***

*Total number of persondays generated under MGNREGA  
since 2010-11 as reported by States/UT*

Sl. No.	State	Persondays generated (in lakh)		
		2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)	2012-13 reported till 01/03/2013
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	3351.61	2884.75	2712.40
2	Arunachal Pradesh	31.12	0.53	14.64

1	2	3	4	5
3	Assam	470.52	352.55	220.34
4	Bihar	1602.62	656.52	603.68
5	Chhattisgarh	1110.35	1206.85	917.86
6	Gujarat	491.84	312.93	230.48
7	Haryana	84.20	109.38	96.07
8	Himachal Pradesh	219.46	266.77	190.12
9	Jammu and Kashmir	210.68	201.85	142.66
10	Jharkhand	830.90	609.12	422.76
11	Karnataka	1097.85	701.24	317.57
12	Kerala	480.34	633.15	689.41
13	Madhya Pradesh	2198.18	1642.64	915.27
14	Maharashtra	200.00	734.21	664.04
15	Manipur	295.61	223.97	122.93
16	Meghalaya	199.81	166.94	115.59
17	Mizoram	165.98	125.43	107.56
18	Nagaland	334.34	259.50	117.37
19	Odisha	976.57	453.75	400.12
20	Punjab	75.40	64.51	51.93
21	Rajasthan	3026.22	2119.14	1849.20
22	Sikkim	48.14	32.85	17.75
23	Tamil Nadu	2685.93	3015.79	3313.99
24	Tripura	374.51	489.74	426.82
25	Uttar Pradesh	3348.97	2664.45	1146.23

1	2	3	4	5
26	Uttarakhand	230.20	197.45	116.44
27	West Bengal	1553.08	1484.74	1457.53
28	Andaman and Nicobar	4.03	8.17	4.08
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.47	NR	NR
30	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	3.70	3.11	0.46
32	Lakshadweep	1.34	1.64	0.39
33	Puducherry	11.27	10.79	8.58
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		25715.24	21634.43	17394.28

NR=Not Reported.

#### **MGNREGA wages**

†1511.SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the wages of daily labourers in Haryana and Punjab under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) whether it is a fact that there is widespread discontentment among labourers in Punjab due to payment of less wages under MGNREGA;

(c) whether Government would give the wages to MGNREGA labourers in all the States of the country equivalent to that in Haryana; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The notified wage rate under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) with effect from 01.04.2012 is Rs. 191 for Haryana and Rs. 166 for Punjab.

(b) to (d) No specific complaint or representations indicating widespread discontentment among labourers in Punjab due to payment of low wages has been

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



received in the Ministry. However, references have been received from the Government of Punjab requesting to enhance wage rate for Punjab to bring it at par with that of Haryana. The wage rate fixed by the States as on 01.12.2008 for unskilled agriculture labourers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, was adopted and notified as the wage rate under Section 6(1) of the MGNREG Act *vide* Government of India Notification dated 1st January, 2009. This has formed the basis of all subsequent revision of wage rates as per the settled wage policy under MGNREGA. Since, all the states had fixed different minimum wages as on 01.12.2008 depending upon demand and supply of labour, their economic capacity and other state specific variations, the wage rate under MGNREGA varies from State to State. Wage rates under MGNREGA for two States are therefore not comparable and there is no discretion with the Ministry to bring them at par for various States/UTs.

#### **Fast Track Courts for scams in MGNREGA**

1512. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court on 8th November, 2012, while delivering a judgment, favoured establishment of special Fast Track Courts to handle cases linked to various scams in implementation of the rural job guarantee schemes under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in different States;

(b) if so, the States and districts where MGNREGA is being implemented and the States and districts where MGNREGA schemes are not being implemented along with the action taken to complete the process in entire country;

(c) whether payments are made under MGNREGA, either through banking or postal services, where banking facilities are not available; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(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. To strengthen the institutional outreach for wage disbursement, it has been decided that State Governments should roll out the Business Correspondent (BC) Model to make wage payment through Banks with Bio-metric authentication at village level. Cash wage payment have been allowed subject to certain condition in areas where the outreach of banks/post offices is inadequate.

**Criteria for identification of roads under PMGSY**

†1513.DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the procedure for identification of roads for construction under PMGSY in general and scheduled areas;
- (b) the details of population criteria in those areas;
- (c) whether roads are being constructed in Madhya Pradesh after selecting areas accordingly; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to connect the eligible unconnected habitations in accordance with a set of stipulated Guidelines. The Programme envisages to provide connectivity to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network in the rural areas with a Census (2001) population of 500 persons and above in plain areas and 250 persons and above in Hill States, Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in the 82 Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission under Integrated Action Plan (IAP). Upgradation of selected rural roads to provide full farm to market connectivity is also an objective of the scheme, though not central to it. Accordingly, the States had prepared their Core-Network, Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) and Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List (CUPL) during the commencement of programme based on surveys carried out by them.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The States send their proposals based on the priority in the CNCPL and CUPL finalized by them, including the State of Madhya Pradesh, for clearance by the Ministry.

**NGOs involved in rural development schemes in Tamil Nadu**

1514. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other voluntary organisations are involved in the rural development schemes of the Ministry in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and spent by such NGOs and other organisations during the last two years, year-wise and NGO-wise;

(d) whether complaints have been received regarding irregularities committed by NGOs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Details of funds sanctioned by CAPART and spent by the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) scheme-wise, year-wise and NGO-wise are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the placement linked skill development programme for rural population living below poverty line under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) which is a holistic placement linked skill development programme for rural population living below poverty line. As per the guidelines for placement linked skill development scheme the private companies both for profit and non-profit, Non-Government agencies Organisation, Federations of Self Help Groups etc. are allowed to send proposals for implementing projects under placement linked skill development scheme. The details of projects sanctioned to Tamil Nadu in the last two years are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). This includes multi-states projects covering some other States along with Tamil Nadu also. Under the Placement Linked Skill Development, Ministry of Rural Development provides 75% of the total project cost @ Rs. 14,100/- per beneficiary which is inclusive of Rs. 2,000/- post placement allowance given to the beneficiaries.

(d) CAPART has not received any complaint against the projects mentioned at serial no. (b) and (c)

(e) Does not arise.

**Statement-I***Details of the funds sanctioned Scheme-wise, NGO-wise, Year-wise*

(Amount in Rs.)

VO name	Address	Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Date of sanction	Amount released
AMM Murugappa Chettiar Research Centre	Tiam House, No-28, Rajaji Salai, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (Arts)	300000	9/7/2010	0
Centre for Social Development	Kulala Street, Thirunainarkurich Y, Ammandivilai P.O, Kurunthencode, Kanyakumari Distt, Tamil Nadu.	Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (Arts)	4904000	4/5/2010	2452000

Year: 2011-12 Nil.

**Statement-II***Details of the projects sanctioned to Tamil Nadu in the last two years*

Sl. No.	Year	Name of project	Name of project implementing Agency
1	2	3	4
1.	2010-2011	Setting of up Skill Development Centre in (TN, Bihar, AP, Orissa, Karantaka & UP) by Everonn Skill Development Ltd. (ESDL)	Everonn Skill Development Ltd.
2.	2010-2011	Skill in Apparel manufacturing in 8 States (Haryana, Punjab, AP, TN, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and MP) by Tapio-Wazir Consortium (TWC).	Tapio-Wazir Consortium (TWC)

1	2	3	4
3.	2010-2011	Skill Development of Gainful Employment in Apparel industry in South-Western India (AP, TN, Kerala Karnataka, Maharashtra & Gujarat) by TECHNOPAK.	Technopak.
4.	2010-2011	Training and placement of rural BPL youth in Security sector in 5 States (TN, Pondicherry, Karnataka, AP and Kerala) by Topsgrouup International Security Academy (TISA)	Topsgrouup International Security Academy
5.	2010-2011	Training and placement of rural BPL youth in 6 States (AP, Karnataka, TN, Gujarat, Maharashtra and MP) by Institute of Computer Accountant (ICA).	Institute of Computer Accountant
6.	2010-2011	Placement in Apparel sector of rural BPL youth in TN and Pondicherry (SEAM VII) by IL & FS.	IL & FS
7.	2010-2011	Placement linked skill development of rural BPL youth in 6 States (AP, TN, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan, and Bihar) by Laurus Edutech-VRIDHI	Laurus Edutech-VRIDHI
8.	2010-2011	Placement linked skill development in security sector in 6 States (Maharashtra, Gujarat, TN, Karanataka, MP and Chhattisgarh) by Central Investigation and Security Services Ltd.	Central Investigation and Security Services Ltd.

1	2	3	4
9.	2011-2012	Project SEAM-IX Placement in apparel sector in (TN, AP, and Orissa) by IL & FS	IL & FS
10.	2011-2012	Project SESS in service sector in SOUTH-II (Orissa, TN and kerala) by IL & FS	IL & FS
11.	2011-12	Integral Rural Development (IRD) in Villupuram District of Tamil Nadu by Auroville Viliage Action Trust (AVAT), Tamilnadu.	Auroville Viliage Action Trust (AVAT), Tamilnadu.

**Public-private partnerships under MGNREGA**

1515. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any instances of integration of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) with private sector through public-private partnerships;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any regulations regulating the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is considering mainstreaming the integration of MGNREGA with private sector through public-private partnerships; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) No Sir. The provisions of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through schemes formulated by State Governments under Section 4 of the Act. While under Section 13 of the Act, the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels are

the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the Schemes made under this Act, any department of the Central Government or a State Government, a Zila Parishad, Panchayat at intermediate level, Gram Panchayat or any local authority or Government undertaking or non-governmental organization authorized by the Central Government or the State Government may undertake the implementation of any work taken up under a Scheme.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

**New works under MGNREGA**

1516. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has added new works to the list of works permitted under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to bring the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and MGNREGA together to provide services and utilize resources;

(d) whether the Ministry is planning to provide irrigation facilities to small and marginalized farmers, developing land and promoting farming under MGNREGA; and

(e) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The provisions in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through Schemes formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. The Schemes made by the States are required to provide for the minimum features specified in Schedule I of the Act for which guidelines are issued by the Central Government. Schedule-I of MGNREGA as amended from time to time lists the category of works that any Scheme prepared by a State Government under Section 4 (1) of MGNREG Act shall focus upon. Based on the suggestions and feedback received from various stakeholders including State Governments, changes and modifications to the

Schedule and guidelines are carried out from time to time and this is a continuous process. Vide notification dated 4.5.2012, Schedule I has been substantially expanded to include a large number of additional activities. The list of activities at present included in Schedule-I of the Act is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Schedule I of MGNREGA has been amended vide notification dated 21.11.2012 to include in "construction of anganwadi centres" as permissible work under MGNREGA.

(d) and (e) The following activities are allowed on land or homestead owned by households belonging to the small or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008;

- (1) provision of irrigation facility, dug out farm pond, horticulture, plantation, farm bunding and land development;
- (2) agriculture related works, such as, NADEP composting, vermi-composting, liquid bio-manures;
- (3) 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;
- (4) works in coastal areas, such as, fish drying yards, belt vegetation;
- (5) rural drinking water related works, such as, soak pits, recharge pits;
- (6) rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets, solid and liquid waste management;

The above works shall be taken up subject to the following conditions, namely:

- (i) the households shall have the job card; and
- (ii) the beneficiaries shall work on the project undertaken on their land or homestead.

#### ***Statement***

*List of activities included in Schedule-1 (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)

**Performance of Indira Awas Yojana**

†1517. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Indira Awas Yojana is lagging far behind in meeting its targets;
- (b) if so, the target fixed for construction of residential units and the residential units that could actually be constructed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (c) whether Government is contemplating any special scheme to construct the remaining residential units;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the number of such remaining residential units that are yet to be constructed, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) On the whole, the IAY scheme is functioning satisfactorily in the country. The scheme is being implemented as per guidelines by the States/UTs. More than 90% of the physical targets are achieved every year. A statement showing the physical and financial performance under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) No Sir. Within the financial resources available, efforts are being made to cover maximum number of BPL rural houseless households under IAY scheme as early as possible. With effect from 1.4.2013, the unit cost of house has been enhanced to Rs. 70,000/- from Rs. 45,000/- in normal areas and to Rs. 75,000/- from Rs.48,500/- in difficult areas.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement***Indira Awaas Yojana**Physical and financial progress during Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2008 TO 2011-2012)*

Year	Allocation			Releases			Nos of Houses				(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total	Utilisation	%age of Utilization	Targetted	Constructed		%age of Houses Completed
2007-2008	403270.00	134148.59	537418.59	388237.01	129273.07	517510.08	546454.30	105.59	2127184	1992349	93.66	
2008-2009	564577.00	187807.72	752384.72	879579.39	293124.55	1172703.94	834834.33	71.19	2127165	2134061	100.32	
2009-2010	849470.00	263688.93	1113158.93	863573.99	268116.47	1131690.46	1329246.40	117.46	4052243	3385619	83.55	
2010-2011	1005370.00	312761.57	1318131.57	1013945.40	315577.04	1329522.44	1346572.75	101.28	2908697	2715453	93.36	
2011-2012	949120.00	294526.89	1243646.89	986477.80	305557.73	1292035.53	1292632.74	100.05	2726702	2471421	90.64	
TOTAL	3771807.00	1192933.70	4964740.70	4131813.59	1311648.86	5443462.45	5349740.52	98.28	13941991	12698903	91.08	

**Status of proposals under PMGSY from Maharashtra**

1518. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has submitted proposals of a large number of upgradation work of roads alongwith new connectivity eligible under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) the details of bad rural roads of Phase X and XI, which were identified and got the approval of the Central Government for upgradation for better connectivity with urban areas, Phase-wise; and

(c) if so, by when the required Central funds would be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) No, Sir. No Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for upgradation of rural roads under PMGSY were received from the State of Maharashtra, except a scenario of various category proposals including upgradation for around 2,500 roads under Phase-X in the month of June, 2010. Since the Upgradation proposals were not covered under the Ministry's advisory H-12013/1/2009-RC dated 12th June, 2009, the State Government was accordingly informed. Besides, State of Maharashtra has already exhausted its upgradation targets under PMGSY.

(b) No proposals for Upgradation of roads under PMGSY were received from the State Government in Phase-X. Further, under Phase-XI, proposals for 19 road works for Upgradation have been sanctioned by the Ministry at an estimated cost of Rs. 118.87 crore as pilot projects under Research and Development. The details of the 19 road works are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) PMGSY is a demand driven programme. The funds under PMGSY are released to States based upon their demand, absorption capacity, works in hand and fulfilling of certain conditions laid down in the programme guidelines for release of funds. Till January, 2013, an amount of Rs. 5,266.33 crore has been released to the State of Maharashtra, against which expenditure of Rs. 4,944.57 crore has been reported by the State.

**Statement***The details of 19 road works*

Sl. No.	District	Block	Package No.	Road Name	Length (in Kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Year 2012-13 Batch-2: R &amp; D Proposals</b>					
1.	Ahmednagar	Nagar	MH0164	Kedgaon - Dalthnegunjai	17.36
2.	Ahmednagar	Parner	MH0165	Walvane - Ranjangaon Masjid	7.30
3.	Akola	Akola	Mh0242	Ta. Border Hatrun-Sanglud Bk	13.20
4.	Amravati	Chikhaldara	MH0338	Karanjkheda - Pipliya	15.20
5.	Aurangabad	Vaijapur	MH0448	SH47 Shivoor Balegaon jiri	1.70
6.	Aurangabad	Vaijapur	MH0448	Lasurgaon Amanatpurwadi	4.30
7.	Beed	Georai	MH0564	MDR-15-Panchaleshwar	1.94
8.	Beed	Georai	MH0565	NH-211 Georal-Sindkhed Jaharwadi Madalmohi on NH-222	17.37
9.	Chandrapur	Brahmapuri	MH0837	Ranmochan -Mendki	11.80
10.	Chandrapur	Korpana	MH0838	SH 265-SONURLI-CHINCHOLI	3.60
11.	Dhule	Shirpur	MH0976	Gidhade-Balade-Jatode-Chandpri-Arthe Road	15.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Jalhe	Bhokardan	MH1410	ODR-21-Kodoll Babhulgaon	3.75
13.	Jalna	Ghanswan	MH1410	SH 148 Ghansawangi -Mandala	11.00
14.	Kolhapur	Karveer	MH1561	Pachagaon - Kandalgaon	4.30
15.	Nagpur	Kamptee	MH1749	Pawangaon-Dhargaon-Lihigaon	8.80
16.	Parbhani	Sailu	MH2269	M S H-6-Kawaddhan	4.12
17.	Thane	Vasai	MH3058	NH 8-Bhallwall-Bhatane-Adane-Bhinar-Ambode-Medhe-Vadghar-Kalbhon-Lendipada-Nimbavali	15.62
18.	Wardha	Ashti	MH3145	SHW244 Sujatpur Takarkheda	13.32
19.	Washim	Washim	MH323237	SH 209 to Supkhela Bori Umara Degaon Jawala to Elakhi	20.50
GRAND TOTAL					190.18

**Funds for Maharashtra Under PMGSY**

1519. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds are not being made available to Maharashtra under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to insufficient funds the State is not able to build roads in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the amount released under this scheme to the State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (d) No Sir. PMGSY is a demand driven programme. The funds under PMGSY are released to States based upon their cleared projects, demand, absorption capacity, works in hand and fulfilling of certain conditions laid down in the programme guidelines for release of funds. Since inception, an amount of Rs. 5,266.33 crore has been released to the State of Maharashtra against which expenditure as reported by the State is Rs. 4,944.57 crore till January, 2013. Further, out of cleared total no. of 6,126 road works, 5,095 road works have been completed by the State till January, 2013. Detail of the funds released to the State during last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)	
Year	Fund Released
2009-10	949.18
2010-11	1,242.55
2011-12	796.00

**Use of modern technology in MGNREGA**

1520. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce Global Positioning System (GPS) and biometric system under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to curb corruption therein from 2013-14;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of other concrete measures Government would take to root out corruption in MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The provisions in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through Schemes formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. The Schemes made by the States are required to provide for the minimum features specified in Schedule I of the Act for which guidelines are issued by the Central Government. The Ministry has already suggested a frame work for use of Geographic Information System (GIS) and Biometric in implementation of schemes formulated by States.

(d) Some of the steps taken to eliminate the occurrence of irregularities and corruption in the implementation of MGNREGA are as follows:

- (i) In consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 have been notified. All States have been asked to put in place a robust Social Audit Mechanism as outlined in these Rules.
- (ii) 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 provide for wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through accounts in Banks or Post Offices.
- (iii) Information and Communications Technology (ICT) based Management Information System (MIS) has been made operational to make data available for public scrutiny including job cards, muster rolls, employment demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/spent, social audit findings, registering grievances etc.
- (iv) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.



- (v) Ministry has issued a circular on Certification of Accounts and Financial Audit of MGNREGA accounts at Gram Panchayats Level by Chartered Accountant of selected GPs.
- (vi) The State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of schemes.

### **Participation of SC/STs in MGNREGA**

1521. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the participation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has come down over the years by approximately 50 per cent in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any inherent anti-SC and ST bias in implementation of MGNREGA; and

(d) whether Government would consider to have an academic study to find out the weaknesses of this programme for taking corrective action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a self targeting demand driven wage employment programme and household provided employment and participation by different categories of workers depend on the demand for employment. Demand for employment under MGNREGA is also dependent upon several external factors including availability of alternate employment opportunities. This programme has high participation from marginalized groups including SCs & STs. At the National level, the share of SCs & STs in the employment generation under MGNREGA has been high at 40-50 per cent across each of the years of the Scheme's implementation. In the case of both SCs & STs, the participation rate exceeds their share in the total population.

(d) Ministry of Rural Development organizes concurrent evaluation/assessment of all its programmes/Schemes including MGNREGA on periodic basis through independent and reputed agencies and organizations. The Ministry of

Rural Development has engaged Institutions like Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), National Sample Survey organization (NSSO) and other professional institutions to conduct studies and surveys on the implementation of MGNREGA. An National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) survey on MGNREGA observed that in Andhra Pradesh 42 per cent, in Madhya Pradesh 67 per cent and in Rajasthan 50 per cent of the beneficiaries were SCs & STs.

**Irregularities in implementation of MGNREGA**

1522. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that in many States the poor job card holders under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are not getting a single day's job though entitled for 100 days job;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that at many places money is being withdrawn against job cards by adopting irregular practices depriving the real poor persons for whom the scheme is intended for;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) Government's action regarding these malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) 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. 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 details of total number of households registered and provided employment for the financial year 2011-12 and 2012-13 (till 01.03.2013) as reported by states/UTs are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) to (e) 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. The details of total number of complaints received under MGNREGA as on 15.02.2013 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). 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. Further as per the provisions in Section 27(2) of MGNREGA, the Central Government may, on receipt of any complaint regarding lack of effective implementation of the provisions of the Act or regarding the improper utilization of funds granted under this Act, order an investigation into the complaint and if necessary, shall order stoppage of release of funds to the State if no appropriate remedial measures are instituted for proper implementation within a reasonable period of time as defined by the Central Government. The Ministry, on 7th September, 2012 has issued to all State Governments and Union Territories, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for application of the provision of Section 27(2) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

**Statement-I**

*The details of total number of households registered and provided employment for financial year 2011-12 and 2012-13*

(In Nos.)

Sl. No.	State	Number of households issued job cards		Number of households provided employment	
		2011-12 (Provisional)	2012-13 reported till 01/03/2013	2011-12 (Provisional)	2012-13 reported till 01/03/2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	11985009	12076114	4980822	5493964
2	Arunachal Pradesh	53275	164285	3306	73927

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Assam	3916668	3940021	1348958	1022225
4	Bihar	12263097	12691206	1716603	1729872
5	Chhattisgarh	4400119	4377809	2724228	2570206
6	Gujarat	4088366	3822152	822039	708977
7	Haryana	673588	729041	277834	261663
8	Himachal Pradesh	1107512	1128476	503102	463182
9	Jammu and Kashmir	755924	857001	421185	365900
10	Jharkhand	4021213	4047816	1573677	1249550
11	Karnataka	5574141	5333988	1652116	1219675
12	Kerala	1868288	2494273	1416444	1680155
13	Madhya Pradesh	11960960	12013163	3817389	2768842
14	Maharashtra	6661731	6948251	1465398	1397324
15	Manipur	445100	461878	357649	412302
16	Meghalaya	454887	459705	333715	283586
17	Mizoram	210689	209625	168560	172824
18	Nagaland	382609	385436	367173	358714
19	Odisha	6142106	6258995	1378597	1345124
20	Punjab	868136	901019	245443	216514
21	Rajasthan	9995654	9943043	4519270	4418148
22	Sikkim	79476	81106	54642	41392
23	Tamil Nadu	8270937	8878090	6347303	6733137
24	Tripura	602131	633507	566770	590957
25	Uttar Pradesh	14672111	14822988	7316757	4909194

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Uttarakhand	1025333	1037441	466663	335025
27	West Bengal	11246385	11302346	5502371	5225727
28	Andaman and Nicobar	44951	45779	18890	9406
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1726	1730	NR	NR
30	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	29823	29980	11167	3617
32	Lakshadweep	8024	8346	3855	1473
33	Puducherry	66380	67009	42546	41365
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		123876349	126151619	50424472	46103967

NR = Not Reported.

### Statement-II

*The details of total number of complaints received under MGNREGA as on 15-02-13*

Sl. No.	State	Complaints under MGNREGA as on 15.02.2013		
		Received	Disposed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57	30	27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	00	01
3.	Assam	50	15	35
4.	Bihar	259	60	199
5.	Chhattisgarh	125	78	47
6.	Goa	01	00	01
7.	Gujarat	78	30	48
8.	Haryana	91	55	36

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	35	31	04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	08	05	03
11.	Jharkhand	152	76	76
12.	Karnataka	48	28	20
13.	Kerala	16	14	02
14.	Lakshadweep	02	02	00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	639	311	328
16.	Meghalaya	08	04	04
17.	Maharashtra	35	27	08
18.	Manipur	31	13	18
19.	Mizoram	01	01	00
20.	Nagaland	06	03	03
21.	Orissa	91	38	53
22.	Punjab	37	20	17
23.	Puducherry	03	01	02
24.	Rajasthan	267	142	125
25.	Sikkim	01	01	00
26.	Tamil Nadu	20	12	08
27.	Tripura	05	04	01
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1657	968	689
29.	Uttarakhand	41	29	12
30.	West Bengal	54	31	23
ALL INDIA		3819	2029	1790

**Proposals under PMGSY**

†1523. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of target and achievements of road construction under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State-wise;

(b) whether many States, including Madhya Pradesh, have sent proposals for sanctioning of construction of roads in the villages having less than one thousand population under PMGSY after connecting the villages with more than one thousand population to main roads; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government for sanctioning such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development has cleared proposals of various States/UTs for construction of 4,81,440 Kms of roads. The States/UTs have reported completed construction of 3,68,583 Kms of roads. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) A Circular has been issued on 15th February, 2012 to the States informing that the States which have awarded works for over 90% of their eligible unconnected habitations having Census (2001) population of 1,000 persons and above in plain areas can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 800-999 persons (2001 Census) for consideration, to be followed by eligible habitations of lower population. Similarly, in respect of Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand), Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme), and Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the States which have awarded works for over 90% of their eligible unconnected habitations having population of 500 persons and above (2001 Census), can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 400-499 persons (2001 Census) for consideration, to be followed by eligible habitations of lower population. For the 82 selected Tribal and Backward districts (under Integrated Action Plan) as identified by Planning Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs, proposals for connecting eligible habitations having population of 250 persons and above (2001 Census) can also be sent for consideration. Many States, including the State of Madhya Pradesh, have sent the proposals accordingly. These proposals are examined in the Ministry and clearance issued in due course.

***Statement****Statement showing-Projects cleared and completed - State-wise*

Sl. No.	States	Length of road works cleared in Km	Length of road works completed in Km (upto Jan'13)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	21,938	20,570
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4,386	3,554
3	Assam	16,336	13,294
4	Bihar (RWD)	24,718	11,245
5	Bihar (NEA)	18,886	13,579
6	Chhattisgarh	27,422	19,938
7	Goa	178	159
8	Gujarat	8,677	7,672
9	Haryana	4,589	4,550
10	Himachal Pradesh	12,617	10,067
11	Jammu and Kashmir	10,155	4,150
12	Jharkhand	14,671	8,300
13	Karnataka	16,348	15,861
14	Kerala	2,710	1,547
15	Madhya Pradesh	63,015	51,523
16	Maharashtra	24,017	21,866
17	Manipur	3,663	3,080
18	Meghalaya	1,206	1,023
19	Mizoram	2,487	2,160
20	Nagaland	3,630	2,718
21	Odisha	39,218	24,903



1	2	3	4
22	Punjab	5,673	4,679
23	Rajasthan	56,277	50,227
24	Sikkim	3,246	2,431
25	Tamil Nadu	13,141	9,956
26	Tripura	3,371	2,457
27	Uttar Pradesh	50,691	40,033
28	Uttarakhand	5,714	4,361
29	West Bengal	22,190	12,611
TOTAL		4,81,170	3,68,514
<b>Union Territories</b>			
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	182	
32	Daman and Diu	0	
33	Delhi	0	
34	Lakshadweep	0	
35	Pondicherry	88	69
TOTAL (UTs)		270	69
GRAND TOTAL		4,81,440	3,68,583

RWD: Rural Works Department.

NEA: Nominated Executing Agency.

### **CVC complaint against Director, NISCAIR**

1524. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Vigilance Commission had sent the complaint dated 22 September, 2012 against Director, Controller of Administration and other senior functionaries of NISCAIR to CVO for necessary action;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the action taken thereon and the present status of the complaint;
- (d) whether the above complaint consists of financial and other irregularities;
- (e) if so, the steps taken so that senior functionaries would not tamper evidences in the respective files related to complaints;
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes Sir. Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) vide OM No. 27932/2012/Vigilance 6, dated 01.11.2012 has cited a complaint dated 15.10.2012 but the same was not found enclosed. Instead, a complaint dated 22.09.2012 has been found enclosed with the said OM. Therefore, the Central Vigilance Commission has already been requested to clarify as to whether CVC desires us to take necessary action on the complaint cited in the OM (but not received as enclosure with the CVC OM) or on that which is actually enclosed but had not been cited.

(b) to (f) The matter has been referred to Central Vigilance Commission for seeking clarification.

#### **Functioning of National Research Development Corporation**

†1525. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) has evolved latest technologies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Corporation has got patent rights of these technologies; and
- (d) the revenue generated through the marketing of these technologies?

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

(a) and (b) National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) has not evolved latest technologies but is engaged in obtaining assignment of technologies from various research institutions and universities in the country for commercialization. During the last three years, a total of 141 technologies and technical know-hows were assigned to the corporation by various R&D institutions across the country for commercialization.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) NRDC has not got the patent rights for any technology but the corporation assists the technology developers i.e. research institutions/ universities in patenting their inventions, technologies and technical know-hows, if they so desire. Out of the 141 technologies and technical know-hows assigned to NRDC during the last three years, 22 have been filed for patent protection by the research institutions/universities themselves, NRDC provided assistance for filing patent applications for 37 technologies and the remaining were without patent protection.

(d) The total revenue generated by NRDC in terms of lump-sum premia and royalty by way of licensing, marketing and commercialization of the said technologies during the last three years is Rs. 1968 lakhs.

#### **Promotion of science and technology in Maharashtra**

†1526. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps for proper development of science and technology in Maharashtra;

(b) the quantum of funds allocated for the said task by Government during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) the details of all the organizations related to science and technology working in that State;

(d) whether students belonging to all the categories are admitted in these organizations each year, as per the reservation policy of the Central Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Although, the Ministry of Science and Technology does not make state-wise budget allocations, several steps have been taken from time to time for proper development of Science and Technology (S&T) in all the States/UTs, including the state of Maharashtra, by providing scholarships to school children, establishing R&D institutes and supporting S&T infrastructure development in academic institutions, S&T Parks etc.

The Ministry of Science and Technology has invested for the national laboratories and the aided institutions and through other Plan schemes substantial resources for the proper development of Science and Technology in Maharashtra. Details are as given below:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Organization	(Rs. in crores)					
	(1)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
<b>(A) Department of Science &amp; Technology (DST)</b>						
Two aided institutions of DST (Agharkar Research Institute, Pune and Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Mumbai)		43.26	40.27	42.02	42.25	167.80
Innovation of Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) covering 91022 beneficiaries		–	34.64	8.42	14.17	57.23
Science Engineering Research Council (SERC)/Science Engineering Research Board (SERB) including Young Scientist Programme, Women Scientist Programme, Intensification of Research in High Priority Areas, Fund for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure in Higher Educational Institutions, Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence, etc.		46.78	99.93	100.80	78.22	325.73
State Science and Technology Programme (SSTP)		9.85	13.18	16.32	16.58	55.93
Other Schemes such as National Council for Science and Technology Communication, Nano Mission, Technology Refinement and Marketing Programme, E-outreach initiatives, National Mission on Bamboo Applications, Solar Energy Research Institute/Water Technology Initiative etc.		27.14	14.67	6.32	19.26	67.39
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>127.03</b>	<b>202.69</b>	<b>173.88</b>	<b>170.48</b>	<b>674.08</b>

**(B) Department of Biotechnology (DBT)**

One aided institution of DBT (National Centre for Cell Science, Pune) 37.79 31.60 31.13 32.90 133.42

Various schemes of Department of Biotechnology (DBT) including Society Development 36.65 68.74 81.59 41.32 228.30

Programmes, Public Private Partnership Projects, International Collaborations, Creation of Centre of Excellence, Biofuel Centres, Bio-informatics & HRD Programmes

TOTAL 74.44 100.34 112.72 74.22 361.72

**(C) Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (DSIR)**

Two National Laboratories of Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) (National Chemical 165.34 170.69 192.03 204.37 732.43

Laboratory, Pune & National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur)

GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C) 366.81 473.72 478.63 449.07 1768.23

(c) There are 5 institutes/research laboratories of the Ministry of Science and Technology located in the state of Maharashtra namely National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur and National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune of CSIR; Agharkar Research Institute (ARI), Pune and Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG), Mumbai of DST and National Centre for Cell Science (NCCS), Pune of DBT. In addition, other institutes/Research Laboratories of the Ministry also implement their programmes/projects in various parts of the Country, including the state of Maharashtra.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Institutes/Research Laboratories which conduct formal academic courses and enroll research scholars for doctorate/post-graduate degrees etc. observe reservation policy of the Central Government. Out of the total 551 students enrolled in these Institutes/Research Laboratories, there are 62 students belonging to SC, 10 students belonging to ST and 121 students belonging to OBC categories during the last three years and the current year (2009-10 to 2012-13). Some of the SC, ST & OBC candidates to whom the offer for admission was made, did not join the course during this period.

#### **India's position among top scientific powers**

1527. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to position India among top five global scientific powers by 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been a growing sense of India falling behind the race to use its scientific capabilities;

(d) whether it is also a fact that we produce more science than before, but several more ambitious countries like China and South Korea have outplaced us; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir the Government has announced the Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policy-2013 which *inter alia* aspires 'positioning India among the top five global scientific powers'. Accordingly, the STI Policy seeks to: (i) Enhance

India's global share of scientific publications from the present 3.5% to 7.0%; (ii) Establish world class infrastructure for Research and Development (R&D) in some select areas; (iii) Make careers in science, research and innovation attractive enough for talented and bright minds; (iv) Create an environment for enhanced private sector participation in R&D, technology and innovation; (v) Seed S&T based high risk Innovation; (vi) Participate in international R&D projects that are high cost and high science. A strong and viable Science, Research and innovation System for High Technology-led path for India (SRISHTI) is the goal of the new STI policy.

(c) No Sir. As per UNESCO's Global Science Report India's global ranking in Science is commensurate with its Full Time Equivalent of R&D personnel engaged in R & D.

(d) and (e) A bibliometric study commissioned by the Department of Science and Technology indicates that India's science publication share has increased from 1.8% in 2001 to 3.5% in 2011. China has been investing significant national resources in scientific research during the last decade. South Korea also invests significantly into Research and Development (R&D). The Government has taken note of China's higher performance in R&D relative to India. However, there is no significant gap between India and China in critical technology areas such as space, software, vaccines, and renewable energy.

#### **High level research in science and technology**

1528. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether government has taken any initiative to promote high level research in science and technology;

(b) whether government has any plan to promote high quality research in Indian Universities and Institutes;

(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.

(b) and (c) Government has taken several measures to promote high level research in science and technology in Indian Universities and Institutes. Council of

Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has engaged in high end research and has made significant contributions in many fields including aerospace, health care drugs and pharmaceuticals, food and food processing, energy etc. Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has implemented several integrated research programmes related to applications of biotechnology in agriculture, health care, environment and industrial development. Department of Science and Technology (DST) has supported frontier areas of research in several areas including nanoscience and nanotechnology, structural biology, computational and particle physics, green chemistry, mining and mineral engineering, molecular materials, solar energy, water etc. The infrastructural support programmes of DST such as Fund for Infrastructure Strengthening of S&T (FIST) and Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence (PURSE), Consolidation of University Research, Innovation and Excellence (CURIE) for women only universities, special packages for regional balancing of R&D infrastructure (for North East, J&K, Bihar etc) have helped several universities and institutes to augment their research capability and engage in high end research. National share of university sector in scientific publications has increased from 15% to 31% during the last 7 years. The Ministry of Earth Sciences has supported several high potential areas of research in polar science and cryosphere, climate change, ocean technology etc.

Development of critical technologies in space sector such as indigenous cryogenic engine, air breathing propulsion, microwave remote sensing, deep space tracking antenna system etc. and reactor technology have demonstrated the focused directions of Indian research taking place in universities and institutes. The Government has several plans to boost high quality scientific research in future. The priorities set for the Twelfth Plan include stimulation of private sector engagement for investment into R&D; public-private partnerships for promotion of R&D and clean energy; enlarging research in the university sector. Steps are being taken to launch grand challenge mission mode programmes for application in biotechnology, healthcare, agriculture and other areas of national priorities including supercomputing facilities to enlarge the scope of quality research. Budgetary allocation for the S&T sector have increased from Rs. 25,301 crores in Twelfth plan to Rs.75,304 crores in Eleventh Plan and Rs. 1,20,430 crores in Twelfth Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Science, Technology and Innovation Policy, 2013**

1529. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:



(a) whether Prime Minister has released the new Science, Technology and Innovation Policy, 2013;

(b) if so, the details and the projected outcome thereof;

(c) whether several senior scientists are sceptical of a high growth in industrial R&D in five years; and

(d) if so, what effective steps Government is taking for this to happen so that there is a big change in mindset and completely new, innovative models to encourage private research investments?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the Prime Minister has released a new Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2013 at the Indian Science Congress held at Kolkata. The Policy *inter alia* aspires 'positioning India among the top five global scientific powers'. The policy goal is the establishment of a strong and viable Science, Research and Innovation system for High Technology led path for India (SRISHTI).

(c) and (d) few scientists seem to have expressed skepticism with respect to high growth in industrial R & D as reported in the media. The Government, while formulating the STI Policy held extensive discussions with industrial sector at the meetings organized by overarching industry chambers. Besides, a Joint Committee set up by the Government has prepared a report on stimulation of investment of private sector into Research and Development (R & D). At this stage, there is reasonable evidence against the skepticism.

#### **New National Water Policy**

1530. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to enact a new National Water Policy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the salient features of the new policy particularly on privatization/commercialization of water supply;

(c) the guidelines regarding the storage, utilization, cleaning and allocation of water;

(d) whether there is any provision for checking polluting sources of water in the new policy and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the roles of the National Water Board and Water Monitoring Authority in the draft policy and the impact of the policy on farmers?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Water Resources has formulated the draft National Water Policy, (2012) which was adopted by the National Water Resources Council at its sixth Meeting held on 28.12.2012 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister.

(b) and (c) The Salient Features of the draft National Water Policy, (2012) are given in the Statement (*See* below). The draft National Water Policy has not recommended privatization/ commercialisation of water supply.

(d) Yes, Sir. The draft National Water Policy, (2012) recommends that sources of water and water bodies should not be allowed to get polluted and that system of third party periodic inspection should be evolved and stringent punitive actions be taken against the persons responsible for pollution.

(e) The draft National Water Policy (2012) has recommended that the National Water Board should prepare a plan of action based on National Water Policy, as approved by the National Water Resources Council, and to regularly monitor its implementation. The Central Government has not constituted any Water Monitoring Authority.

The draft National Water Policy (2012) has recommended that stakeholder participation in land-soil-water. management with scientific inputs from local research and academic institutions for evolving different agricultural strategies, reducing soil erosion and improving soil fertility should be promoted. Further, the draft Policy recommends encouragement and incentivization of methods like aligning cropping pattern with natural resource endowments, micro irrigation (drip, sprinkler, etc.), automated irrigation operation, evaporation-transpiration reduction, etc. These recommendations are intended to benefit the farmers.

### ***Statement***

#### *Salient features of draft 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, amendment of Irrigation Acts, Indian Easements Act, 1882, etc.
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, review of acceptability criteria and increasing water storage have 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.

**Flood management programme and anti-erosion projects**

1531. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is undertaking urgent, remedial measures under the flood management programme and anti-erosion projects in flood-prone districts;

(b) whether the major anti-erosion projects started by the Bihar Government like the Bagaha Town Protection Project, the Ismailpur Bindtoli protection work on Ganga, the Gandak Pipra-Piprasi embankment and anti-erosion work and Ramayanpur anti-erosion work in Katihar district are to be included within the Flood Management Programme under the Ganga Flood Control Commission;

(c) if so, the details of the financial assistance provided by the Central Government towards these projects; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is undertaking urgent, remedial measures under the Flood Management Programme (FMP) and anti erosion projects in flood prone districts as proposed by the concerned State Governments.

(b) and (c) The Government of India had approved the Flood Management Programme for Eleventh Plan only and its continuation during Twelfth Plan has been proposed by the Ministry of Water Resources. The inclusion of any new schemes of flood management including the flood management schemes for (i) protection of Bagaha town, (ii) Ismailpur, Bindtoli on Ganga, (iii) Gandak Pipra-Piprasi embankment and anti erosion work and (iv) Ramayanpur anti-erosion work in Katihar district formulated by the Government of Bihar for funding under FMP during Twelfth Plan will be subject to continuation of FMP during Twelfth Plan and approval of competent authority. Accordingly, no financial assistance has been released by the Government of India under FMP for the above new projects during Twelfth Plan.

(d) The above projects could not be considered for release of financial assistance because since these are new projects and continuation of FMP during Twelfth Plan has not yet been approved by the competent authority.

**Survey of groundwater in rural areas**

†1532. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey on the use of groundwater especially in rural areas of backward States;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(c) the action plan formulated for safe usage of groundwater in backward regions during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Organizations jointly carry out periodic assessment of replenishable ground water resources and their withdrawal in all the States in the Country including rural areas of the backward States.

(b) The latest assessment of ground water resources (as on 2009) has estimated stage of ground water development in the country at 61%. State-wise details of ground water resource assessment are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Ministry of Water Resources has planned to undertake Aquifer Mapping throughout the Country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Based on aquifer mapping exercise, sustainable ground water management plans would be developed for each aquifer.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise details of replenishable ground water resources and stage of ground water development as per the latest assessment (as on 2009)*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Ground water resource assessment (2009)	
		Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource (BCM)	Stage of ground water development (%)
1	2	3	4
<b>States</b>			
1	Andhra Pradesh	33.83	46
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.45	0.07
3	Assam	30.35	22
4	Bihar	28.63	43
5	Chhattisgarh	12.22	31

1	2	3	4
6	Delhi	0.31	138
7	Goa	0.221	33
8	Gujarat	18.43	75
9	Haryana	10.48	127
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.59	58
11	Jammu and Kashmir	3.70	22
12	Jharkhand	5.96	30
13	Karnataka	16.81	68
14	Kerala	6.52	47
15	Madhya Pradesh	33.95	56
16	Maharashtra	35.73	50
17	Manipur	0.44	1
18	Meghalaya	1.2343	0.15
19	Mizoram	0.044	1
20	Nagaland	0.42	2.14
21	Orissa	17.78	26
22	Punjab	22.56	170
23	Rajasthan	11.86	135
24	Sikkim	-	21
25	Tamil Nadu	22.94	80
26	Tripura	2.97	6
27	Uttar Pradesh	75.25	72
28	Uttarakhand	2.17	51
29	West Bengal	30.50	40
TOTAL		430.45	61

1	2	3	4
<b>Union Territories</b>			
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0.310	4
2	Chandigarh	0.022	0.000
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.059	15
4	Daman and Diu	0.012	99
5	Lakshdweep	0.0105	74
6	Pondicherry	0.171	98
TOTAL		0.59	34
GRAND TOTAL		431.03	61

**Proposal to put matters related to water under a single Ministry**

1533. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether various aspects of 'Water' are dealt with by different Ministries i.e. irrigation and groundwater by Water Resources; rural drinking water by Rural Development; urban drinking water by Urban Development; water pollution by Environment and Forests and micro irrigation by Agriculture;

(b) whether it would not be advisable to put 'Water' under 'Single' administrative Ministry, as the division of Authority often leads to dilution of responsibility and inefficient coordination; and

(c) whether it would not be desirable for convergence that 'Water' be included in the Union or the Concurrent List?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. The activities in respect of water resources development and management are dealt with by different Ministries as per Government of India Allocation of Business Rules.

(b) The Planning Commission had examined the issue of bringing water under a single administrative Ministry. However, keeping in view, the responsibilities already vested with the Ministry of Water Resources and Inter-

Ministerial coordination machineries already in position, the Planning Commission was of the view that the existing administrative arrangements in regard to the water sector need not be disturbed for the present.

(c) The proposal to bring water in the Union / Concurrent List was examined by the two Commissions on Centre-State Relations chaired by Justice R.S. Sarkaria and Justice M.M. Punchhi respectively. The said proposal did not find favour with either of the two Commissions.

#### **Construction of dam on river Brahmaputra**

†1534. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that China is constructing dams on Brahmaputra river;

(b) whether it is a fact that construction of dam on the river is likely to cause severe scarcity of water for irrigation, etc. in Assam and North-Eastern States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has formulated any plan to tackle this problem; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) Government of India is aware of construction activity on Brahmaputra river at Zangmu on the Chinese side which is a Run of the River (RoR) hydroelectric project, which does not store water. Recently released 'Outline of the Twelfth Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China' indicates that three more hydropower projects on the main stream of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation by the Chinese Authorities.

(b) and (c) As these four projects are considered to be Run of the River (RoR) hydro-electric projects, any severe scarcity of water for irrigation, etc. in Assam and North-Eastern States is not expected.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Diversion of river Brahmaputra**

1535. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of China's efforts to construct dams and diversion of the flow of Brahmaputra river in the Tibet; and

(b) if so, what measures are being thought of under the practices and procedures of international riverine laws to protect the Indian interest for normal and natural flow of water through the Brahmaputra river?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Government of India is aware of construction activity on Brahmaputra river at Zangmu on the Chinese side. Recently released 'Outline of the Twelfth Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China' indicates that three more hydropower projects on the main stream of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation by the Chinese Authorities. The above four projects are considered to be Run of the River (RoR) projects which do not store water. Government carefully monitors all developments on the Brahmaputra river.

(b) As per the general principle of international law in regard to use of shared international rivers/ watercourses, the riparian States concerned should utilise the river waters in an equitable and reasonable manner. Being a lower riparian state with considerable established user rights to the waters of the River, India has conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels of the Government of the People's Republic of China. India has urged China to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas.

**Rainwater harvesting project**

1536. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rainwater harvesting projects implemented by the Central Government during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has adopted rainwater harvesting in Government buildings;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any technical advancement through satellites or other means has been made to pre-determine the quantity of rainwater to be harvested so that prior arrangement of rainwater harvesting can be made accordingly; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Central Government had provided an outlay of Rs. 100 Crore under the Central Sector Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation during the Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) for demonstrative recharge projects on rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water. Under the scheme, during the last five years (2007-2012), 133 projects costing Rs. 99.87 Crore were approved, for implementation by various State agencies. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Central Sector Scheme of "Study of Recharge to Ground Water" was implemented by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources during the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Plan periods. Under the scheme, roof top rain water harvesting was provided in 235 Government buildings in different parts of the Country. In addition, 537 roof top rain water harvesting structures were provided in different States under the demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water during Eleventh Plan. State-wise details are given in the Statement-II.

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has also issued advisories to the Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all the States/Union Territories and the Ministry of Urban Development to take measures for adoption of rain water harvesting/artificial recharge on all the Government buildings.

(d) and (e) India Meteorological Department (IMD) under the Ministry of Earth Sciences have informed that they issue 5 days quantitative district level rainfall forecast based on Conventional Automated Weather Station (AWS), Automated Rain gauge (ARG) data, satellite and weather radar observations in Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) models. IMD has a network comprising of 67: AWS, 660 ARGs and 12 Doppler Weather Radars. IMD also computes Quantitative Precipitation Estimates (QPE) using Kalpana-1 satellite radiance observation on day-to-day basis in one degree latitude/longitude grid boxes.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of demonstrative recharge protects during  
last Five Year (2007-12)*

Sl. No.	State	Approved cost (Rs. in lakh)	Amount released as on 31/12/2012 (Rs. in lakh)	Number of structures approved	Number of structures Completed as on 31.12.2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	573.41	564.89	119	93
2	Arunachal Pradesh	493.108	493.108	80	64
3	Bihar	96.01	67.21	11	0
4	Chhattisgarh	268.80	150.40	34	0
5	Chandigarh	776.03	543.22	54	21
6	Delhi	43.44	30.41	10	0
7	Gujarat	316.24	266.229	116	101
8	Himachal Pradesh	250.017	165.140	20	1
9	Jammu and Kashmir	143.47	91.277	5	1
10	Jharkhand	191.35	133.94	69	0
11	Karnataka	588.093	480.476	192	157
12	Kerala	94.14	81.65	91	63
13	Madhya Pradesh	860.91	633.376	51	28
14	Maharashtra	15.15	15.15	49	49
15	Nagaland	224.14	224.14	64	30
16	Orissa	464.36	325.04	66	0
17	Punjab	260.33	110.46	86	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Rajasthan	404.777	245.342	52	6
19	Tamil Nadu	526.35	526.35	273	273
20	Uttar Pradesh	3286.23	2502.43	189	111
21	West Bengal	111.09	111.09	30	22
TOTAL		9987.445	7761.328	1661	1020

***Statement-II***

*State-wise details of roof top rain water harvesting structures under the demonstrative recharge projects by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB)*

Sl. No.	States	Number of roof top rain water harvesting structures in Government buildings under VIIIth, IXth and Xth Plan schemes by CGWB	Roof top rain water harvesting structures during XIth Plan
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	36
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5	80
3	Assam	13	0
4	Bihar	2	0
5	Chandigarh	8	54
6	Delhi	12	10
7	Gujarat	2	0
8	Haryana	2	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	7
10	Jharkhand	5	69

1	2	3	4
11	Jammu and Kashmir	6	0
12	Karnataka	9	22
13	Kerala	2	89
14	Madhya Pradesh	4	0
15	Maharashtra	1	49
16	Meghalaya	6	0
17	Mizoram	35	0
18	Nagaland	48	64
19	Orissa	11	4
20	Pondicherry	0	0
21	Punjab	7	0
22	Rajasthan	14	52
23	Tamil Nadu	4	1
24	Uttar Pradesh	20	0
25	West Bengal	17	0
TOTAL		235	537

#### Irrigation projects in Jharkhand

1537. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to revise the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme to maximize the flow of benefits from investment in irrigation projects;
- (b) if so, the progress made in this regard;
- (c) how far the programme has helped the farmers of drought prone areas in the country *vis-a-vis* Jharkhand; and

(d) the details of financial assistance given to Jharkhand under this programme and works completed, so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The guidelines for AIBP funding are being revised from time to time in order to enhance the scope of funding as well as to allow special consideration for the regions lagging behind in development. The parri passu implementation of Command Area Development with AIBP, changes in quantum of Central Assistance (CA), simplification of the procedure for approval for the projects are among the suggested reforms in the proposals for XFI Plan. The proposal of this Ministry for policy changes in AIBP has been considered by the Expenditure Finance Committee of Government of India.

(c) and (d) As per the Guidelines of AIBP, the projects in the country benefitting Drought Prone Area are provided CA @ 90% to the project cost. However, no project of Jharkhand under AIBP provides benefit to drought prone areas.

The details of CA released under AIBP to the major and medium irrigation projects including the projects of Jharkhand and the irrigation potential created is given in the Statement (*See below*).

A Total number 456 surface Minor Irrigation Schemes of Jharkhand has been included under AIBP till date. The total potential planned of these schemes is 78,740 thousand hector. A total Central grant amounting to Rs. 456.0632 crore have been released to Government of Jharkhand for completion of these schemes under AIBP. State Government has reported that out of 456, 141 MI Schemes have been completed till date and an irrigation potential of 26 thousand hector has been created from these schemes.

***Statement***

*Details of CA released, irrigation potential created under  
AIBP to major, medium irrigation projects of Jharkhand*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	CA released upto 2011-12 (Rs. in crores)	Irrigation Potential Created under AIBP upto 3/2011 (Potential in Th. Ha)
1	2	3	4
1	Gumani	31.402	0.000
2	Torai	2.500	0.000
3	Latratu	2.130	6.100

1	2	3	4
4	Kansjore	11.040	4.107
5	Sonua	19.246	0.100
6	Surangi	13.284	0.000
7	Tapkara Res. Scheme	0.515	1.520
8	Upper Sankh	26.350	0.850
9	Panchkhero	8.242	0.400
10	Subernarekha Multipurpose project	335.540	0.000

#### Water supply to Rajasthan from Bhakra dam

†1538. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantum of water in cusec fixed to be provided to Rajasthan under inter-State water agreement from Bhakra Dam;

(b) whether the State is getting its full share of water and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of efforts made by the Central Government to provide the State its share of water so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has informed that as per Bhakra Nangal Agreement 1959 subsequently modified on 20.12.1966, the share of Rajasthan from Bhakra Dam is 9.81%.

(b) As further informed by BBMB, deliveries to States are given as per the requirements projected/decided in the Technical Committee Meetings held every month. In the last ten years from except for 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2009-10, the overall supplies to Rajasthan were more than their agreed share of water.

(c) The responsibility of delivering to Rajasthan their share of water, as decided by the Technical Committee Meetings of BBMB is of the States of Punjab and Haryana. However, as informed by BBMB, whenever shortages are noticed or request is received from Rajasthan, BBMB requests the concerned States to deliver the correct/agreed supplies.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Scarcity of water**

†1539.SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blocks which had to face severe water scarcity in all the States including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years as on date and number of blocks out of them declared as water deficient areas during the said period; and

(b) the financial assistance provided by the Central Government to the State Governments to control this situation?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per Ministry of Rural Development, there are 972 blocks of 185 districts of 16 States under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and 235 blocks of 40 districts of 7 States under Desert Development Programme (DDP) in the country. This includes 60 blocks of Uttar Pradesh in Drought Prone Area Programme. However, there is no block in Uttar Pradesh under Desert Development Programme. As per Ministry of Agriculture, drought was declared in 352 districts of 15 States during the year 2009-10, 90 districts of 4 States during 2010-11 and 61 districts of 3 States during 2011-12. However, drought was declared only in 58 districts of Uttar Pradesh during the year 2009-10.

(b) Water is a State subject and it is the primary responsibility of State Government to take necessary measures to conceive, plan, implement, develop and manage Water Resources Projects. The Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme ((AIBP), Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies as per their guidelines. Projects located in drought prone area receive 90% Central assistance under AIBP and RRR of Water Bodies whereas relaxation in the conditions of inclusion of one project against completion of one project is available under CADWM programme. Identification of drought prone area projects are made in consultation with Planning Commission. The releases made to AIBP (major and medium projects), AIBP (minor projects), CADWM and RRR during last 3 years are given in the Statement-I, II, III and IV respectively.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement-I**

*State-wise list of CA released to DPA areas during the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Rs. in crore			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1300.728	22.792	256.131	
2	Bihar	11.250	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	Chhattisgarh	0.000	22.792	256.131	
4	Gujarat	0.000	361.420	0.000	
5	Karnataka	537.388	480.501	272.391	0.000
6	Madhya Pradesh	434.163	412.620	140.721	0.000
7	Maharashtra	1166.907	1584.857	957.570	0.000
8	Odisha	175.746	322.919	360.914	0.000
9	Punjab	0.000	105.840	0.000	
10	Rajasthan	135.297	41.920	0.000	0.000
11	Uttar Pradesh	147.647	338.009	105.469	
12	West Bengal	0.914	0.000	5.346	

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of funds released for surface minor irrigation schemes under AIBP during last three years*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Funds released			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arunachal Pradesh	30.780	48.6350	33.7883	113.2033
2	Assam	577.9694	356.9030	377.7456	1312.6180
3	Manipur	42.5403	40.5000	44.5500	127.5903
4	Meghalaya	22.5018	110.1951	81.3011	213.9980

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Mizoram	36.4500	51.0921	42.1101	129.6522
6	Nagaland	57.2860	70.0000	72.6525	199.9385
7	Sikkim	2.6049	14.3639	33.7144	50.6832
8	Tripura	31.3488	0.0000	34.8751	66.2239
9	Himachal Pradesh	37.8195	32.4000	47.1152	117.3347
10	Jammu and Kashmir	158.0534	110.7215	163.4678	432.2427
11	Odisha (KBK)	40.5000	27.8538		68.3538
12	Uttarakhand	127.0063	160.0600	232.7513	519.8176
13	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	141.75	141.7500
14	Chhattisgarh	16.0383	131.7986	179.1856	327.0225
15	Madhya Pradesh	173.3724	202.5023	211.2880	587.1627
16	Maharashtra		256.1439	77.2109	333.3548
17	Bihar		32.3535	15.5303	47.8838
18	West Bengal	0.00	8.10	4.46	12.5561
19	Rajasthan	14.170	0.000		14.1700
20	Karnataka	48.5066	34.6388	59.1674	142.3128
21	Jharkhand		231.6474	224.4158	456.0632
	TOTAL	1416.9477	1919.9089	2077.0755	5413.9321

***Statement-III***

*State-wise and year-wise Central Assistance under Command Area Development and Water Management Programme during last three years and current year upto February, 2013*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	40.98	56.39	

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Assam	0.00	226.00	0.00	269.48
4	Bihar	6095.19	2669.09	2943.86	
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	8285.09	1392.17	
6	Goa	0.00	80.56	6.42	178.85
7	Gujarat	0.00	893.86	682.00	
8	Haryana	5451.28	4767.24	5800.62	3828.69
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1432.35	2250.19	2005.52	2124.17
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	
12	Karnataka	3170.04	5341.51	5308.00	3952.92
13	Kerala	0.00	106.25	418.08	
14	Madhya Pradesh	589.67	1000.00	5510.11	
15	Maharashtra	3404.79	0.00	2148.27	409.25
16	Manipur	938.77	1200.00	927.02	228.97
17	Meghalaya	3.56	25.52	0.00	
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	13.00	
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	15.00	
20	Orissa	1577.80	3563.07	3102.85	481.09
21	Punjab	0.00	6000.00	3000.00	
22	Rajasthan	2980.85	0.00	2244.07	
23	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	
24	Tamil Nadu	4650.00	1500.00	2999.82	
25	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	
26	Uttar Pradesh	9475.99	7000.00	10000.00	5310.15
27	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	
28	West Bengal	1600.00	690.95	0.00	
TOTAL		41370.29	45640.31	48573.20	16783.57

**Statement-IV***Funds released to States under the scheme of RRR of Water Bodies with domestic support*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Water Bodies	Total Project cost	CCA (ha)	Committed Central Share	Fund released during 2009-10	Fund released during 2010-11	Fund released during 2011-12	Fund released during 2012-13	(Rs. in crore)	
										Total funds released	Funds utilized upto August, 2012
1	Orissa	1321	254.33	64979	228.89	72.12	75	70.33		217.45	217.45
2	Karnataka	427	232.77	8182.19	209.49	74.04	47.47	77.51		199.02	165.75
3	Andhra Pradesh	1029	339.69	36673.71	305.72		189			189	0.489
4	Bihar	15	64.45	15718	55.3		25		27.54	52.54	25.00
5	U.P. (Budelkhand)	28	46.15	29697	41.53		29.08		10.3790	39.4590	29.08
6	M.P. (Bundelkhand)	78	41.89	25254	10.47		7.33	2.62		9.95	7.33
7	Meghalaya Umiam Lake (cost related to irrigation only)	1	2.83	405	2.54		1.78	0.64		2.42	1.78
8	Maharashtra	258	135.08	89951	119.34			80.53		80.53	1.9491
9	Gujarat	34	17.47	6574	15.72			10.61		10.61	0
10	Chhattisgarh	131	122.91	24936	110.61			34.68		34.68	3.5956
11	Rajasthan	16	11.35	1351.97	7.45			7.07		7.07	3.6591
12	Haryana	3	40.24	5749	10.06			7.04	2.52	9.56	6.79
TOTAL		3341	1309.16	309470.87	1117.12	146.16	374.66	291.03	40.439	852.289	462.8728

**Financial assistance under AIBP to Himachal Pradesh**

1540. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of financial assistance provided under AIBP to Himachal Pradesh for major and medium irrigation projects, scheme-wise;
- (b) whether the entire funding has been sanctioned for all such schemes; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The details of Central Assistance (CA) released under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the major and medium irrigation projects of Himachal Pradesh is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The State Government submits its fund requirement based on Annual Work Plan and the eligible amount of funding is released to the project authorities as per the budget allocation and as per the guidelines of AIBP7 .

**Statement**

*Details of CA released under AIBP to Major and Medium  
Irrigation Projects of Himachal Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Total CA released upto 2011-12 (Rs. in crores)
1	Shahnehar Irrgn. Project	203.855
2	Sidhata	62.580
3	Changer Lift	57.238
4	Balh Valley (Left Bank)	55.221

**Tapping of underground water**

1541. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of indiscriminate tapping of groundwater resources in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to control and regulate the indiscriminate digging of wells to exploit groundwater resources;

(c) whether Government is aware of several accidents wherein children are trapped inside open borewells and tubewells;

(d) what safety measures are taken by Government to protect children from borewell related accidents; and

(e) whether Government would consider mapping of groundwater resources in the country to protect its reserves and environment?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The ground water is continuously being tapped in the country for drinking, irrigation and various other purposes.

(b) To ensure that there is no over-exploitation of ground water, a Model Bill has been circulated to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation and development. Besides, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) under the Ministry of Water Resources has issued directives to Chief Secretaries of States and Administrators of UTs having 'Over-exploited' blocks to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rainwater harvesting. CGWA has also taken up with various Central and State organizations for adopting rainwater harvesting and recharge to the ground water.

(c) and (d) Government is aware of occurrence of such accidents caused due to open bore wells. 'Water' is a State subject, therefore any punitive action, against the erring contractors/landowners is taken by the concerned State agencies. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has issued directives in the year 2010 to Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all the States/Union Territories to adopt certain measures such as registration of drilling agencies capping the wells properly, erection of signboards and fencing, filling of pits and channels after completion of drilling operation, filling of abandoned wells by clay/sand/boulders/pebbles etc. Further, the landowners before taking up any construction works must inform to the concerned authorities. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also directed that in rural areas, monitoring and execution should be done by Panchayati Raj Institutions and in urban areas by the Municipal Corporations/Public Health Departments. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources has also

forwarded copy of Supreme Court Orders to the Chief Secretaries of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab, Director General, Geological Survey of India, Chairman, Oil and Natural Gas Commission in 2010 with the request to carry out surveys in their respective States/Organization.

(e) CGWB under the Ministry of Water Resources has planned to undertake Aquifer Mapping in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Based on aquifer mapping exercise, sustainable ground water management plans would be developed for the aquifers.

#### **Schemes for flood control in Uttarakhand**

†1542. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has started any special schemes for flood control in the hilly areas, particularly in Uttarakhand;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated, if any, for flood control, to the hilly States of the country including Uttarakhand; and

(d) if no such funds have been allocated, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Central Government has not started any special scheme for flood control in hilly areas particularly in Uttarakhand.

However, the Government of India had approved a Flood Management Programme (FMP) during Eleventh Plan for providing Central assistance to all the State Governments for works related to flood management, anti-erosion, drainage development, flood proofing, restoration of damaged flood management works and works related to anti-sea erosion. Under this programme, a total of 420 schemes were approved during Eleventh Plan and the Central assistance of Rs. 3566 crore was released upto 31.03.2012 as per State-wise details given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Does not arise in view of the information provided under parts (a), (b) and (c) above.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement****State-wise details of Central Assistance Released under Flood Management Programme During XI Plan*

Sl. No.	State	Schemes included under FMP during XI Plan			Central Share Released during XI Plan up to 31.03.2012
		Nos.	Total Cost	Approved Central Share	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arunachal Pradesh	21	107.33	96.55	78.77
2	Assam	100	996.14	896.49	744.90
3	Bihar	43	1370.41	1027.79	680.79
4	Chhattisgarh	3	31.13	23.34	15.57
5	Goa	2	22.73	17.05	9.98
6	Gujarat	2	19.79	14.84	2.00
7	Haryana	1	173.75	130.31	46.91
8	Himachal Pradesh	3	225.32	202.78	165.31
9	Jammu and Kashmir	28	408.22	367.37	243.50
10	Jharkhand	3	39.30	29.47	17.07
11	Karnataka	3	59.46	44.59	20.00
12	Kerala	4	279.74	209.80	63.68
13	Manipur	22	109.34	98.41	65.03
14	Mizoram	2	9.13	8.22	3.40
15	Nagaland	11	49.35	44.38	28.96



1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Orissa	67	168.99	126.74	95.64
17	Puducherry	1	139.67	104.75	7.50
18	Punjab	5	153.40	115.04	40.43
19	Sikkim	28	104.92	94.42	82.86
20	Tamil Nadu	5	635.54	476.66	59.82
21	Tripura	11	26.57	23.92	20.91
22	Uttar Pradesh	26	667.56	500.66	290.69
23	Uttarakhand	12	119.82	104.71	49.63
24	West Bengal	17	1822.08	1366.57	642.87
TOTAL		420	7739.73	6124.88	3476.21
Spilled overworks of X Plan					89.79
GRAND TOTAL				6124.88	3566.00

#### Planning to augment water resources

1543. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) as water reservoirs are only 78 per cent full and meteorological departments had predicted low rain fall which proved right, how the pulses and oilseed crops in rain-fed areas like Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan were irrigated;

(b) to meet such a situation whether the Ministry is evolving any alternative source like water pumping through ensuring additional power supply, or further subsidizing diesel water pumping operations so that crop production is not adversely affected; and

(c) what is the perspective planning for augmenting water resources during the Twelfth Five Year Plan and the budgetary allocations therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per storage status of 84 important reservoirs, spread all over the country as

on 28.02.2013, prepared by Central Water Commission (CWC), reservoirs in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra have recorded 42%, 54% and 31% respectively of storage as percentage of live capacity at full reservoir level (FRL) against 42% of the country as a whole.

Water being a State subject, the responsibility of development and management of water resources rests with concerned State Government. The planning, execution, operation and maintenance of water resources projects/schemes are carried out by the State Government as per their own requirement and priority of works. The Union Ministry of Water Resources provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments for such works. The State Governments have been guided from time to time to undertake integrated planning, enhancing water use efficiencies by 20% under National Water Mission (NWM), planning for surplus water transfer within and outside the States, ground water recharge and water harvesting,

Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM), sowing short duration and less water intensive crops and implementation of Micro irrigation to tackle water scarcity conditions. State Governments have also been issued advisory to use reservoir and ground water judiciously giving priority to drinking water requirement.

(c) During Twelfth plan, different programmes of the Ministry have been upscaled, reformed and budgetary allocations have been considerably enhanced. Outlays provided for Twelfth plan of different programmes in the Ministry of water resources are given in the Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Schemes of the MoWR for XII Five Year Plan\**

(Rs. in crores)		
Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	XII Plan Outlay
1	2	3
<b>Central Sector Scheme for XII Plan</b>		
1	Development of Water Resources Information System (DWRIS)	2247
2	Flood Forecasting	794
3	Hydrology Project	120
4	Ground Water Management and Regulation	3539

1	2	3
5	Research and Development	360
6	HRD/Capacity Building	610
7	Infrastructure Development	337
8	River Basin Management	1280
9	River Management Activities and Works	763
10	Farakka Barrage Project	558
11	Implementation of National Water Mission (NWM) - New Scheme	1390
12	Irrigation Management Programme	6000
13	Dam Safety Studies/Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme	120
TOTAL		18118

**State Sector Scheme for XII Plan**

1(a)	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit ) Programme (AIBP	47050
(b)	National Projects	8150
(c)	Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM)	15000
2	Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water	6235
3	Flood Management Programme (FMP)	10000
4	Groundwater Scheme for Eastern and North-eastern India	5000
TOTAL		91435

In addition to above schemes, PPP Micro Irrigation Project in State Section Schemes is under finalizing stage.

**Strategy to augment water availability**

1544. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is among the most water stressed countries on the planet;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what long term strategy Government proposes to adopt to substantially augment the water availability in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The United Nations World Water Development Report: 'Water for People, Water for Life' indicates India at 133rd rank out of 182 countries in terms of per capita water availability. On the basis of the population indicated in 2011 census, the per capita water availability works out to be about 1,545 cubic metre per year, making India a water stressed country. According to Falkenmark Water Stress Indicator, water availability below 1,700m<sup>3</sup> per capita per year indicates water stress condition.

(c) Government of India has 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'. In addition, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources by way of technical and financial support through various schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies; Demonstrative Projects on Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge.

#### **Depletion of groundwater level**

†1545. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that level of groundwater is depleting day by day in all the States of the country including those of North India;

(b) if so, the depth in feet on which the groundwater is available at present in National Capital Region including Delhi;

(c) whether Government would consider it on priority basis in order to promote water conservation in the country keeping in view the depleting levels of groundwater; and

(d) the names of the States and the locations in the country where water

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

preservation is being done currently and the details of funds given to States during the last three years for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors ground water levels on regional scale through a network of 15653 observation wells located throughout the country including North India. Ground water level data analysed for 11024 wells for the pre-monsoon period (April/May) during the last five years (2007-2012) indicates that 55% of the wells analyzed have registered declining trend. In majority of the wells, water level has declined upto 1 metre/year. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The ground water level monitoring data of CGWB, during May, 2012 reveals that the depth of water level in NCR including Delhi ranged from 3.80 feet below ground level (bgl) to 265.8 feet bgl. Details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Central Government promotes water conservation measures in the country by supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources by way of technical and financial support through various schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies; Demonstrative Projects on Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to ground water. Besides, the Government of India has launched the National Water Mission with the objective, *inter alia*, of conservation of water. A Model Bill has also been circulated by the Ministry of Water Resources to all the States and Union Territories to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation, development and conservation. In addition, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has issued directives to Chief Secretaries of States and Administrators of UTs having 'Over-exploited' blocks to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rainwater harvesting. CGWA has also taken up with various Central and State Organizations for adopting rainwater harvesting and recharge to the groundwater.

Under the Central Sector Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation of CGWB, funds were provided for implementation of demonstrative artificial recharge projects to State Implementing Agencies in 21 States. Details of funds given during the last three years *i.e.*, 2009-10 to 2011-12 are given in the Statement-III (*See* below). The scheme was in operation upto the Eleventh Plan Period.

**Statement-I****Rate of Decline of Ground Water for Pre-monsoon period (April/May) during 2007 to 2012**

Name of the State	Total No. of Wells analysed	Total No. of wells showing decline	Rate of Decline/ Trend (m/yr)		No. of Wells showing Declining trend in the Range of					
			Min	Max	0.00-1.00 (m/yr)		1.00-2.00 (m/yr)		>2 (m/yr)	
					No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	750	558	0.00	2.39	470	62.7	79	10.53	9	1.20
Bihar	261	190	0.00	1.58	182	69.7	8	3.07	0	0.00
Chandigarh	24	17	0.01	0.81	17	70.8	0	0.00	0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	415	221	0.01	2.65	210	50.6	10	2.41	1	0.24
Delhi	124	106	0.01	2.93	88	71.0	13	10.48	5	4.03
Goa	45	20	0.01	0.59	20	44.4	0	0.00	0	0.00
Gujarat	760	402	0.00	2.70	330	43.4	55	7.24	17	2.24
Haryana	346	186	0.00	2.56	151	43.6	27	7.80	8	2.31
Himachal Pradesh	79	54	0.00	1.12	53	67.1	1	1.27	0	0.00
Jharkhand	178	130	0.00	1.28	127	71.3	3	1.69	0	0.00

Karnataka	1055	394	0.00	2.83	358	33.9	29	2.75	7	0.66
Kerala	676	377	0.00	2.24	367	54.3	9	1.33	1	0.15
Maharashtra	1051	555	0.00	2.54	493	46.9	48	4.57	14	1.33
Madhya Pradesh	1031	491	0.00	2.15	441	42.8	45	4.36	5	0.48
Orissa	851	454	0.00	2.06	434	51.0	19	2.23	1	0.12
Punjab	218	144	0.00	1.80	125	57.3	19	8.72	0	0.00
Rajasthan	877	521	0.00	3.96	365	41.6	104	11.86	52	5.93
Tamil Nadu	736	363	0.00	3.14	313	42.5	40	5.43	10	1.36
Uttar Pradesh	851	467	0.00	2.14	453	53.2	12	1.41	2	0.24
Uttarakhand	59	32	0.00	1.44	30	50.8	2	3.39	0	0.00
West Bengal	637	423	0.00	3.09	361	56.7	47	7.38	15	2.35
GRAND TOTAL	11024	6105	-	-	5388	48.87	570	5.17	147	1.33

***Statement-II****District-wise depth to ground water level (in feet) during May-2012 in NCR*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of District	No. of wells Analysed	Depth to Water Level (in feet bgl*)	
				Min	Max
1	Delhi	Central	1	6.82	6.82
		East	9	11.81	51.63
		New Delhi	13	23.94	78.88
		North	7	7.02	37.85
		North East	5	9.05	22.40
		North West	32	7.31	53.53
		South	22	7.05	217.14
		South West	30	7.87	174.40
		West	9	9.54	113.49
2	Haryana	Faridabad	13	16.10	203.36
		Gurgaon	11	7.22	124.64
		Jhajjar	15	3.97	19.06
		Panipat	4	3.80	40.70
		Rewari	9	33.78	224.68
		Rohtak	8	4.40	31.65
		Sonipat	14	8.17	27.52
3	Rajasthan	Alwar	30	16.73	265.84
4	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	1	82.66	82.66
		Bulandshahar	9	16.27	36.90
		Gautam Buddha Nagar	7	15.97	64.42
		Ghaziabad	11	9.32	51.92
		Meerut	4	22.37	56.28

\* Below ground level



**Statement-III**

*Details of funds given during the last three years (2009-12) for demonstrative artificial recharge projects (Rupees in lakhs)*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Total Funds Approved in XI plan	Year 2009-10 Funds Approved	Year 2010-11 Funds Approved	Year 2011-12 Funds Approved	Total in the last three years (2009-12) Funds Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	573.41	130.02	75.18	368.21	573.41
2	Arunachal Pradesh	493.11	-	-	233.44	233.44
3	Bihar	96.01	-	-	96.01	96.01
4	Chandigarh	776.03	-	776.03	-	776.03
5	Chhattisgarh	268.80	-	-	268.80	268.80
6	Delhi	43.44	-	-	43.44	43.44
7	Gujarat	316.24	-	316.24	-	316.24
8	Himachal Pradesh	250.02	-	-	250.02	250.02
9	Jammu and Kashmir	143.47	-	-	143.47	143.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Jharkhand	191.35	-	16.49	174.86	191.35
11	Karnataka	588.09	109.16	96.59	382.35	588.09
12	Kerala	94.14	-	-	55.09	55.09
13	Madhya Pradesh	860.91	-	431.86	429.05	860.91
14	Maharashtra	15.15	-	15.15	-	15.15
15	Nagaland	224.14	-	-	224.14	224.14
16	Orissa	464.36	-	-	464.36	464.36
17	Punjab	260.33	-	-	80.88	80.88
18	Rajasthan	404.78	-	-	404.78	404.78
19	Tamil Nadu	526.35	415.35	-	-	415.35
20	Uttar Pradesh	3286.23	720.06	1060.64	1505.53	3286.23
21	West Bengal	111.09	-	-	-	0.00
TOTAL :		9987.44	1374.59	2788.18	5124.42	9287.18

**Use of surface water**

1546. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken or plans to implement any steps towards preventing the drying up of water resources across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government proposes, during the Twelfth Five Year Plan to introduce methods to maximise use of surface water rather than depleting groundwater resources and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Conservation of rivers, lakes and water bodies is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. Ministry of Environment and Forests is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments towards conservation of rivers and lakes under the Centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP). Ministry of Water Resources is implementing the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies for the comprehensive improvement of water bodies, catchment area treatment, command area development and capacity building of stakeholders, increased availability of drinking water. Central Ground Water Board is encouraging water harvesting and re-use of water in all those areas, including big cities and industrial clusters, where either ground water levels are declining or the areas fall under over exploited, critical, semi critical stage of ground water development.

- (c) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

(d) The Twelfth Five Year Plan Document has indicated an increased total outlay of about Rs. 4,22,012 crore under the Water Resources Sector (irrigation, flood management and command area development) with emphasis on surface water projects and sustainable ground water resources.

**National Water Policy**

1547. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many States have opposed several contentious clauses in the draft National Water Policy, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to revise the said policy, in view of stiff opposition from the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) During the sixth Meeting of the National Water Resources Council, held on 28.12.2012 at New Delhi to consider the Draft National Water Policy (2012), some State Governments had suggested modifications in certain provisions of the Draft National Water Policy (2012). The suggestions of the State Governments have been examined and the National Water Policy (2012) has been adopted by National Water Resources Council as per deliberations.

**Interlinking of water surplus rivers with water deficit rivers**

1548. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some rivers in the country have surplus water throughout the year and some rivers are water deficit in certain months of the year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to interlink the water surplus rivers with water-deficit rivers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Water Development Agency (NWDA), as a part of its studies of National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development prepared by Government in 1980 has carried out water balance studies of various river basins/sub-basins of the country keeping in view the scenario of ultimate stage of water

resources development in these basins in the year 2050. It has identified 22 river basin/sub-basins as water surplus and 11 river basins/sub-basins as water deficit river basins. The names of surplus and deficit river basins/sub-basins are given in Statement-I and II (*See* below) respectively.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises of two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. NWDA was set up under the MoWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) are given in the Statement-III (*See* below) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, Feasibility Reports (FRs) of 14 links under Peninsular Component and FRs of 2 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed.

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.

Further, after receiving the concurrence of the concerned 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 in august presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister. The DPRs of these links are in various stage of completion.

Efforts are being made to arrive at consensus on the other priority link *viz.* Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal through deliberations with the concerned 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 above project including link component as per their own planning.

(e) Does not arise.

***Statement-I******Surplus river basins/Sub-basins***

Sl. No.	River Basins/Sub-Basin
<b>Peninsular Component</b>	
1.	Mahanadi
2.	Godavari
3.	Ken at Daudhan (As per DPR)
4.	Parbati (upto Patanpur)
5.	Kalisindh (Sub-basin of Chambal) Upto Kundaliya
6.	Par rivers etc.(7 reservoirs)
7.	Damanganga (Bhugad, Khargihill & Pinjal)
8.	Pamba
9.	Achankovil
10.	Netravati
11.	Bedti
<b>Himalayan Component</b>	
1.	Kosi
2.	Sarda (at Poornagiri)
3.	Ghagra (at Chisapani)*
4.	Gandak (at proposed Gandak Dam)
5.	Ganga at Chunar
6.	Manas
7.	Sankosh
8.	Aie
9.	Raidak
10.	Torsa
11.	Jaldhaka

**Statement-II***Deficit river basins/Sub-basins*

Sl.No.	River Basins/Sub-Basins
<b>Peninsular Component</b>	
1.	Krishna
2.	Pennar
3.	Cauvery
4.	Vaigai
5.	Vaippar
<b>Himalayan Component</b>	
1.	Yamuna at Okhla
2.	Ganga at Narora
3.	Sone Basin upto Indrapuri Barrage
4.	Sone Basin upto Kadwan Dam
5.	Yamuna Sub-basin upto crossing of Sarda-Yamuna Link
6.	Ramganga Sub-basin upto Ramganga Dam

**Statement-III***Status of water transfer links identified for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FR) by NWDA***Peninsular Rivers Development Component**

1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	- FR completed
2.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link *	- FR completed (Taken up by the state as per their own proposal)
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	- FR completed
4.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	- FR completed
5.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	- FR completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem) - Pennar link	- FR completed

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7.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	- FR completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	- FR completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link	- FR completed
10.	Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link*	- FR completed
11.	Damanganga - Pinjal link*	- FR completed & DPR started
12.	Par - Tapi - Narmada link*	- FR completed & DPR started
13.	Ken - Betwa link*	- DPR (Phase-I) Completed
14.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	- FR 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&I works taken up
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	- S&I works completed
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	- FR completed (for Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	- FR completed (for Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	- S&I works completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	- S&I works completed

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8.	Chunar(at Ganga)-Sone Barrage link	- S&I works completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	- S&I works taken up
10.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	- S&I works taken up
11.	Jogighopa(at Brahmaputra)-Tista-Ganga at Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link	- S&I works taken up
12.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	- S&I works completed
13.	Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link	- S&I works completed
14.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	- S&I works completed

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\* Priority links.

PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report; FR- Feasibility Report; DPR- Detailed Project Report

S&I - Survey & Investigation in Indian portion

#### **Schemes for construction of small reservoirs and dams in Uttarakhand**

†1549. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider about the schemes for construction of small reservoirs and dams for utilization of water available in the country including Uttarakhand for drinking water and irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the number of such suggestions received from Members of Parliament; and

(c) if not, whether Government is ready to consider the proposals sent through public representatives

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Water being State subject, State Governments conceive, plan and implement water resources projects for irrigation, drinking water etc. With a view to encourage the completion of ongoing projects and help states in creation of irrigation potential,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government of India provides financial assistance under Accelerated Irrigation benefit Program (AIBP). Presently no major and medium project in Uttarakhand is receiving Central assistance. In case of minor irrigation schemes, the Central assistance grant to State is provided to the projects in the case of North-Eastern Region, hilly States (Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa and projects benefitting tribal areas and drought prone areas. Since inception of AIBP for minor irrigation projects, a total no. of 14187 MI Schemes including 2519 surface MI schemes of Uttarakhand have been completed upto 31.12.2012.

(b) and (c) Several suggestions have been received from Hon'ble Members of Parliament in this regard. The proposals are forwarded to State Governments for taking appropriate action in the matter.

#### **Ground water exploitation**

†1550. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of ground water exploitation in the country is almost thrice of that in the world and the rate of water recharge is only 0.5 per cent;

(b) if so, whether ground water resources would not reach on the brink of exhaustion during the next 20 years; and

(c) the necessary steps Government is considering to take to resolve this situation?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) According to the United Nations World Water Development Report 4 published by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 2012, India is the topmost ground water abstracting country in the world as of 2010 with abstraction rate of 251 km<sup>3</sup>/year. As per latest assessment of ground water resources carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Ground Water Organizations, as of 2009, annual ground water withdrawal has been estimated as 243 billion cubic metres (bcm) and stage of ground water development is 61%. Over-exploitation of ground water in certain areas in the Country has led to decline in ground water levels. CGWB has not carried out any

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**12.00 Noon**

study in which ground water levels after 20 years could be predicted. Moreover ground water gets replenished annually depending upon the recharge taking place due to rainfall. The Ground Water Estimation Committee (GEC' 1997) constituted by Ministry of Water Resources had estimated that the recharge from rainfall varies from 3% to 25% of the normal rainfall depending upon the hydrogeological conditions.

(c) To ensure that there is no over-exploitation of ground water, a Model Bill has been circulated to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation and development. Besides, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has issued directives to Chief Secretaries of States and Administrators of UTs having 'Over-exploited' blocks to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rainwater harvesting. CGWA has also taken up with various Central and State organizations for adopting rainwater harvesting and recharge to the ground water.

**SHORT NOTICE QUESTION****Shortage of drinking water**

2. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some of the States are facing acute shortage of drinking water due to lack of proper monsoon;

(b) the action taken by Government to provide drinking water facilities in such areas; and

(c) whether Government intends to provide special grants to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry had written to all State Governments in June, 2012 informing them about the forecast by the India Meteorological Department (IMD)

and advising them to take steps for preparedness and response in order to tackle drought like situations in States and also to ensure preparedness for any drought like situation that may develop during South-West monsoon 2012. The States were requested to prepare a Contingency Plan for the same. As per Standard Operating Procedure, States have prepared Contingency Plans which include deepening of wells; rejuvenation, repair, replacement of pumping machinery including handpumps; augmentation of source; construction of new wells, re-boring of old tube wells, hydro-fracturing and water supply through tankers. The Ministry had also requested the States to send regular reports on the various activities taken up by them to mitigate drinking water problems. Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Food Processing Industries and Hon. Minister of Rural Development, Government of India, along with a team of Central officials visited the affected States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab in August 2012, to assess the drought situation including scarcity of drinking water. Thereafter other Central teams have visited Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala and Rajasthan to assess the drought situation including shortage of drinking water.

To assist the affected States financially, the Ministry had, after obtaining approval from the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) on Drought, released funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme NRDWP (Calamity component) to the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan and preponed the release of the 2nd installment of NRDWP funds for 2012-13, to the States of Karnataka, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and Maharashtra. Thus the entire second instalment of NRDWP funds as per eligibility was released to the States of Karnataka (Rs. 247 crore), Gujarat (Rs. 115 crore), Haryana (Rs. 115 crore) and Punjab (Rs. 36 crore) and half of the 2nd instalment to Maharashtra (Rs. 107 crore) as per decision of the EGOM on Drought to tackle the drought in these States.

In addition, in view of the good utilisation of funds by some States, the Ministry has in the month of February, 2013, released Rs. 150 crore to Gujarat, Rs. 76 crore to Haryana and Rs. 45 crore to Punjab which are in addition to their allocations for 2012-13.

The details of the funds released in 2012-13 to the affected States under NRDWP for rural drinking water supply, are as below.

(In Rs. cr.)

State	NRDWP (Program) component Released (in 2012-13) till 05.03.2013	NRDWP (Program) Additional funds Released till 05.03.2013	NRDWP (Calamity) component (2012-13)	Total release (2012-13)
Maharashtra	572.24	-	15.00	587.24
Gujarat	532.66	150.00	0.0	682.66
Karnataka	801.62	-	38.20	839.82
Rajasthan	1140.44	-	11.00	1151.44
Haryana	235.41	76.00	0.0	311.41
Punjab	91.52	45.00	0.0	136.52

The drought affected States have thus been supported financially under the NRDWP in addition to their allocations for 2012-13.

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SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, actually, Kerala is facing a serious drought situation. People are suffering for drinking water. Here, the Minister has stated that the Central teams have visited State of Kerala. Recently, the Ministry of Agriculture has decided to send another team. Sir, the State Government has requested for financial assistance. Then, the Central Government have decided to send the teams. But the decision will come at the time of floods. That is the normal situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the supplementary?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, my question is: Have the Government decided to give any financial assistance to the State of Kerala as per the visit of Central Team? If so, what is the amount?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Empowered Group of Ministers met on 31st July, 2012, no district was declared as drought-affected. Now, 14 districts have been declared as drought-affected. The first team which went to Kerala has submitted its report. Now, a decision is being taken on that. A second team is also being sent to Kerala.

[illegible]

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, this question is not relevant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The Short Notice Question is over.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### Report and Accounts (2011-12) of C-WET, Chennai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8502/15/13]



**Report and Accounts (2011-12) of IVCOL and related Papers**

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (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) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited (IVCOL), Gurgaon, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (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. 8598/15/13]

**I Report and Accounts (1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98) of NALSA and related papers****II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of National Judicial Academy, Bhopal and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of the Section 18 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987:—
  - (a) Annual Accounts of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8492/15/13]
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), New Delhi, for the year 1996-97, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8493/15/13]
  - (c) Annual Accounts of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8494/15/13]

[Shri Ashwani Kumar]

- (d) Statements by Government accepting the Reports mentioned at (a) to (c) above.

- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Performance Report of the above Academy, for the year 2010-11.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8497/15/13]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.**

**II. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of WDRA, New Delhi and related papers.**

**III. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of CWC, New Delhi and related papers.**

**IV. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of FCI, New Delhi and related papers.**

**V. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of Limited Company and Councils and related Papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution), under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—
  - (1) G.S.R. 872 (E) /Ess.Com./Sugar, dated the 3rd December, 2012, publishing the Provisional Sugar (Price Determination for 2011-2012 Production) Amendment Order, 2012.
  - (2) G.S.R. 873 (E) /Ess.Com./Sugar, dated the 3rd December, 2012, publishing the Provisional Sugar (Price Determination for 2009-2010 Production) Amendment Order, 2012.

- (3) G.S.R. 871 (E) /Ess.Com./Sugarcane, dated the 3rd December, 2012, notifying factory-wise fair and remunerative price of sugarcane for the sugar season 2011-12.
  - (4) G.S.R. 56 (E), dated the 30th January, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 993/ES.Com./Gur, dated the 23rd May, 1968, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (5) S.O. 292 (E), dated the 30th January, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 1059 (E), dated the 11th May, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8458/15/13]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English & Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying of papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8536/15/13]
- III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (11) of Section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962:—
- (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (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. 8457/15/13]

[Prof. K.V. Thomas]

- IV. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 35 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Food Corporation of India (FCI), 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 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. 8533/15/13]
- V. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF), 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 Federation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8456/15/13]
  - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Consumer Coordination Council, NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, 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. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8534/15/13]
  - (iii) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Council for Fair Business Practices (CFBP), Mumbai, 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. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8535/15/13]

**Report and Accounts (2011-12) of OIDC, Daman and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): Sir, on behalf of Shri K. H. Muniappa, I lay on the Table:—

- (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) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited (OIDC), Daman, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (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. 8619/15/13]

#### **Notification of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 34 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Notification No. G.S.R. 1 (E), dated the 1st January, 2013, publishing the Indian Broadcasting (Engineers) Service Amendment Rules, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8459/15/13]

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#### **STATEMENT BY MINISTERS**

##### **Status of Implementation of Recommendations Contained in Two Hundred and Thirty-Third Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests**

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND 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-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demand for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology.

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations Contained in Thirty Second  
Report of Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee  
on Information Technology**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

**GOVERNMENT BILLS**

**The North-Eastern Council (Amendment) Bill, 2013**

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 my colleague, Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the North-Eastern Council Act, 1971.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The National Institute of Design Bill, 2013**

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the institution known as the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, to be an institution of national importance for the promotion of quality and excellence in education, research and training in all disciplines relating to Design and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**

**Need to emphasize on moral education in the curriculum of school children**

SHRI K. PARASARAN (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for your indulgence. With your kind leave, I would make a very brief presentation on the need for curriculum in the schools being based on moral and ethical values.

Morality is included in Part III of the Constitution dealing with Fundamental Rights. Article 19(2) refers to it and says that even the right to freedom of speech can be reasonably restricted in the interest of morality. If speech itself can be so restricted, it means, the mind and thought, and the deed which follows could also be restricted on grounds of morality. Similarly, while dealing with religious freedom, Article 26 provides that it can be regulated in the interest of morality. Therefore, it is a constitutional postulate that moral values are very essential.

Apart from this, fortunately, today, the topic 'education' has been shifted to List III so that Parliament has the jurisdiction to even make enactments to include in the curriculum of schools, lower elementary schools as well as higher schools, value-based and ethicahbased education. In fact, when I was myself a student in the school in the years 1934-1941, we had compulsorily moral classes and moral stories — in some of the classes three periods, 45 minutes each, and in some classes, two periods of 45 minutes each — and remarkable values used to be taught. Even students were asked to tell moral stories and were given merit certificates for telling very good moral value stories. Today, it is all the more necessary that it has to be included in the curriculum in the schools for the reason that we have now almost liquidated the joint family system. It has vanished. We have got only nuclear families, and due to the extreme cost of living and inflation, both the parents have to pursue careers.

They have no time to spend time with their children and inculcate values in them. There is no grandfather or grandmother living with them. So, the only alternative is curriculum in schools. Therefore, this has to be considered as very imperative. I would give just one example here. This is an august House and I can't tell stories, so I would give just one example of a story that was told when we were in our 4th or 5th standard. It was not told as a religious story; a religious anecdote was narrated as a secular story. They did not refer to the religious aspect of the story of Shankaracharya; they referred to him as a lad by the name Shankara. He was five or six years old. While taking bath in the river, he was...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time-limit is over, Mr. Parasaran.

SHRI K. PARASARAN: Sir, I would not disobey the Chair and I shall resume my place.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, it is his maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... No maiden speech in Zero Hour. The point he has made is very valid and very important.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, all of us associate. Everybody is applauding and that means everybody agrees with it. The Government may consider this seriously. I have myself presented a Resolution in these lines earlier. Government may please consider it. Now, Shri Sanjiv Kumar.

## Para teachers crisis in the State of Jharkhand

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#### Alarming situation in India's neighbouring country

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SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

ଶ୍ରୀ ବାଲବିର ପଞ୍ଜ (ଓଡ଼ିଶା): ସିର, ମୁଁ ସ୍ପେସାଲ ମେଣ୍ଟନ କରୁଥିବା ସଭ୍ୟଙ୍କ ସହିତ ମୋର ସମ୍ପର୍କ ରହିଛି ।

ଆମ ଆମେଳି କମିଟି (ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଶାଖା): ଆଜିର ଦିନରେ ଆମେଳି କମିଟି ଆମେଳି କରୁଥିବା ସଭ୍ୟଙ୍କ ସହିତ ମୋର ସମ୍ପର୍କ ରହିଛି ।

### **Import of cashew products in India**

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I am raising an issue which needs an urgent intervention of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce. This is regarding the import of cashew. In the name of cattle feed and low import duty, cashew is imported. Even kernels are imported. It is affecting our industry very much. Cashew nut is generally a very respected product on our tables, but the cashew industry is not getting any kind of respect from the Ministry. Sir, the Indian industry is making 3 to 4 lakh tonnes of cashew nuts out of 15 lakh tonnes of raw cashew. We are exporting it. We are getting about Rs.4,500 crores from cashew export. Our Finance Minister is very much trying to control our fiscal deficit and balance of payment issue. Cashew and kernel products are coming from other countries. They are coming by paying 35 per cent duty and there is under-invoicing. They are writing price very low and, hence, very less percentage of tax is being paid. They are bringing the cashew inside the country. Thirty per cent market is inside the country. So, they are using this for the inside market. In the name of Indian cashew, they are repacking it and exporting it. So, in both ways, our export money is being affected and our domestic market is being affected. In India, around 10 lakh people are working in this industry. In my district from which I come — it is called cashew capital — more than 3 lakh women work in this industry. But the Government is not giving any export-promotion benefit to this industry. However, it is a highly export-oriented business, the Government is not giving any kind of support for that. This new policy is affecting our industry. My request is that there should be a specific duty ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Finance Minister is expected to hear us when we raise these kinds of issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I request the Finance Minister, and the Commerce Ministry also needs to intervene, that there should be some specific duty per kilogram of cashew which is imported. In that way, we can help our industry. By doing this, the Finance Minister can also help the deficit issue and the balance of payment issue.





**Imposition of ban by UPSC on writing Civil Services  
Final Examination in Telugu**

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir. The Union Public Service Commission has taken a decision to make it mandatory for students to study Telugu as one of the subjects at degree level to appear for final exam of the Civil Services. The order says that even if candidate studies Telugu as one of the subjects at degree level and if there are not more than 25 candidates available to appear for final exam, such candidates will not be allowed to write in Telugu and have to write either in English or in Hindi.

Sir, if you look at the number of candidates who appeared in Civil Services Main from Andhra Pradesh, it has gone up from 550 in 2009 to nearly 750 in 2011. If you take candidates appearing for preliminary examination in Telugu, it is more than 10,000. So, the decision of the UPSC goes against the interests of the students from Andhra Pradesh who wish to write in Telugu. The decision indirectly helps students who are writing in English and Hindi.

Sir, to promote and spread Telugu language, the Government of India has given it the 'classical language' status a few years ago. So, instead of promoting and spreading Telugu in all spheres, the UPSC's decision to put restriction on writing exam in Telugu is unjustified, illogical, unfounded and is injustice to the students of Andhra Pradesh.

If this decision is implemented, Andhra Pradesh may end up with officers who have never studied Telugu and it will impact the governance badly since Telugu is the main communicative language in Andhra Pradesh. At a time when IAS and IPS officers from other States who get Andhra Pradesh cadre are learning Telugu for better communication with people and effective governance, the decision of the UPSC is like a bolt from the blue on candidates who intend to write examination in Telugu language.

Secondly, the logic applied for choosing Telugu as an optional subject doesn't apply to other optional subjects. Sir, candidates can choose Public Administration or Anthropology without studying them as a subject at degree level. If that is the case, why are such restrictions on languages when emphasis is being laid on saving languages? ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

In view of the above, I strongly demand the Government to immediately direct the UPSC to withdraw the order without any delay.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the concern raised by the hon. Member.

**All-India strike by the Bar Council of India**

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, today, the Bar Council of India, the apex statutory body of lawyers, has called for a strike because lawyers in Chandigarh and lawyers in Jaipur have been very severely assaulted by the police. Particularly in Chandigarh, a very senior, eminent lawyer was very seriously roughed up by the security forces. Sir, this is quite unfair. Lawyers surely ensure the rule of law in the country and assist in the administration of justice. Now, when senior lawyers in the court premises, be it in Chandigarh or in Jaipur, are supposed to suffer these kinds of brutalities, it is certainly not fair, Sir. An all-India strike by the statutory body of lawyers like the Bar Council is certainly an extreme step. It is not a routine affair. I don't think this has been called recently in the last ten-fifteen years. Therefore, if such an all-India strike has been called, it is a matter of deep concern. I stand here to request the Government to kindly ensure that the legitimate grievances, including the self-respect of lawyers, are maintained. This Government has got many eminent members of the legal fraternity also as hon. Ministers. At least, ensure that this kind of treatment to senior lawyers which has been done is avoided. Surely, if there is a legitimate demand, they can resolve it in a democratic way.

Therefore, today I rise to convey my deep sense of condemnation of the treatment meted out to the lawyers; and associate myself with the call given by the Bar Council of India all over the country. I am sure the Government will take up the matter in an appropriate manner.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, add the names of those Members who have associated themselves with the issue.

**GOVERNMENT BILLS****The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, be taken into consideration.

Sir, we are coming to this House for a small amendment, Amendment of Section 15M of the Act. Currently the Act provides under Section 15M that, for being considered eligible for appointment as the Chairman of the Securities Appellate Tribunal, the person must be a sitting or retired Judge of the Supreme Court or a sitting or retired Chief Justice of a High Court. Now, this has worked well in the last couple of appointments but the vacancy arose almost a year ago and since then both my predecessor and I met the Chief Justice, spoken to him to find a suitable Judge of the Supreme Court or a suitable Judge who retired as the Chief Justice of a High Court to take the post of the Chairman of the Securities Appellate Tribunal. Unfortunately, despite the best efforts of the hon. Chief Justice, we have not been able to find a Judge who is willing to take this post. Therefore, the Chief Justice and I consulted and we came to the conclusion that while we keep those qualifications as the first qualification, we add a second qualification where he could be a retired Judge of a High Court. The amendment reads, — Part (a) of the Section will remain — “a sitting or retired Judge of the Supreme Court or a sitting or retired Chief Justice of a High Court; or (b) a sitting or retired Judge of a High Court who has completed not less than seven years of service as a Judge in a High Court.” The Chief Justice has assured me that he is still making efforts to find a retired Judge of the Supreme Court or a retired Chief Justice of a High Court to accept this post. But since our efforts have not borne fruit in the last over a year, he says, “We can’t keep the Tribunal’s Chairman post vacant.” As the hon. Members are aware, it is a very, very important Tribunal. Therefore, he says, “Please make this amendment. I will still try to find a person who fits the first qualification. But if I can’t find someone, since we can’t keep this post vacant too long, we may have to choose a senior Judge of a High Court.” That is the only amendment that we are coming forward with. We had to pass an Ordinance because the search has to start. I think, the Chief Justice has, more or less, completed his exercise. Once the Bill is passed we hope that we can make the appointment.

I request the hon. Members to support this amendment.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I stand to speak on the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013. I agree with the Minister that it is a small Bill. It is only to enlarge the field of selection of the Presiding Officer of the Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT). Having said this, let me only say one or two things on this amendment; and then go on to the bigger field of SEBI and the stock market because it is an opportunity that I do not wish to lose to speak on SEBI, stock market and the economic conditions thereof. It is true that you have not been able to find the Presiding Officer of the SAT. What I want to know is: why is this minimum period of seven years? Why couldn't it be five years or ten years or three years? Is it to disqualify somebody, or, do you have something in mind?

I have not been able to understand that. Do you understand it? Otherwise, I have nothing much to say on that.

Now coming to the bigger picture. I agree to an extent that SEBI has been doing a good work. I had been a Member of the JPC on stock market scam of Ketan Parekh. And there was one before that of Harshad Mehta. The Minister might recall that in that JPC we got to know a lot about the working of SEBI and why that scam really took place. It has now been nearly a decade and we have not really had such a big scam that we earlier had. But the volatility is there. In those days, we used to be worried about this volatility. You have given independence and autonomy to SEBI and they have been doing, comparatively, a good job, I can say so. But, may I know in the SAT, that is there, how many cases SEBI has taken up of major lapses of the brokers? Or is it just the small broker that SEBI catches and leaves the big fish? What had happened in the JPC -- very interestingly? It was not just the Report that was presented. After the Report, all the recommendations which were put forth by the JPC at that time were looked into. One of the things that we had recommended was this. Let me first talk about volatility. In those days, the JPC was itself created for the simple reason that there was a big fall and thousands of crores of rupees were lost in the stock market. Now today people have realized that these falls can happen. It is the volatility which is even bigger than what was happening in the 1990s or a decade ago or two decades ago. This can happen. But the important thing is that you have to give confidence to the investor. When we talk about investor's confidence, is it not true, Mr. Minister, that in the last Budget which was presented, you had



made a retrospective taxation? That has not really been done away with even in your Budget this year. If it is a retrospective taxation, you lose the confidence not only of the investor in India but also of the one who comes from outside, the FII. If that is lost, today you cannot forget that we are much dependent on FII. FII is a very big investor. That is the big fund which comes in. Let me mention that only the other day I was watching an interview of Mark Mobius on TV. He is a very big name. He represents Franklin Templeton. It is a global fund. What did he say?

Questions were put to him about investments in India, whether he really wants to invest in India and what hindrances are there. The first thing he said was about the delay in giving permission. Sir, lots of funds, which come in, new funds, which come in, have to come through them, and the SEBI takes four to six months for giving the permission. Now funds cannot wait. If it has to come, it comes immediately. It is a big block of shares that is going, and if it is going and somebody wants to take it from outside, he is not going to wait for four to six months. The person who wants to sell it, — it may be KFA or whatever — it is when it comes that you want to buy. But it is the RBI and the SEBI which have to give them the permission, and they have to look into it. I do understand that it could be money which is coming today for other activities like terrorism and things like that. But this fund, when we are so much dependent on the FN, cannot wait. And this is one of the hindrances that Mr. Mark Mobius was talking about.

Sir, now, about mutual fund, why is it that investment into mutual fund today has really dissipated? That is another issue. And, in the Budget, Mr. Minister, you have cut down on the commission to brokers. It used to be a good commission. People were investing in mutual funds, and that mutual fund money was being utilized. It was robust money investment in the robust economy that we talk about. Today it is Rs.50 or something for an investment of Rs.1 lakh. Who is going to waste his time doing that? That should again be left to the market to decide it.

Sir, can I also talk about derivatives? It is an instrument which is required, which is known. There was a time when we had stopped derivatives, and we have again started it. The derivative instrument is required. And when we talk about derivatives, the speculation angle also comes in. Today people are talking about derivatives and the way the instrument is being used as if it has become a casino.

[Shri V.P. Singh Badnore]

Sir, the whole stock market has become a casino. That is what it is! Come in, come out, invest and get out tomorrow! Is it a long-term investment that you are thinking of and what is the SEBI doing about it? I would want the hon. Minister to explain this as well because derivative instrument is one of the most important things for the confidence and also for getting investments.

Sir, let me, last of all, talk about insider trading. One of the biggest things in the last two JPCs on the stock market scam was the insider trading. What is the SEBI thinking about it? Have they really finished this and will there be no insider trading today? Can that assurance be given? We had this Rajat Gupta, the iconic figure, who made such a big investment, such a big name, in America, and the FSA and even a SEC in Britain have not been able to tackle the insider trading. Mr. Minister, how are you going to tackle this? Is it only the small fish, the small brokers, that you catch or is it even the big companies?

The last JPC had even mentioned Reliance in it. But there was nothing more done to it. Is it a fact that there was their involvement and if it was an involvement, why did the Report not come out? What was done on that? Which are the big fishes that have really done insider trading and are still involved in it? Can you please explain that as well? ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Otherwise, I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, the Bill that has been introduced by the Minister is apparently innocuous, as he said, from among Supreme Court judges and Chief Justices of High Court, whether they are in service or retired, we are not able to get one person to be presiding officer of the Appellate Tribunal cent for so many months and so we are introducing another proviso inclause 15 M of the Act to get a person to preside over the tribunal. As it is, it is very simple. We have to pass it; But, SEBI is a very important institution in our country, The stock market is controlling a greater part of our economy and as my friend, Shri V. P. Singh Badnore, has mentioned, FII and FDI are also entering the stock market and the controlling authority is SEBI. During the last two years, in more than one case, the Supreme Court has expressed its displeasure in the way SEBI had been handling things and in the way some departments, particularly, the Finance Department had been intervening in such things. So, selection of this Tribunal, its presiding officer and its Member become all the more important. We should have

people beyond any doubt presiding over the tribunal. I do not know why our Government and our Supreme Court are not able to depute one person, whether a judge of the Supreme Court or a retired judge or a Chief Justice of one of the High Courts or a retired Chief Justice, to preside over this Tribunal? I think there is a sense of the trivialisation on the part of the Government, a trivialisation of SEBI and its Tribunal. Otherwise, I do not think the Government would have come before us with this amendment. I am not saying that one of the High Court judges who are having more than seven years' service or whatever service, whether retired or in service, will not do the job very well. But my fear is this: I think this august House should join with me in expressing our anguish and our doubt whether our Government is handling SEBI with the seriousness and importance that it requires. SEBI is handling lakhs of crores of rupees worth cases every year. Even there were certain allegations by certain Members of SEBI in the past years regarding other Members. In SEBI, private interest is becoming more and more influential in decision making. So, I would say, even though as the hon. Minister has mentioned that this is a very simple amendment because the Government was not able to find a suitable person to preside over the Tribunal, even with the best efforts of the Chief Justice, I repeat my earlier point that, the Government should try to find out a person satisfying the existing provisions of Section 15M.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, at the outset, I support this Amendment Bill. I wonder why the Government has taken two years to bring this small amendment. I want to know from the hon. Minister how SEBI has been functioning during this period.

As my friends have said, SEBI plays a very important role. Its role is recognized by everybody. The country's securities market is controlled by SEBI. The private companies and corporates are nowadays playing a more prominent role in our economy. So, it is very essential that the Finance Ministry controls them through SEBI and its appellate tribunal. When various scams surface, people start having genuine doubts about the functioning of the SAT. Moreover, the integrity of the President and the members of this organization should be beyond doubt. It has been proposed that a sitting or . retired Judge of the Supreme Court or a retired Chief Justice of a High Court, or, a sitting or retired Judge of a High Court who has completed seven years of service as a Judge in a High Court, would qualify to become the Presiding Officer of the Tribunal. But, Sir, it is not merely the length of their years of service, but also their integrity and honesty that should be taken into consideration. That is my request. I support this amendment.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am deeply grateful to the three hon. Members, Shri V.P. Singh Badnore, Shri CP. Narayanan and Shri Baishnab Parida, for supporting the Bill. I am grateful to all the sections of the House, to all the political parties who are supporting the Bill. There is really nothing in the Bill that I need to explain, but some other issues have been raised and I will deal with them very, very briefly.

Sir, SEBI was initially set up as a regulator by an Executive Order. It became a statutory regulatory body after the SEBI Act was passed in 1992. It is among the best capital market regulators in the world. It has a very important place in IOSCO, which is the international organization of capital market regulators, and SEBI is clearly considered as one of the better regulators in the world. SAT is the appellate authority. The last Chairman who retired was an outstanding Judge, Justice N.K. Sodhi of Punjab, and I want to place on record my deep appreciation of the work he did. In fact, only a couple of orders of SAT, during his tenure, were reversed by the Court. The quality of his Orders, the quality of the orders passed by the SAT, were outstanding. We were hoping to find a suitable Judge. I have with me the entire correspondence between my predecessor, the Chief Justice, a Judge nominated by the Chief Justice, but for reasons which I cannot define, a retired Chief Justice and a retired Judge of the Supreme Court...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, one minute, please. I think, if the House agrees, we can complete the passage of this Bill and then adjourn for lunch.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I will take just five minutes.

Firstly, capital market is a technical subject. Only a judge who has dealt with commercial law, corporate law, and matters relating to capital market, directly or indirectly, would be comfortable in dealing with the matters that come up before SAT. It is a highly technical subject. It is quite possible that some judges are reluctant to take up this post; but, I am confident that the Chief Justice and his nominee judge, Justice Singhvi, will find a candidate to fill the vacancy. Now, that the field for consideration has been enlarged, I am sure, we will find the candidate.

Sir, why did we choose seven years? We could have chosen five, we could have chosen nine. We have to choose a number. The . Chief Justice felt that a

person who served as a judge for seven years is senior enough to preside over this Tribunal. That is why we chose seven years. It is not an arbitrary number; in a sense, it is an arbitrary number; but, it is a number that somebody has to choose, the Chief Justice and I chose the number seven, and I was quite comfortable for the number seven because a senior judge becomes the Chairman. It is not as though SAT is not functioning today. The SAT has two members—retired Shri Jog Singh, a member who assumed the office recently, and Shri P.K. Malhotra, who was a member, who is now Secretary-Legislative Department, holding additional charge; they are disposing of cases. It is not as though the work of SAT has come to a halt. They are disposing of cases.

Sir, as far as the actions taken by SEBI are concerned, SEBI has, as on 25.2.2013, in a period from 1.4.2009 to 25.2.2013, suspended trading in 1,125 companies. I answered a question in the other House a few days ago. There are two powers in respect of irregularities in the capital market. One is to suspend trading and the other is to delist the company. So, in the case of 1,125 companies, the action was taken and their trading was suspended. Once they become compliant, trading suspension is revoked and it was revoked in 148 cases. So, SEBI is extremely active and it takes action.

Secondly, the number of appeals pending in SAT is not very large. The SEBI's orders are taken up in appeal to SAT; that is the only order which can be taken up in appeal. As of today, there are only about 60 cases pending in SAT and they are being attended to by the two members. But, once the Chairman comes, I am sure, they will dispose of these cases also.

Mr. V.P. Singh, of course, raised a large number of questions and if I need to deal with them, we need a full discussion on the capital market. I will be quite happy to discuss it at an appropriate time. But, our capital market is among the best regulated.

With regard to the Sensex and the Nifty, between the period up to 31.12.2012, it has risen by 25 per cent. It has given a good return to those who are investing in the capital market. Because it is a well-regulated market, it has given a good return. I am confident that with more investment taking place, with the economy picking up, with growth picking up, the Sensex and the Nifty, the two indicators, will continue to be on an upward trajectory and it will give a good return.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

The fact that foreign investors have confidence in the market is shown by the fact that in 2012, FIIs invested 31 billion dollars in India. In the period from 1.1.2013 to date, they have invested 10 billion dollars. Therefore, these are indicators that the our market is a well-regulated market and the foreign investor has confidence. The whole of last calendar year's figure is 31 billion dollars, and in two months and ten days, they have invested 10 billion dollars. When I took over, the Sensex was 17,257. Today, it is 19,680.

The Nifty was 5240; today, it is 5949.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: There is delay in giving permission by the RBI.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No; I am not sure how the hon. Member gets the information. See, a large number of FIIs are registered in India.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: That is what Mark Mobius said.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No, no; Mark Mobius, of course, is an analyst, and I know him. If a new FII applies for registration, one has to go through KYC, Know Your Customer. They have to do due diligence on FIIs before they are allowed to be registered. But several hundred FIIs are registered. The cumulative graph of FIIs' investment in India, I have seen this graph, the graph is a rising graph. Only in one year, the graph dipped by half-a-billion dollars. Otherwise, the graph is a rising graph. The number of FIIs invested in India is a rising graph; the cumulative investment is a rising graph. I just gave you the figures for 2012-13. But I met with the SEBI Board only a couple of days ago. We are now converging all the KYC norms. For different intermediaries under SEBI, they will have a common KYC. In course of time, it is my intention that there should be one KYC across regulators. For the banking regulator, for the capital market regulator, for the insurance regulator and for the pension regulator, there should be one set of KYC and due diligence. I think, as we go forward, we will improve our systems, we will improve our surveillance.

Sir, there were some questions about insider-trading. Let me make it very clear that we take a very strict view of insider-trading. The insider traders are very clever people. We have to be cleverer than them. They are very clever people; that is why they can get away with insider-trading. The case that you mentioned in the

United States was detected based on one telephone call lasting 18 minutes. But for that surveillance of one telephone call, that case could not have been cracked. Therefore, insider-trading is a very serious offence. We take it seriously. We try to improve surveillance. As I said, we have to be cleverer than the perpetrator of the fraud. We are trying to be cleverer. I have impressed upon the SEBI that its surveillance must improve, and we will take strict action against any one who indulges in insider-trading.

Sir, I do not wish to give a long reply. I am grateful to the hon. Members for the support. I request that the Bill be passed. ...(*Interruptions*)..

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, it will take me half-a-minute. It is a layman's question to the hon. Minister. The point is that we wait for this relaxation of the norm that has been in practice. It is very good. They do not find a qualified person to man the Chairmanship. And, now, the hon. Minister, through this amendment, has gone to the category of 'retired judges of the High Courts'. My question is: Why only the category of judges ? My information is that some of the judges beyond 75 years of age or even beyond that continue to be manning the positions in the system. Why is it necessary?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Why are you bound by the category of judges only? Why not retired civil servants or knowledgeable people in the system be there? They can be assessed. That is the question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; he is replying.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is wrong. The Act clearly specifies that a Presiding Officer can hold office for a period of five years and he cannot hold office beyond the age of 68. Therefore, nobody can be a Presiding Officer of SAT beyond the age of 68. For a member, the upper age limit is 62. We do appoint people who are legally trained. These are not administrative functions. These are legal functions. These are the tribunals. This is not SEBI; this is SAT. This is a tribunal.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

The appeal from the SAT goes to the Supreme Court. So, you must be legally trained. You can't appoint somebody who is not legally trained to a tribunal. That is why we have legally trained people. We have one person, who is from the Revenue Service, Mr. Jog Singh. He brings in that expertise.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Legal community does not mean only judges. ...*(Interruptions)*... What about jurists? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. No more questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... No more questions.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Therefore, Sir, I think, the provision is a wholesome provision. I think confidence is built only if a distinguished judge chairs this Tribunal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, before I move that the Bill be passed, I want to share that 1,756 FIIs are registered. It takes a maximum of three weeks for an FII to register with SEBI.

Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet after one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch  
at eleven minutes past one of the clock.

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The House re-assembled after lunch  
at eleven minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Message from the Lok Sabha.

#### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

##### **The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2013**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2012 at its sitting held on the 26th February, 2013, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 2013.

#### **Enacting formula**

1. That at page 2, line 1, *for* the word “Sixty-third”, the word “Sixty-fourth” be *substituted*.

#### **Clause-1**

2. That at page 2, line 5, *for* the figure “2012”, the figure “2013” be *substituted*.”

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#### **SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Short Duration Discussion on the increasing pollution in various rivers in the country, particularly the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers. Shri Prakash Javadekar. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, the revised one. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad.

**Increasing pollution in various rivers in the country, particularly the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers.**

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Thank you. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Prasanta Chatterjee. ...(Interruptions)...

ଉପ-ଆଇର୍ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Singh, nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

ଉପ-ଆଇର୍ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Prasanta Chatterjee. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, both the major rivers, Ganga and Yamuna, are polluted. Some stretches are not even fit for bathing. Despite huge spending on Ganga Action Plan (GAP I and GAP II) and on Yamuna Action Plans I and II, the desired results could not be achieved. It is a matter of grave concern that Yamuna, on Delhi side, which was once described a lifeline of the city, particularly Delhi, has today become one of the darkest rivers in the country. And, everybody should realize that because the rivers running through the cities and the metropolis could have been the symbol of progress. In many countries, we find that. But, in our country, this is the situation. What can we expect? According to the latest Census Report, a large number of people are not having toilets in their houses. So, all that human waste is coming to the rivers through rains. It is not the question of Ganga Action Plan only, but the situation all over the country also is quite apathetic. In how many cities of the country do you have the disposal grounds? Leave aside the scientific disposal system, even the disposal grounds are absent in most of the cities. So, this is the situation. The Minister of Urban Development was here.

Anyway, Sir, I had been a Member of the Public Accounts Committee under Shri Buta Singh. And, then, we had travelled many of the Ganga stretches. Of course, I could not go to Patna. But the team had gone there. I travelled up to Banaras and Kanpur. I visited many places and I found a very horrible picture there. Half-burn dead bodies were floating in the Ganges because the electric

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[Shri Prasanta Chatterjee]

crematorium was not running. It was well in place there, but it was out of order. Even the electric charges are so high that it is very difficult for the local bodies to run it. Since I also happen to be a member of a local body, it is very painful that electric crematoriums could not be run. One of the high-capacity sewage treatment plants was commissioned. But it could not be run because the bricks were lying damaged. It is still not running. Now, some further amount has been allocated under Ganga Action Plan III for repair works.

Sewage Treatment Plant is there, but it is not functioning. Half-burnt dead bodies are floating there. So, scientific temperament will also have to be brought in. The disposal grounds at the river have become the disposal grounds of the solid waste. Dumping of Municipal waste is taking place there. There is lack of civic awareness. Tannery waste, every industrial waste, untreated waters, etc., have spoiled Ganga, Yamuna and other rivers also. So, this is the situation. Sir, I mentioned about the irregular power supply and high maintenance cost. That is an administrative failure. There is even no regular monitoring. So, it is needed there. Greater monitoring, enforcement of expanded coverage by Central and State Pollution Control Boards are all the things that are necessary to tackle this problem. Sir, on Yamuna river alone, we have spent about Rs.5,000 crores. In Phase-III, it is Rs.1,656 crores. At Wazirabad and Okhla, it is critically polluted. It has been said by many that it is a poisonous river. Sir, as far as Ganga is concerned, in Kanpur and Trighat in Uttar Pradesh and in West Bengal, from Dakshineswar to Garden Reach, it exceeds the criteria limit with respect to B.O.D. I do not want to mention the figures here. In spite of the two Acts that we have, the Environment Act and the Water (Prevention and Control) Act, 1974, this is the situation. Sir, the Central Pollution Control Board has identified 764 stations in five States, out of which 387 have been inspected. What is the action taken? The hon. Minister should tell us. Out of 764 monitoring stations, they have inspected only 387. During the Kumbh Mela, we have read in the papers, how the situation was dealt. Many of the factories had to be closed. Sir, Ganga, practically, serves almost half of the population. It has now become a cause of cancer with heavy metals and chemicals found in Yamuna and Ganga. Thus, the programmes to control pollution of rivers and lakes in India have not achieved the desired results. There was paucity of network for tracking pollution of rivers, lakes and groundwater as there were inadequate number of monitoring stations, no real-time

monitoring of water quality was taking place and the data on water quality had not been disseminated adequately. As such, monitoring of programmes was inadequate which points to weak river cleaning, and control of pollution programmes for our polluted rivers are being implemented since 1985. Sir, there are many rivers. I don't want to name all. There is a long list, Godavari, Gomti, etc. They continue to be plagued by high levels of organic pollution which causes serious illnesses. So, this is the situation, Sir. I would like to mention that floods occur in our country. Not only recharging of river but also recharging of groundwater level is needed during the flood season particularly in many States.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Funds available for control and prevention of water pollution and restoration of wholesomeness of water were not adequate. Sir, I hope the Government will answer all these points. All our rivers should be properly dealt with. With these few words, Sir, I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri Vivek Gupta.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, it is his maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): But it is also restricted.

[illegible]

“Ganges, above all, is the river of India, which has held India’s heart captive and drawn uncounted millions to her

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you.

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SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Sir, today, we are discussing a very important and sensitive issue pertaining to our country. People of our country are watching the discussion that we are having in this House on the pollution of rivers in the country, especially, of the Ganga and the Yamuna, which are the two most important rivers of North India.

Sir, we have just concluded the Maha Kumbh Mela and the Shahi Snan, and as was rightly mentioned by Shri Prasanta Da, for a holy dip, crores of people gathered there. This is attached to the belief and sentiment of the people of this nation. But what we apprehend is that the pollutants in religious rivers will cause cancer. So, we took precautions, stopped the industries for one month or more than one month. Sir, this has become the scenario of this country. This is the apprehension of the people of the nation in the next Kumbh Mela, in the next gathering. What will happen when you have a holy dip in Ganga and Yamuna? Sir, so many discussions have been heard. We are making statements about these sadhus and sants. We are also discussing mythology, epics of mythology in this House. Sir, I am not narrating about mythology, sadhus and sahts. I am narrating about Ganga, Yamuna and all the other rivers of the nation, only on the life-saving aspect because this is the importance we carry and for that we have so many plans like the Ganga Action Plan and the other names like the National Ganga

River Basis Authority and Ganga River Basin Management Plans. These are all plans which we started thirty years ago. What has happened now? What is the necessity of having this discussion after spending more than Rs. 5000 crores on Yamuna? More than Rs. 20,000 crores have been sanctioned for this and we are allocating up to 1.1 billion dollars from the International World Bank loan for this. What is the use? Certainly, we have mythological sentiments, sentiments attached to nature. We are attached to poetic aspect. We are attached to nature but the very important aspect of saving Ganga, Yamuna and all other rivers of the country is a life -saving aspect. Sir, in this regard I am just going through the sayings of saints of modern India. They are the leaders, statesmen, scientists and medical doctors, and I am going through the sayings or quotes of theirs. I am going through what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said on this. He said, ‘The Ganges, above all, is the river of India which has held India’s heart captive and drawn uncounted millions to her banks since the dawn of history. The story of the Ganges, from her source to the sea, from old times to new, is the story of India’s civilisation and culture.’ We are not proud of the present scenario. What is our present Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh’s observation in April, 2012? He said, “Everyday about 29.00 million litres of sewage is discharged into the main stream of the river Ganga from municipal towns located along its banks. The existing infrastructure has a capacity to treat only 1,100 million litres per day, leaving a huge deficit.” We are lagging behind by another 50 per cent. So, what is the real time bound plan for it? I am now quoting the previous Minister, Shri Jairam Ramesh, in June, 2011, he said, “The objective of the Ganga project is that by 2020 no municipal sewage and industrial effluent will be let into the river without treatment. With help from the World Bank, we are taking a big step forward in achieving this mission?” Sir, this is also a declaration up to 2020. How far is 2020? Now, it is 2013. So, what is the time bound plan for the coming seven years? It must be made clear.

Madam, speaking about you, you said in August 2012, “The levels of bacterial contamination in terms of faecal coliform are reported to be exceeding the maximum permissible limit at a number of locations.” You have found these scientific deficiencies in the polluted waters. Now, what plan do you have to clean it? Please tell us. Sir, the former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L.K. Advani, in August, 2011, had said, “A few dozen people dying in bomb blasts in India

[Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera]

becomes big news worldwide, and rightly so, but the tragic deaths of many people who are dependent on Ganga goes unnoticed even in India. We must change this.” This is a heart-touching statement of Advaniji. There is life in river waters. There are water-borne animals, fish, etc.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Your time-limit is over. Thank you.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Sir, please allow me. I am trying to keep everyone abreast of the latest, and also what some of our great leaders have said on this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): That is why I am allowing you two more minutes!

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Sir, Shri Jaideep Biswas, Director of the Cancer Institute, touched upon a very major aspect when he said very recently, in October, 2012, “Various diseases are the consequence of years of abuse.” Sir, we are abusing the nature. He further said, “Over the years, industries along the river have been releasing harmful effluents into the river. The process of disposing off waste has been arbitrary and unscientific. The river and those living along its banks are paying a price for this indiscretion.”

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please, conclude now.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Sir, I would take just two minutes more.

According to the Standing Committee on Environment and Forests, on May 18th, 2012, “The quality of Ganga water is going down day-by-day. In spite of the huge investment under various schemes and projects, pollution levels in the Ganga continue to increase unabated.” Sir, I shall not quote the CAG Report, the Calcutta High Court and the Allahabad High Court here, all of which have passed very adverse remarks on the functioning of the Government in treating Ganga, Yamuna and other rivers. I am only wondering what you are going to plan for this, whether the Government is ready to supply bottled water, drinking water to the people living below the poverty line, the common people, like you have been giving them rice at Rs. 2 a kilo. Has the Government been thinking on these lines...



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. Dr. V. Maitreya now.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: So, let the Government clarify what its thinking on the matter is. The Government must come out with a time-bound action plan. Thank you, Sir.

DR. V. MAITREYA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Ganga and Yamuna are not simply words denoting the names of certain rivers; rather, they represent the Indian ethos, spirituality and culture, and they signify sanctity, piety and reverence par excellence for millions of people who repose immense faith and have unfathomable devotion to them.

Religious and spiritual significance apart, we all know that these two rivers provide sustenance to millions of people in terms of water, food and other numerous benefits living along the banks of these rivers. Undisputedly, Ganga is one of the most sacred rivers in the world. A dip in the Ganga is the cherished ambition of millions of people in this country. Once the *Patit Pavini* — *the provider of emancipation to the sinned* — the Ganga herself has fallen a victim to various forms of pollution and environmental degradation, to such an extent that some of its stretches have become unfit even for bathing. It is a matter of shame because natural resources including our rivers are a gift of nature inherited by our predecessors, passed on to us, and it is our bounden duty that we pass on these resources in their healthy state to our posterity. But the way we are handling, or, rather mishandling, I don't think we will be able to do that.

Now, let us see what we have done to our major rivers, specifically Ganga and Yamuna.

The holy Ganga of the past is fast turning into a poisonous river.

As per a recent study conducted by the National Cancer Registry Programme of the Indian Council of Medical Research, the holy Ganga is full of pollutants, heavy metals such as arsenic, chloride, fluoride, etc., and lethal chemicals that cause cancer and those who are living along its banks, particularly, in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh, the flood plains of Bengal and Bihar, are more prone to cancer than other parts of the country. Cancer of the gall-bladder, kidneys, esophagus, prostates, liver, urinary bladder and skin are all found in these parts. Of every

[Dr. V. Maitreyan]

10,000 people surveyed, 450 men and 1,000 women were found to be gall-bladder cancer patients. It is estimated that over 12,400 million litres per day sewage is generated in the Ganga basin, out of which only around 5,070 million litres per day get treated presently. Approximately, 3,000 MLDs of sewage is discharged into the mainstream of the River Ganga from the Class-I and Class-II towns alone located along the banks, against which treatment capacity of about 1,000 MLD has been created till date. The reckless and relentless discharge of pollutants in the riverbed from the industries, mainly tanneries, distilleries, sugar mills, paper mills, etc., are the major contributors of industrial pollution in the river Ganga. Our Vice-President Shri Hamid Ansari, speaking at a conference organised by the Centre for Science and Environment, made a very relevant and thought-provoking comment which I would like to quote:

*“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 further said that the untreated waste water was seeping into water sources thereby creating a ticking health bomb amongst our people. This has come in *The Times of India*, dated 5th March, 2013. Water quality monitoring carried out by reputed institutions, like the NT, Kanpur, indicates that the water quality of the river Ganga, particularly, between Kannauj and Varanasi is critically polluted in terms of key indicators, namely, biological oxygen demand, dissolved oxygen and faecal coliforms. As per Uttar Pradesh pollution Control Board figures, collected by the sample taken from downstream river Ganga at Allahabad, dissolved oxygen level is 7.15 mg. per litre, biological oxygen demand is 3.95 mg. per litre and the level of faecal coliforms is 8,585 mg. per litre which are much above the prescribed water quality standards.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Dr. Maitreyan, kindly conclude.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I will conclude in just two minutes. The water quality downstream Varanasi is even worse. Levels of faecal coliforms upstream of Varanasi are reported to be at as high of 18,500 mg. per litre which go up to as high as 48,000 downstream Varanasi. The less said the better about Yamuna.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Now, why all these things are happening? I would not go into the details of the Ganga Action Plan I and II. The Ganga Action Plan, GAP, there is a big gap in the planning and implementation. Ultimately, coming to the conclusion, I would like to only say that simple solutions will not find favour with the UPA Government. Very recently, one Ministry approached the Supreme Court against the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Prime Minister's Office expressed concern by saying that environmental laws had led to a new licence raj under the UPA. All this is just to coerce the Environment Ministry to toe the dictated terms of other Ministries to give unfettered licences to destroy the natural resources. The Ministry of Environment and Forests, the custodian, the protector and the preserver of the natural resources is always under fire. The fact remains that this Government is neither interested in safeguarding the natural resources nor the rights of the poor, but to ensure that only one particular elite class of people progress and prosper. The poor of the country, in fact, is the least priority area for this Government and hence to expect anything from this Government for the protection and preservation of major rivers is meaningless. Thank you.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak on the pollution of rivers. Ganga, Yamuna, Godavari or Krishna in our country are not just sources of life, but they also represent faith and belief of millions of Indians who pray and preach for mystical essence. It really pains me to see how our rivers are turning into sewage canals and becoming increasingly life-threatening. Sir, recently a conference was held on sewage and water issues organized by the Centre for Science and Environment, which has been referred to just now by the hon. Member, Shri Maitreyan.

With nearly 80 per cent of this untreated waste generated in India seeping into its rivers, lakes and ponds, it is turning the water sources too polluted to use. Even other experts have warned that the country faces a more complicated challenge as the process of urbanization would still leave millions in the villages, who would depend upon the river and ground water systems.

Sir, I have gone through a recent survey conducted by 11 environmental activists, headed by a Padmashri winner, Dr. Anil Joshi of an NGO called Himalayan Environmental Studies and Conversation Organization, HESCO, who cycled 1800 kilometres, covered 24 rivers, and found that not a single river, out of these 24, is fit enough to even bath in. Every river is polluted. And, if we do not contain pollution in rivers, there is bound to be an ecological imbalance.

[Shri C.M. Ramesh]

So, Sir, the first point I would submit for the consideration of the hon. Minister is to introduce an annual green measure by calling it 'Gross Environmental Product'. Like the way we have the GDP to measure economic growth, we should also have GEP to monitor the health of our country's natural assets and their increase and decrease which has an impact on the ecosystem of the country.

Sir, even after 28 years of Ganga Action Plan and spending thousands of crores of rupees of public money, the status of Ganga has not changed much, rather it has gone from bad to worse, even further. The Government claims that it is monitoring water quality at 57 locations, has created 1100 MLD-capacity of Sewage Treatment Plants, intercepting and diverting sewage, taking action against polluting units, etc.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly come to the conclusion.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: But the reality is that the water quality of Ganga, right from Gangotri to Diamond Harbour, its BOD is below the minimum permissible levels. The BOD is very high, particularly at stretches where you have tanneries, pulp and paper, sugar, distillery and fertilizer industries. According to one survey conducted by the National Cancer Registry Programme under Indian Council of Medical Research, ICMR, Ganga water contains heavy metals and chemicals that cause gall-bladder, kidney, food pipe, liver cancer. Of every one lakh people surveyed, 20-25 people have cancer due to this polluted water.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Ramesh, kindly conclude.

SHRI CM. RAMESH: And, it is precisely the reason why the inter-Ministerial Group constituted is soon going to classify Ganga in 'C' category.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I am sorry, you are simply reading it. Kindly come to the conclusion.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, if there is time constraint, then, I will submit the papers to the hon. Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): No, that is not allowed here. Come to the conclusion, please.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Minister is on record saying that it has identified nearly 770 grossly polluting industries in the States where Ganga is flowing, I think, under the National Ganga River Basin Authority. I would like to know as to what action has been taken against each of these industries under Water Pollution and Environmental Protection Acts? Now, after wasting thousands of crores of rupees, the Government has given itself one more deadline of making Ganga pollution-free by the year 2020. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, thank you. Now, Prof. M.S. Swaminathan.

PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN (Nominated): Thank you very much, Sir. I shall be very brief; make three points. I think in the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85, when I was in the Planning Commission, a three-pronged strategy was developed to control this problem, because the problem is man-made, and all man-made problems have only human solutions. That is why I am happy that this House is discussing it. The first was the Himalayan Ecosystem. Many of the NGOs call themselves 'Save Himalayas, Save Ganga' because there is a strong relationship between the rivers of the Himalayas. The Himalayan Ecosystem is in distress and it has to be restored. The Himalayan Eco-Development Plan was developed for this purpose; I shall not go into the details of it, but they are available.

But it is very important because the hydrologic cycles are very much related to the health Himalayan ecosystem. Most of the problems like the drying up of rivers, less flow of water and so on are related to upstream problem. The second is point pollution. Point pollution is one of the very important sources of pollution. A mention has been made by many speakers here starting from Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad. What happens is that an enormous amount of effluents is discharged. This is one which we can control by both technology and regulation. Technology and regulation were developed in great detail during Shri Rajiv Gandhi's time as the Prime Minister, a technocratic approach to the problem of controlling point pollution is however not the solution. It can be only done by regulation and technology. The other is non-point pollution to which you have not made a reference can be controlled only by education and social mobilisation. For this purpose, I had, at that time when I was in-charge of this, three different meetings. One was along the Himalayas, from the Gangotri to the Sagar. There were at that time 18 universities. We had a meeting of the Vice-Chancellors of all these universities and also the

[Prof. M.S. Swaminathan]

student leaders. They were very enthusiastic to participate in a longitudinal programme, not for one year or two years because the NSS people will change, national volunteers will change. Now, the Himalayas — there is a publication in the Planning Commission of this meeting- - and the Universities along them should be there because, I think, the education is important. The second is with religious leaders of various kinds. We had a meeting at Varanasi. They promised to do it. The third one was with the local bodies. Now unless you concurrently attend to the problem of both point pollution and non-point pollution, the non-point pollution cannot be done by regulation alone; it has to be done by education and social mobilisation. That is why I request the hon. Minister again to revive the programme of involving universities. At that time, there were 18 universities but today there must be 30 or 40 universities. They all have NSS, they have volunteers. The students are much interested in this problem. Also the religious leaders in those regions have to be associated and local bodies particularly the Gram Sabhas will have to be involved. Otherwise, we will be talking endlessly about this problem. We spend crores and crores and I am sorry to say you will not have any results. I am happy that the Centre for Science and Environment was mentioned. I am the Chairman of the CSE with Sunita Narayan as our leader. One of our high priority areas is monitoring. I entirely agree with you that the Gangetic dolphins due to the problems of biodiversity of the river are all in deep distress. All our rivers are under deep distress. That is why Jawaharlal Nehru pointed out that the Ganges is the river of India because it represents all the glory and all the problems of all the rivers. But again I want to conclude by saying that these are human made problems, they have only man-made solutions. Thank you.

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**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:** Sir, I would like to mention one thing. It is a matter of pride that, Shri Anil Madhav has traversed the entire course of Narmada river in boat. He is a great environmentalist. He is a Member of this House; we need to know about that.





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SHRI K. PARASARAN (Nominated): Sir, my friend Prof. Swaminathan just stated that most of the rivers in the country are polluted. Supreme Court PIL on Ganga's pollution started before 1990 and with regard to Yamuna started in 1994. If you start fault finding, you will find fault in several States, people in governance at the State and who are in governance at the Centre. That should not be the purpose now. The purpose is, having seen the ground reality, how we have to go about it in the situation. It is a matter of great anguish for every citizen of this country that the Ganges, the Yamuna and all other rivers should have fallen to such a plight. The plight of the Yamuna in Delhi is a matter of shame for all the citizens. When it enters Delhi at a place called Palla, thereafter the level of oxygen falls so much that by the time it leaves Delhi near Okhala barrage, the oxygen contents in the Yamuna are nil. Therefore, what falls in the Yamuna is no longer H<sub>2</sub>O, but, H<sub>2</sub>O zero. This is the level to which it has been brought about. The adverse consequences of this have been spoken by several hon. Members, I don't want to repeat them. But one aspect has not been mentioned. The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation officials claim that the air condition systems of trains that cross the "dead" Yamuna daily and those parked at Yamuna Bank Depots are badly damaged. The toxic gases damage the coating of the AC system which, in turn, causes leakage of coolant gas. Toxic fumes, including ammonia and hydrogen sulfide, emanating from the polluted water corrodes metals. The condenser system of 350 coaches on Line-III of Dwarka-Noida City had to be repaired and taken care of. This is the level to which the pollution has reached.

Therefore, the imperative need is to remedy the problem. To remedy the problem, we have to get over pollution caused by untreated industrial discharge and untreated sewage from domestic usage. With regard to the industrial untreated drainage, the people in power should take drastic action against the wrongdoers. The Supreme Court, in various ecology cases, has held the Polluter Pays Principle. Therefore, the first thing should be that the license granted to whoever is responsible for pollution should be suspended and only when the pollution ceases the license for the industry should be restored. Proper assessment should be made of damages caused by any of them, and, the penalties should be levied.

Apart from it, when we come to the domestic sewage, there is illegal construction by builders. They should also be severely dealt with and appropriate action should be taken against them under the relevant laws. It is not that the

[Shri K. Parasaran]

available laws are not sufficient. There are laws and sanctions but these are required to be properly enforced. The next thing is about the other domestic sewage. There, we cannot blame them. They are people below the poverty line. They are poor people; they are illiterate, uneducated people. As hon. Member, Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, rightly said, education is the need of the hour. For all this sewage which is created by them, there is an easier cure and remedy than with regard to what could be done of the industrial waste? The waste created by them — of course, there will be expenditure can be eradicated by modern use of microb technology. But we can do nothing with microb technology as far as industrial waste is concerned. Therefore, our first step must be to ensure that industrial wastage which is drained into it has to be immediately stopped and action should be taken. After that, we have to take up other drainage, for which we can resort to microb technology.

Sir, today's topic is the most important topic because of the reason that cities are formed, civilizations are developed around the rivers. The development, which we have made in Delhi around this river, is one of ruining the river to the extent of leaving no oxygen in it. We are all aware that many great cities have developed only around rivers, namely, London around Thames, Paris around Seine, Vienna around Danube, Moscow around Moskva, Alexandria and Cairo around Nile. We must all endeavour to see that Delhi and Yamuna become a pride like that. Delhi is built around Yamuna and we have seen what it is. Kolkata is built around Hooghly, and, we are suffering due to the underground water being very polluted. The city of Varanasi is built around Ganga. Sir, it is true that this topic has three aspects, religious, secular and spiritual. Therefore, it is the primary duty of everyone to attend to all those three aspects. I will not minimize the religious aspect of it also. Both of them are two arms for worship, and, only when those two arms join, it becomes one angali. Therefore, it is our right under the Constitution, we have been guaranteed the right to practise a religion, which has also been affected. So, it is high time that those in charge of governance and those who have got statutory powers should put all their weight behind this. It is not a case for anyone to shift blame. It is for all others to cooperate and ensure that Ganga and Yamuna are restored to their pride. Women have been the pride of this nation. Both of them are not merely women but both of them are women God too.

"पूँछे कृष्ण के लक्ष्मी के योँ वैराग्य...  
पूँछे कृष्ण के लक्ष्मी के योँ वैराग्य..."



Only when we give the pride of place to women and women Gods, the country will prosper but if we do not give them the pride of place, whatever efforts you may make will yield no result, and, will not bear any fruit. If it has to be fruitful, respect has to be given to these two holy mothers, Ganga and Yamuna, and, immediate steps should be taken to cleanse them. I won't say 'clean', I deliberately used the word 'cleanse' because it occurs in biblical translations as 'resurrect'. The Supreme Court has referred to Yamuna as a dead / dying river.

Therefore, it is no more a case of removing the dirt or cleansing Yamuna. It is a case of resurrection, and I hope that process will start. Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Shri Parasaranji. In fact, it was your maiden speech and you have made a good point.

SHRI K. PARASARAN: Thank you, Sir. I am glad it is a maiden speech. I have only said maiden had been respected. Yesterday, all of us know, was *Shivaratri*. I am happy that the next day I am speaking about Ganga. I, therefore, deliberately chose to speak today. I am deeply grateful to my very good friend, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition who is responsible for my participation. Thank you.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is a very important issue. Bhartiya culture has given a sacred place for rivers from times immemorial. Most of the rishyashramas were located on the banks of the rivers. Similarly, many places of pilgrimage are also located on the banks of the rivers. More than that, the rivers have maintained our national integration. For example, both in Prathsmaran and in all sacred functions, there is a river:

ಯೃಷಿ ಪಿತೃಗಳ ಆಶೀರ್ವಚನ "ಓ ಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಯೋಗೇಶ್ವರಿ  
 ಪಾಪಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಕೃಪಾಕೃಷ್ಣಾ "ಓ ಭಗವಂತಿ ಆಯುಷ್ಯಾಂಕುರೇ ಯೋಗೇಶ್ವರಿ..  
 ಉದ್ಭವೇಶ್ವರಿ ಉದ್ಭವೇಶ್ವರಿ "ಓ ಯೃಷಿ,  
 ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಂಕುರೇಶ್ವರಿ •ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಂಕುರೇಶ್ವರಿ ಆಯುಷ್ಯಾಂಕುರೇಶ್ವರಿ.....

In every day *Prathsmaran*, we recite these river hymes. When people go for a dip in Ganga or Tunga, they forget their caste, their religion, everything. So, the rivers have maintained national integration.

Secondly, polluting rivers or even a tank has been considered as an offence. Now, the Supreme Court has said that the polluter should be punished. This is what the *Katyayana Smriti* says.

[Shri M. Rama Jois]

ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು  
 ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನು ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ...

A person who pollutes either a tank or a river should be punished has been the earliest provision contained in the *Katyayana Smriti*. Then, unfortunately, the industries are polluting the pure rivers. Jawaharlal Nehru had said, "Industrialise or perish". Now, the situation is, 'Industrialise and perish'! That is what has happened. I remember, when I was the Judge of the Karnataka High Court, Tunga river was being polluted by industry. I don't want to name the industry. They were polluting the river. Thousands of fishes died. Therefore, a PIL came before the Karnataka High Court. The complaint was that though there was a plant for purifying the effluent before discharge into the river, they were doing that only during day time. During the night time, they used to stop in order to save the electricity and to avoid payment. So, these industries have been responsible for polluting rivers. More than this, in most of the places, municipalities also discharge sewage water into the rivers and, as a result, rivers are being polluted. Sir, the rivers are of utmost importance for agriculture, for food and also for our economy. It has been important even in politics. For instance, in ancient India, for coronation of an emperor, river water used to be brought from various sacred rivers and coronation was performed." Then, it was considered that the river water was removing the dirt of not only the body but also of the mind. People go, take bath and say that their sins are over. *Adishankara* who came all the way from Kerala to Yamuna was a great poet also. He composed *Yamunashtaka*. I don't want to read that, but the most important prayer he composed was: "ಯಮುನಾ ಒಡೆತು ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ದೂರವಾಗು..." "Yamuna, please remove the dirt from my mind". That has been the importance given to the rivers.

In fact, in Supreme Court, there is a reference to a letter written hundred years ago by a Chief of Seattle to the Chief of Washington who wanted to purchase his land. He said, "How can you buy or sell the sky, the warmth of the land? The idea is strange to us. If we do not own the freshness of the air and the sparkle of the water, how can you buy them"?

"This shining water moves in the streams and rivers are not just water but the blood of our ancestors. The rivers are our brothers. They quench our thirst. The rivers carry our canoes, and feed our children." This was quoted in the

*Sachidananda Pandey's* case by the Supreme Court as far as rivers are concerned and its importance to us. Therefore, the pollution of rivers is an offence against the nation itself. It should be prevented. The leather industry in Kanpur was polluting the Ganga. Some years back in Supreme Court Justice Venkataramiah passed an order for stopping the flow of effluents into the river. Of course, that one thing has been done. It is continuing. Part IV has been added to the constitution in which protection of environment is one of the fundamental duties of every individual. Therefore, the rivers have great importance not only for our culture but also for the integration of the society and also the economy. There is a famous saying, "धर्मो रक्षति रक्षितः" If dharma is destroyed, as a result, you will be destroyed. Therefore, don't destroy dharma. I use the same for rivers "नदी रक्षति रक्षितः" If you destroy the river, in turn we will be destroyed because the entire Gangetic plain will become a desert. Where shall have we to go? Therefore, it is of utmost importance and the duty not only for the Government but also of every citizen to protect not only the Ganga but all the rivers. Some of them have been named in the Prathsmaran which I have quoted. Recently, I had been to Ujjain. Ujjainis on the banks of the Chipra River. It is again the most sacred river. Therefore, from all points of view, the protection of the river is in the national interest; and its destruction will be very disastrous to the country. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the direction in force is that no name should be accepted after the discussion starts. I have received three names after the discussion has started. I think, I should go by the direction in force. I am really helpless. Since this subject being very important, I am ready to have an exception. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. This subject being a very important and a different subject, I am ready to give an exemption on the condition that it should not be quoted as a precedent.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It is really a very important subject. Today, the House really rose to the great heights in this debate. I learnt to my own surprise that there are so many Sanskrit scholars in our midst today. Therefore, Ram Kripal Yadavji who is also from Patna, he would like to share his experiences with the House. Similarly, Tarun Vijayji wants to share his experiences with us. Please give each of them a few minutes. Thereafter, we will hear the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I have said. But the only thing is that it should not be quoted as a precedent later. Therefore, I will start with the first name, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav but on the condition, in any way, not more than five minutes. If you talk for more than five minutes, it will not go on record. Only five minutes.

[illegible]

~0A000-0Y0 ~0E0e p0, Y0000 +0\_ü p0000 Üüd <8/0E0-A0Üü ~0E0F0 Äü.. Y0000 Üüd +0<sup>e</sup> +0Ö üe  
~0E0F0 Äü +0\_ü p0000 Üüd 3B +0<sup>e</sup>0 ~0E0F0 Äü.. ‡+Y0E0Ä0 Y0M0Eü Äü XÜü •P0 30Y0M0Ä A0B Ü0ÄP0  
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[illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

بی۔جے۔پی۔ کے میٹر تھے، لیکن میں emotion میں آگیا تھا، تو میں نے ان سے یہ

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.



کہا کہ آپ گنگا جی کیوں کہتے ہیں، مجھے تکلیف ہوئی ہے۔ آپ گنگا کہتے ہیں، گنگا جی نہ کہتے۔ اگر آپ گنگا جی کہتے ہیں، آپ اس کو پوتر مانتے ہیں، اس کی پوترنا کو آپ اتنی غلاظت سے خراب کرتے ہیں، تو آپ کو کوئی حق نہیں ہے گنگا جی کہنے کا۔ میں نے بہت ہی زبردست جذبے سے تقریر کی۔ مجھے خیال تھا کہ وہاں کے میئر، شاید ڈپٹی میئر بھی بیجے ہی۔ کے تھے، وہ میرے کپڑے پھاڑ ڈالیں گے۔ لیکن اس کے بعد یہ ہوا، میں عرض کرتا ہوں، مجھے پہلے پتہ لگ گیا تھا کہ کانپور میں جو crematorium ہے، ڈاکٹر سوامی-ذاتہن کو اس زمانے کا بھی پتہ ہوگا، جب crematorium چلتا ہے، تو dead body نہیں ہے اور جب dead body ہے اور کچھ تعداد میں ہیں، تو crematorium بند ہے، کیوں کہ Municipal Corporation کے پاس فیس جمع نہیں ہے اور crematorium بند ہے۔ یہ مذاق ہو گیا تھا کہ لوگ کچھ dead bodies کو گنگا میں بہاتے تھے۔ جب میں بری-دوار گیا، میں نے خود دیکھا کہ animal bodies were floating in Ganges۔ لیکن میری تقریر اس قسم کی تھی کہ جب میں اسٹیج سے اترا، تو انہوں نے مجھے گلے لگایا۔ میں نے کہا تھا کہ رام چرت مانس کہاں لکھی گئی ہے، وہ جگہ مجھے دکھائیے۔ ان تنگ گلیوں میں وہ مجھے ایک مکان میں لے جائے، جہاں مجھے بتایا گیا کہ ہماری روایت یہ ہے اور لکھت میں بھی ہے کہ رام چرت مانس اس کمرے میں لکھی گئی۔ اس کے بعد مجھے میئر نے کہا کہ آپ پھر سے آئیے۔ میں نے ان سے کہا کہ میں منسٹر ہوں اور جب میں منٹرالیہ جاؤں گا، تو میں لکھوں گا کہ یہ راجیو جی کا خواب تھا، مگر یہ خواب اس طریقے سے پورا نہیں ہوگا، جس طریقے سے ہم کر رہے ہیں، ٹیکس پیئرس کا پیسہ ضائع ہو رہا ہے۔ [

[Prof. Saif-Ud-Din Soz]

I wrote there and I don't know whether this able Minister, Madam Natarajan will locate that file. I raised a question in the Ministry. How can we waste the tax payers' money like this?

میں نے لکھا کہ گنگا کا جو ایکشن پلان نمبر-1 تھا، یہ difficulty میں ہے۔  
اس کے بعد گنگا ایکشن پلان نمبر-2 ہو گیا۔

میں نے لکھا کہ گنگا کا جو ایکشن پلان نمبر-1 تھا، یہ difficulty میں ہے۔  
اس کے بعد گنگا ایکشن پلان نمبر-2 ہو گیا۔

I support Shri Ram Gopal and others. I heard the speeches. People were speaking through their hearts today and I wondered, as Shri Dave was saying, "How could this topic be selected?" You talk of price rise and so many situations. You don't talk about environment. You don't talk about global warming and other subjects which are very vital, but today, I salute this whole Sadan that you chose this topic and people spoke with emotion. I salute them also. But I raise a question. I can tell you, as the then Minister, and now as a student of environment, that all money will go waste. I wrote on the file that unless we have awareness programmes for saving Ganges and other rivers in India, your money will be sunk and you have already wasted money, and then the Mayor at that time, I will get to know his name, had invited me to come. We suggested that we should go to each family in Haridwar and tell them you cannot do this to the Ganges. Why do you devise devise this scheme for awareness programme? If you don't have that, then, you will continue to spend money. And Shri Ram Gopal said that the money is wasted. I support you. That money is getting wasted. So, therefore, Sir, my suggestion is that you kindly think about an awareness programme.

You can go to the pujari. Many people come to the temple. They will have to learn that they cannot do this. You must go to the mosque and tell the *Imam Sahib* that you cannot do this. You have to go to every temple, every mosque, every *girjaghar* and tell them, they cannot pollute the Ganges...

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[illegible]



†] چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش): مائے اب سبھا پتی مہودے، میں آپ کا دل کی

گہرائیوں سے شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ اس تاریخی وشنے پر آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا۔ میں ایک شعر سے اپنی بات شروع کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

اے اب رود گنگا، وہ دن ہیں یاد تجھ کو؟

اترا ترے کنارے جب کارواں ہمارا

مائے اب سبھا پتی مہودے، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پانی اور بہنے بولنے پانی کا کوئی گاؤں، کوئی مذہب اور کوئی مسکن نہیں ہوتا۔ پانی زندگی کی علامت ہوتا ہے۔ مجھے دو تقریروں نے یہاں بہت متاثر کیا، ایک روی شنکر جی کی اور اور دوسری بابو درشن سنگھ یادو جی کی۔

میں آپ سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں، گنگا کچھ لوگوں کے لئے دھرم ہے، لیکن ہندوستان کے 125 کروڑ لوگوں کے لئے ایک ابھیمان ہے، سفاں ہے، اتھاس ہے۔ میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ گنگا ہمالیہ کی اونچائیوں سے پاکیزہ گرتی ہے، لیکن زمین پر آنے کے بعد ہم ہندوستانی اسے گندا کر دیتے ہیں۔ ہم ہندوستانی اسے اپ-وٹر کر دیتے ہیں اور صرف 70 کلو میٹر کے اندر گنگا اتنی ناپاک ہو جاتی ہے کہ اس کا پانی پینے سے لوگوں کو کینسر اور ہیپاٹائٹس ہو جاتا ہے۔ وہ یہ دہلی کا علاقہ ہے۔

میں ایک ایسے پردیش سے آتا ہوں، گنگا جس کی کردھونی ہے۔ میں راجہ سبھا میں اثر پردیش سے آتا ہوں، لیکن میں رہنے والا مذہب پردیش کا ہوں، جہاں شیرا ہے، جہاں نرمدا ہے۔ میں بیتوا کا بیتا ہوں۔ جہاں سے بیتوا نکلتی ہے، میں وہاں کا رہنے والا ہوں۔ میں ندیوں کی عظمت اور عزت جانتا ہوں۔

पूँछ-छाँछ आओ

اب سبھا پنی مہودے، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر سرکاروں کے اندر اچھا-سکتی ہوتی ہے، تو پھر وہ ناگام ہونے والی چیز کو بھی کر کے دکھا دیتیں ہیں۔ اگر آپ دیکھنا چاہیں تو آپ کمیہ نہائے چلتے۔ وہاں انٹرپرائز میں میری پارٹی کی سرکار ہے اور اکیلیٹس یادو جی وہاں کے مکھیہ منتری ہیں۔ ماننے اعظم خان صاحب کمیہ کے ادھیکش ہیں۔ ہم نے سڈھ کر کے بتا دیا اور لوگوں کو، شردھالوؤں کو صاف سٹھرے پانی میں اسنان کروا دیا۔ میں خود 3 فروری کو گنگا ٹٹ پر گیا تھا۔ گنگا کی پاکیزگی کو لے کر ایک سنگوشٹی نہیں، اس میں، میں مکھیہ وکٹا تھا۔ یہاں لوٹ کر، 1 مارچ کو میں نے اپنا ایک اسپیشل مینشن پیش کیا۔ اس میں، میں نے کہا کہ گنگا کی ناپاکی اسے نہیں رکے گی، وہ ایک مضبوط قانون سے رکے گی۔

ہمیں دلگت سیاست سے اوپر اٹھ کر 118 واں سنشودھن کرنا چاہئے اور گنگا کو گندا کرنے والوں کو جیل کی سلاخوں میں ہونا چاہئے۔ یہ صحیح ہے کہ ہم جاگرکتا سے ان سب کو روکنا چاہئے ہیں، جتنا کو جگانا چاہئے ہیں، لیکن گنگا کو وہ بڑے لوگ کی گندا کر رہے ہیں، جن کے گریبانوں تک صرف قانون کا ہاتھ پہنچ سکتا ہے، غریب عوام کا ہاتھ نہیں پہنچ سکتا۔ اس لئے آج میرا مطالبہ ہے کہ آج ہی منتری جی یہ اعلان کریں، وہ تمام نالے، جو ندیوں کو گندا کرتے ہیں، انہیں روک دیا جائے گا، ان کے راستے بدل دیئے جائیں گے، تاکہ ندیوں کا پانی پاک رہے۔

میں جس مذہب کا ماننے والا ہوں، وہ مذہب کہتا ہے، "اے اسلام کو ماننے والوں، تم اپنا گندا جسم لے کر دریا میں مت چلے جانا، ورنہ دریا ناپاک ہو جائے گا

اور تم گناہوں میں مبتلا ہو جاؤں گے۔" یعنی پہلے نہاؤ، پھر ندی میں جاؤ۔ اگر یہ صرف ایک اصول مان لیا جائے، تو دنیا کی ساری ندیاں پاک ہو جائیں گی۔ روی شنکر جی نے کہا کہ بغیر ندیوں کے ہم ہندوستان کی کلپنا نہیں کر سکتے، میں اور اگے جا کر کہتا ہوں، پانی انسان ہی نہیں، جیو-جنتوں کے جیون کی بھی علامت ہے۔

اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، جن اب "گریوں پر پانی نہیں ملتا، وہاں جیون بھی نہیں ملتا۔ حل ایک ایپیشیک ہوتا ہے، اس کے بعد ہی ہر دھرم کی شروعات ہوتی ہے، ہر مانتھولوجی کی شروعات ہوتی ہے۔ آج گنگا کی عزت اور عظمت پر خطرہ ہے۔ مائٹے پروفیسر رام گوپال جی نے یہاں جو تبصرہ کرایا ہے، یہ تبصرہ ایک تاریخی تبصرہ بن گیا۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ حکومت ہند کی طرف سے جو جواب آئے، وہ جواب بھی اینٹاسک آئے، تاکہ ہم لوگ اپنے گھر جا کر کہیں کہ آج ہاؤس میں ہم نے چہہ بجے تک بیٹھ کر، مائٹے کورٹین صاحب کی ادھیکشتا میں ایک تاریخی فیصلہ سنا ہے اور اب ہندوستان کی کسی ندی کو کوئی گندا نالہ، گندا نہیں کرے گا۔ یہ میرا سب سے پہلا مطالبہ ہے۔ یہ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ روی شنکر جی 118 ویں سنشودھن کے لئے آگے بڑھیں۔ صرف گنگا ہی نہیں، بلکہ ہندوستان کی ساری ندیوں کے لئے ایک ایسا قانون آنا چاہیے۔ ان کو گندا کرنے والے کارخانوں کے خلاف اور ان کو گندا کرنے والے لوگوں کے خلاف ایک سخت قانون بنے۔ وہ سخت قانون گنگا میں جانے والی گندگی کو روک سکتا ہے۔

سر، آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا وقت دیا، اس کے لئے آپ کا دل کی گہرائیوں سے بہت بہت شکریہ۔ میں اس ہاؤس کا بھی شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ آزادی کے پہلے ایک نعرہ تھا 'آزادی'، جس پر ہم سب ایک ٹہے اور آزادی کے بعد آج دوسرا

["00-0, B '0000, u A0000 Q]

نعرہ، جس کا میں بھی ساکشی ہوں، یہ آیا ہے کہ "گنگا اور جمنا گندی نہیں ہونی چاہئیں"۔ اس پر ہم سب ایک ہیں اور اس کے لئے ایک قانون بننا چاہئے۔ ہندوستان زندہ باد۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔  
(ختم شد)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Today's discussion was of a very high level. We have shown that we can rise above narrow petty considerations and seriously debate the issues of national importance.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It is an experience and knowledge for me to see the depth of emotion and understanding of all the Members on the issue. It was great, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I congratulate all those who have participated.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, firstly, I would like to thank all the Members for their participation. Sir, you have already done that. It is a privilege for me. I have been a Member of this House. This is my fourth term. Sir, it is the first debate that I am replying to as a Minister and I can't think of a greater honour or a privilege than to reply to the subject of the holy river Ganga and the Yamuna, and to express also my concern and my complete identification with the deep sentiments that have been expressed by all the hon. Members.

Sir, I heard each Member with rapt attention. I understand and I would like to straightaway assure Ravi Shankarji and all the other hon. Members who have spoken that I totally identify with every single emotion of theirs. I empathize with their feelings. I feel the same way about the river Ganga, about the river Yamuna, about all the holy rivers of our sacred country and I consider it my duty, as the Minister of Environment and Forests, to strain every nerve to protect these rivers, to make them continue to be living rivers, to protect them from pollution. Because, I believe, Sir, very strongly that this earth, this beautiful country of ours, our mountains, our forests, our rivers are not something that we have inherited from our ancestors, but something that we merely borrowed from our children and we need to hand it over to them in the very same condition, if not better, we inherited it. That job, we failed miserably.

Sir, the river Ganga is woven into the very tapestry, the fabric, the culture,



the identity, the history, the geography, the religion, the ethos, the poetry and the economy of our country. It is an integral part; as one of the speakers who spoke just before mentioned, every river has a little bit of the Ganga in it. The sentiments associated with the river Cauvery, in Tamil Nadu, or with the river Siang, as the other hon. Member mentioned, are all the same feelings that people associate with the holy river Ganga. The religious sentiments that are attached to the river Ganga, the poetry that flows from the Ganga, the deep feelings of awe and reverence inspired by the Ganga, can't be exemplified in a better way than how the Maha Shivaratri concluded on the 10th March. Where else in the world can the largest ever of humans gathered? Ten crore people had gathered on the banks of the Ganga, at the Kumbh Mela. Where else can you find that kind of reverence, that kind of an attachment, that kind of commitment and that kind of complete intertwining of the life and economy, poetry, feelings and religion of the people as we can with the river Ganga? So, the river Ganga and the river Yamuna occupy a very special place in our lives, in the Indian history. It is our sacred duty to keep them flow clean; it is the exact level at which we respect the river Ganga and the river Yamuna—the debate in the House today has reflected the same height, the same level of excellence, the same emotion and the same passion.

And for that, I thank my hon. colleagues. Sir, the river Ganga covers, as we all know, 2525 square kilometres in length. From Gomukh, it drains 8,61,404 square kilometres in eleven States of our country, inter-twine the lives of 448.3 million people. Fourteen rivers are part of the Holy Ganga, and there are so many legends involving the river Ganga, and how the river Ganga came into being, the most important of which is the fact that almost all these legends relate to women and to the power of women. And, at the outset, I would like to start off from where the other hon. Members spoke just now, and say that it will certainly be my endeavour to recommend to my leaders, to the Cabinet that just as we have a Commission to ensure that there are no atrocities against women, we should have a Commission to ensure that there no atrocities against the river Ganga and against all the major rivers in our country. We should have a Commission for Rivers. I am sure, the hon. Members are aware, we have the Environment Protection Act. The Environment Protection Act is a very powerful Act. It is not really powerful enough in terms of punishment. It is an Act by which industries can be closed down. It is not an Act which can address the issues of the kind that Prof. Swaminathan has raised. These are extremely fundamental issues of awareness of the domestic sewage, of how the people who are living along the banks of river treat the river; and it is not something that will address those issues. It is only an Act which will be directed

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against industries that discharge toxic effluents into the river, and that is the Act under which we can take action against those industries.

Similarly, there is the Water Act. As you are all aware, water is a State Subject. There is the Water Act and the Air Act. The State Governments have the right, the State Governments have the responsibility to issue directions under the Water Act, under the Air Act. However, Sir, I want to state categorically that the time has now come for us to understand that merely talking about all these legislations is simply not enough. That is the reason why I said that we have to ensure it. The National Ganga River Basin Authority is a statutory body. If Shri Rajiv Gandhi started the Ganga Action Plan in the 80s', Dr. Manmohan Singh, Sir, set up in 2009, the National Ganga River Basin Authority, doing precisely what the hon. Members spoke about just now, to look at the entire river in a holistic manner, as a river basin, not to just look at it as little parts of a larger whole, and not just to examine the issue in an ad hoc fashion. The National Ganga River Basin Authority has met three times. It was set up in 2009. It has met three times under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. We have made a commitment under the National Ganga River Basin Authority to ensure that no untreated domestic sewage will flow into river Ganga after 2020, and we are making every effort to ensure that it happens. However, Sir, despite all that, still I believe that it is important that as a mark of our respect, not only of our respect of the place that river Ganga holds in our history, in our mythology, in our religions, in our hearts and in our lives, but also as a fact that we must preserve our most important river for posterity, that we set up a Commission by which atrocities against the river Ganga will be dealt with swiftly, with immediate punishment, so that people committing those atrocities never commit those atrocities again.

Having said that, Sir, I want to add that I just mentioned about the Kumbh. The Kumbh was over on 10th, on the Maha Shivratri. My hon. friends just mentioned that the Government, the Chief Minister, Shri Akhilesh Yadav, has taken a great deal of care to ensure that all the activities involving the Kumbh have gone off extremely well.

I would also like to say that for the last one-and-a-half years, this Government has played its role; the UPA Government at the Centre has played a commendable role in ensuring under the directions of the National Ganga River Basin Authority, headed by the hon. Prime Minister. The Central Board for the Pollution Control has gone and inspected. There are 761 grossly polluting industries all along the main stem of the river Ganga. Most of these industries were inspected. There are 387. I

have got all the details and in the course of my reply I will go back to refer to those. Action has been taken against all those polluting industries. The hon. Members mentioned that industries were closed down. It was not as simple as that. Strict action was taken over two years, one-and-a-half years to go and see to inspect the industries and to take action against those who are not complying with norms. It was not a question of just going and closing and seeing that those industries do not work any more. It was a temporary measure. Now those industries who have promised to comply will reopen. However, we have shown that if we are serious, if we are determined to see that something can happen, it can be done and it will be done. Industries have also understood that. Therefore, I would like to start first by saying that we must give credit to the fact that we were able to move, all of us together. Naturally, it could not have been possible without the cooperation of the local authorities of Allahabad and the Government of Uttar Pradesh. But we must take credit for the fact that the National Ganga River Basin Authority moved in this direction and if ten crore people were able to bathe at the holy Sangam at Allahabad, I believe, that it is possible to make sure that the River Ganga is cleaned by 2020. That is the hope I ask you to share with me and to go forward in this journey. It is my responsibility and duty to reply to all the questions that you have raised. The first issue I would like to address is this, and we must first remember that all the hon. Members have said repeatedly that where has the money gone. I am going to read out the details where the money has gone. I am not holding a brief for anybody. I am not saying that every single rupee of that money was spent well. I only want to say one thing first and, that is, if all this had not been done, if the Ganga Action Plan-I and Ganga Action Plan-II had not been implemented, if it had not been done, if the Yamuna Action Plan-I, Yamuna Action Plan-II and Yamuna Action Plan-III had not been implemented, the situation would have been much, much worse. I think whatever we have done, we have done a great deal as a result of that. You must remember the biotic pressure, you must remember that population has increased over the years, you must remember that more and more industries are coming up, you must remember that 90 per cent of the water is withdrawn for agricultural purposes. First of all, we must remember that if a river is to be cleaned, the river has to flow. If the river has to flow, there has to be water. If you are starting at Uttarkashi or Gomukh where the river starts, right there you have Tehri Dam where the water is impounded. Then you have 17 projects which are run of river projects. Certainly, there is no dilution. Then you take away canals for irrigation, you take away 90 per cent of the water, and, then you do not give anything back except drainage, you do not give anything back except pesticides, you do not give anything back except industrial and toxic effluents. Therefore, we must remember that whatever

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work has been carried out under the Ganga Action Plan and the Yamuna Action Plan, it has contributed greatly towards keeping the situation, at least, at this level. If it had not, the situation would have been much worse. However, I would like to freely concede in this House that we could have done much better. We can always do much better. We have to learn from our mistakes. This is a joint endeavour. After all, this is something that has to be a joint endeavour of the Central Government, the State Governments and of the urban local bodies. Before I read out the figures, which I will do in one minute, the main issue is that, as a Minister, when I go there, I see all the money is spent on setting up sewage treatment facilities. The sewage treatment facilities are set up; you have a sewage treatment plant which is like a museum.

But in the urban local bodies, none of the sewages are connected to it. So, it is a museum. It does not work. If some of the sewages are connected to it, then, there is no electricity to make it work. Therefore, the sewage is not treated. It is simply discharged into the river. Only 20 per cent of the effluent, which goes into the Ganga, is from the industries, which, of course, is highly toxic, as all the hon. Members have mentioned. It is highly condemnable and those industries should be shut down. But the rest of the pollution comes from the domestic untreated wastes, from all the towns — class I, class II. All of you have mentioned about the amount of sewage generated and the amount of capacity created. It is funded by the World Bank. The Central Government funds it on a 70:30 basis, except for the North-East, which is done on 90:10 basis. The State Governments say that they can't even pay for operation and maintenance. The Central Government has agreed for five years of operation and maintenance cost also. However, there has to be a genuine partnership between the Central Government and the State Governments. We can give you the money. But that sewage treatment plant has to be connected to sewage. The staff, who are over there, has to be trained to operate it properly. The urban local body, which is over there, has to ensure that the sewage treatment plant works. Unless this is not done, that sewage is going to flow into the river. And, that river is going to be highly polluted, leading to the BOD, which you talked about; no dissolved oxygen at all; fecal coliform at impossible levels. It is a shame. I too am ashamed of it, as much as you are. Yet, this is a problem that all of us have to join together and face. And, it is exactly what Mr. Swaminathan said, "it is a question of awareness". It is our young children who should go out and stop this from happening. It is our spiritual leaders who should go out and stop this and tell people and influence them to stop this from happening. This is the urban local bodies who should wake up and do their duty, so that the people who elect them into office should throw them out

of office if those sewage plants are not working any more. Yes, engineers are also responsible. Why do we create a sewage treatment plant when the sewage are not connected?

Let me come to the next problem. I have, now, found out, just before this debate, from my reading and in my Ministry, that we, in Delhi, particularly in the Yamuna, have a system where — of course, as you know for 22 kilometres there is absolutely no water after Wazirabad — there are 22 drains into the Yamuna. So, obviously, the Yamuna, in Delhi, is nothing but a stinking sewer. This is a shame of our Capital. But I want to add, what happens at the sewage treatment plants. I have got a report from the Pollution Control Board. This is what we are going to submit to the Supreme Court today. What does it say? I am not blaming this Government or that your Government. I am not asking what did you do when you were in Government? It does not matter. I think, today's debate is much higher than that. I want to tell you what the problem is. The problem is, our designs have been created in such a way that it is treated at one sewage treatment plant upstream, then, the treated effluent is allowed to come out into the drain and mix again with the drainage. Then, it goes out to the next sewage treatment plant. The whole thing is treated again and, then, it again comes out as drainage. Then, it finally goes into the river. So, the sewage that has been treated for four times in four sewage treatment plants, paid out of your money and mine, contributes to the Yamuna only the sewage. So, what should we do? We need to find new ideas. We now have the designs. We have the money. We have spent the money. We have built the sewage treatment plants, of course, not full capacity. We still need to build more. We are certainly not using all our sewage treatment plants to full capacity. So, what do we need to do? We need to find new solutions. I need to make laws. I want to ensure, through the National Ganga River Basin Authority; through my colleagues in the Government, that once this water is treated, once this waste water is treated, and once it comes out as treated effluent, it should not be allowed to go back into a drain; it should be used for some other purpose, maybe, in a garden, maybe, for some other purpose which is not connected with food.

However, it should be made mandatory that it does not go back as effluent. Remember one more thing. One hon. Member mentioned how water-rich we are in Delhi, when we are talking about the Yamuna. About 220 litres is what an average person in Delhi uses per capita. Even in Denmark, they use less than 200 litres. A country like Denmark is not only rich but also has so much of water. The reason I mention it is, it costs the Delhi Government Rs. 8.60/- to supply thousand litres of water, but we pay only Rs. 2.60/- for that thousand litres of water. But that is not the point. The point is, having taken this water, we generate waste water.

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More waste water is generated. Therefore, the-flush in your toilet, the wash basin in your toilet is directly connected to the sewer, that is, the River Ganga. This is something that every citizen of Delhi has to understand. It is not a problem. I am not passing the buck. We will carry out our duties. We will carry out our responsibilities. I stand responsible, as long as I am here, for whatever job the Government must do. But I want to point out that this is an issue which is far beyond what any Government can do. This is an issue where the State Government has to cooperate to ensure that that Sewage Treatment Plant gets electricity. Maybe, they can generate electricity from the waste, so that the Sewage Treatment Plant gets the electricity. The urban local body has to make sure that the people who operate it are trained. The urban local body has to make sure also that that effluent is not sent back into the same drain. That urban local body has to make sure that the people who are discharging toxic effluents into the river are punished immediately with swift deterrent effect. In Allahabad, one of the things that we tried was not just the classic treatment of Sewage Treatment Plant that we are talking about, but bio-remediation, something that is really cheap. Plants destroy all the waste in the water and then clean the water. All these methods were also explored at the same time. The time now has come for innovation as well. All of us have to first remember not to waste water. Water is going to be the wars of the future. Shivanand Tiwariji was talking about some other issues. Yes, if you have hydro-power projects, if you have dams, if you have power projects that stop the river water from flowing, the river is going to be polluted. This is the judgement call that all of us have to take in a very responsible capacity. It is not something that one individual or one Government can, possibly, be responsible for. There is no comparison, for example, between, Arunachal Pradesh, which has 82 per cent forest cover, and Punjab, which has much less, may be, 18 or 19 per cent. So, how can we say that the same laws of forest should be applied to Arunachal Pradesh and Punjab? The people of Arunachal Pradesh want electricity. They want development. As Tarun Vijayji was mentioning—he is from Uttarakhand—they want electricity very badly. This Government has closed down three dams at great loss, including one power project, including one of NTPC, which is a public sector undertaking—Lohari Nagpala, Bhairon Ghati, Pala Manerr—only because the *aviral dhara* of Ganga should .. ... flow. That the River Ganga should flow. This Government has bowed to the demand of environmentalists and closed down these three dams much to the anger of people who want that energy. So, is it development? Is it environment? I think the time has come for us to calculate the ecological costs, as mentioned, to make sure that we do not take our environment, our rivers to such a state that they cannot be regenerated any more. That is my

mandate as Minister for Environment and I will ensure that that mandate is carried out.

Let me come to the specifics. I think, Ravi Shankarji was asking, as far as the river Yamuna is concerned, as you are aware, it passes basically through a predominantly agricultural area. There are not that many industries there. But, despite that, 129 units, without effluent treatment plants, have been closed down by the Haryana State Pollution Control Board. Six distilleries which were discharging in the river Yamuna were forced to convert to zero liquid discharge. Closure orders were issued to 25 industries in Uttar Pradesh by the U.P. Pollution Control Board. These were the actions taken against the polluting industries.

As far as the Ganga is concerned, as I said, there were 761 grossly polluting industries, and we took action against 387. Directions were issued under Section 5 of the Environment Protection Act to 19 distilleries, 4 sugar plants, 7 pulp and paper, 93 tanning and one chemical plant. Then, directions were issued under the Water Act as well; letters were issued for compliance and action is under process, and some were closed down. So, very strict action was taken against all these industries, 387 industries, which ensured that during the *Mahakumbh*, it was possible for us to do this.

Now, you were asking about what is the kind of work that is being done, where did the money go. First of all, I want to tell you that the National Ganga River Basin Authority has now adopted a town-centric approach instead of a holistic river basin approach, and the increasing gap — all of you talked about the gap — of the requirement of sewage treatment infrastructure and the actual pollution load being tackled is not just due to inadequate financial resources alone but we also found that there is a lack of coordination between the various agencies that I just now mentioned. There is also a shortage of skilled manpower that I had mentioned; it is also due to erratic power supply and lack of involvement of civil society; that too I mentioned.

Then, the projects which are being done are as follows. We have created treatment capacity in Uttarakhand in the Ganga of 18 MLD in Class I cities and in Class II cities of Uttarakhand, 6.30 MLD; in Uttar Pradesh, 460.80 MLD in Class I cities — all sewage treatment plants — and in Class II cities, 8.10 MLD; in Bihar, 165.20 MLD in Class I cities and in class 2 cities 4.20 MLD; in West Bengal, 548.40 MLD in Class I cities, and none in the Class II cities.

Then, the other pollution abatement works that we are taking up are interception and diversion works. Actually, those who are agitating are demanding that there should be an alternate canal so that the effluent is taken away along the

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canal. Instead of that, the engineers are proposing interception and diversion works to capture the raw sewage flowing into the river. I mentioned about the sewage treatment plants. We are also working on low cost sanitation works to prevent open defecation on river banks. Then, there are electric crematoria, improved wood crematoria, to conserve the use of wood and help in ensuring proper cremation of bodies brought to the burning ghat. Then, we have River Front Development Works. One of the Members asked if we were doing it. We are working on River Front Development Works such as improvement of the bathing ghats, etc., and other measures like plantation, public awareness, and so on. If you want the status of the actual projects of the Ganga, in Uttarakhand, we have completed 15 projects in 11 towns. I have already said as to how much sewage treatment plant capacity we have created. In Uttar Pradesh, we have completed 7 projects in 5 towns; in Bihar, 4 projects in 4 towns; in West Bengal, 27 projects in 23 towns.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Madam, I come from Uttarakhand. You are mentioning about projects in 11 cities. But where are they?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Well, Tarunji, I think, as I said, the level of the debate has been so high. You have every right to ask me. I would only appeal to you and say that this is the money which is sanctioned by the Centre. The staff is that of the State.

This is a State Subject. If you ask me, I would put 'Rivers' in the Concurrent List. This is my personal opinion. However, 'Rivers' is a State Subject and it is the responsibility of the State and the urban bodies to actually create that capacity. This is something that the State Government, whichever State Government it is, ought to do. State-wise expenditure, if you would like me to say, is as follows. For Uttarakhand, till 31.12.2012, for GAP-I, GAP-II and NGRBA, it is Rs. 81.29 crores. For Uttar Pradesh, it is Rs. 737.22 crores. For Bihar, it is Rs. 98.71 crores. For Jharkhand, it is Rs. 0.25 crores. For West Bengal, it is Rs. 590.58 crores. The total is Rs. 1,008.05 crores.

So, I would like to say that we have taken several very important measures. We also want to set up State River Conservation Authorities so that in every State, the river is the focus, detailed project guidelines are properly drawn up and the institutional mechanism for fast-track sanction and approval of projects happens, so that the money is not wasted and we do not keep sitting over it. Project implementation, just like Tarunji mentioned, should be monitored. Tripartite agreements between the Central Government, the funding agency, the State Government and the urban local body should be signed. There should be resource



mobilization and there should be third-party inspection by independent institutions for all the new projects sanctioned under the NGRBA, and there should be GIS mapping of the entire Ganga Basin. So, this is with regard to the Ganga.

With regard to the Yamuna, I would like to say, like I have already mentioned, 21 towns were covered in Yamuna Phase-I, implemented between 1993 and 2003; eight in Uttar Pradesh, 13 in Haryana and Delhi. The towns are Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad, Noida, Vrindavan, Mathura, Agra and Etawah in Uttar Pradesh. In Haryana, it is Yamunanagar, Jagadhari, Karnal, Sonapat, Panipat, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Chirauli, Gharonda, Guhana, Indri, Palwal and Rador.

The number of schemes sanctioned and completed is like this. The number of schemes sanctioned were 270 and the number of schemes completed were 270, out of which, 146 were in Uttar Pradesh, 111 in Haryana and 12 in Delhi. The sewage treatment capacity created in the Yamuna under Phase-I was 753.2 MLD. The type of works completed were interception and diversion of Sewage Treatment Plants and other new innovative schemes. The total expenditure incurred, including the share of the State, that is, 30 per cent, is Rs. 703.10 crores. Under Phase-II of the Yamuna Action Plan, the schemes sanctioned were 40, while the schemes completed were 26. The Sewage Treatment Plant capacity created was 135 MLD, 328.2 MLD for rehabilitation in Delhi and 54 MLD for new projects in Agra. Other major works which remain to be done are, 30.82 kilometres of rehabilitation of sewers in Delhi, which is the most important task that is facing us today because of siltation of sewers in Delhi, 85.3 kilometres laying of new and rehabilitation of existing sewer lines in Agra and 73 kilometres of new sewer lines in six towns in Haryana. The sanctioned cost is Rs. 722.89 crores.

As far as Delhi is concerned, as you know, the Yamuna Action Plan is assisted by JICA, which is from the Government of Japan, and the entire project of Yamuna Phase III has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs.1656 crore. This is to be implemented at an 85:15 cost-sharing basis between the Government of India and the Government of NCT of Delhi in a period of seven years. The proposed works under YAP-III at Delhi are, as I said, rehabilitation, setting up of tertiary treatment facilities, construction of a new Sewage Treatment Plant at Okhla and rehabilitation of sewer lines, public outreach activities.

In Haryana, two projects have been sanctioned for, more or less, the same reasons in Panipat and Sonapat. Now, any other details that hon. Members may like, I would be honoured to share with you whatever details you like. I only want to assure you that we take our responsibility regarding the Ganga and the Yamuna and every other river extremely seriously, and I can assure you that to the best of

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our ability we will not allow those funds to be wasted. We will ensure that funds go to the right place and to the right people. We are constantly thinking of new ways to make sure that we deliver better results. As I said, I believe that a great deal has been done, but a great deal also remains to be done. I am not shirking any responsibility, when I say that this is something that every citizen has to be a part of an effort, that every citizen has to be a part of the actual implementation, which is that of the Centre, the State and the urban local bodies. And I would like to conclude by once again thanking all the hon. Members for the valuable guidance that they have given me. And I would like to assure you that if we are found deficient in any way, if there is any suggestion that you would like to give us and if you feel that something could have been done in a better way, we are more than happy to come and listen to you and to implement those suggestions because we are trying new and innovative methods every day.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have two very straight questions to ask. Seeing the critical condition of Yamuna in Delhi, would you take some time-bound measures to ensure that, at least, visibly, the Yamuna water in Delhi has some change of colour? Secondly, as you mentioned about *Kumbh Mela*, some improvement was there. Keeping the vast sentiments of people in mind, would you ensure that, at least, in Vrindavan and Mathura there is some standard improvement in the water quality of Yamuna on a proper basis?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I would like to take the second question first. I understand very much the strong sentiments associated with Vrindavan and Mathura, and I will personally assure you that I will make it my responsibility to see what best can be done in Vrindavan and Mathura. As far as the Yamuna is concerned, I believe that we are already working towards finding new and innovative technology to reduce the pollution. However, as I said, it is an issue of dilution; there should be water flowing. That is something which is in the realm of my colleagues' Department. Hon. Prime Minister has constituted a Committee to go into this issue. This Committee consists of Ministers from Delhi and, I think, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana and is headed by Mr. Harish Rawat, the Minister for Water Resources. We will be meeting to try and sort out the issue so that we can ensure that in the immediate future there will be some improvement in the Yamuna at Delhi.

अब यमुना में पानी (पानी): हमें तो यमुना में पानी आने से पहले  
 पानी में पानी... (पानी)...

## SPECIAL MENTIONS\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora, not present; Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilonia, not present; Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, not present.

**Demand to take necessary steps for prohibition of  
smoking and use of liquor in the country**

ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ): ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಚಿವರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಚಿವರು: ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಭೆಯು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿತು. ಸಚಿವರು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಹಲವಾರು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಸಚಿವರು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಹಲವಾರು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಸಚಿವರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಚಿವರು: ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಭೆಯು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿತು. ಸಚಿವರು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಹಲವಾರು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಸಚಿವರು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಹಲವಾರು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಸಚಿವರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಚಿವರು: ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಭೆಯು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿತು. ಸಚಿವರು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಹಲವಾರು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಸಚಿವರು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಹಲವಾರು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jugul Kishore, not present.

**Demand to review the existing policy on education in the country**

ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ): ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಚಿವರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಚಿವರು: ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಭೆಯು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿತು. ಸಚಿವರು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಹಲವಾರು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಸಚಿವರು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಹಲವಾರು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.

\* Laid on the Table.

The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 12th March, 2013.