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22 April, 2013
2 Vaisakha, 1935 (Saka)

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 22nd April, 2013/2nd Vaisakha, 1935 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MEMBERSWORN

Shrimati Wansuk Syiem (Meghalaya)

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Lady Margaret Thatcher, former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Shri Surjit Singh Atwal and Shri R.P. Goenka, former Members of this House and Shrimati V.S. Rama Devi, former Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha.

Lady Margaret Thatcher passed away on the 8th April, 2013. Lady Thatcher was a leader of great eminence and is remembered for her notable contributions to the evolution of relations between India and the United Kingdom.

The House joins the leaders and the people of the United Kingdom in mourning the passing away of Lady Margaret Thatcher and conveys deep condolences to her family.

Shri Surjit Singh Atwal passed away on the 4th April, 2013, at the age of 92 years.

Born in January, 1921, in Pharala of District Jullundur, Punjab, Shri Atwal was educated at St. Vincent De-Paul's School, Asansol.

A businessman by profession, Shri Atwal was associated with various social welfare organisations and educational institutions. He served as the President of the Gurudwara Committee, Asansol.

Shri Atwal represented the State of Punjab in this House from April, 1962 to April, 1968.

In the passing away of Shri Surjit Singh Atwal, the country has lost an able parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

Shri R.P. Goenka passed away on the 14th April, 2013, at the age of 83 years.

Born in March, 1930, in Kolkata, Shri Goenka was educated at Calcutta University and Harvard University, United States of America.

An industrialist by profession, Shri Goenka was actively engaged in promotion of education, social work and cultural activities, especially music. He served as the Chairman of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, and the International Management Institute, Delhi. He was the President of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Confederation of Asia Pacific Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He also served as Director at the International Institute for Management Development, Lausanne; Reserve Bank of India and the Industrial Development Bank of India.

He was conferred 'The Order of the Sacred Treasure Gold and Silver Star' by Japan in 1977. He had brought out a publication entitled '*Thoughts*' containing excerpts from the speeches of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and had contributed articles on different subjects.

Shri R.P. Goenka represented the State of Rajasthan in this House from April, 2000 to April, 2006.

In the passing away of Shri R.P. Goenka, the country has lost an eminent industrialist, a distinguished parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

Shrimati V.S. Rama Devi passed away on the 17th of April, 2013, at the age of 79 years. Born in January, 1934, Shrimati Rama Devi was educated at Eluru and Hyderabad.

A lawyer by training, Shrimati Rama Devi during her career spanning several decades served with distinction as Member Secretary of the National Law Commission; Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India; Chief Election Commissioner of India, and was Judicial Member of the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal. She also served as Governor of Himachal Pradesh from July, 1997 to December, 1999 and as Governor of Karnataka from December, 1999 to August, 2002.

Shrimati Rama Devi served as Secretary-General of the Rajya Sabha from July, 1993 to July, 1997. At her initiative, the first edition of the 'Rajya Sabha At Work' was compiled. She endeavoured to build an efficient Secretariat to enable Members to discharge their parliamentary role adequately and helped in shaping high parliamentary traditions. She was admired for her humane qualities and appreciated for her professional competence, integrity and affable personality.

Shrimati Rama Devi was the recipient of many awards and also had several publications to her credit.

In the passing away of Shrimati Rama Devi, the country has lost an outstanding legal luminary and an able administrator.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Lady Margaret Thatcher, Shri Surjit Singh Atwal, Shri R.P. Goenka and Shrimati V.S. Rama Devi.

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 families our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the human rights violation ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Be patient please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

REFERENCES BY THE CHAIR

Victims of building collapse in Thane, Maharashtra

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, as you are aware, about 30 persons have reportedly lost their lives and 69 others were seriously injured when a residential building under construction collapsed in the Shil Patha area of Thana District of Maharashtra on the 4th of April, 2013.

The loss of so many innocent lives in this tragedy is unfortunate and indeed sad. I am sure the whole House will join me in expressing our heartfelt sympathy and concern for the families of those who lost their near and dear ones.

Killing of Indian Army Personnel in Sudan

Hon. Members, it is with utmost grief and sorrow that I refer to the killing of five Indian Army personnel during a UN peacekeeping mission when their convoy was attacked in Gurmukh in the volatile State of Jonglei in South Sudan on the 9th of April, 2013. Five Army Personnel were also injured.

The attack on peacekeeping forces is deplorable and deserves to be condemned in the strongest terms.

I am sure the whole House will join me in paying tributes to our brave soldiers and in expressing our deepest condolences to the bereaved families and pray for early recovery of the injured.

The victims of bomb blasts in Boston, U.S.A.

Hon. Members, as you are also aware, 3 persons were killed and more than 170 were injured in the bomb blasts in Boston, USA, on 15th April, 2013.

The loss of innocent lives including that of an 8-year old child is very tragic. Such acts of violence deserve to be condemned in the strongest terms. In this moment of grief, we stand in solidarity with the United States and the American people.

I am sure the whole House will join me in conveying our condolences and sympathies to the bereaved families, and pray for the speedy recovery of those who were injured.

I request hon. Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in these tragedies.

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

श्री. राहु सार्नोबत : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। आपने मुझे यह अवसर प्रदान किया है कि मैं इस घटना के बारे में कुछ बातें कह सकूँ। ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am making references from the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री. राहु सार्नोबत : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। आपने मुझे यह अवसर प्रदान किया है कि मैं इस घटना के बारे में कुछ बातें कह सकूँ। ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : Sir, we have given notices. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are human rights violations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Felicitations to Indian sportsperson for winning Gold Medal at ISSF World Cup

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, on behalf of the whole House and on my own behalf, I congratulate Ms. Rahi Sarnobat for winning the Gold Medal in the 25 metres Sports Pistol event in the ISSF World Cup held at Changwon, South Korea. Her win is all the more significant as she is the first Indian to win a gold medal in a pistol event in the World Cup.

I wish Ms. Rahi the very best and hope that she continues to bring many more laurels to the country in future. Her example would inspire young people throughout the country to emulate and improve upon her achievement.

World Earth Day

MR. CHAIRMAN : Today, April 22, 2013, is observed as World Earth Day to generate awareness of and appreciation for the earth's environment. The International theme for the Earth Day, 2013 "The Face of Climate Change", has been chosen to highlight the mounting impact of climate change on individuals around the world.

On this occasion, I am sure hon. Members will join me in rededicating themselves to promote ecology, show respect for life on the planet as well as to encourage awareness of the growing problems of air, water and soil pollution.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

Suspension of Question Hour under Rule 267

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, I have received 8 notices from different Members under Rule 267 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha seeking suspension of Question Hour today. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is suspension of Rule 38 in its application to discuss various matters of public importance. The Members who have given notices are Dr. V. Maitreyan, Shri Derek O'Brien, Shri Prasanta Chatterjee, Shri Prakash Javadekar, Shri D. Raja, Shri Tiruchi Siva, Shri Brajesh Pathak, and Shrimati Maya Singh. I have admitted the notice of Dr. V. Maitreyan regarding role of CBI in Coalgate scam being the first in point of time of receipt.

Since the notice is for Suspension of Question Hour, I would request the Members to complete the discussion by 12.00 noon, the time earmarked for the Question Hour, as is the case with the Motion. Dr. Maitreyan may now move the motion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar) : Sir, I had also given a notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have admitted one. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : The issue of the JPC Report ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have admitted one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, we cannot confine to one matter only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : I have given the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... But my notice is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have admitted one. Let him move the Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I mentioned your name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, my issue is about leakage of the JPC Report. We are not on content. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, there are many other very important issues for which we have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't display any posters. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : It is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, you cannot give whole of the time for one issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... All the notices are under the same rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't display any posters. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, it is a very serious issue. The JPC Report, even before the Members ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Please raise these issues during Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your requests have been admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, no arrest has been made so far. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ask the Home Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Leakage of the Report of the JPC is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not display any poster. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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...**(ȳŭŭ)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have not asked for Suspension of Question Hour.
 ...(Interruptions)... You have not asked for Suspension of Question Hour. He has asked
 for it. ...(Interruptions)... Please read your notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : The very second line says ‘Suspension of Question Hour’. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have admitted one. ...(*Interruptions*)... Although one has to be admitted first quite obviously ...(*Interruptions*)... In point of time, it came first ...(*Interruptions*)...

[illegible]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Satishji, we have agreed that we will have a Short Duration Discussion at two o'clock on the situation arising out of violence against women in different parts of the country. This has been agreed this morning and we shall have it today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : No, Sir, it was not so. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : What about other issues? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

The House reassembled at thirty-three minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MOTION UNDER RULE 267 TO SUSPEND QUESTION HOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Maitreya.

AÖ-ÜQÖ•ÖB üü(ÖEÖ, ÖA™) : ÄÖ ü <Üü "ÖÖÖ" ÖeÖ ³Ö Eü.

ÁĬĬĬĬĬĬĬ: <Ōú <> 𐄢 𐄢𐄢𐄢𐄢𐄢 𐄢 𐄢𐄢. Let us finish it. Where is the hon. Member?

சென்னை மாநகராட்சி குடிசை கட்டிடம் கட்டுவதில் தாமதமாகிறது. அதை முடிவாகக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். (3:12:00) ... (3:12:00) ...
 Sir, my motion is also similar.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it a joint notice for the motion? ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan, please move your motion that you have proposed.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I move the following motion:

That in pursuance of Rule 267 of the Rules of Procedure ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu) : What about my notice?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just a minute. This has been admitted. Mr. Siva, please. What is admitted is being dealt with.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : What about my notice about the leakage of the JPC report?

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will come to it. We are coming to the subject one by one. Let us finish with one subject and then take up another.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : I want to know.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are working on that. Please rest assured. ...*(Interruptions)*... Look, we are working on that. Please have patience for a few minutes. We are not confining ourselves to one issue. So, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : If you are assuring us that it will also be considered, and ours also will be taken up, then, it is okay.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, I am telling you that we are working on the other issue. Let us finish this issue.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, that is a very serious issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know that.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : That should also be taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Every issue in this House is a very serious issue. Every issue will be discussed. But we have to go about it systematically. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, leakage of the JPC Report is a very serious issue. I have given a notice. I want to know whether that will be taken up or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are other notices on the same subject. They are all being processed.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, I want to know whether that will be taken up or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As soon as the processing is over, it will be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, there is a breach of privilege. That is the major question. That has to be taken up first.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Look, a breach of privilege question is dealt with separately. Yes, Mr. Ravi Shankar.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar) : Sir, we are equally agitated and concerned about this unauthorized leakage of the JPC Report even before the Members could get it. We are deeply agitated. We would also like to raise it. After him, please give us a chance to raise this issue. It is equally important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is moving a motion. Let the motion be. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : Sir, will it be discussed?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, I am offering you a discussion.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Will it be a structured discussion?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am offering you a discussion. We are having, as I said earlier, at 2 p.m. a discussion on violence against women. This House is very well aware ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute, please. Let me finish. Thereafter, we will have a Short Duration Discussion. If after that the Members so wish, we can take up another discussion on the subject that has been mentioned just now.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, let that discussion take place now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, if a discussion on the leakage of the JPC Report is being allowed, then my suggestion would be that the discussion should be on the leakage of JPC Report, PAC Report and CAG Report, altogether, because everything has got to do with the parliamentary proceedings. It is a matter of parliamentary privilege. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't single out one report. You can't single out one Committee Report. The drafts of PAC Reports are being ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : A draft Report of PAC is being leaked. That should also be discussed. ...(*Interruptions*)... If there is some allegation ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, that should also be discussed.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka) : Sir, we are discussing a notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : One at a time, please.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : A draft Report of the PAC is being leaked. That should also be discussed.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. My point of order is this. Is the Government of India, under the rules, entitled to move a motion asking for a discussion on how the CAG Reports are being leaked out? Has the Government of India, in fact, moved such a motion? If they have, please place that motion for discussion and start the discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Where is that motion? ...(*Interruptions*)... The Chair is not aware of that motion.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Sir, is the Government of India moving a motion against the CAG?

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : We should consider that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Every conceivable institution in this country is being destroyed. If the Minister in his enthusiasm moving a motion against the CAG, we would request you to place that motion before the House first.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Well, the Chair is not aware of any such motion. Can we now proceed with ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : I want the Chairman to consider it.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : He has raised it. ...(*Interruptions*)...
...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is what the Chair is offering. After we finish the 2 o'clock discussion, we can take up the second discussion.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : After him?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is moving a motion on a different subject. Please listen to him.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, we need your protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him move the motion. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is the point in this? Mr. Siva, what is the point? Look, there is a broad consensus that all issues of concern should be taken up. What the Chair is suggesting is let us do it one by one. We can't discuss everything simultaneously.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : That is not possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is possible to have two discussions in a day. What is the difficulty?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, kindly explain the procedure properly. On the question of Delhi rape, Sir, you have agreed to take it up.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are discussing it. A supplementary Agenda is coming for discussion on the situation arising out of violence against women all over the country.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I have also given a notice on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is all right. You will have a right to speak.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, if you take up one issue, what happens to other issues? That is what they are asking. You should explain to us. What will happen to other issues? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I can't hear if everybody speaks at the same time. Yes, Mr. Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, you have allowed Dr. Maitreya to move the Motion. After this Motion, this subject will be discussed. After that, what is agitating all of us is the leakage of the JPC Report. So, let that be discussed. And, at 2 o' clock, we will have the other discussions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have already admitted, and the hon. Member is standing right behind you. He has issues to raise at Zero Hour and so are others as well. So, we will take up the Zero Hour issues at 12 o'clock. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Then, this issue also should be taken up during the Zero Hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will convert it into a Zero Hour issue. Now, Dr. Maitreyan.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, I move:

“That in pursuance of rule 267 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, this House do suspend rule 238 of the said Rules in its application to the discussion of the role of CBI in the Coalgate Scam.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : I, now, put the Motion to vote. The question is:

“That in pursuance of rule 267 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, this House do suspend rule 238 of the said Rules in its application to the discussion of the role of CBI in the Coalgate Scam.”

...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, when I move a motion, I have to say, at least, a few words.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just a minute, please. Let us settle the issue as to whether the Motion has been admitted or not. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, I only beg of the Government not to go on false prestige. Let us discuss the issue. By discussion, they are not going to lose anything. Only if they want to hide something, they would not allow it. Sir, you have found out a better way. Let us start the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... You have taken a stand, and we welcome it. We only appeal to the Government to be sensible enough to understand the feelings of the House and agree for a discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : “That in pursuance of rule 267 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, this House do suspend rule 238 of the said Rules in its application to the discussion of the role of CBI in the Coalgate Scam.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : “That in pursuance of rule 267 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, this House do suspend rule 238 of the said Rules in its application to the discussion of the role of CBI in the Coalgate Scam.”

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : Sir, the Government is not averse to any discussion on this subject. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : But your party is saying ‘No’.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The question, at the moment, is not the discussion. The question, at the moment, is the suspension of the Question Hour. If the hon. Chair wishes to fix any time, any day, we are ready. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : The Chairman has agreed, and the Motion itself is only for that. You cannot snatch away my right to move this Motion.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The Government is not averse to a discussion which the hon. Chair can fix. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : I have a Motion to suspend the Question Hour under the rules. You are snatching away my rights.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Motion be voted on.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : If they have no objection, then, why should there be voting?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I said, "We have no objection to it." It can be taken up at 12 o'clock or 1 o'clock or 2 o'clock. We have no objection to it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Sir, when you have allowed it, why is the Government opposing it?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The issue is the Question Hour, not the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to understand. A Motion has been put before the House.

There are two answers to it, 'yes' or 'no'. Some people have said, 'yes'. Some people have said 'no'. Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has expressed a general view on this matter. The suggestion from the Chair is, if we all agree that after the discussion we have at 2.00 p.m., we can have a discussion around 4.30 or 5.00 on the second subject. If we all agree to it, then that is a neat way out.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, I have already moved the motion. I need an answer about the motion I have moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Okay the ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra) : Hon. Chairman, this is the neatest way out.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The decibel level on this question was proximate. The technical answer would be then to go in for voting.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, we will go in for voting. If it comes to that then, after the voting, the time limit should not be till 12.00 o' clock, but it should continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But if it is for the suspension of Question Hour, it has to be 12.00 o'clock and it has to be for this day, not any other day!

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, nobody needs to have any objection for voting, but, unfortunately, that will become a precedent. Here afterwards, if anybody gives a notice for suspension of Question Hour, then it has to be decided through voting, which is not a good thing for the healthy functioning of the House; please try to understand. My request is ...*(Interruptions)*... Why is he standing on false prestige? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Venkaiahji, please advise me, what is the Chair to do in such circumstances? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : I am not criticising the Chair. The Chair has taken a right course. I am only appealing to the Minister, who has no objection for a discussion; accept it now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is for the House to decide.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, the Chair in its wisdom has given us, what I believe a very reasonable suggestion. So we would request the Government to accept it and discuss this Motion.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : We are willing to have a discussion on any day, at any time, which is fixed by the Chair. The issue is suspension of Question Hour.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : You are opposing it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : No, no; I am not opposing it. If he does not understand, Sir, let me clarify it again. We have accepted that we are not averse to any discussion to be fixed on this subject by the Chair. But the issue just now is the suspension of Question Hour. My appeal to all of you is, would we like to have a precedent on suspension of Question Hour for a motion being moved? Is that in the interest of the House?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : No. Hon. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister's point is that since you have admitted this motion for the suspension of Question Hour, the

issue is that they are prepared for a discussion on this issue, a structured discussion, on any day, at any time that the Chair will decide. But the motion has already been placed and it has been moved. Now, you will have to dispense with that motion now. Since it is already on record, since he has already moved, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot do that. He has moved a motion. The House has to decide.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Agreed, Sir. There are only two options. Either he withdraws or we vote on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have summed it up.

അഭ്യർത്ഥന: യോഗം അനുമതി • (30.00)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, I am not disputing about the subject which is going to be discussed now. But, hereafter, whenever suspension of Question Hour notice is given, will the sense of the House be taken every time?

MR. CHAIRMAN : If that is the procedure, the Chair has no choice in the matter.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, ...

അഭ്യർത്ഥന: യോഗം അനുമതി • (30.00)...

അഭ്യർത്ഥന: യോഗം അനുമതി • (30.00)...

... (30.00) ...

അഭ്യർത്ഥന: യോഗം അനുമതി • (30.00)...

... (30.00) ...

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MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is moved. Now, do you wish to have voting on this?

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Yes ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, we have 10 minutes to 12 o' clock. We are talking about 10 minutes. My submission to you is, we should not set a precedent. As reflected by some hon. Members, we should not set a precedent. Nothing is going to happen in ten minutes. You can fix any date, any time by taking the leaders into confidence ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Are you so afraid of voting in the Rajya Sabha?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal) : Sir, the issue is not 10 minutes or nine minutes, the issue is suspension of Question Hour ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : The issue is the suspension of Question Hour ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, I have moved the Motion, I want an answer from this House ...*(Interruptions)*... I am insisting on the Motion ...*(Interruptions)*... The Question Hour will be over at 12 o'clock ...*(Interruptions)*... I have moved the Motion ...*(Interruptions)*... Unless it is disposed of, how can we take up the next one? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Question Hour will be over at 12 o'clock
...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : The Motion has been moved and it has not yet been disposed of ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Well, if you wish to vote, please go ahead. Secretary-General
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, the only way of taking up the discussion is that the Government should appeal to the hon. Member to withdraw the Motion

...(Interruptions)... The only way for the Government is to assure the hon. Member that there will be a discussion and appeal to the hon. Member to withdraw his Motion
...(Interruptions)...

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MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Now, the Member should be allowed to discuss it ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is a Motion ...*(Interruptions)*...

A0-3090 A0EwJd6p0.8: A0_u +Y0_u +00 E0e "0A0 +0A_0 uAA_0 u 0E0 Oú_00 you should have been continued with the Question Hour ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : He has not suspended the Question Hour
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not at 12 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will have to take up the Zero Hour. We will take up after 2 o'clock the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

$$A_0 \otimes p_0 \otimes u_0 \otimes \dots \otimes p_{n-1} \otimes u_{n-1} : \tau Y_0, u_0 \otimes \dots \otimes \tau Y_{n-1}, u_{n-1} \rightarrow \tau Y_n, u_n$$

$$U_0 \otimes \dots \otimes U_{n-1} \otimes U_n$$

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MR. CHAIRMAN : Is that agreeable, Ravi Shankarji? We will take it up after 2 o'clock discussion ...(*Interruptions*)... We take up the discussion on your subject after 2 o'clock discussion ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : No, Sir. Since I have moved the Motion, I should be given the first opportunity to speak on this ...(*Interruptions*)... It should be at 12 o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It cannot be at 12 o'clock ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, why not? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, let us resolve this in an amicable manner. We have moved forward ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : I have moved the Motion ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Look, on your Motion, there is a suggestion that we will have a discussion today ...(*Interruptions*)... At 12 o'clock, we have the Zero Hour. You cannot impinge on that ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : This is the most important point. When I had given the Motion for Suspension of Question Hour, it takes precedence over others.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you wish to raise the issue in Zero Hour, you are welcome.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : No, Sir, I have moved the Motion for Suspension of Question Hour, you have put it for voting. Then, it takes precedence of the discussion at 12 o'clock. Here is the most important thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your notice does not say that you will be given...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, please put it for voting. Ask for the division. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, hon. Leader of the Opposition, please.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Sir, the issue is how to discuss the alleged interference of the Government in the status report of the CBI. If there is a dilemma whether to vote or not to vote, the fact to be considered is, the two *dramatis personae* in this are the Law Minister and the Prime Minister's Office. The point is, whether the report has been shown to them, whether they have made changes in the report or otherwise. Let both of them *suo motu* come up with a statement and we will ask for clarifications. And, the whole truth will come before the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, I urged that the Law Minister should be summoned before the Bar of this House. The Law Minister should be summoned before the Bar of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please confine yourself to your Motion.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : My Motion is the same, Sir. Bring the Law Minister to the Bar of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please confine yourself to your Motion.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Bring the Law Minister to the Bar of the House. Ask the Prime Minister to clarify the role of PMO. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Bring the Law Minister to the Bar of the House. Ask the Prime Minister to clarify the role of PMO. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Bring the Law Minister to the Bar of the House. Ask the PM to clarify on the role of the PMO.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I want to hear Mr. Paswan, please. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, put my Motion to vote.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, put my Motion to vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There has to be peace and quiet in the House before any voting can take place ...(Interruptions)... Do you want to have voting while this noise is going on? ...(Interruptions)... I am asking for peace and quiet in the House. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : The right of the Member is being snatched away. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Maitreyan, please. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : The Motion has been moved; it is not being put to vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We need peace and quiet in the House for any voting to take place. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Bring the Law Minister to the Bar of the House. Ask the Prime Minister to clarify the role of PMO. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Bring the Law Minister to the Bar of the House. Ask the Prime Minister to clarify the role of PMO. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, please speak one-by-one. I want to hear Mr. Paswan. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Maitreyan, confine yourself to the Motion. None of this is going on record.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : *

DR. V. MAITREYAN : *

MR. CHAIRMAN : One minute, please. A motion has been moved. It is to be voted on. Voting can't take place in disturbance and noise. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you are not prepared to restore order in the House, the Motion can't be put to vote. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Paswan is to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are not allowing me to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Involvement of contractors and private companies in the supply of foodgrains

*381. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, as per the proposed National Food Security Bill (NFSB), contractors and private companies would be allowed to supply foodgrains;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Supreme Court has, in 2004, banned the use of contractors in the running of foodgrain supply schemes;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the reasons and rationale for ignoring the orders of the Supreme Court in the proposed Bill;
- (f) whether Government would amend the Bill; 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) and (b) Under the National Food Security Bill (NFSB), introduced in the Lok Sabha in December, 2011, food based entitlements mainly relate to supply of subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and nutritional support to women and children. As regards TPDS, the Bill *inter-alia* provides that the Central Government shall allocate required quantity of foodgrains to the States and provide for its transportation upto the designated depots, while the State Governments shall be responsible to take delivery of foodgrains from designated depots and ensure actual delivery or supply of foodgrains to entitled persons.

For nutritional support to women and children, the Bill provides for meals, as per the nutritional standards prescribed under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and the Mid Day Meal (MDM) schemes. State Governments are required to implement these schemes to deliver entitlements of women and children, in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by Central Government.

(c) to (e) In a Public Interest Litigation W.P. (Civil) No. 196/2001 filed by Peoples' Union of Civil Liberties Vs. Union of India and Others, Supreme Court of India *vide* their Order dated 7.10.2004, reiterated on 13.12.2006 and 22.4.2009, had directed that the contractors shall not be used for supply of nutrition in Anganwadis and preferably ICDS funds shall be spent by making use of village communities, self-help groups and Manila Mandals for buying of grains and preparation of meals. The Ministry of Women and Child Development issued guidelines for revised Nutritional and Feeding norms for Supplementary Nutrition in ICDS to States/UTs on 24th February, 2009 which have been endorsed by Supreme Court on 22.4.2009 for implementation. States/UTs have been asked to adhere to these guidelines.

With respect to the MDM scheme, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed to provide hot cooked meal to the children of the eligible schools. Accordingly, hot cooked mid day meal is being served to the children under the Scheme. MDM guidelines envisage that in urban areas, where there is a space constraint for setting up school kitchens in individual schools, a Centralised Kitchen could be set up for a cluster of schools where cooking can take place and the cooked hot meal may be transported under hygienic conditions through reliable transport systems to various schools. Operation of these Centralized kitchens may be entrusted to reputed NGOs under the PPP model.

(f) and (g) In view of the above, question does not arise.

Special package for drinking water in Rajasthan

*382. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as on 1 April, 2012 out of total 99,380 rural habitations affected by contaminated drinking water, Rajasthan had the largest number *i.e.* 27,849;

(b) whether out of 17,400 fluoride contaminated habitations the State had the largest, 7,478 habitations;

(c) whether out of 22,529 salinity affected habitations, the State had the largest, 19,244 habitations;

(d) whether out of 2,941 nitrate contaminated habitations, the State was at the second place with 1,076 habitations; and

(e) whether, in view of the above grim scenario, the State deserves special aid-package for drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) As per the updated data entered by the State Governments on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2012, there were 1,04,160 quality affected rural habitations in the country, of which 26,729 quality affected rural habitations were in Rajasthan, which is the largest number amongst all States.

(b) Out of the 17,986 fluoride affected rural habitations in the country as on 1.4.2012, 7,130 were in Rajasthan, which is the largest number amongst the States.

(c) Out of the 22,958 salinity affected rural habitations in the country as on 1.4.2012, 18,924 were in Rajasthan, which is the largest number amongst all States.

(d) Out of the 2,758 nitrate affected rural habitations in the country as on 1.4.2012, 624 were in Rajasthan, which is the second largest number amongst all the States.

(e) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance, under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Up to 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States including Rajasthan, can be utilized for covering drinking water quality affected/contaminated rural habitations. To further assist the States which face drinking water quality problems, from 2012-13, an additional 5 per cent of NRDWP funds, has been earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water or with Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) affected high priority districts. Of this 5 per cent earmarked Water Quality Fund, 75 per cent is for allocation to States reporting chemical contamination of drinking water sources, which is allocated by giving the highest weightage to population in the fluoride and arsenic contaminated habitations. The remaining 25 per cent is for States which report incidence of JE/AES cases. In addition to this, the Government of India provides 3 per cent of NRDWP funds on 100 per cent Central assistance basis, to States for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance, which is to be utilized for water quality testing at the village level

and in laboratories. Further up to 10 per cent of NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which *inter-alia* may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.

For 2012-13, under the NRDWP, out of the total budget allocation of Rs. 10,500 crore, Rajasthan had been released Rs. 1266.36 crore, as per approved criteria. The State was released an additional Rs. 145 crore in March 2013 over and above the normal release, making a total release of Rs. 1411.36 crore, which is the highest among all States, constituting 13.44% of the total budget allocation for the programme. Apart from this allocation and release of NRDWP funds as per approved criteria, there is no provision for special aid package under NRDWP.

Construction of barrages on Godavari river in Andhra Pradesh

*383. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert, Shri Hanumantha Rao and a UN consultant, has submitted a detailed proposal for constructing a series of barrages on Godavari river in Andhra Pradesh under Step Ladder Technology to produce power, provide drinking water, irrigation facility and also for sea vessel navigation upto Sriram Sagar;

(b) if so, when such a proposal was submitted and what action the Ministry has taken thereon, so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some MPs from Telangana Region have also met the Central Water Commission (CWC) in this regard recently; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon, so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (d) A proposal for taking up a series of barrages on Godavari river prepared by Shri T. Hanumantha Rao, former Engineer-in-Chief, Andhra Pradesh and UN consultant was received in the Ministry of Water Resources through Shri P. Govardhan Reddy, Hon'ble Member of Parliament in December 2009. The series of barrages one below the other all along the river has been termed as "Step Ladder Technology" by the author. Hon'ble Members of Parliament of Andhra Pradesh had also met officers of Central Water Commission (CWC). The proposal was sent to CWC for examination. The same was examined and the main observations of CWC were as under:

- (i) Barrages are diversion structures for providing limited storage capacity during the time when water is available in the river.
- (ii) A barrage cannot fully meet water requirements during non-monsoon period for Rabi irrigation and other purposes like dependable power generation, diversion of water and supply of drinking water to a city.
- (iii) The command area under existing lift schemes is getting irrigation in Kharif only. For providing irrigation supplies for Rabi and perennial crops as well, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up Polavaram project.

Buffer stock of wheat

*384. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of wheat available with Government in its buffer stock till the 31st March, 2013;
- (b) the arrangements made for stocking of wheat procured during the current purchase season; and
- (c) the details of wheat likely to be procured during the current purchase season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The stock of wheat in the Central Pool as on 1.4.2013 was 242.07 lakh tonnes.

(b) Apart from storage capacity of 718.70 lakh tonnes available with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the State agencies for storage of food grains, instructions have been issued for hiring of godowns for short term uses to store the food grains procured for Central Pool as per need. The State agencies have also been making sufficient arrangements for stocking of wheat during the current purchase season. However, more than 100 lakh tonnes of wheat is expected to be stored in kuchcha/ unscientific storage for some time.

(c) On the basis of anticipated wheat production and assessment made by the respective State Government, 441.21 Lakh tonnes of wheat is expected to be procured during RMS 2013-14. State-wise estimates are as under:—

State	Estimated procurement during RMS 2013-14 (in Lacs)
Punjab	140.00
Madhya Pradesh	130.00
Haryana	78.00
Uttar Pradesh	50.00
Rajasthan	25.00
Bihar	15.00
Uttarakhand	1.50
Gujarat	0.75
Jammu and Kashmir	0.40
Maharashtra	0.36
West Bengal	0.20
TOTAL	441.21

Irregularities in PMGSY

*385. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether serious irregularities have been reported under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in some of the States including Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has inquired into the alleged scam and has fixed responsibility in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) :

- (a) Rural Roads is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the Central Government to improve the Rural

Infrastructure through construction of roads. To bring execution of the Programme to the desired quality standards, a three tier quality management mechanism has been institutionalized under PMGSY. First-tier of this mechanism is in-house quality control at Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) level. Second-tier is structured as an independent quality monitoring at State level through State Quality Monitors (SQMs) in which provision of regular inspection of works has been envisaged. The third-tier is envisaged as an independent monitoring mechanism at the Central level. Under this tier, the independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of roads, selected at random.

Complaints about various irregularities in road construction works are received in the Ministry from the complainants in the States including from the State of Uttar Pradesh from time to time. The complaints received in the Ministry are sent to the States for necessary action. Also, the Ministry directs National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) to depute National Quality Monitor(s) (NQMs) for enquiring into the matter and further processing is done on the basis of NQM reports.

(b) As per the records available in the Ministry, during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13, National Quality Monitors were deputed for enquiry in 66 complaints and out of these complaints, irregularities were noticed in 37 cases. These reports have been sent to the States for rectification of defects and appropriate action. Statements containing State-wise details of complaints received during the period 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) A complaint regarding PMGSY road works in Sultanpur District of Uttar Pradesh was received in the Ministry and a team of two National Quality Monitors and an officer of SE level of the State Government were deputed. The report of the team has brought out a serious case of *prima facie* embezzlement of funds to the tune of Rs. 2.40 crore wherein payments have been done without records of measurements and bills. State Government has been asked to initiate exemplary action and asked that matter be thoroughly probed through Committee of Senior Officers, and to fix responsibility. The Ministry has also informed the State that it will not be able to release any further funds unless firm and decisive action is taken up by the State Government in cases such as the instant case. Ministry has further asked the consent of the State Government for the investigation of the matter by the CBI.

Statement**State-wise details of complaints during 2011-12 and 2012-13**

Sl. No.	State	Year 2011-12						Year 2012-13					
		Complaints received	Sent to State for enquiry and action	Cases enquired through Monitors			Complaints received	Sent to State for enquiry and action	Cases enquired through Monitors				
				Deputed NQMs for enquiry	Cases under enquiry	Found Satisfactory			Deputed NQMs for enquiry	Cases under enquiry	Found Satisfactory		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh							1		1			1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1		1			1						
3.	Assam	1		1			1	1		1			1
4.	Bihar (REO)	5		5	2		3	8		8	3	1	4
5.	Bihar (NEAs)	2		2			2	4		4		1	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	1		1		1		3	1	2			2
7.	Gujarat												
8.	Haryana												
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1		1			1	1		1		1	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir							1		1		1	
11.	Jharkhand	2		2			2	4		4	1		3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Karnataka												
13.	Kerala												
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	1	4		2	2	4		4		3	1
15.	Maharashtra	5		5		2	3	3		3		1	2
16.	Manipur												
17.	Meghalaya												
18.	Mizoram												
19.	Nagaland												
20.	Odisha	2	2					1		1	1		
21.	Punjab							2		2		1	1
22.	Rajasthan	1		1		1		1		1		1	
23.	Sikkim												
24.	Tamil Nadu	1		1			1						
25.	Tripura							1		1	1		
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4	1	3		2	1	4		4	1	1	2
27.	Uttarakhand							1		1	1		
28.	West Bengal												
TOTAL		31	4	27		10	17	40	1	39	8	11	20

Scaling down of procurement of wheat

†*386. 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 set a ceiling by scaling down the Government procurement of upcoming yield of wheat crop due to non-availability of ample capacity of foodgrain storage in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the target set for Government procurement?

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

- (b) Question does not arise.
- (c) Estimates for procurement of wheat for the Central Pool are made in consultation with the wheat-producing States based on the expected production of wheat in the concerned crop year. Estimate of procurement for RMS 2013-14 is 441.21 lakh tonnes based on the expected production of wheat and inputs given by the States.

Awareness about fraudulent schemes of MLM companies

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has decided to go digital to create awareness among investors about fraudulent schemes floated by Multi-Level Marketing (MLM) companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the move is intended to sensitise people who continue to get duped by fraudulent investment schemes;
- (d) if so, the details thereof?
- (e) whether the Ministry has also asked all the State Governments to take strict action against MLM companies that are found indulging in fraudulent schemes; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) to (d) Creation of awareness among investors is primarily through the Investor Awareness Programmes conducted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in association with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and the Institute of Cost Accountants of India. These programmes aim at spreading investor awareness throughout the country. The Institutes conduct the programmes in various cities and towns (including small towns) and include distribution of booklets on investor awareness in different languages. In order to reach out to larger section of the society, it has been recently decided to send bulk short messages on BSNL's network, crawler/ticker message on the news channel of Doordarshan and its Regional Kendras. In addition, a brief investor awareness message is planned to be displayed on Post Office Savings Bank Passbooks. Besides, to ensure better utilisation of resources and increase the outreach of messages, the possibility of having joint campaigns through organisations like SEBI is also being explored.

(e) and (f) The Minister of Corporate Affairs has written to State Chief Ministers requesting State Governments to issue instructions to their State Police Authorities for vigorous action under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 as 'MLM' activities fall within the purview of Money Circulation Scheme (The said Act is administered by the Ministry of Finance). The Minister has also written to the Hon'ble Finance Minister to increase surveillance by the Reserve Bank of India over unauthorized Non-Banking Finance Companies. Model rules under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 have been sent by the Ministry of Finance to the State Government for notification.

Proportional representation to Muslims in NCM

*388. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Muslims constitute 73 per cent of all the notified minorities;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that they have not got representation in the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) in that ratio; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken to provide proportional representation to Muslims in that Commission?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN) :

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Section 3 of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 states that the Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, a Vice Chairperson and five Members to be nominated by the Central Government from amongst persons of eminence, ability and integrity, provided that the five Members including the Chairperson should be amongst the minority community. Till date, it has been the practice that the Chairperson and one of the Members were appointed from the Muslim community and rest of the Members including the Vice Chairperson were appointed one each from remaining four minority communities. One Member was appointed from the majority community.

Legal aid clinics

*389. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up legal aid clinics in all the villages in the country to help the poor strata of the society;

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

(c) whether the main aim of the clinics would be to help solve disputes without allowing them to mature into litigation in courts or otherwise;

(d) whether women lawyers are proposed to be given preference for appointment in such clinics; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has notified the National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Regulations, 2011. These Regulations provide for establishment of legal aid clinics in all villages, or for a cluster of villages, depending upon the size of such villages, especially where the people face geographical, social and other barriers for access to the legal services institutions.

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

(c) The aim of setting up the legal aid clinics is to provide inexpensive local machinery for rendering legal services of basic nature like legal advice, drafting of

petitions etc. The para-legal volunteers and the lawyers engaged in the legal aid clinics shall attempt to amicably resolve the pre-litigation disputes and if they feel that such dispute can be resolved through any of the ADR mechanisms, they may refer such disputes to the legal services institutions.

(d) and (e) The Legal Services institutions may depute women panel lawyers to such clinics, subject to their availability.

Bill to protect evictees' rights

*390. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing Land Acquisition Act, 1894 has adequate provisions to safeguard the interests of farmers and adivasis, who loose their livelihood sources due to land acquisition for mining, infrastructure projects, economic zones, etc.;

(b) if not, by when the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill would be introduced as some Ministries have asked for a deeper study of Social Impact Assessment to make it more acceptable;

(c) whether there would be sufficient built-in safeguards to protect evictees' rights, their land and sources of livelihood; and

(d) whether some relief and rehabilitation schemes are being presently implemented by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) :

(a) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 has adequate provisions to safeguards interests of farmers and adivasis, whose land is acquired for mining infrastructure projects and economic zones etc. However, there are no provisions in the Act to safeguard the interests of livelihood losers who don't own any land.

(b) and (c) To address various issues related to land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement, the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has drafted the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011. This proposes to replace the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The aforesaid Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7th September, 2011. The Bill safeguards the interests of livelihood losers and provides comprehensive rehabilitation and resettlement benefits for the affected families.

(d) The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has formulated the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy- 2007 (NRRP-2007) which has been approved by the Cabinet on 11th October, 2007 and the same has been published in the Gazette of India on 31st October, 2007. The policy provides for the basic minimum requirements that must be met by all projects leading to involuntary displacement of the people.

Contribution of MSMEs to GDP

*391. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) how many Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) were there in the country during the last three years and how many people were working in those enterprises;

(b) what was their contribution to GDP during that period;

(c) how many of these institutions were locked out/winded up during the said period and how many new ones got started; and

(d) how many people lost their jobs due to the first development and how many new jobs were created due to the second development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) The Government monitors the growth in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector in the country by conducting All India Census of the sector, periodically. As per the latest Census (Fourth Census), conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, as well as data extracted from Economic Census, 2005 conducted by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for activities excluded from Fourth Census, namely wholesale/retail trade, legal, educational and social services, hotel and restaurants, transports and storage and warehousing (except cold storage), the number of enterprises in the MSME sector is 361.76 lakh. 805.24 lakh persons were employed in these enterprises during the said period.

(b) Based on the data of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) published by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated contribution of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) to GDP during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (latest available) is as under:—

Year	Share of MSE Sector in GDP (Percentage)
2006-07	7.20
2007-08	8.00
2008-09	8.72

(c) Information on the number of sick Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) is compiled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). State/UT-wise number of sick MSEs and Medium Enterprises are given in Statements I and II respectively (*See* below).

The number of new Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) established during each of the last three years in the country, as per information obtained from State/UT Commissionerates/Directorates of Industries on number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II, indicating commencement of operation) filed under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 is given below:

Year	Number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II, indicating commencement of operation), filed by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises at the District Industries Centres
2009-10	2,14,284
2010-11	2,37,485
2011-12	2,81,188
April-December 2012	2,23,172

(d) The information on the persons who lost their jobs due to closure and new jobs created due to the newly set-up enterprises is not maintained.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise number of Sick Micro and Small Enterprises*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Sick Micro and Small Enterprises at the end of March		
		2010	2011	2012 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2409	1631	1202
2.	Himachal Pradesh	341	575	516
3.	Punjab	2236	1478	1597
4.	Chandigarh	50	147	55
5.	Uttarakhand	756	362	305
6.	Haryana	1060	344	2976
7.	Delhi	1370	4250	1150
8.	Rajasthan	3684	1743	5188
9.	Uttar Pradesh	7217	4674	5366
10.	Bihar	2205	4872	5633
11.	Sikkim	61	21	38
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1091	0
13.	Nagaland	12	23	8
14.	Manipur	31	23	143
15.	Mizoram	3	7	38
16.	Tripura	288	13	12

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Meghalaya	13	276	18
18.	Assam	1027	506	598
19.	West Bengal	16853	7904	8816
20.	Jharkhand	1816	1476	2201
21.	Odisha	3063	4967	5899
22.	Chhattisgarh	1253	1052	594
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2760	8124	3331
24.	Gujarat	4366	4321	6257
25.	Daman and Diu	45	0	17
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	1
27.	Maharashtra	6348	8815	10136
28.	Andhra Pradesh	3028	11305	3848
29.	Karnataka	5331	7034	5655
30.	Goa	81	155	109
31.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
32.	Kerala	5078	5363	5425
33.	Tamil Nadu	4827	7106	8301
34.	Puducherry	71	1457	150
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38	8	8
ALL INDIA		77723	90141	85591

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Note: (NA): Not Available.

Statement-II*State/UT-wise number of Sick Medium Enterprises*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Sick Medium Enterprises at the end of March 2011 (Revised Provisional)	Number of Sick Medium Enterprises at the end of March 2012 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	148	62
2.	Himachal Pradesh	231	27
3.	Punjab	230	186
4.	Chandigarh	4	17
5.	Uttarakhand	6	9
6.	Haryana	123	41
7.	Delhi	82	660
8.	Rajasthan	3	167
9.	Uttar Pradesh	19	122
10.	Bihar	28	112
11.	Sikkim	0	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
13.	Nagaland	0	0
14.	Manipur	0	0
15.	Mizoram	3	0
16.	Tripura	19	0

1	2	3	4
17.	Meghalaya	10	0
18.	Assam	1	6
19.	West Bengal	459	297
20.	Jharkhand	7	15
21.	Odisha	18	33
22.	Chhattisgarh	3	168
23.	Madhya Pradesh	50	430
24.	Gujarat	130	117
25.	Daman and Diu	0	1
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
27.	Maharashtra	168	144
28.	Andhra Pradesh	86	136
29.	Karnataka	154	116
30.	Goa	3	0
31.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.
32.	Kerala	19	36
33.	Tamil Nadu	113	142
34.	Puducherry	0	0
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
ALL INDIA		2117	3044

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Note: (NA):- Not Available.

Solar engineering training for village women

*392. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken any national programme on the model of Solar Engineering Centre in Tilonia, Rajasthan to train village women throughout the country to become barefoot solar engineers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) No Sir. The Government has not undertaken any national programme on the model of Solar Engineering Centre in Tilonia, Rajasthan to train village women throughout the country to become barefoot solar engineers.

(b) and (c) However, the Ministry has sanctioned a pilot project to SWRC (Barefoot College) Tilonia, Ajmer to train 40 rural semi-literate women from 20 villages of West Singhbhum District of Jharkhand to become barefoot solar engineers for running operation & maintenance of all solar home lighting systems sanctioned in those 20 villages under the Remote Village Electrification Programme of the Ministry.

Coverage of NFSB

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has accepted a recommendation that 67 per cent of the population, 75 per cent in rural areas and 50 per cent in urban areas, be covered under the National Food Security Bill (NFSB);
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government has also agreed to do away with the priority and general categories of beneficiaries and replace them with a single category, as suggested by the Standing Committee;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Centre would share, with the States, the cost of grain transportation to ration shops rather than pass it on to the consumers; and
- (e) 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 (e) The National Food Security Bill, 2011 (NFSB), as introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011, provides for coverage of up to 75% of the rural population, with at least 46% belonging to priority households, and up to 50% of the urban population, with at least 28% belonging to priority households, for subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The Bill also provides for entitlement of 7 kg per person per month for priority households and not less than 3 kg per person per month for general households. The Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, to which the Bill was referred for examination after its introduction, in its report has agreed to the coverage of 75% of the population in rural areas and 50% in urban areas but recommended that the population to be covered should be under a single category with uniform entitlements of 5 kg per person per month.

Further, as per the NFSB, the States/UTs are required to bear the expenditure on intra-State transportation and handling of foodgrains, fair price shop (FPS) dealers' margin etc. Keeping in view the additional financial burden on State Governments, the Standing Committee has recommended that the States/UTs may be allowed to pass on the cost of transportation and FPS Dealers' margin to the beneficiaries, if they so desire.

Recommendations of the Standing Committee have been examined by the Government in consultation with States/Union Territories (UTs), based on which the Government proposes to move some amendments to it.

Review of MGNREGA

*394. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to review and recast the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) afresh, keeping in view the fact that not a single State across the country has been able to provide jobs to rural unemployed persons for 100 days in a year on an average during each of the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides a legal guarantee of wage employment to every

rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work subject to an overall ceiling of 100 days of employment per household in every financial year. The provisions in 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. Based on the suggestions and feed back received from various stakeholders including State Governments, changes and modifications to the Schedule are carried out and guidelines issued from time to time and this is a continuous process. The ministry has issued fourth edition of MGNREGA Operational Guidelines in February, 2013.

Para 1 of Schedule-II of MGNREG Act stipulates that adult members of every household who reside in rural areas and are willing to do unskilled manual work may apply for registration of their household for issuance of a job card. However, under the Act, mere issuance of a job card does not entitle a household to receive employment. Under Para 9 of Schedule II of the Act, the household also has to submit application for work to be entitled to receive employment. As employment is provided on demand, households provided employment and completing 100 days of employment depend on demand for employment. The details of households provided 100 days of employment as reported by States/UTs on MIS during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*). 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 Ministry has taken several steps for effective implementation of MGNREGA, which *inter-alia*, are the following:

- (i) To meet the challenges in implementation in MGNREGA permissible administrative expenditure limit has been 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, State Governments have been advised to roll out the Business Correspondent Model in unserved bank areas to make wage payment 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 NREGA Soft for seeding of Aadhaar numbers in the database,
- (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

The details of households provided 100 days of employment during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	Household completed 100 days of employment (In Nos.)		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	964713	921135	625610
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	602	0	4319
3.	Assam	45490	15701	10018
4.	Bihar	284063	162940	150207

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	184497	208146	239043
6.	Gujarat	67653	41759	52241
7.	Haryana	9077	13762	19534
8.	Himachal Pradesh	22052	46553	32748
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	60224	34672	32541
10.	Jharkhand	131149	57974	81885
11.	Karnataka	131575	45252	109145
12.	Kerala	67970	124865	339865
13.	Madhya Pradesh	467119	280656	120059
14.	Maharashtra	28240	184323	212463
15.	Manipur	109339	112237	628
16.	Meghalaya	19576	34838	30395
17.	Mizoram	131970	63500	3945
18.	Nagaland	190261	59434	35
19.	Odisha	204229	47629	76152
20.	Punjab	5243	3786	3653
21.	Rajasthan	495830	335418	408664
22.	Sikkim	25695	8746	9233
23.	Tamil Nadu	1102070	602703	1352482
24.	Tripura	81442	199503	235978
25.	Uttar Pradesh	600559	306398	65118
26.	Uttarakhand	25412	22179	12633
27.	West Bengal	104967	117723	226462

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	174	2181	1106
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	413	143	0
32.	Lakshadweep	71	134	52
33.	Puducherry	137	202	4
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		5561812	4054492	4456218

NR=Not Reported.

Allocation for renewable energy

*395. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase allocation of funds to renewable energy resources in comparison to the last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large portion of funds allocated in the previous year has not been utilized and the capacity expansion is very low and falling behind the targetted goals; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for proper implementation of works?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) A Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 1521 crore has been provided to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) during 2013-14, in comparison to GBS of Rs. 1385 crore and Revised Estimates of Rs. 1150 crore during 2012-13, for development and promotion of renewable energy activities.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 1106.79 crore was incurred by MNRE for development and promotion of renewable energy sources, which is about 80% of the

GBS and over 96% of the Revised Estimates for the year 2012-13. Against the target of 4125 MW grid connected capacity and 126 MWe off-grid applications, the achievements have been 3163 MW and 147 MWe respectively during 2012-13.

(d) The Government is continuing various incentive schemes to promote the new and renewable energy sector. It is also proposed to introduce instruments like generation based incentives, viable gap funding etc. to further support the Renewable Energy sector.

Entitlements under NFSB

*396. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to revise the categorization for the entitlement under the National Food Security Bill (NFSB);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is planning to change the proposed entitlement under the Bill with reference to any particular category of beneficiary; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (d) The National Food Security Bill, 2011 (NFSB), as introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011, provides for coverage of up to 75% of the rural population, with at least 46% belonging to priority households, and up to 50% of the urban population, with at least 28% belonging to priority households, for subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The Bill also provides for entitlement of 7 kg per person per month for priority households and not less than 3 kg per person per month for general households. The Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, to which the Bill was referred for examination after its introduction, in its report has agreed to the coverage of 75% population in rural areas and 50% in urban areas but recommended that that the population to be covered should be under a single category with uniform entitlements of 5 kg per person per month.

Recommendations of the Standing Committee have been examined by the Government in consultation with States/Union Territories (UTs), based on which the Government proposes to move some amendments to it.

Central assistance for the Total Sanitation Campaign

*397. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of habitations/villages covered under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in various States of the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Central assistance provided by Government under TSC is insufficient, in view of the rising prices of construction materials;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the measures taken by Government to increase Central assistance under TSC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) At present, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) earlier known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is being implemented in 607 rural districts. All habitations/villages in the district are supposed to be covered under the programme. The number of districts for which projects have been sanctioned under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), State-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The present Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is being implemented with focus on community-led and people centered strategies. Financial outlays are to be provided to all BPL households and also to APL households, who belong to SC, ST, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households only as incentive for construction and usage of toilets.

Government of India has taken steps to accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has been revamped to Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600/- from the earlier amount of Rs. 3200/- under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 4500/- can be spent under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Along-with beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900/-, the total amount of Rs. 10000/- is now available for construction of toilets, which in the case of hilly and difficult areas is Rs. 10500/-.

Statement*No. of District Projects sanctioned State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	No. of District Projects Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
3.	Assam	26
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	16
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
7.	Goa	2
8.	Gujarat	25
9.	Haryana	20
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	21
12.	Jharkhand	24
13.	Karnataka	29
14.	Kerala	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	50
16.	Maharashtra	33
17.	Manipur	9
18.	Meghalaya	7
19.	Mizoram	8
20.	Nagaland	11
21.	Odisha	30

1	2	3
22.	Puducherry	1
23.	Punjab	20
24.	Rajasthan	32
25.	Sikkim	4
26.	Tamil Nadu	29
27.	Tripura	4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	71
29.	Uttarakhand	13
30.	West Bengal	19
TOTAL		607

Solar specific Renewable Purchase Obligations

*398. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the States that have declared solar specific Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) and the details thereof;
- (b) the States that were unable to meet these obligations;
- (c) whether States are utilizing the REC (Renewable Energy Certificate) mechanism to meet their solar specific RPO targets; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) Details of the solar specific RPOs declared by various State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs)/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions (JERCs) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) State-wise solar specific RPO compliance data for FY 2012-13 is given in Statement-II (*See below*). This also reflects the mode of compliance *i.e.*, through REC mechanism or through their own solar power generation capacity.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
Madhya Pradesh	0.60%	0.80%	1.00%							
Maharashtra	0.25%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%						
Manipur	0.25%									
Mizoram	0.25%									
Meghalaya	0.40%									
Nagaland	0.25%									
Odisha	0.15%	0.20%	0.25%	0.30%						
Punjab	0.07%	0.13%	0.19%							
Rajasthan	0.75%	1.00%								
Sikkim						Regulation not issued				
Tamil Nadu	0.05%									
Tripura	0.10%									
Uttarakhand	0.05%									
Uttar Pradesh	1.00%									
West Bengal		0.10%	0.15%	0.20%	0.25%	0.30%				

*Source: RPO Orders of State Electricity Regulators.

Statement-II*State-wise Solar specific RPO compliance data for FY2012-13 and the mode of compliance*

State	Projected Demand (MU) 2012-13	Solar RPO Target (2012-13) %	Installed capacity as on 31.3.2013 MW	Total Capacity tied Up as on 31.3.2013* MW	Capacity required for meeting Solar RPO target (2012-13)** (MW)	Gap to be fulfilled in 2012-13*** (MW)	RPO Compliance through REC mode	RPO Fulfilled by States own capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	98,956	0.25%	23.350	76.95	148.64	70.94	×	×
Arunachal Pradesh	631	0.10%	0.025	0.03	0.38	0.35	×	×
Assam	6,810	0.15%	-	5.00	6.14	1.14	×	×
Bihar	15,272	0.75%	-	-	68.82	68.82	×	×
Chhattisgarh	21,174	0.50%	4.000	29.00	63.61	34.61	×	×
Delhi	28,598	0.15%	2.525	2.53	25.77	23.25	√	×
JERC (Goa and UT)	12,860	0.40%	1.685	1.69	30.91	29.22	×	×

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat	79,919	1.00%	824.090	824.09	480.17	(343.92)	×	✓
Haryana	40,167	0.10%	7.800	7.80	24.13	15.33	×	×
Himachal Pradesh	8,647	0.25%	-	-	12.99	12.99	×	×
Jammu and Kashmir	14,573	0.25%	-	-	21.89	21.89	×	×
Jharkhand	6,696	1.00%	16.000	36.00	40.23	4.23	×	×
Karnataka	65,152	0.25%	14.000	79.00	97.86	18.86	×	×
Kerala	21,060	0.25%	0.025	0.03	31.63	31.61	×	×
Madhya Pradesh	53,358	0.60%	11.750	11.75	192.35	180.60	×	×
Maharashtra	150,987	0.25%	34.500	75.50	226.79	151.29	✓	×
Manipur	608	0.25%	-	-	0.91	0.91	×	×
Mizoram	418	0.25%	-	-	0.63	0.63	×	×
Meghalaya	2,154	0.40%	-	-	5.18	5.18	×	×
Nagaland	596	0.25%	-	-	0.90	0.90	×	×

Odisha	24,284	0.15%	13,000	28.00	21.89	(6.11)	×	Capacity tied up but yet to be commissioned
Punjab	48,089	0.07%	9,325	49.33	20.22	(31.60)	√	-do-
Rajasthan	55,057	0.75%	451,650	301.15	248.10	(53.05)	×	√
Sikkim	436	0.00%	-	-	-	-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Tamil Nadu	91,441	0.05%	19,105	19.11	27.47	7.36	×	×
Tripura	1,010	0.10%	-	-	0.61	0.61	×	×
Uttarakhand	11,541	0.05%	5,050	5.05	3.47	(1.58)	×	√
Uttar Pradesh	85,902	1.00%	12,375	92.38	516.11	422.74	×	×
West Bengal	41,896	0.00%	2,000	52.05	-	(52.05)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		TOTAL	1,452,205	1,696.41*	2,318			

* The tied up capacity includes contracted capacity under PPA signed by different States with NVVN under National Solar Mission.

** Estimated requirement. Actual generation data not yet available from States.

*** Solar RPOs compliance not being monitored by State Regulators at present. Data compiled by Ministry from Multiple Sources. (Figures in brackets indicate surplus capacity)

Promotion of MSMEs

*399. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals the Ministry has chalked out to promote Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); and

(b) whether the Ministry proposes to give free or subsidized electricity to MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) For the promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is implementing various schemes/programmes in the area of credit, technology, skill development and marketing. The major schemes/programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Tool Room and Technical Institutions, Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), Performance and Credit Rating Scheme (PCRS), Cluster Development Programme (CDP), Market Development Assistance Scheme and Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programme.

(b) No, Sir. Electricity is the subject matter related to State Governments.

Setting up of the University for Minorities at Srirangapatnam

*400. Dr. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up more universities for education of minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of the proposed University for Minorities at Srirangapatnam in Karnataka;

(d) by when the University is likely to start functioning; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) Ministry of Minority Affairs has constituted an Expert Committee to deliberate upon the formalities associated with the setting up of proposed five universities with a special focus on minorities including their location. The Committee has submitted its Final Report on 26.02.2013 and the same is under consideration of the Ministry.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Import of coal

2946. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce dependence on imported coal in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes any Public Private Partnership (PPP) policy framework to increase the production of coal for supply to power producers and other consumers;

(c) if so, the details in this regard;

(d) by when such a policy is likely to be finalized and implemented; and

(e) the details of coal imported during 2012-13 and likely to be imported during 2013-14 to meet the domestic demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) The Government has taken various steps to increase the production of coal during the Twelfth Plan in order to meet the growing demand as also to reduce dependency on import. These steps include emphasis on implementation of new projects and expansion of existing projects, improving coal evacuation and movement, involvement of private sector and achieving close coordination with various line agencies for clearances of projects. However, despite these measures, it is expected that there will remain a gap between domestic demand and production by the terminal year of Twelfth Plan (2016-17) which will need to be met through imports.

(b) to (d) The Union Government has envisaged that one of the ways forward to reduce the dependence on imports is to devise a Public Private Partnership (PPP) policy framework with CIL as one of the partners in order to increase the production of coal for supply to power producers and other consumers. This was announced in the

Union Budget, 2013-14 on February 28, 2013. Pursuant to the aforesaid announcement, the Ministry of Coal has set up a Committee to devise a PPP Policy framework with CIL as one of the partners in order to increase production of coal. The Committee has since had its first meeting and deliberated on various models.

(e) During the year 2012-13, 110.43 MT of coal has been imported upto the month of January, 2013 *i.e.* April, 2012 - January, 2013. The demand for the year 2013-14 is estimated at 769.69 MT and the total all India coal production has been planned as 604.55 MT. Thus the gap estimated of 165.14 MT of coal will need to be met through imports.

Sale of mineral

2947. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has allowed private sector coal miners to sell the mineral to industry directly with the public sector Coal India Limited (CIL) only raising the bills for the transactions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the plan will ensure that the money from the sale will come only to CIL as envisaged by the Coal Act, but the sales will be several times faster than what happens now; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (d) CIL outsources the works related to mining of coal, removal of over burden and transportation of coal as per their policy. The contractors engaged for this purpose are not allowed to sell coal.

Allocation of coal to SMSIs

2948. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints regarding closure of small and medium scale industries (SMSI) due to non- allocation of coal to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government proposes to amend the policy of allocation of coal to SMSIs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) In view of the heavy demand, it has not been possible to meet the entire requirement of all sectors, including medium and small industries, from domestic coal. As per New Coal Distribution Policy, CIL is supplying coal to small and medium scale industries through Fuel Supply Agreement, State Agency nominated by the concerned State and E-auction.

(c) No, Sir.

Cancellation of coal blocks

2949. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal blocks have been allocated to such companies which do not have any power projects to implement;

(b) if so, the details of such companies which have received such allocations during the last three years;

(c) the basis on which coal blocks have been allocated to such companies;

(d) whether Government has started the process to cancel the allocation of coal blocks made to such companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) Coal blocks are allocated to eligible public and private sector companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 for approved end-use projects viz. generation of power, production of iron & steel, production of cement and production of syn-gas through coal gasification (underground and surface) and coal liquefaction for captive mining in pursuance of Section 3 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

Coal blocks for generation of power were allocated for the end use projects (EUPs) to be set up as well as for the existing EUPs. The production from the coal block is

expected to be synchronized with the commissioning of the EUP where the same is allocated for proposed projects.

(b) No coal block has been allocated to any private company for generation of power during the last 3 years.

(c) to (e) Does not arise in view of answer to (b) above.

Allocation of captive coal blocks

2950. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power projects which have been allocated captive coal blocks by the Coal India Limited but are still not getting environmental and land acquisition clearances;

(b) Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the action taken by Government to ensure fuel supply to meet the power generation of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) Coal blocks are allocated by the Government in pursuance of Section 3 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. The responsibility of obtaining the Environment and Forest clearance is that of the allocatee company. The Government periodically monitors the progress of development of coal blocks. The allocatees submit a status report every quarter. Based on the latest status report received from the Coal Controller Organisation, details of coal blocks allocated for generation of power where environment and forest clearance are pending is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) In respect to Fuel supply from Coal India Limited (CIL), based on authorization/recommendation of Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) for Power, the coal companies have issued 175 Letter of Assurances (LoAs) for a total capacity of 1,08,878 MW. This capacity excludes the power utilities already linked to CIL/Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL), which were commissioned as on 31.3.2009 for which Central Electricity Authority (CEA)/CIL has agreed for the Annual Contracted Quantity of 304.84 Million Tonnes per annum.

Statement

Details of coal blocks allocated for generation of Power where Forest and Environment Clearance are pending as on December, 2012

Sl. No.	Block Name and allotment (Private or Govt.)	Sl. No.	Block Name and allotment (Private or Govt.)
1.	Gangaramchak and Gangaramchak	30.	Urma Paharitola (Govt.)
2.	Tara (Govt.)	31.	Kerandari BC (Private)
3.	Badam (Govt.)	32.	Tubed (Private)
4.	Utkal 'E' (Govt.)	33.	Ashok Karkatta Central (Private)
5-6.	Gidhmuri & Paturia (Govt.)	34.	Patal East (Private)
7.	Panchwara North (Govt.)	35.	Sayang (Private)
8.	Talabira II & III (Govt.)	36.	Durgapur-II/Sarya (Private)
9.	Tadicherla-I (Govt.)	37.	Durgapur-II/Taraimar (Private)
10.	Gondulpara (Govt.)	38.	Lohara West Extn. (Private)
11.	Talaipali (Govt.)	39.	Mandakini A (Private)
12.	Dulunga (Govt.)	40.	Seregarha (Private)
13-14.	Mahanadi Machhakata (Govt.)	41.	Mahuagarhi (Private)
15.	Mahan (Private)	42.	Amarkonda Murgadangal (Private)
16.	Parsa (Govt.)	43-44.	Rampia and Dip Side of Rampia (Private)
17.	Gare Pelma Sector II (Govt.)	45.	Fatehpur East (Private)
18.	Rajbar E&D (Govt.)	46.	Fatehpur (Private)
19.	Mara II Mahan (Govt.)	47.	Bhivkund (Private)
20.	Nuagaon Telisahi (Govt.)	48.	Gare Pelma Sector-III (Govt.)
21-22.	Meenakshi, Dip side of Meenakshi and Meenakshi B (Private)	49.	Ganeshpur (Private)
23.	Chhatrasal (Private)	50.	Rajgamar Dipside (South of Phulikdih Nala) (Private)
24.	Chakla (Private)	51.	Pindrakhi (Private)
25.	Jitpur (Private)	52.	Putra Parogia (Private)
26-27.	Chendipada, Chendipada-II (Govt.)	53.	Bankui (Private)
28-29.	Manoharpur and Dipside of Manoharpur (Govt.)		

Delays in transportation of coal from CIL

2951. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that currently huge delays in transportation of coal from CIL often runs into years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to expand the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model into a longer term contract of 30 to 35 years, depending on the capacity of the mine being bid out; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) In three major coalfields namely North Karanpura - Auranga of Central Limited (CCL), Mand Raigarh - Korba of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) and Ib Valley-Talcher of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), which have a high growth potential, coal transportation has been affected due to inadequacy of evacuation infrastructure facility. Three major railway infrastructure facilities namely Tori-Shivpur (Kathotia), Mand-Raigarh - Korba and Gopalpur-Manoharpur rail links in these coalfields are under various stages of implementation. The Tori-Shivpur (Kathotia) rail link for North Karanpura - Auranga coalfields of CCL that started in the year 1990 is still under construction and is delayed due to Forest Clearance issues. The Gopalpur Manoharpur track for IB valley - Sundergarh coalfields in MCL is delayed due to land acquisition problems. Action has been initiated for construction of rail tracks in two corridors of Mand-Raigarh - Korba coalfields of SECL.

(c) and (d) The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech while presenting the Budget for 2013-14 has made an announcement for Public Private Participation (PPP) with Coal India Limited as one of the partners for augmentation of coal production in the country. Accordingly, a Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coal) with representatives from Planning Commission, Ministries of Finance (DEA), Labour, Law and Justice (DLA) among other to recommend a framework for the same.

Coal production

2952. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that coal production during the fiscal year 2012-13 has grown only 5.7 per cent after dipping by 2.7 per cent in 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that production has also been hit because of the ongoing controversy over the allocation of mines that has led to rescind 29 of them from the developers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) The total production of raw coal in the country during 2012-13 was 557.5 MT which was 97% of the target production and exhibited a growth rate of 3.3% over the previous year (2011-12) when the growth rate was 1.4% over 2010-11.

(c) and (d) Based on the recommendation of the Review Committee and the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG), the Government has so far de-allocated 47 coal blocks mainly an account of lack of progress of development of the blocks. Out of the 47 de-allocated bocks, 2 blocks were allocated again, 3 blocks were assigned to Coal India Limited and in respect of 5 blocks de-allocation letters were withdrawn.

As such the target of production of coal from captive blocks was 42 MT in 2012-13 which was only 7.3% of the overall target for coal production in the country, envisaged for 2012-13. As against the above target, the production of coal from captive blocks was 36.8 MT in 2012-13. As such, coal production depends on various factors such as the pace of land acquisition, obtaining environment and forestry clearances and other factors.

Allocation of coal blocks

†2953. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received several proposals from Coal India Limited (CIL) for allocation of about 130 coal blocks;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether CIL was denied the allocation whereas these were allocated to private companies; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (d) The Ministry of Coal in May 2012 has tentatively assigned 116 coal blocks to Coal India Limited. In addition to the above, three de-allocated coal blocks viz. Brahmini, Chichro Pastimal and East of Dainogoria from the de-allocated coal blocks have been assigned to CIL for undertaking mining on priority basis. CIL has submitted its tentative perspective plan for development of the above coal blocks. As reported by Coal India Limited (CIL), project report has been prepared in respect of two blocks, geological report is available in respect of 16 coal blocks, exploration activities have been completed in 11 coal blocks, exploration activities are in progress in 24 coal blocks and exploration activities are yet to be taken up in 66 coal blocks. Once exploration is completed, CIL would plan for starting the mining operation. This would enable CIL to meet the coal requirements in long-term subject to obtaining various clearances & evacuation constraints.

Gap between demand and supply of coal

†2954. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of coal production, its demand and supply during each year in during the last three years, State-wise and region-wise;
- (b) the reasons for shortage in its production and supply in comparison to the targets set during that period and the action plan to be prepared to fulfill this shortage during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and
- (c) whether Government has imported coal to bridge the gap between demand and supply of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) The details of Raw Coal Production, Demand and Supply during the last three years is as under:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(in million tonnes)

Year	Production	Demand (BE)	Supply (Despatch)
2010-11	532.694	656.31	523.465
2011-12	539.950	696.03	535.299
2012-13 (P)	557.661	772.84	568.754

Source: CCO

State-wise raw coal production during the last three years is given below:—

(in million tonnes)

State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13(P)
Andhra Pradesh	51.333	52.211	51.389
Assam	1.101	0.602	0.800
Chhattisgarh	113.825	113.958	114.610
Jammu and Kashmir	0.023	0.020	0.023
Jharkhand	108.949	109.566	109.792
Madhya Pradesh	71.104	71.123	69.560
Maharashtra	39.336	39.159	38.108
Meghalaya	6.974	7.206	7.206
Odisha	102.565	105.476	104.819
Uttar Pradesh	15.526	16.178	15.467
West Bengal	21.659	24.230	23.203
Arunachal Pradesh	0.299	0.221	0.322
TOTAL	532.694	539.950	557.661

(b) The major factors for the shortfall in production and supply are as under:—

- (i) Transportation constraints in moving coal from pithead to sidings.
- (ii) Intermittent law and order problems hampering coal movement particularly in States of Jharkhand and Orissa.
- (iii) Sub-optimal utilization of captive modes like MGR by power stations.
- (iv) Mismatch between indents and wagon supply and unloading constraints hampering wagon supply to the desired extent.
- (v) Seasonal adversities like heavy rains, heat wave conditions and fog situations hampering optimal level of coal transportation and movement.
- (vi) Delay in land acquisition, environment and forest clearance.
- (vii) Completion of projects relating to movement of coal, especially by rail.

The Government has taken various steps to increase the production of coal during the Twelfth Plan in order to meet the growing demands as also to reduce dependency on import. These steps include emphasis on implementation of new projects and expansion of existing projects, improving coal evacuation and movement, involvement of private sector and achieving close coordination with various line agencies for clearances of projects. However, despite these measures, it is expected that there will remain a gap between domestic demand and production even by the terminal year of Twelfth Plan (2016-17) which will need to be met through imports.

(c) No, Sir. However, consumers are importing coal as per their requirement since coal is an Open General License (OGL) and can be freely imported by anyone.

Allocation of coal from WCL to Gujarat

2955. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Task Force has recommended enhancement of firm allocation of coal from WCL to Gujarat;
- (b) if not, what Government considers on the request of Gujarat Government;
- (c) what is the total annual requirement of coal of Ukai TPS of Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd. (GSECL) where from the same is allocated;

(d) whether Government considers increasing the firm allocation of coal to the requirement of Ukai TPS from WCL;

(e) whether it will have any positive impact on the saving of transportation cost; and

(f) whether the Ministry is to consider the revision of coal allocation from WCL so as to increase the allocation of coal to the State from WCL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) The request of Government of Gujarat for enhancement of allocation of coal from Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) was examined by the Inter-Ministerial Task Force constituted for rationalization of sources for existing consumers of coal. In view of the availability position at present and the projections, there is presently no scope to enhance allocation of coal from WCL to any new units.

(c) Coal is supplied to Ukai TPS as per FSA concluded by Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL) with supplying subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) for an Annual Contract Quantity (ACQ) of 4.17 million tonnes indicated by Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

(d) to (f) The decision on source of allocation of coal is taken on the basis of long-term availability of coal in the source, potential for incremental production, transport logistics' etc. While the major reserves of Coal India Limited are concentrated in the coalfields of Karanpura (Northern India), Ib, Raigarh (East Central India), Korba (Central India) and Talcher (Eastern India) as these are considered as upcoming coalfields, there is not much growth prospect in coal production at WCL (Western India).

Allocation of coal blocks

2956. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of CBI probe into coalgate;

(b) whether it is a fact that hundreds of documents are yet to be received by CBI from the Ministry to determine criminality in the allocation of coal blocks and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether inability to supply these documents to facilitate probe for the reasons known to the Ministry does create doubts in the minds of the general public that there has been deliberate attempt to thwart the probe; and

(d) the steps being taken to make available the required documents for smooth probe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry (PE) cases regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks-relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 2006-09, relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies. The CBI has not submitted its report so far.

(b) to (d) The CBI after registering the PEs has since requisitioned files/documents/applications/feedback forms/agenda forms etc., in original from the Ministry of Coal. So far more than 730 files/folders/application forms/agenda booklets/feedback forms etc., in original, have been handed over to the CBI for investigation. Some of the old files/documents primarily pertaining to the applications received prior to 2004 are not readily available in the Ministry. Efforts are made to make them available by writing to Coal India Limited, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) and Ministry of Steel. A team from Ministry of Coal also visited CMPDI recently and has collected old applications in respect of about 10 companies which are also kept ready for handing over to CBI. All possible efforts are made to make available all the required documents and there is a regular interaction with the CBI on all such issues.

Allocation of coal from WCL

2957. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers to increase the firm allocation of coal to the requirement of Ukai TPS from WCL;

(b) whether it will have any positive impact on the saving of transportation cost; and

(c) whether the Ministry is considering to allocate coal blocks to Government generating companies on nomination basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) Coal availability at Western Coalfields Limited is already linked to various power stations and other industries, so much so that even the power stations of Maharashtra are being supplied about 40% of coal from the

States of Odisha and Chhattisgarh. Considering the present availability position and projections for future, it is not possible to consider fresh allocation of coal to Gujarat from Western Coalfields Limited.

(c) The Ministry of Coal has circulated 17 coal blocks for allocation to Government Companies out of which 14 are for specified end use power. These blocks would be allocated to eligible companies as per the 'Auction by competitive bidding of Coal Mines Amendment Rules 2012' for Government companies.

Coal linkage to power projects in M.P.

†2958. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT :

DR. CHANDAN MITRA :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the application sent by Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited for providing coal linkage to its 2×660 MW Shree Singaji Thermal Power Project (IInd Phase) has been lying pending with Government for over the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons for inordinate delay in providing coal linkage to the said project despite its recommendation by the Ministry of Power; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide coal linkage and allocate reserved coal blocks to the above project at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited had submitted an application for providing coal linkage to its 2×660 MW Shree Singaji Thermal Power Project (IInd Phase) on 13.08.2009. The application was forwarded to the Ministry of Power for recommendation. Ministry of Power has recommended the said project for coal linkage. Subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited have issued 175 Letters of Assurance (LoA) for coal supply, covering the capacity of 1,08,878 MW. During the last three years of the Eleventh Plan, capacity of about 26,000 MW has been commissioned and the balance capacity of about 82,000 MW is likely to be commissioned during Twelfth Plan Period and beyond. Since LoAs amounting to more than 80,000 MW for setting up the power projects already exist,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

there is prima facie no scope for granting of new coal linkages/LoAs for Twelfth Plan Power Projects.

Notice inviting application dated 31.12.2012 for allocation of coal block under the 'Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal mines Rules, 2012'. Ministry of Coal had invited bids from Government Companies/Corporations, in response to which, a number of applications including one from Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited for its 2×660 MW Shree Singaji Thermal Power Project (IInd Phase) has been received.

Joint venture projects

2959. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how many Memoranda of Understandings/Joint Venture Projects have been signed by the public sector undertakings under the Ministry with the foreign or domestic partners, PSU-wise;

(b) what is the date of signing of each of these MoUs/Joint Venture Projects and the purposes of signing, PSU-wise;

(c) what is the status of each of the MoUs/Joint Venture Projects; and

(d) by when each of the MoUs/Joint Venture Projects would be realized/completed?

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

Irregularities in coal fields

2960. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of alleged corruption and irregularities reported in various coal fields during the last three years including the current year;

(b) whether Government has conducted any probe in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the follow up action taken by Government thereon?

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

Certificate of packaged drinking water

2961. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies licensed by Bureau of Indian Standards engaged in manufacture of package drinking water (IS: 14543) and packaged natural mineral water (IS: 134280);

(b) the volume/valuation of this industry, yearly percentage rise in trade and average profit margin per bottle;

(c) whether BIS is entrusted with the responsibility of taking note of infringement/violation of standards of packaged water by the licencees through surveillance inspections and testing of factory and market samples under its certification scheme; and

(d) if so, the details of its performance in checking those violations during the last five years and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) As on 17.04.2013, total number of licences for Packaged Drinking Water as per IS 14543 is 3633.

As on 17.04.2013, total number of licences for Packaged Natural Mineral Water as per IS 13428 is 22.

(b) Desired data/information is not maintained by Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of number of samples drawn, number of samples found failing, number of warning letters issued, number of stop marking and number of licences cancelled/expired/not renewed for the period April, 2010 to March, 2013 (year-wise) given in Statements-I and II respectively (*See below*) for Packaged Drinking Water & Packaged Natural Mineral Water. The relevant data is maintained for three years only.

Statement-I

Details of performance of BIS from April, 2010 to March, 2013 for Packaged Drinking Water

Sl. No.	Actions Taken	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
1.	No. of Samples Drawn	6648	7732	6867
2.	No. of Samples found Failing	797	720	565
3.	No. of Warning Letters issued	543	547	440
4.	No. of stoppage of marking due to failure of samples and unsatisfactory performance	150	149	233
5.	No. of Licences Cancelled/Expired/Not renewed	143	32	187

Statement-II

Details of performance of BIS from April, 2010 to March, 2013 for Packaged Natural Mineral Water

Sl. No.	Actions Taken	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
1.	No. of Samples Drawn	23	50	59
2.	No. of Samples found Failing	4	0	1
3.	No. of Warning Letters issued	0	0	1
4.	No. of stoppage of marking due to failure of samples and unsatisfactory performance	1	0	1
5.	No. of Licences Cancelled/Expired/Not renewed	0	0	0

Cases in consumer courts in Andhra Pradesh

2962. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases filed with the Andhra Pradesh State Consumer Commission and district fora during the last five years, year-wise and fora-wise;
- (b) the number of cases disposed of during the above period, year-wise and fora-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that vacancies in district fora is one of the causes in quick disposal of cases; and
- (d) if so, what efforts the Ministry is making to ensure full strength in district fora and State Commission and also the manner in which it is going to ensure quick disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) The year-wise number of cases filed and disposed of in the State Commission and District Fora of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years is as under:—

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
State Commission	2014	1595	1485	1446	1579	1024	1240	1002	1138	175
District Fora	5579	5500	5033	4817	5237	4474	5455	2822	2407	548

The data regarding filing and disposal of cases, fora-wise, is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) There are several causes for delay in the disposal of cases which include vacancies in respective District Fora. The steps taken to ensure full strength in District Fora and State Commission and also to ensure quick disposal of cases 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 with a view to expedite disposal of cases.

Linking of food subsidy to cash transfer

2963. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to link food subsidy/Public Distribution System to cash transfer;
- (b) if so, whether the scheme has already been implemented;
- (c) if so, whether Government has undertaken any initiative to understand the impact and consequences of the scheme on the poor;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government at present for disbursement of food subsidy in cash instead of allocation of foodgrains to beneficiaries under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

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

Storage capacity of FCI

2964. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India (FCI) is incapable of storing foodgrains due to which there is wastage of foodgrains;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what action is being taken to improve the storage facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. FCI has been successfully handling the procurement, storage, movement and distribution of foodgrains. However, the stocks levels with FCI have risen considerably during the last few years due to heavy and open ended procurement.

To augment the covered storage capacity, Government is implementing the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). The FCI guarantees to hire godowns constructed under this scheme for a period of ten years, thereby, ensuring for the investor, a fair return on his investment. A capacity of about 197 lakh MTs as on 31.03.2013 has been approved for the construction of godowns in 19 States out of which a capacity of 140.73 lakh MTs has been sanctioned for construction. A capacity of 69.92 lakh MTs has been completed under the Scheme. For ensuring long-term scientific storage, the Government has also approved construction of 20 lakh MTs of storage capacity in silos within the overall sanctioned capacity of the PEG Scheme.

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

Efficiency of PDS

2965. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the difficulties in making the Public Distribution System (PDS) efficient; and
- (b) the details of steps Government has taken during the last three years to overcome the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Certain shortcomings/deficiencies have been noticed that hamper the efficient functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). These relate to leakages/diversion of

foodgrains, inclusion/exclusion errors, existence of bogus/ineligible ration cards, non-viability of Fair Price Shop operations, etc.

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 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.

Government also regularly issues advisories to State/UT Governments and reviews their performance during meetings and conferences. Periodic reporting has been prescribed and utilization certificates for the foodgrains allocated are also obtained from the State/UT Governments.

Economic cost of wheat and rice

2966. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the components that constitute the economic cost of wheat and rice the value of components per kilogram of wheat and rice for 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(b) the components that constitute the carrying cost of foodgrains and the value of components per kilogram of foodgrains for that period; and

(c) the components which though are the part of overall food subsidy yet do not form part of either economic cost minus sale price/issue price or the carrying cost and the details of overall value of such components for that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The components that constitute the economic cost of wheat and rice as well as its value per kilogram for the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The components that constitute the carrying cost of foodgrains (wheat and rice) as well as the value of components per kilogram of foodgrains for 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The components which though are the part of overall food subsidy yet do not form the part of either economic cost or the carrying cost for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I**Elements of Economic Cost of Wheat and Rice for last three years of FCI**

Components of Economic Cost		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1.	Pooled Cost of Grains	10.1736	13.4655	10.6432	14.4653	11.1918	15.1220
2.	Procurement Incidentals:						
	(i) Statutory Cost	1.6433	2.3448	1.6385	2.5552	1.8052	2.8434
	(ii) Labour and Transport charges	0.2728	0.1976	0.3148	0.1849	0.3484	0.2089
	(iii) Storage and Interest Charges paid to State Agencies	0.0630	0.1836	0.0450	0.2009	0.0496	0.2113
	(iv) Administrative Charges paid to State/Agencies/Other Charges	0.0897	0.1600	0.1255	0.1899	0.1536	0.2364
	TOTAL Procurement Incidentals	2.0688	2.8860	2.1238	3.1309	2.3568	3.5000
3.	Acquisition Cost (1+2)	12.2424	16.3515	12.7670	17.5962	13.5486	18.6220
4.	Distribution Cost						
	(i) Freight	0.8666	0.5889	0.8372	0.6798	0.8318	0.7573
	(ii) Handling Charges	0.4227	0.4227	0.4675	0.4675	0.4913	0.4913
	(iii) Storage Charges	0.2459	0.2459	0.2902	0.2902	0.2878	0.2878
	(iv) Interest	0.2191	0.2928	0.3023	0.4193	0.5355	0.7390
	(v) Shortages	0.0177	0.0672	0.0136	0.1124	0.0157	0.0902
	(vi) Administrative overhead	0.2317	0.2317	0.2657	0.2657	0.2418	0.2418
	TOTAL Distribution Cost	2.0037	1.8492	2.1765	2.2349	2.4039	2.6074
5	Economic cost (3+4)	14.2461	18.2007	14.9435	19.8311	15.9525	21.2294

(Rs./Kg.)

Statement-II*Carrying cost of Buffer Stock of Wheat and Rice for Last three years of FCI*

Year	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
Freight	1.0833	1.4316	1.1431	0.9190	1.0221	0.8819
Handling Charges	0.3170	0.3170	0.3507	0.3507	0.3685	0.3685
Storage Charges	0.7378	0.7378	0.8705	0.8705	0.8632	0.8632
Interest	1.0898	1.6019	1.0175	1.6792	1.2851	2.0372
Shortages (+)/Gains(-)	0.0011	0.1834	0.0055	0.2513	0.0155	0.1439
Administrative Charges	0.1738	0.1738	0.1993	0.1993	0.1814	0.1814
Sub Total	3.4006	4.4455	3.5756	4.2700	3.7048	4.4761
Carryover Charges Paid to State Govt./Agencies	4.2739	-	6.9398	-	5.0744	-
TOTAL	7.6745	4.4455	10.5154	4.2700	8.7792	4.4761

Note:

Buffer Cost includes :

- (i) Carry over charges paid to the State Government for the wheat stored by them for a period more than 3 months, which has components of interest and storage charges.
- (ii) Expenditure incurred by the corporation, which includes beside above the stated components, the component of handling, part of movement and administration for replenishing stock (buffer) of different location of the country. So FCI cost appears higher than the carry over charges paid to the States.

Statement-III*Statement of claims received by FCI not part of Economic Cost and Carrying Cost*

(Rs. in crore)

Other Claims	2009-10 Amount	2010-11 Amount	2011-12 Amount
For issue of foodgrains under relief Schemes free of cost to States	-	0.53	-
For 3 years old stock of wheat sold by the States	15.43	-	-
Differential paid to State Govt./agencies for disposal/distribution of coarsegrains procured by them	61.54	131.88	13.33
Differential paid to designated agencies for disposal/distribution of TPDS (Punjab and Haryana for wheat only)	572.03	571.24	613.13
Feed category foodgrains free of cost to the drought affected States at the direction of the Ministry	0.48	0.02	0.39
TOTAL	649.48	703.67	626.85

Levy system for procurement of sugar

2967. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to withdraw the levy system for procurement of sugar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Central Government has any mechanism to procure and distribute sugar to State Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to address the concern of the consumers regarding the rise in price of sugar due to the new decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has considered the recommendations of Dr. C. Rangarajan Committee on deregulation of sugar sector and has, *inter-alia*, decided to do away with the levy obligation on sugar mills for sugar produced after September 2012. However, to make sugar available in the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) at the existing retail issue price (RIP) of Rs. 13.50 per kg, it would be procured by the States/UTs from the open market through a transparent system and the Central Government would reimburse the subsidy @ Rs. 18.50 per kg, limited to the quantity based on their existing allocations. The said arrangement will be reviewed after two years.

(c) and (d) As mentioned above, the State Governments/UT Administrations would procure sugar from the open market through a transparent system under the new arrangement and distribute it to targeted beneficiaries.

(e) As indicated above, sugar would continue to remain available in the TPDS at the existing retail issue price of Rs. 13.50 per kg so as to protect the interests of BPL consumers. Further, the open market prices are likely to remain stable in view of surplus availability of sugar in domestic and international market. Also, import duty has been kept at a moderate rate of 10% with effect from 13.07.2012.

Production of onion

†2968. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of onion in the country was 15.75 million tonnes in 104 million hectare land during 2011-12;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the quantity of the said production is sufficient to fulfil the requirement of consumption in the country;

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

(e) whether the prices of onion have been increased manifold by creating artificial shortage of production several times during the said period: and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (d) The production of onion during the year 2011-12 has been estimated at 17.51 million tonnes and the area under production for the year at 1.087 million hectares. More than 80% of the production has been contributed by the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. According to the National Horticultural Research and Development Foundation, the quantity of the said production was sufficient to fulfill the requirement of consumption in the country.

(e) and (f) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) which is an indicator of general price trend shows that the rate of inflation for onion which was 6.01% for the month of April 2011 started rising from May 2011 onwards and reached 48.63% for the month of August 2011. Thereafter, it started declining from September 2011, and was at (-) 24.06% for the month of March 2012.

The wholesale and retail prices as reported from major trading centres across the country during the year 2011-12 also show similar trends.

Prices of onions are mainly governed by the market forces of demand and supply, cost of transportation and storage, weather conditions, etc. Market sentiments could also affect the supply as traders anticipating any decline in production and market arrivals may curtail availability expecting a possible price rise, but the price level that prevailed during the year do not support this.

Procurement of wheat for exports

†2969. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India is making arrangements for procurement of wheat in the country for export on behalf of Government;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether this procurement would be done through tender system;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the quantity of wheat of export quality which has been decided for procurement through this system presently?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Wheat conforming to the prescribed specifications is procured by Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the State agencies under Minimum Support Price (MSP) and is utilized to meet the requirements under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other welfare schemes, open market sale and to maintain buffer stocks. No procurement of wheat is done specifically for the purpose of export. However, Government has decided to export 2.0 million tonnes of wheat upto 31.03.2013 and further 2.5 million tonnes of wheat upto 30.06.2013 from the Central Pool stocks.

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

(e) Does not arise.

Increase in prices of foodgrains

†2970. 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 there has been huge increase in prices of foodgrains in the country during 2005-06 to 2012-13;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the prices of wheat, rice, pulses, milk, vegetables and protein rich materials have increased from minimum 91.6 per cent to maximum 146 per cent during the above said period and if not, the increase in prices of each material stated above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) which is an indicator of price trend showed that the annual rate of inflation for foodgrains (Cereals + pulses) during 2005-06 to 2012-13 had been fluctuating and was in the range of 3.61% to 14.70%.

Government has initiated several measures to control the prices and improve the availability of essential commodities such as allowing import of various items of mass consumption at zero or concessional import duties together with restriction on their exports, prescribing stock holding limits under Essential Commodities Act, allocation of foodgrains at affordable prices under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Analysing retail prices reported by State Civil Supplies Departments in 2005-06 and 2012-13 in respect of select metros shows that cereals such as wheat and rice, pulses like gram and tur, milk and vegetables like potato and onion have increased in the range of about 24% to 167%.

Impact of inflation on maintenance of foodgrains

†2971. SHRI RAVISHANKAR PRASAD : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the persistent growth in inflation in the country is also influencing the expenditure incurred on maintenance of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, whether the economic cost has increased due to expenditure on maintenance from 2009-10 to 2012-13; and

(c) if so, the economic cost of wheat and rice in the country during the years 2009-10 and 2012-13 separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) The operational (maintenance) cost of Food Corporation of India (FCI) include various elements like freight, handling cost, storage cost, interest cost, administrative cost etc. Growth in cost of these elements due to various factors including inflation, increases the expenditure of FCI on maintenance. The increased expenditure on maintenance has resulted in increase in economic cost of foodgrains from 2009-10 to 2012-13.

(c) The economic cost of wheat and rice for the year 2009-10 and 2012-13 is as under:—

		(Rs./qtl)
Year	Wheat	Rice
2009-10	1424.61	1820.07
2012-13 (RE)	1798.96	2351.22

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Wholesale and retail prices of essential food items

2972. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

SHRI ALOK TIWARI :

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

- (a) whether wholesale and retail prices of essential food items have drastically surged during February and March, 2013;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, item-wise;
- (c) whether retail inflation of essential items has touched around 11 per cent during the said period;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government would review the measures taken to curb food inflation in view of its continuous failure during the last five years and take fresh ones in this regard; 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) and (b) The prices reported from major centres across the country show that the wholesale and retail prices have moderated during the period of February and March, 2013. The Month-end Retail Prices as on 28.02.2013, when compared with the prices one month back (31.01.2013) show that the prices of rice, wheat, moong dal and masur dal in pulses, sugar, milk, vanaspati, soya oil and palm oil in edible oils, potato and tomato in vegetables were steady whereas prices of gram dal, tur dal, urad dal, mustard oil and onions declined. The prices of groundnut oil and sunflower oil showed a mixed trend during this period.

The prices during the month of March, 2013 (as on 28.03.2013) when compared to the previous month's prices of February, 2013 (as on 28.02.2013) show that prices of rice, wheat, pulses (except moong dal) sugar, edible oils, potato and onion witnessed

a steady to declining trend whereas the prices of moong dal and tomato showed an increasing trend.

The wholesale price trend during the months of February and March, 2013 also indicates similar trend where the prices of rice, wheat, pulses, milk, edible oils and vegetables showed a stable to declining trend whereas the prices of soya oil and sunflower oil showed a mixed trend.

(c) to (f) As per the All-India General Consumer Price Index (CPI) (Combined), the provisional annual inflation rate on point-to-point basis for February and March, 2013 has been 10.91% and 10.39% respectively. The rise in prices could be due to several factors such as demand-supply mismatch, different layers in the distribution channel from farmgate to retail market and related costs, various local levies, insufficient logistics and storage facilities.

Government reviews the prices of essential items on a continuous basis and initiates action to contain price rise. The steps in operation by the Government to control the prices of essential commodities are given in Statement.

Statement

The Steps-in operation by the Government to contain price rise in essential commodities

- Reduced import duties to zero - for wheat, onion and pulses and to 7.5% for refined edible oils.
- The import duty on sugar has been kept at 10%.
- Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil, forest based oil and edible oils in blended consumer packs upto 5 kg with a Minimum Export Price of USD 1500 per MT) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses and lentils up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum).
- Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil and edible oilseeds for a period upto 30.9.2013 and in respect of paddy and rice upto 30.11.2013.
- Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs. 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs. 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs. 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs. 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.

- Suspended Futures trading in rice, urad, tur, guar gum and guar seed.
- To ensure adequate availability of sugar for the households covered under TPDS, the levy obligation on sugar factories was restored to 10%.
- Government allocated rice and wheat under OMSS Scheme.
- The scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through PDS in a varied form with a subsidy element of Rs. 20/- per kg has been in operation till 31-3-2013. The scheme for subsidized imported edible oils has been extended upto 30.09.2013 with subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg for import of upto 10 lakh tonnes of edible oils for this period.

Target for procurement of foodgrains

2973. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

SHRI ALOK TIWARI :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

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

- (a) the details of target for procurement of foodgrains during the current rabi season;
- (b) the details of foodgrains procured during the season, so far, grain-wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has created sufficient warehousing facilities in accordance with the targeted procurement;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) how Government would manage to store the foodgrains procured/to be procured during the season?

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

target fixed for procurement of foodgrains, however, estimates for procurement of wheat for the Central Pool are made for Rabi season in consultation with the wheat-producing States based on the expected production of wheat in the concerned crop year. Estimate of procurement for RMS 2013-14 is 441.21 lakh tonnes based on the expected production of wheat and inputs given by the States.

(b) The details of procurement of wheat during the RMS 2013-14, State-wise, as on 17.04.2013, are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) to (f) Keeping in view the increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under Cover and Plinth (CAP), Government has formulated the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for construction of covered storage godowns through private entrepreneurs. Food Corporation of India (FCI) has also instructed all its field units to ensure maximum utilization of the existing capacity. Besides, they have been delegated with powers to hire storage capacity from Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), State Warehousing Corporation (SWC), State agencies and private parties for storage of foodgrains as per their requirement. Preference is given to storage of foodgrains in covered capacity. However, wheat is also stored in CAP (Cover & Plinth), which is also a scientific method of storage, with adequate precautions such as rat and damp proof plinths, use of dunnage and covering of stacks with specially fabricated polythene covers etc.

The total storage capacity available with FCI and State agencies for Central Pool Stocks is 718.70 lakh tonnes. The State-wise details are given at Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

Details of procurement of wheat during RMS 2013-14

(In lakh tonnes)

States	Progress of procurement for RMS 2013-14
1	2
Bihar	0.00
Gujarat	0.00
Haryana	18.64

1	2
Jharkhand	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	27.99
Maharashtra	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00
Punjab	7.18
Himachal Pradesh	0.00
Rajasthan	1.01
Uttar Pradesh	0.40
Uttarakhand	0.00
West Bengal	0.00
Chandigarh	0.02
Delhi	0.00
Others	—
ALL INDIA	55.27*

* As on 17.04.2013.

Statement-II*Storage capacity with FCI as on 31.03.13 and State Govt./Agencies as on 31.05.2012*

(Figures in LMT)

Zone	Sl. No.	FCI Region	Total Storage Capacity with FCI (Owned/Hired)				Total Storage Capacity with State Agencies including SWCs (excluding capacities given to FCI) for storage of foodgrains				Grand Total	
			Covered		CAP		Total		State Agencies		Covered	CAP
			Owned	Hired	Owned	Hired	Covered	CAP	Covered	CAP		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
East	1.	Bihar	3.66	2.51	1.00	-	6.17	1.00	6.58	-	12.75	1.00
	2.	Jharkhand	0.67	0.64	0.05	-	1.31	0.05	0.18	-	1.49	0.05
	3.	Odisha	3.02	3.07	-	-	6.09	-	5.36	-	11.45	-
	4.	West Bengal	8.50	2.01	0.51	-	10.51	0.51	3.32	-	13.83	0.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N.E.	5.	Assam	2.12	0.77	-	-	2.89	-	2.55	-	5.44	-
	6.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.05	-	-	0.23	-	-	-	0.23	-
	7.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.12	-	-	0.26	-	0.15	-	0.41	-
	8.	Mizoram	0.25	0.01	-	-	0.26	-	0.56	-	0.82	-
	9.	Tripura	0.33	0.19	-	-	0.52	-	0.43	-	0.95	-
	10.	Manipur	0.23	0.07	-	-	0.30	-	0.13	-	0.43	-
	11.	Nagaland	0.20	0.13	-	-	0.33	-	0.07	-	0.40	-
North	12.	Delhi	3.36	-	0.31	-	3.36	0.31	-	-	3.36	0.31
	13.	Haryana	7.68	22.44	3.33	0.01	30.12	3.34	26.60	51.61	56.72	54.95
	14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.19	0.16	-	-	0.35	-	-	-	0.35	-
	15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.28	0.10	-	1.31	0.10	1.26	-	2.57	0.10
	16.	Punjab	22.24	70.87	7.31	2.82	93.11	10.13	34.46	95.57	127.57	105.70
	17.	Rajasthan	7.06	12.35	1.85	5.02	19.41	6.87	2.48	-	21.89	6.87
	18.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	33.97	5.19	3.21	48.92	8.40	1.37	-	50.29	8.40

19.	Uttarakhand	0.66	1.17	0.21	0.01	1.83	0.22	2.59	-	4.42	0.22
South 20.	Andhra Pradesh	12.73	30.96	2.62	-	43.69	2.62	16.07	-	59.76	2.62
21.	Kerala	5.17	.	0.20	-	5.17	0.20	-	-	5.17	0.20
22.	Karnataka	3.81	3.97	1.36	-	7.78	1.36	5.85	-	13.63	1.36
23.	Tamil Nadu	6.24	4.15	0.67	-	10.39	0.67	10.09	-	20.48	0.67
West 24.	Gujarat	5.00	3.11	0.27	-	8.11	0.27	3.97	-	12.08	0.27
25.	Maharashtra	12.05	10.25	1.02	-	22.30	1.02	15.21	-	37.51	1.02
26.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	2.08	0.36	-	5.45	0.36	44.34	-	49.79	0.36
27.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	4.62	0.01	-	9.74	0.01	10.55	-	20.29	0.01
TOTAL		129.96	209.95	26.37	11.07	339.91	37.44	194.17	147.18	534.08	184.62
		339.91		37.44		377.35		341.35		718.70	

Note: 1. Information as provided by Zonal Offices/Regional Offices of FCI.

2. In r/o Assam, Shillong, HP and UP regions, the position of storage capacity of State Agencies is as on 31.3.2012.

Storage of cereals in the open

2974. SHRINANDI YELLAIAH : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the Allahabad High Court on 27th June, 2012 directed the Food Corporation of India to cut salaries and take disciplinary actions against officials responsible for damage to foodgrains and directed that Government procured cereals should not be kept in the open to rot, as it is an offence under the Indian Penal Code;

(b) if so, the details of action taken and the number of officials prosecuted, so far, State-wise; and

(c) the details of action proposed to be undertaken at the national level to put an end to such irregularities in respect of foodgrains on a permanent basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad has passed an order on 27.6.2012 giving directions to State Government Departments of Uttar Pradesh for proper storage, regular monitoring and surveillance to avoid damage to foodgrains during storage and action be taken against officials if found negligent. Hon'ble High Court has *inter-alia* directed that no foodgrains shall be kept in open space and it shall be stored on a higher platform to avoid water logging. No specific direction was given to Food Corporation of India (FCI) for initiating action against officials.

However, disciplinary action is taken against the FCI officials wherever they are found responsible for damage of foodgrains due to down-gradation of stored grains, damage during transit etc. Disciplinary action initiated for damage of foodgrains due to various reasons during last three years, is as under:—

Year	No. of officials
2010-11	20
2011-12	59
2012-13	15
TOTAL	94

(c) Instructions issued to State Governments and FCI for safe and scientific storage of foodgrains in covered storage and Cover & Plinth (CAP) storage to avoid damage during storage are given in Statement (*See* below).

To augment covered storage capacity “Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) Scheme” has been implemented for construction of storage godowns through Private Entrepreneur, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) and additional capacity of about 197 lakh tonnes including 20 lakh tonnes in silos under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode has been approved till 28.2.2013 for construction of godowns in 19 States, out of which a capacity of about 141 lakh tonnes has been sanctioned for construction and about 70 lakh tonnes has been constructed till 31.3.2013. The FCI guarantees to hire godowns constructed under this scheme for a period of ten years, thereby ensuring a fair return on the investment of the investors.

Statement

Instructions issued to State Governments and FCI 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:

- (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.

Warehouses in Uttarakhand

†2975. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the districts of Uttarakhand which have foodgrain warehousing facility along with the location of such warehouses;
- (b) whether existing warehouses in the State are enough, keeping in view the demand of foodgrains;
- (c) if not, whether Government would consider to construct warehouses in the areas of high altitudes; and
- (d) if not, the way the Ministry is going to store foodgrains in high altitude areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (d) A Statement showing district-wise location and storage capacities available in Uttarakhand Region is given in Statement (*See* below).

Uttarakhand is a consuming state and as per the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme, for a consuming state, storage capacity for 4 months requirement of foodgrains is required. As per the scheme guidelines, a capacity of 25,000 MTs has been identified for creation in Uttarakhand.

Further, to meet the short-term storage requirements in areas including areas of high altitude, General Managers (Region)/Executive Directors (Zone) of FCI have delegated powers for hiring storage capacity from Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporation, State Agencies and Private Parties as per requirements.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise monthly average storage capacity with FCI for the month of March, 2013

Zone : NORTH | Region :[NI] Uttaranchal | District: All Districts

Note: All Districts in report are FCI Districts

(Figures are in MTs)

District	Covered (including Silo)										CAP		
	FCI Owned	Hired					Total Covered = (2+8)				Owned	Hired	Total = (11+12)
		State	CWC	SWC	PEG	PWS 2010	Private Parties	Total Hired = Sum (3 to 7)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Dehradun				13614				13614	13614		0	0	0
Dehradun (Gularghati)				10860				10860	10860		0	0	0
Vikasnagar				2754				2754	2754		0	0	0
Haldwani	55127	19000	39988	37174				96162	151289	17580	1300	18880	
Rudrapur	40960								40960	10080		10080	
Bazpur	10000								10000	7500		7500	
Pithoragarh	4167								4167	0		0	
Halduchaur		19000						19000	19000		0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kashipuri			11530					11530	11530		0	0
Jaspur			12958					12958	12958		0	0
Khatima			6000					6000	6000		0	0
Kashipurii			9500					9500	9500		0	0
Gadarpur				7615				7615	7615		0	0
Sitarganj				11475				11475	11475		0	0
Kichha				10000				10000	10000		1300	1300
Nanakmatia				4084				4084	4084		0	0
Gularbhoj				4000				4000	4000		0	0
Srinagar (P. Garhwal)	5000	4664	2700					7364	12364	0	0	0
Simli	5000								5000	0		0
Kotdwar		2500						2500	2500		0	0
Srinagar			2700					2700	2700		0	0
Rishikesh		2164						2164	2164		0	0
State-Uttarakhand	60127	23664	42688	50788				117140	177267	17580	1300	18880

Sale of foodgrains at subsidized prices

2976. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to provide rice, wheat and millets at Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1 per kg respectively;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether grain outgo is estimated at 62 million tonnes, involving a subsidy of more than Rs. 1.35 lakh crore; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that, as against the above, the total food subsidy budgeted for this year is Rs. 90,000 crore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) The National Food Security Bill, 2011 (NFSB), as introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011, provides for coverage of up to 75% of the rural population, with at least 46% belonging to priority households, and up to 50% of the urban population, with at least 28% belonging to priority households, for subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Every person belonging to priority household will be entitled to receive 7 kg of foodgrains per person per month at prices not exceeding Rs. 3/2/1 per kg for rice/wheat/coarsegrains, whereas every person belonging to general household will be entitled to receive not less than 3 kg per person per month at a price not exceeding 50% of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for wheat and coarsegrains and not exceeding 50% of derived MSP for rice.

(c) and (d) As per the provisions of the Bill, estimated annual requirement of foodgrains, at 2011 population, is 60.74 million tonnes and the corresponding estimated food subsidy, at 2013-14 costs, is about Rs. 1,23,084 crore. Actual requirement for the year will however depend upon the final shape of the Bill, as passed by the Parliament, and the time by which the Act comes into force. An amount of Rs. 77,740 crore has been allocated as food subsidy in the Budget Estimates for current year, 2013-14. Besides, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2013-14 has *inter-alia* stated that Rs. 10,000 crore has been set apart, over and above the normal provision for food subsidy, towards the incremental cost that is likely under the Act.

Computerization of PDS

2977. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the process of computerization of Public Distribution System (PDS) outlets has been initiated in various States under the end-to-end computerization programme of the Central Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether all the States/UTs have been requested to undertake end-to-end computerization of PDS; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and by when all such outlets are proposed to be computerized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) As part of end-to-end computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Fair Price Shop (FPS) automation is reported to have been initiated in select areas in States/Union Territories (UTs) like Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Odisha, Puducherry, etc.

(c) and (d) All States/UTs have been requested by the Government to undertake end-to-end computerisation of TPDS in a time-bound manner. Further, Government has initiated a scheme for providing financial and infrastructural support to States/UTs for computerisation of TPDS. Component-I of the scheme, which has been taken up for implementation, comprises digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other databases, computerization of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portal and grievance redressal mechanisms. The scheme at present does not cover FPS automation, which would be taken up in the next phase. The State/UT-wise status of computerisation of TPDS is given in Statement.

Statement

*Status of implementation of various activities under Component-I of the Scheme on
End-to-end Computerisation of TPDS Operations*

Digitization of Ration Cards/Beneficiary database has been completed in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Punjab, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and Uttar

Pradesh. It is reported to be in progress in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

Automation of Supply-Chain has been completed in States of Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat and Puducherry UT. It is in progress in Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Transparency Portal with PDS related information has been created in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. It is in progress in Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan.

Dissemination of information through SMS alerts regarding foodgrain dispatch/availability at FPS is operational in Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Puducherry and Uttar Pradesh. It is in progress in the States of Assam, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

Call Centre/Toll free helpline number of PDS has been established in Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Online grievance redressal mechanism for registration and tracking of grievances is available in Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Auction of wheat

2978. 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 allowed auction of wheat in the open market to reduce the price and to make it affordable to the common man; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Government had allocated 95 lakh tonnes of wheat for tender sale to bulk consumers and sale to small private traders under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) [OMSS(D)] for the period of July, 2012 to March, 2013. Food Corporation of India (FCI) has been undertaking tender sale of wheat in different States/Union Territories (UTs) under the scheme. Sale of 66.52 lakh tonnes of wheat has been reported by FCI so far from different States/UTs against the allocation of 95 lakh tonnes of wheat.

Food inflation

2979. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of food inflation during the last three years;
- (b) whether Government has taken any policy to reduce inflation; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) during the last three years shows that the annual rate of inflation for Primary Food Articles which was 17.70% for the year 2010, declined to 9.09% in 2011 and further to 8.50% for the year 2012. The details are given below:—

Percentage Rate of Inflation based on WPI

Commodity Name	2010	2011	2012
Food articles	17.70	9.09	8.50
Cereals	7.72	3.87	9.56
Pulses	12.33	–1.81	18.86
Edible oils	2.35	13.35	9.92

(b) and (c) Government reviews the prices of essential items on a continuous basis and initiates action to contain price rise. The steps in operation by the Government to control the prices of essential commodities are given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 2972 Part (c) to (f)].

Ration shops allocated to SC/ST

†2980. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether ration shops earmarked by Government for the people of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe society have been allocated in each State; and
- (b) the States where such shops have not been allocated in full number to the people of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories as per rule, the State-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) As provided in the Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001, State Governments shall issue an order under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, for regulating sale and distribution of the essential commodities. Under the said Order, licenses to the Fair Price Shop (FPS) owners shall be issued by the designated authority appointed by the State Government. However, Government has not earmarked any quota for licensing of FPSs for specific categories including people of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST). Hence, State/UT-wise data regarding number of FPSs earmarked and allocated to SC/ST category is not maintained in this Department.

Revision of NFSB

2981. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has revised the National Food Security Bill (NFSB) so as to give greater flexibility to States;
- (b) if so, the details of changes proposed in the Bill;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the proposed changes allow the Central and State Governments to have another food based welfare scheme;
- (d) if so, whether it does not contradict with NFSB; and
- (e) if so, how the Ministry is planning to reconcile both (a) and (c)?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) The National Food Security Bill, 2011 (NFSB) was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011 and thereafter referred to the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution for examination. The Standing Committee has given its report. The report has been examined by the Government in consultation with States/UTs, based on which the Government proposes to move some amendments to it. The proposed amendments in the Bill mainly aim to provide a simpler framework, offer more flexibility to State Governments and lower the financial burden on them.

(c) to (e) The NFSB *inter-alia* provides that the provisions of the Act shall not preclude the Central Government or the State Government from continuing or formulating other food based welfare schemes. This will enable States/UTs to implement other schemes for food and nutritional security of the people, out of their own resources, if they so desire, as long as the entitlements specified in the Bill are first met. Hence, there is no contradiction.

Coverage under food security bill

2982. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to extend food security to 70 per cent of the population;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any special emphasis is proposed to be made in backward districts of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) The National Food Security Bill, 2011 (NFSB), as introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011, provides for coverage of up to 75% of the rural population and up to 50% of the urban population, for subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). This implies that about 67% of the total population will be eligible to receive subsidized foodgrains.

(c) and (d) NFSB provides that the Central and the State Governments shall, while implementing the provisions of the Act and schemes for meeting specified

entitlements, give special focus to the needs of vulnerable groups especially in remote and other areas which are difficult to access, hilly and tribal areas for ensuring their food security.

Study on onion trading

†2983. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a study report on the trading in onion has been prepared by the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore by the Competition Commission of India; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to check cartelization of prices of onion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) commissioned a study through Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore to have a comprehensive view of the agriculture markets as a whole and with specific focus on the onion markets in the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka.

(b) CCI took *suo moto* cognizance of the unusual rise in onion prices during December, 2010 but did not find substantial evidence pointing to the existence of cartel in onion market at that point of time. The ISEC Report titled 'Competitive Assessment of Onion Markets in India' containing a set of policy recommendations aimed at improving efficiency of market through competition has been circulated by CCI to the Ministry of Agriculture/State Governments to seek their views on further action to ensure competition in agricultural markets.

Working of CCI

†2984. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of objectives and executive powers of the Competition Commission of India (CCI);

(b) the number of cases of alleged violation of the concerned Act and the misuse of its influence in various fields that have come to the notice of the Commission; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the action taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has been set up under the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002 to prevent practices having adverse effect on competition; to promote and sustain competition in markets; to protect the interests of consumers; and to ensure freedom of trade carried on by other participants in markets, in India. CCI inquires into information/complaints alleging appreciable adverse effect on competition and abuse of dominant position in specific agreements. Proposals of Mergers and Acquisitions of enterprises above a specified thresholds also fall within the purview of the CCI.

(b) and (c) As on 31.03.2013, the Commission had received 347 cases out of which 262 cases have since been decided/closed. 'Cease and desist orders' have been passed in 28 cases while in 19 cases, total penalties of Rs. 8013.08 crore have been imposed along with cease and desist orders.

Monitoring of unfair practices in agriculture, steel and paper sectors

2985. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Competition Commission of India had recently monitored the agriculture, steel and paper sectors to see if players have indulged in unfair practices;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) In the agriculture sector, the Competition Commission of India (CCI) took *suo-moto* cognizance of abnormal increase in the prices of onion, but have closed the matter as no contravention of the provisions of the Competition Act was found. The issue of cartelization in the trade of guar gum is under consideration.

In the paper sector, in the matter of Vijay Gupta Vs. M/s. Paper Merchant Association (PMA) (Regd.), the CCI has held certain clauses in the PMA bye-laws to be anti-competitive and directed such clauses to be deleted/suitably modified. One case pertaining to steel sector, received on transfer from erstwhile MRTP Commission is under investigation in CCI.

Expenditure on CSR

2986. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the data regarding the amount spent by various companies under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) scheme during the last three years;
- (b) whether Government is aware that many companies have formed their own NGOs to spend CSR funds and are misusing the scheme;
- (c) if so, whether Government would bring-out regulations to effectively control the mandatory CSR scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) As no provision for CSR exists in the Companies Act, 1956, currently the Ministry does not maintain such details.

(b) The Ministry has not received any complaint of misuse of funds spent on CSR by NGOs formed by private companies.

(c) and (d) The Companies Bill, 2012 incorporates a provision of CSR under Clause 135 which states that every company having net worth Rs. 500 crore or more, or a turnover of Rs. 1000 crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during any financial year, shall constitute a CSR Committee of the Board consisting of three or more Directors, including at least one Independent Director, to recommend activities for discharging corporate social responsibilities in such a manner that the company would spend at least 2 per cent of its average net profits of the previous three years on specified CSR activities. It is proposed to have detailed rules to give effect to this provision.

Schemes for Corporate Social Responsibility

2987. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has any schemes for Corporate Social Responsibility;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has allocated funds for this purpose;

- (d) if so, the details of funds allocated and spent during the last two years; and
- (e) the present status of projects being undertaken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) to (e) Under Companies Act, 1956 there is no provision for Corporate Social Responsibility. However, the Companies Bill, 2012 incorporates a provision of CSR under Clause 135 which states that every company having net worth of Rs. 500 crores or more, or turnover of Rs. 1000 crores or more or net profit of rupees five crores or more during any financial year, shall constitute a CSR Committee of the Board consisting of three or more Directors, including at least one Independent Director, to recommend activities for discharging corporate social responsibilities in such a manner that the company would spend at least 2 per cent of its average net profits of the previous three years on specified CSR activities. Such expenditure will be incurred directly by the companies.

Investor Education and Protection Fund

2988. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has an Investor Education and Protection Fund;
- (b) if so, what is the corpus amount as on the 31 March, 2013;
- (c) whether the fund has been utilised for the purpose for which it is meant for; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) to (d) In accordance with Section 205C of the Companies Act, 1956, specified categories of undisbursed/matured funds are required to be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF). An amount of Rs. 637.17 crore has been credited to the Consolidated Fund of India for the period 2001-2002 to 2011-2012. The tentative amount collected and credited in 2012-2013 is Rs. 55.67 crore. This amount is not directly available for utilization as it forms part of the Consolidated Fund of India. The Ministry receives a separate budgetary allocation for investor awareness initiatives every year.

Regulation of pay packages in corporate sector

2989. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is monitoring the packages amounting to crores of rupees being given by various multinational and private companies to their officers / directors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to regulate such salary/perk packages; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) to (d) The Government regulates the remuneration of Managing Directors/Whole-time Directors/Managers (board level positions) in accordance with provisions of Schedule XIII of the Companies Act, 1956. Listed Companies and subsidiaries of Listed Companies in India which are loss making or have inadequate profits require Government approval for paying remuneration in excess of ceiling stipulated therein.

Salaries paid by big corporate houses

2990. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the salaries of top management, like CEOs, CFOs and Directors of country's big corporates, are almost the same as those of their counterparts in European countries;
- (b) if not, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the salaries of B, C and D grade members of big corporates are not at the same level with those of their counterparts in the European countries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) to (d) There are no monetary ceilings of salaries laid

down in the Companies Act, 1956 for personnel serving in the corporate sector including CEOs, CFOs and Directors thereof. The only ceiling that is laid down in Section 198 of the Act is to the effect that the total remuneration “payable by a public company or a private company which is a subsidiary of a public company, to its directors and its manager shall not exceed eleven per cent of the net profit of that company for that financial year”. This Ministry does not, therefore, maintain details of salaries payable to personnel of companies at any level.

Set back in supply of safe and adequate drinking water

2991. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a set back in bringing safe and adequate drinking water to all rural households under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme;
- (b) the targets fixed for 2012-13 and results achieved in each State; and
- (c) the projections for 2013-14 in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) No, Sir. Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. As per National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) 65th Round report, 90.3% of rural households access drinking water from improved sources.

(b) and (c) A statement showing the State/UT-wise details of targets and achievements of coverage of rural habitations with drinking water supply, as on 28.2.2013, as reported by the States/UTs on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, and the projected target for 2013-14 under NRDWP is given in Statement.

Statement*Target and Coverage of Habitations under NRDWP in 2012-13 and
Projections of target for 2013-14*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13		Habitations Projected for coverage in 2013-14**
		Target Habitations	Covered* Habitations	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5266	7158	5798
2.	Bihar	15015	10093	14100
3.	Chhattisgarh	10562	6145	12865
4.	Goa	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	1020	1812	1050
6.	Haryana	950	895	850
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2530	2251	2500
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1067	722	1101
9.	Jharkhand	16546	7590	10643
10.	Karnataka	8245	8708	8478
11.	Kerala	696	646	809
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16985	13149	12500
13.	Maharashtra	5754	2954	4713
14.	Odisha	9116	19370	13500
15.	Punjab	1473	435	1939
16.	Rajasthan	2569	2420	2990
17.	Tamil Nadu	6460	6585	6000
18.	Uttar Pradesh	24000	2584	12100
19.	Uttarakhand	1075	758	1087

1	2	3	4	5
20.	West Bengal	2469	3702	4600
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	292	153	334
22.	Assam	7230	5172	7160
23.	Manipur	250	167	272
24.	Meghalaya	580	173	NR
25.	Mizoram	57	5	NR
26.	Nagaland	101	155	91
27.	Sikkim	270	63	250
28.	Tripura	1052	1323	1115
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0
34.	Lakshwadeep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	30	0	23
TOTAL		141660	105188	126868

* As reported on IMIS as on 28.2.2013.

** Provisional target; NR - Not reported.

Maintenance of toilets

2992. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether toilets are being constructed in villages funded by the Central Government;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study on whether the toilets constructed in villages would remain fit for use in States like Maharashtra where water shortage persists in many districts;

(c) the details of body/organization which is entrusted with the responsibility of cleanliness and maintenance of these toilets; and

(d) whether Government is aware of the status of such toilets constructed in States like Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The government is fully aware of the fact that availability of water in the Gram Panchayat is an important factor for better use of sanitation facilities created. Therefore, under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), conjoint approach to water and sanitation has been adopted. Priority in construction of Individual household latrines is given to GPs where all habitations have access to water, particularly to Gram Panchayats having functional piped water supply.

(c) As per NBA Guidelines, the maintenance expenses of Individual household latrines have to be met by the households. The maintenance cost of community sanitary complexes have to be met by the PRIs through appropriate mechanisms like user charges etc. The departments concerned have to provide adequate funds for maintenance of school/Anganwadi toilets. Any other specific funds made available by the state government to the PRIs/districts can also be utilized for maintenance of the Community Sanitary Complexes/School toilets/Anganwadi toilets.

(d) Government of India has requested all States/UTs to carry out afresh baseline survey which *inter-alia* also seeks to identify and enumerate the dysfunctional toilets.

Sanitation facilities in villages in Jharkhand

2993. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages in Jharkhand have sanitation facilities;

(b) whether any target has been fixed for providing total sanitation facilities in all the villages of the State; and

(c) the details of Central funds provided to the State Government and which are lying unutilised during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) At present, Nirmal Bharat

Abhiyan (NBA) is being implemented in 24 districts of Jharkhand. All villages in the district are supposed to be covered under the programme. As per Census 2011, 8.30 % of rural households in Jharkhand are having access to toilets.

(b) NBA goal is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households in the country by 2022. Also as per Twelfth Plan objectives, 50% of all the Gram Panchayats including the ones in Jharkhand are to become Nirmal Grams by 2017.

(c) The details of Opening balance, Central funds released, expenditure incurred and unspent balance in respect of Jharkhand State for the last five years is given below :—

	(Rs. in lakh)			
	Opening balance (at the beginning of the financial year)	Released during the year	Expenditure during the year	Unspent balance (at the end of the corresponding financial year)
2008-09	3246.64	3188.20	3001.85	3432.99
2009-10	3432.99	3941.66	3871.91	3502.74
2010-11	3502.74	5466.98	3653.66	5316.06
2011-12	5316.06	7264.92	2334.84	10246.14
2012-13	10246.14	4193.31	1883.80	12556.65

Supply of safe drinking water in villages

2994. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of villages in the country getting safe drinking water; and
- (b) whether the Ministry has fully utilised the funds for rural water supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) This Ministry monitors the provision of safe drinking water supply in rural areas in terms of coverage of habitations. As reported by the States/UTs on the online Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry, the percentage of habitations in the country getting safe drinking water is 94.65%.

(b) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had a budgetary allocation of Rs. 10500 crore under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme in 2012-13, of which Rs 10489.06 crore i.e, 99.90% of the allocated fund was utilized.

Integration of water supply with sanitation

2995. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE :

SHRI N.K. SINGH :

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to institutionalize the integration of water supply with sanitation in each habitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, Government of India has decided to adopt a conjoint approach to drinking water supply and sanitation in rural areas. Under this, the States have been urged to prioritize taking up piped water supply schemes in those Gram Panchayats which are fully covered with Individual Household latrines (IHHL). Similarly, priority in construction of Individual household latrines is given to Gram Panchayats with full coverage of piped water supply provision.

(c) Does not arise.

Level of water table

2996. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE :

SHRI N.K. SINGH :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the data on levels of water table;

(b) whether it is a fact that the lowering of water table has resulted in salinity and chemical pollution, making water non-potable;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any measures are being proposed by Government to rectify the same; and

- (e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) :

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) monitors ground water levels on regional scale through a network of observation wells located throughout the Country. Water levels are monitored four times a year during the months of January, April/May, August and November. Ground Water level data analyzed from 11024 wells for pre-monsoon period during the last five years indicate that water levels are declining in the major part of the Country. Details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Increase in salinity or concentration of chemical constituents cannot always be attributed to declining ground water levels. Geogenic and anthropogenic causes are responsible for making water non-potable.

(d) and (e) Steps taken by the Government to address the problems of lowering of ground water *inter-alia*, include:—

- (i) extending technical and financial support to States/UTs under schemes such as Accelerated Benefits Irrigation Programme, Command Area Development and Water Management, Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies for conservation of water resources in the Country;
- (ii) setting up of National Water Mission with the objective, *inter-alia*, of conservation of water;
- (iii) circulation of a Model Bill by Ministry of Water Resources to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation, development and conservation;
- (iv) advisory by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to all the Chief Secretaries of States and Administrators of Union Territories, having ‘Over-exploited’ blocks, to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting;
- (v) preparation of a Master Plan by CGWB for artificial recharge to groundwater; and
- (vi) since *in-situ* treatment of aquifers contaminated by arsenic, fluoride, iron, heavy metals is difficult, remedial measures are concentrated on providing alternate sources of water supply. CGWB has assisted State Governments in identifying aquifers which are free from contaminants.

Statement**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	% of Wells showing decline	Maximum Rate of Decline/ Trend (m/yr)	No. of Wells showing declining trend in the Range of					
					0.00-1.00 (m/yr)		1.00-2.00 (m/yr)		> 2 (m/yr)	
					No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	750	558	74	2.39	470	62.7	79	10.53	9	1.20
Bihar	261	190	73	1.58	182	69.7	8	3.07	0	0.00
Chandigarh	24	17	71	0.81	17	70.8	0	0.00	0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	415	221	53	2.65	210	50.6	10	2.41	1	0.24
Delhi	124	106	85	2.93	88	71.0	13	10.48	5	4.03
Goa	45	20	44	0.59	20	44.4	0	0.00	0	0.00
Gujarat	760	402	53	2.70	330	43.4	55	7.24	17	2.24
Haryana	346	186	54	2.56	151	43.6	27	7.80	8	2.31
Himachal Pradesh	79	54	68	1.12	53	67.1	1	1.27	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jharkhand	178	130	73	1.28	127	71.3	3	1.69	0	0.00
Karnataka	1055	394	37	2.83	358	33.9	29	2.75	7	0.66
Kerala	676	377	56	2.24	367	54.3	9	1.33	1	0.15
Maharashtra	1051	555	53	2.54	493	46.9	48	4.57	14	1.33
Madhya Pradesh	1031	491	48	2.15	441	42.8	45	4.36	5	0.48
Odisha	851	454	53	2.06	434	51.0	19	2.23	1	0.12
Punjab	218	144	66	1.80	125	57.3	19	8.72	0	0.00
Rajasthan	877	521	59	3.96	365	41.6	104	11.86	52	5.93
Tamil Nadu	736	363	49	3.14	313	42.5	40	5.43	10	1.36
Uttar Pradesh	851	467	55	2.14	453	53.2	12	1.41	2	0.24
Uttarakhand	59	32	54	1.44	30	50.8	2	3.39	0	0.00
West Bengal	637	423	66	3.09	361	56.7	47	7.38	15	2.35
GRAND TOTAL	11024	6105	55		5388	48.87	570	5.17	147	1.33

Quality of desalinated water

†2997. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether sea water is completely safe for use as potable water after the desalination process;
- (b) the names of the States in the country where plants for converting sea water into drinking water have been set up by Government;
- (c) the quantity of water treated daily as potable water in different States;
- (d) the per litre cost of water treatment; and
- (e) the States where such plants are proposed to be established in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) If the physical, chemical and bacteriological parameters of the treated water from desalination plants are within the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) - IS-10500-2012 (Standard for drinking water specifications), the treated water is considered safe and potable.

(b) to (d) Water supply is a State subject. For providing safe drinking water in rural areas of the country, Government of India is assisting the States technically and financially through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). State Governments are empowered to plan, design, sanction, implement, operate and maintain rural water supply projects including desalination plants and they maintain the relevant data. Ministry of Earth Sciences has informed that a demonstration thermal desalination plant has been set up in the North Chennai Thermal Power Station. In addition, 3 Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) Plants of 1.0 lakh litres per day capacity were installed in the Lakshadweep Islands of Kavaratti, Minicoy and Agatti. According to cost estimates made recently by an independent agency for LTTD technology, the operational cost per litre of desalinated water works out to be 19 paise.

- (e) It is for the States/UTs to decide on installation of desalination plants.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

UNICEF's report on drinking water

2998. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that, as per a recent report of UNICEF, India ranks second among the ten countries that are home to two-third of the global population without an improved drinking water source;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government to address this issue and progress made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The World Health Organisation (WHO)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) Report of 2012 indicates that India ranks second among 10 countries with the largest population, which have two-third of the global population without access to improved source of drinking water in 2010 estimated at 97 million population. However the report also indicates that India ranks first among all countries in the number of people who have gained access to improved drinking water sources from 1990 to 2010, estimated at 522 million people.

(b) The reasons for 97 million people being still without access to improved drinking water sources, include population growth, lack of sustainability of groundwater based drinking water sources and poor operation and maintenance of schemes.

(c) To ensure that the rural population of the country has access to safe and adequate drinking water supply through improved drinking water sources on a sustainable basis the Government of India administers the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), through which financial and technical assistance is provided to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water through schemes like piped water supply schemes and handpumps to the rural population. Under NRDWP, the States are to give priority to cover quality affected and partially covered habitations with adequate safe drinking water in their Annual Action Plans. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 11,000 crores has been provided for NRDWP in 2013-14. Under the rural water supply programme, as reported by the States, as on 28.2.2013, out of the 16.66 lakh rural habitations in the country, 13.07 lakh habitations

have been fully covered with safe and adequate drinking water supply, while 2.70 lakh habitations have been partially covered, and about 0.89 lakh habitations still face drinking water quality problems.

Performance of TSC in Rajasthan

2999. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the genesis of the Total Sanitation Campaign;
- (b) the targets of Millennium Development Goals under TSC and the achievements thereof;
- (c) the achievements made under various heads of TSC in Rajasthan like individual household latrines, community sanitary complexes, school toilets units, Anganwadi toilets, magnitude of open defecation and per cent of urban/rural sanitation coverage;
- (d) what remains to be done under the above heads; and
- (e) the number of those who still carry night soil on their heads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Government of India started first rural sanitation programme called Central Rural Sanitation Programme in 1986 to provide sanitation facilities in rural areas primarily with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and also to provide privacy and dignity to women. It was a supply driven, highly subsidy and infrastructure oriented programme. The concept of sanitation was expanded to include personal hygiene, home sanitation, safe water, garbage disposal, excreta disposal and waste water disposal. With this broader concept of sanitation, CRSP adopted a “demand driven” approach with the name “Total Sanitation Campaign” (TSC) with effect from 1999.

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.

- (b) MDG targets are not set under the TSC. However, Target 7c, set under Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 7, seeks to halve, by 2015, the proportion of

people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation (based on 1990 data). This would imply that at least 54.5% of the rural households should have access to sanitation to meet MDG target.

According to the information presented in the WHO/UNICEF report on 'Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water 2012 Update', the use of sanitation facilities as a percentage of population was 33% in rural areas of the country. As per Census 2011 also, 32.67 % of rural households reported to have access to toilets.

(c) The achievements made under TSC/NBA Rajasthan, under individual household latrines (IHHL), Community Sanitary Complexes, School Toilets Units, Anganwadi Toilets is as under:—

Component	Project Objective	Project Performance upto 31.3.2013	%age Achievement
IHHL BPL	1960903	1100693	56.13
IHHL APL	5023430	3378817	67.26
IHHL TOTAL	6984333	4479510	64.14
School Toilets	85662	80017	93.41
Community Sanitary Complex	1544	570	36.92
Anganwadi Toilets	32269	17147	53.14

As per Census 2011, Percentage urban/rural sanitation coverage and magnitude of open defecation in Rajasthan is as under:—

	% Sanitation Coverage as per Census 2011	% Open defecation as per Census 2011
Rural areas	20.14	79.86
Urban areas	83.34	16.66

(d) The balance objectives under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in Rajasthan is as under :—

Component	Balance objectives as on 1-4-2013
IHHL BPL	860210
IHHL APL	1644613
IHHL TOTAL	2504823
School Toilets	5645
Community Sanitary Complex	974
Anganwadi Toilets	15122

(e) Presently no credible data regarding the number of manual scavengers in the country is available. However as per Census 2011, 5.86 lakh rural households have been reported to have toilets that are manually serviced.

Targets for rural drinking water supply

3000. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the target set for rural drinking water during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether these targets have been achieved;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) whether it is a fact that during 2012-13 only 67 per cent of rural drinking water target has been met;
- (e) if so, the reasons for not achieving the targets;
- (f) to what extent the reduction in the budget at the revised estimate (RE) stage impacted in achieving the target; and
- (g) how many habitations are yet to be covered in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (c) The State-wise and year-wise target and achievement under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the last five years *i.e.* 2008-09 to 2012-13 is given in Statement (*See* below). The all India achievements in coverage of rural habitations in the last five years was 70.21% in 2008-09, 93.88% in 2009-10, 98.02% in 2010-11, 95.31% in 2011-12 and 74.25% in 2012-13 (reported upto 28.2.2013). In Andhra Pradesh, the coverage of rural habitations during the last three years, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, has been more than 100 per cent of target. During 2008-09 and 2009-10 the achievement in Andhra Pradesh was 98.47% and 63.22% respectively.

(d) and (e) The physical achievement of coverage of habitations during March, 2013, the last month of 2012-13, has not been fully reported by the States/UTs so far. As detailed in the Annexure, the all India achievement of coverage of rural habitations, as on 28.2.2013, as reported by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System is 74.25%.

(f) There was no reduction of the budget provision for NRDWP at the Revised Estimate (RE) stage during 2012-13.

(g) As on 28.2.2013, in Andhra Pradesh, out of 72,387 rural habitations, 24,534 habitations are yet to be covered with provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply.

Statement

Physical target and coverage of rural habitations under NRDWP from 2008-09 to 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	
		Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15889	15647	8500	5374	6673	6971	5634	6183	5266	7158
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2390	905	2400	567	534	601	300	415	292	153
3.	Assam	23099	8703	23000	12004	8157	6467	6073	6601	7230	5172
4.	Bihar	39956	25785	40508	26622	18749	14221	15810	11243	15015	10093
5.	Chhattisgarh	4408	8178	3551	12002	9948	7847	8409	7977	10562	6145
6.	Goa	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	4232	2374	1396	1441	1100	1079	1125	1165	1020	1812
8.	Haryana	635	965	950	885	1007	752	862	859	950	895
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5184	6390	5000	5204	5000	5094	2557	2558	2530	2251
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4704	2234	4700	424	962	903	923	536	1067	722

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Jharkhand	7170	6832	1552	14605	1099	11399	19110	17425	16546	7590
12.	Karnataka	12950	5586	13000	11625	8750	6130	9000	8757	8245	8708
13.	Kerala	4596	7650	395	241	744	405	824	419	696	646
14.	M.P.	3718	5302	4500	10781	13300	13937	16715	15644	16985	13149
15.	Maharashtra	19877	17128	8605	7465	9745	8987	6407	6364	5754	2954
16.	Manipur	0	115	730	158	330	227	330	234	250	167
17.	Meghalaya	1881	1116	500	407	840	380	535	510	580	173
18.	Mizoram	306	46	300	124	124	121	125	122	57	5
19.	Nagaland	170	584	200	84	105	128	85	116	101	155
20.	Odisha	16492	13507	3452	9525	5494	7525	4725	6782	9116	19370
21.	Punjab	4933	1523	1651	1874	2023	1658	1630	643	1473	435
22.	Rajasthan	25654	7434	10929	10388	7764	7254	6073	7885	2569	2420
23.	Sikkim	300	27	300	110	175	100	200	50	270	63
24.	Tamil Nadu	4602	9097	7000	8206	8009	7039	6000	6000	6460	6585

25.	Tripura	138	555	3132	843	825	976	982	1024	1052	1323
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1639	1190	2000	1874	2142	1879	23300	23134	24000	2584
27.	Uttarakhand	1450	1351	1199	1200	1565	1324	1341	1102	1075	758
28.	West Bengal	11460	2747	9093	4806	6630	5967	6094	4619	2469	3702
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34		42		8	8	0			
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0		0				0			
31.	Daman and Diu	0		0				0			
32.	Delhi	0		0				0			
33.	Lakshadweep	10		0		10	10	0			
34.	Puducherry	18	15	4	40		12	0		30	0
35.	Chandigarh	0		0				0			
TOTAL		217898	152990	158589	148879	121812	119401	145169	138367	141660	105188

* As reported upto 28.02.2013.

Fluoride contaminated drinking water in Madhya Pradesh

†3001. CHAUDHARY MUNABBAR SALEEM : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether people of Jabalpur and its adjoining areas in Madhya Pradesh are suffering due to presence of fluoride in drinking water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action plan prepared by Government to eliminate fluoride content from drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) As reported by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1-4-2012, in Madhya Pradesh, there were 2,485 rural habitations affected with excess fluoride in drinking water sources and yet to be provided with safe drinking water supply. As per IMIS, there were no fluoride-affected habitations in Jabalpur District of Madhya Pradesh, yet to be covered with safe drinking water as on 1-4-2012.

(c) As per the Annual Action Plan, 2012-13, prepared and submitted by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh into the IMIS of the Ministry, 774 fluoride affected habitations were targeted for coverage with safe drinking water supply during the year 2012-13 of which upto 28-2-2013, 454 habitations have been covered. The State has prepared an action plan to target 1,083 fluoride affected habitations for coverage during 2013-14.

Supply of clean/potable water

3002. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of population covered under clean/potable water supply during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the percentage of population still deprived of clean drinking water in the country as on date, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the target dates to cover 100 per cent population under clean drinking water supply schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) As reported by the States/UTs on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, the year-wise incremental percentage of rural population covered with provision of clean/potable water supply during the last three years, and the cumulative percentage covered so far State/UT-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The percentage of rural population that reside in habitations that have at least one drinking water source affected by excess chemical contamination in their drinking water sources as on 28.2.2013, State/UT-wise is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) To ensure availability of safe and adequate drinking water supply in all rural habitations within a timeframe, rural drinking water has been included as a component of Bharat Nirman. At the commencement of Bharat Nirman on 1.4.2005, 55067 uncovered habitations and 2,16,968 quality affected habitations were identified. While all the uncovered habitations reported at that stage have been covered, as reported by the States/UTs on IMIS, as on 1.4.2012, there were 1,04,160 rural habitations having at least one drinking water source affected by excess chemical contamination yet to be covered with safe drinking water facility. State Governments have been urged to prepare their Annual Action Plans targeting to cover these drinking water quality affected habitations on priority basis. To assist States/UTs to achieve the target of providing safe drinking water to all habitations in the country, the allocation of funds by Government of India for the rural drinking water supply programme has been increased substantially from Rs. 2,585 crore in the year 2004-05 to Rs. 11,000 crore in 2013-14.

Statement-I

*Percentage of rural population covered under clean/potable water supply
during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State	Year-wise incremental percentage of population covered with potable water supply			Cumulative percentage covered as on 28-02-2013
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.57	11.43	7.32	70.66
2.	Bihar	12.82	8.24	7.56	92.07
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.98	13.00	9.11	57.35
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.32
5.	Gujarat	3.53	2.70	2.47	99.10
6.	Haryana	12.59	14.37	7.14	84.12
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9.17	4.29	3.99	86.02
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.90	2.47	3.53	50.43
9.	Jharkhand	2.19	1.61	0.40	97.75
10.	Karnataka	10.69	15.13	17.51	57.87
11.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.90
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16.23	17.13	14.18	74.82
13.	Maharashtra	13.45	9.00	4.63	81.18
14.	Odisha	8.42	7.20	18.17	58.68
15.	Punjab	5.33	2.00	1.30	86.27
16.	Rajasthan	6.82	7.73	1.58	65.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Tamil Nadu	10.53	6.97	7.71	95.42
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1.10	8.60	0.71	95.64
19.	Uttarakhand	2.20	1.83	1.40	77.93
20.	West Bengal	4.46	2.04	0.48	89.20
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.75	7.61	2.15	49.20
22.	Assam	8.60	8.08	5.87	60.05
23.	Manipur	9.84	8.36	5.88	65.03
24.	Meghalaya	4.72	5.13	1.89	49.14
25.	Mizoram	11.61	14.95	0.79	81.06
26.	Nagaland	4.33	6.27	4.00	83.08
27.	Sikkim	3.46	1.86	1.56	74.48
28.	Tripura	6.38	9.61	8.93	65.59
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.82
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.12	0.00	0.00	98.69
TOTAL		7.79	8.04	5.42	82.36

*As reported on IMIS as on 28-02-2013.

Statement-II

*Percentage of Population that reside in habitations that have atleast one drinking water source affected by excess chemical contamination
(quality affected habitations)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Percentage of Rural Population that Reside in Quality Affected Habitations
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.17
2.	Bihar	6.25
3.	Chhattisgarh	10.10
4.	Goa	0.00
5.	Gujarat	0.18
6.	Haryana	0.19
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.24
9.	Jharkhand	0.28
10.	Karnataka	10.71
11.	Kerala	7.47
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1.74
13.	Maharashtra	4.37
14.	Odisha	8.71
15.	Punjab	0.20
16.	Rajasthan	14.74
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.61
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0.27

1	2	3
19.	Uttarakhand	0.50
20.	West Bengal	6.90
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.38
22.	Assam	17.56
23.	Manipur	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	1.72
25.	Mizoram	0.00
26.	Nagaland	3.81
27.	Sikkim	0.00
28.	Tripura	52.54
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00
35.	Puducherry	4.74
TOTAL		4.68

Availability of drinking water

3003. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States/UTs of the country are getting drinking water as per their requirements especially in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure availability of requisite quantity of drinking water in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) In the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines at present, the minimum norm for providing drinking water supply in rural areas is 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) for humans, that is required to meet the needs of drinking, cooking, bathing, washing utensils and ablution, based on basic minimum need. An additional 30 litres per capita per day is to be provided for livestock in Desert Development Programme areas. State Governments, including Madhya Pradesh, have also been given the flexibility to fix their own higher norm based on water availability, demand and capital cost involved. Under the NRDWP, supply of the minimum required quantity of safe drinking water is monitored in terms of coverage of rural habitations.

As per the data provided by the States/UTs on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2012, out of the 16,66,075 rural habitations in the country, 12,31,411 habitations are fully covered, 3,30,504 habitations are partially covered and 1,04,160 habitations are quality affected. State/UT-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below). The-reasons for all the habitations not getting drinking water as per their minimum requirement, include slipping back of fully covered habitations to partially covered status due to drying up of drinking water sources; lowering of ground water table; non-availability of sustainable drinking water sources close to habitations; drinking water sources becoming contaminated due to natural and man-made causes; water supply systems outliving their life; systems working below rated capacities; poor operation and management of systems; increase in population; emergence of new habitations and procurement issues delaying drinking water supply schemes.

(c) Drinking water supply is a State subject. However, under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water through schemes like piped water supply schemes and handpumps to the rural population. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 11,000 crores has been provided for NRDWP in 2013-14. Under NRDWP, the States are to

give priority to cover partially covered habitations with adequate safe drinking water in their Annual Action Plan. States had targeted to cover 1,15,139 partially covered habitations in 2012-13 under NRDWP.

Statement

*State/UT-wise status of Rural Habitation with respect to Drinking Water
Supply as on 1.4.2012*

		(No. of habitations)			
Sl. No.	State/UT	Total	Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quality Affected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72387	44463	27528	396
2.	Bihar	107642	82203	10859	14580
3.	Chhattisgarh	72231	36801	26615	8815
4.	Goa	347	302	45	0
5.	Gujarat	34415	33127	1014	274
6.	Haryana	7385	5893	1475	17
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53201	42476	10725	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	13938	6062	7846	30
9.	Jharkhand	119191	114308	4471	412
10.	Karnataka	59575	21333	32367	5875
11.	Kerala	11883	10949	0	934
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127197	83565	40843	2789
13.	Maharashtra	100683	87448	11564	1671
14.	Odisha	141928	73988	55475	12465

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Punjab	15170	12316	2821	33
16.	Rajasthan	121133	70876	23528	26729
17.	Tamil Nadu	94614	84115	9971	528
18.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	245390	13838	882
19.	Uttarakhand	39142	26997	12128	17
20.	West Bengal	95395	86205	3742	5448
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	2630	2867	115
22.	Assam	86976	47220	23777	15979
23.	Manipur	2870	1589	1281	0
24.	Meghalaya	9326	4903	4326	97
25.	Mizoram	777	711	66	0
26.	Nagaland	1460	1015	315	130
27.	Sikkim	2498	1805	693	0
28.	Tripura	8132	2032	165	5935
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	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	1231411	330504	104160

Schemes for drinking water in Himachal Pradesh

†3004. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes for drinking water approved in Himachal Pradesh during 2010-2012;
- (b) whether works relating to all these schemes have been completed; and
- (c) if so, the date of completion of works and the number of schemes for which works have not started even after the approval, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (c) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Under NRDWP, State Governments are competent to plan, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes. The Detailed Project Reports of the schemes are prepared by the Rural Water Supply Departments of the State and approved at the State level by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee. Thus the details of schemes approved by the States are not maintained at the central level. However, the information, as reported by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh on the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, of district-wise number of total water supply schemes, piped water supply schemes, hand-pumps/bore-wells and other schemes taken up in the years 2010-11 to 2012-13 is given in Statements I, II, III and IV respectively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I
Number of Ongoing, New and Completed Drinking Water Supply Schemes (All types) in Himachal Pradesh under NRDWP

District Name	2010-2011			2011-2012			2012-2013		
	Ongoing in 2010-2011	New in 2010-2011	Completed in 2010-2011	Ongoing in 2011-2012	New in 2011-2012	Completed in 2011-2012	Ongoing in 2012-2013	New in 2012-2013	Completed in 2010-2013
Bilaspur	143	254	233	164	282	331	115	31	119
Chamba	375	107	166	316	112	107	321	130	276
Hamirpur	173	166	180	159	146	130	175	229	320
Kangra	518	320	340	498	345	276	567	320	736
Kinnaur	25	17	15	27	12	15	24	15	19
Kullu	91	155	141	105	211	173	143	30	129
Lahul and Spiti	54	4	1	57	4	32	29	1	29
Mandi	388	361	285	464	268	277	455	52	279
Shimla	580	299	324	555	290	449	396	158	462
Sirmaur	246	118	82	282	473	487	268	277	373
Solan	155	186	168	173	117	117	173	185	259
Una	87	107	112	82	178	205	55	13	55
TOTAL	2835	2094	2047	2882	2438	2599	2721	1441	3056

Statement-II
Number of Ongoing, New and Completed Piped Water Supply Schemes in Himachal Pradesh under NRDWP

District Name	2010-2011			2011-2012			2012-2013		
	Ongoing in 2010-2011	New in 2010-2011	Completed in 2010-2011	Ongoing in 2011-2012	New in 2011-2012	Completed in 2011-2012	Ongoing in 2012-2013	New in 2012-2013	Completed in 2010-2013
Bilaspur	140	45	33	152	9	85	76	10	64
Chamba	362	65	115	312	53	81	284	48	181
Hamirpur	117	19	23	113	30	17	126	13	73
Kangra	504	51	104	451	73	101	423	93	412
Kinnaur	25	3	2	26	4	6	24	15	19
Kullu	91	60	56	95	42	17	120	10	89
Lahul and Spiti	54	3	0	57	0	28	29	0	29
Mandi	385	125	70	440	60	80	420	24	234
Shimla	453	122	196	379	140	148	371	119	399
Sirmaur	218	118	79	257	71	95	233	136	216
Solan	153	19	15	157	16	23	150	20	95
Una	79	21	19	81	7	37	51	9	48
TOTAL	2581	651	712	2520	505	718	2307	497	1859

Statement-III*Number of Ongoing, New and Completed Hand-pump/Bore-well Schemes under NRDWP in Himachal Pradesh*

District Name	2010-2011			2011-2012			2012-2013		
	Ongoing in 2010-2011	New in 2010-2011	Completed in 2010-2011	Ongoing in 2011-2012	New in 2011-2012	Completed in 2011-2012	Ongoing in 2012-2013	New in 2012-2013	Completed in 2010-2013
Bilaspur	3	203	196	10	231	234	7	14	21
Chamba	6	24	28	2	21	9	14	49	59
Hamirpur	37	107	131	13	102	92	23	203	226
Kangra	8	219	224	3	180	149	34	161	193
Kinnaur	0	13	13	0	8	8	0	0	0
Kullu	0	85	85	0	144	144	0	20	20
Lahul and Spiti	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandi	2	220	213	9	171	175	5	22	17
Shimla	127	161	127	161	123	282	2	34	35
Sirmaur	3	0	0	3	392	385	10	139	146
Solan	0	148	148	0	72	67	5	136	141
Una	1	76	77	0	170	168	2	3	5
TOTAL	187	1257	1243	201	1614	1713	102	781	863

Statement-IV
Details of Other Schemes under NRDWP in Himachal Pradesh

District Name	2010-2011			2011-2012			2012-2013		
	Ongoing in 2010-2011	New in 2010-2011	Completed in 2010-2011	Ongoing in 2011-2012	New in 2011-2012	Completed in 2011-2012	Ongoing in 2012-2013	New in 2012-2013	Completed in 2010-2013
Bilaspur	0	6	4	2	42	12	32	7	34
Chamba	7	18	23	2	38	17	23	33	36
Hamirpur	15	33	26	22	7	21	8	6	12
Kangra	6	50	12	44	92	26	110	66	131
Kinnaur	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kullu	0	8	0	8	25	12	21	0	20
Labul and Spiti	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	0
Mandi	1	16	2	15	37	22	30	6	28
Shimla	0	15	1	14	27	19	22	4	26
Sirmaur	25	0	3	22	10	7	25	2	11
Solan	2	19	5	16	29	27	18	29	23
Una	7	10	16	1	1	0	2	1	2
TOTAL	63	176	92	147	312	168	291	155	323

Procurement of search vessels

3005. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has procured search vessels and if so, the details thereof with respect to the year of procurement, price and the country from which it is procured;

(b) whether Ministry has hired the vessels and if so, the details thereof with respect to firm name, country name and the rental price thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has incurred any expenditure on the maintenance of these vessels if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Ministry has sold the obsolete spare parts of these vessels and if so, how much money has been collected during last ten years and to which account the same has been deposited?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) After the establishment of the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) in April, 2006 following two research vessels were acquired:

Sl. No.	Name of the Vessel	Year of acquisition	Cost	Country
1.	Sagar Manjusha	2006	Rs. 19.81 crore	India
2.	Sagar Nidhi	2007	Rs. 210.75 crore	Italy

(b) MoES has chartered the following research vessels:

Sl. No.	Name of the Vessel	Time period during which vessel was chartered/being chartered	Firm's Name	Country	Rental Price
1.	Akademik Boris Petrov	May, 2007 to August, 2010.	V.I. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia	Russia	US\$ 6400 per day
2.	R/V Akademik Nikolaj Strakhov	October, 2012 to October, 2013	Marine Geological Survey Ltd., Moscow, Russia	Russia	US\$ 22400 per day

(c) MoES has incurred the following expenditure on the maintenance of research vessels Sagar Manjusha and Sagar Nidhi:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Sagar Manjusha	Sagar Nidhi
2007-08	6.93	-
2008-09	6.23	18.47
2009-10	4.72	11.93
2010-11	8.63	16.41
2011-12	10.28	26.72
2012-13	6.98	41.66

(d) MoES has not sold any obsolete spare parts.

Tsunami alert systems

3006. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the tsunami buoys and alert systems are in a bad shape;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on the forecast of weather reports in the country:

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to repair the tsunami alert systems; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) No, Sir. The Tsunami buoys and alert systems are functioning as planned. The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad a unit of the

Earth System Science Organisation (ESSO) has been issuing tsunami early warning within 10 minutes of occurrence of earthquake in the Indian Ocean Region. Recognising the performance on issuing of Tsunami early warning, the ESSO - INCOIS centre has been recognised as the Regional Tsunami Service Provider for the Indian Ocean Region, by Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO.

(b) Currently, a set of six tsunami buoys are working and transmitting data real time to data to the ESSO - INCOIS, Hyderabad. The data being obtained from a number of observational networks, such as, Seismometers, GPS measurements, Tide Gauges, Bottom pressure records are utilised for issue of tsunami advisories. Besides, pre-run models outputs are used to issue the location specific advisories, on travel time and run-up heights at 1800 coastal forecast points in the Indian Ocean. The Tsunami buoys and alert system have no impact on the forecast of weather reports in the country.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Since the buoys are deployed in the deep in the ocean, systematic servicing is conducted periodically. Recently, the buoys deployed in the Bay of Bengal were serviced by Research Vessels Sagar Nidhi and Sagar Kanya. Technical expertise is available with ESSO - NIOT to service these buoys systems. Considering the complexity of system regional and global level coordination is in place to share experience and expertise, to sustain the Tsunami Warning System.

Working of Automatic Weather Stations

3007. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in the process of integrating the existing Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs) and decided to set up more such stations across the country to increase food and water security for millions of farmers throughout the country to provide real time meteorological observations and forecast;

(b) if so, whether the reliable data collected by those AWSs would also immensely benefit weather sensitive sectors such as agriculture, irrigation, shipping, aviation, etc.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation under the Ministry of Agriculture has constituted the committee for preparation of guidelines for setting up Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs) and Automatic Rain Gauge (ARGs) across the country where DGM, Earth System Science Organization - India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD) is also a member. The draft report submitted by the Committee is circulated for widely for comments and suggestions that dealt with following aspects:

- (i) AWS equipment standards;
- (ii) AWS installation standards & maintenance standards; and
- (iii) 3rd party accreditation and data certification services.

A Brainstorming meeting was held in Pune on 13th Sept., 2012 by ESSO - IMD to develop a national consortium involving all the concerned organizations to integrate the existing AWS/ARG networks and install new ones with the required sensors, maintenance, reception of quality controlled and uninterrupted data, data sharing mechanism etc. as per the common standards. Based on the suggestions of this meeting and based on the on-going consultations, another brainstorming meeting is planned to be organized in June, 2013 to finalize the said report.

Crop and weather data generated by such networks will be used to study possible impacts due to climate variability and change, develop crop-weather relationships and also to refine district level agro-meteorological advisory services.

Obscene scenes in films and album songs

†3008. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken cognizance of item songs and obscene scenes in films and increasing obscene scenes in album songs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether it has become difficult to watch them with the whole family;
- (d) whether some people of the society are deviating from right path and committing obscene incidents in the style of stories in films due to that obscenity;
- (e) whether Government would consider to put a ban on the obscenity in films or take any appropriate steps in this context; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (c) Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) certifies films in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and Rules framed thereunder. While certifying films, CBFC strives to strike a balance between freedom of expression as laid down in Article 19(2) of the Constitution and reasonable restrictions mandated by the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

(d) to (f) CBFC does ask for cuts in the films wherever it finds necessary and in accordance with the stipulated directives under the Cinematograph Act, 1952. These directives are the guiding principles for CBFC for asking for such cuts. When CBFC finds that a particular film has an adult theme, it grants that film an 'A' certificate.

Violation of content code by foreign media

3009. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of foreign media companies operating in the country have violated the norms/content code prescribed by the Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last two years and the current year, company-wise;
- (c) whether Government has taken any action against such companies;
- (d) if so, the details thereof during the said period; and
- (e) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that the prescribed norms/content code are not violated in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (e) Programmes and advertisements telecast on Television Channels are governed by the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the rules framed thereunder. However, the Act does not provide for pre-censorship of the programmes and advertisements aired on these channels.

For monitoring content violations, a number of measures have been taken. An Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) has been set up to monitor the content of private TV channels. The Ministry has also set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) to consider the cases of violation of these codes and recommend appropriate course of action. A statement containing the details of action taken against foreign TV channels for violation of Programme and Advertising Codes during the last two years and current year is given in Statement (*See* below).

As regards Print Media, the Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under Press Council Act, 1978 to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in the country. Accordingly, PCI, under Section 13(2)(b) of the Act has formed 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' for adherence by the media, PCI, *suo moto* or on complaints, takes cognizance of the contents in print media which are violative of the Norms of Journalistic Conduct. However, PCI does not have any information in regard to violation of the Norms by foreign media companies.

Statement

Details of the action taken by the Ministry of I & B against Foreign TV Channels for violation of Programme and Advertising Codes during the financial year 2011-12, 2012-13 and the current financial year

Sl. No.	Name of the Channels	Date of Show Cause Notice	Violations	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	TLC	19.04.2011	Telecast of different programmes such as 'Get Out', "Bridget's Sexiest Beaches" etc. showing obscene content.	An Advisory dated 9.8.2011 issued to the channel.
2.	Sony TV	20.04.2011	Telecast of reality show 'Comedy Circus Mahasangram' showing indecent and child denigrating content.	An Advisory dated 25.07.2011 issued to the channel.
3.	Sony Pix	11.07.2011	Telecast of some English feature films, certain content of which appeared to offend good taste and decency.	Warning dated 16.05.2012 issued to the channel.
4.	Zee Trendz	12.09.2011	Telecast of programme 'Bikini Destination' containing obscene, indecent and vulgar visuals	Advisory issued on 05.11.2012.

5.	Sony	29.09.2011	Telecast of promotional trailer of the film "The Dirty Picture", certified 'A' by CBFC.	The channel apologized for its mistake and assured that such incident will not recur in future. The matter is closed.
6.	FTV	03.11.2011	Telecast of programmes "Designers in high definition", 'Chantellie Lingerie, Paris' and 'Lingerie' which were obscene.	Order prohibiting the transmission of the channel for 10 days issued on 28.03.13.
7.	Star Cricket	16.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "VB Best Cold Beer".	A warning issued to the channel on 12.09.12.
8.	FTV	05.06.2012	Telecast of programme "15th Anniversary - Top Designers".	Order prohibiting the transmission of the channel for 10 days issued on 28.03.13.
9.	TCM TV Channel	18.7.2012	Telecast of 'A' certified film "Rich and Famous" without displaying CBFC certificate	The matter is under consideration.
10.	AXN	20.09.12	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Darkness Falls' - 'A' certified film.	It has been decided to take the channel off-air for one day.

Mandatory installation of set top box

†3010. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that with the digitisation of cable TV in non-metro cities, one is forced to pay high cost for installation of set top box and the cable operators are acting in an arbitrary manner in this regard;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken to prevent it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (c) The Multi System Operators (MSOs) who are required to procure the STBs and distribute them through the network of Local Cable Operators (LCOs) have been directed by the Ministry to ensure that STBs are made available to consumers at fair prices. The Ministry has also set up a control room which has a toll free number where complaints from consumers regarding overpricing have been received. The representatives of MSOs also man this control room and any such complaint is immediately conveyed to the concerned MSOs for rectification.

Auction of new FM stations

3011. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is planning to auction 839 new FM stations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the estimated revenue that the Ministry is going to net in through auction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (c) Government has approved the Policy Guidelines on Expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-III). Government has also cleared the proposal of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting for conducting ascending e-auction for award of licenses of FM channels. Under the Policy, a total of 839 channels in 294 cities will be made

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

available for auction. The detailed Policy Guidelines for FM Phase-III are available on the Ministry's website www.mib.nic.in. Government is likely to receive total revenue of about Rs. 1531.92 crore from the auction of new channels based on the reserve price.

Delay in digitization of cable TV

3012. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of delay along with the reasons therefor responsible for implementation of digitization of Cable TV in Phase-I in the country;
- (b) whether Government has fixed any target for digitization in Phase-II cities in the country;
- (c) if so, the details in this regard;
- (d) whether Government has set up any mechanism to monitor the implementation of digitization in each of such cities;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of steps taken by Government to check recurrence of delay in implementation during the Phase-II?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (f) The Ministry *vide* its notification. S.O. No. 2534(E), dated 11.11.2011 has notified dates for implementation of Digital Addressable System (DAS) in four phases in the entire country by December 2014. The first phase of DAS was to cover the 4 metros of Delhi, Mumbai Kolkata and Chennai. DAS was implemented in 3 out of the planned 4 metros of Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata by the mandated time line of 31st October, 2012. In Chennai the matter is sub-judice in the High Court of Madras. Phase-II of digitization was completed in 38 cities by 31st March, 2013. As per the data provided by the industry, about 88% of digitization has already been achieved. However, in some States, the matter is sub-judice. Phase-III would cover all other urban areas (Municipal Corporations/ Municipalities) by 30th September, 2014 whereas rest of India would be covered by 31st December, 2014. The Ministry is constantly monitoring the availability of Set Top Boxes (STBs) through regular meetings of the Task Force and Multi System

Operators (MSOs). The Ministry has also set up a Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) to ensure regular monitoring of digitization initiatives.

Upgradation of equipments in NER DDKs

3013. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether different equipments particularly camera and other technology including hardware and software being used in Doordarshan Kendras (DDKs) which are functioning in North Eastern States are upgraded uniformly with other DDKs in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that DDKs located in each capital of North Eastern States are not equipped with Digital Satellite News Gathering (DSNG) vans except DDK Guwahati; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and by when DSNG vans would be provided to these DDKs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that upgradation/modernization which includes induction of new technologies, replacement of old aging equipment and augmentation/upgradation facilities of all Doordarshan Kendras including those located in North-East region is a continuous process and schemes in this regard are formulated and implemented from time to time. As part of ongoing scheme of Digitalization of Doordarshan's Network, 39 Studio Centres in the country (including 11 in the North East States) has been taken up for full digitalization. The details are given in Statement (*See below*). State of art digital equipment would therefore be made available at the Studio Centres in the North East States on par with other similar Studio Centres in the country.

(d) and (e) Five Digital Satellite News Gathering Units have been provided at Guwahati to cater to the coverage requirements of North East States. DSNG Units are deployed at different places in North East States as per coverage requirements. As part of ongoing schemes, 4 additional DSNG Units for North East States are envisaged to be procured.

Statement

Doordarshan Kendras being made fully digital, as part of Eleventh Plan Including those in North East

State/UT	Doordarshan Kendra
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar Dibrugarh
Assam	Guwahati (PPC) Silchar
Bihar	Muzaffarpur
Chhattisgarh	Raipur Jagdalpur
Goa	Panaji
Gujarat	Rajkot
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
Jharkhand	Ranchi Daltonganj
Karnataka	Gulbarga
Kerala	Trichur
Madhya Pradesh	Indore Gwalior
Maharashtra	Nagpur Pune
Manipur	Imphal
Meghalaya	Shillong Tura

1	2
Mizoram	Aizawl
Nagaland	Kohima
Odisha	Sambalpur Bhawanipatna
Sikkim	Gangtok
Tripura	Agartala
Uttar Pradesh	Mau Varanasi Allahabad Bareilly Mathura
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri Shantiniketan
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
Chandigarh	Chandigarh
Puducherry	Puducherry

Setting up of broadcasting training facilities

3014. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up top notch broadcasting training facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the said broadcasting training facilities would be set up under private partnership models; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that Staff training institutes are already functioning at Delhi, Bhubaneswar,

Shillong and Lucknow. These institutes cater to the training requirement of engineering personnel in different fields of broadcasting and management. Training courses are also conducted at IIT Kanpur, IIM Shillong and certain other outside institutes. In addition training is provided by the Equipment manufacturers at their works/ Doordarshan sites.

Doordarshan has already established in-house training facilities at Lucknow and at various Staff Training Institutes (programme) of All India Radio and also sends its employees for training to various national and international training institutes like Film and Television Institute of India, Pune and AIBD (Asia Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development), Kuala Lumpur.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to set up broadcasting training facilities under private partnership models.

Digitisation of cable television

3015. Dr. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the digitisation of cable television has been completed in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the status of targets reached;
- (c) the reasons for non-completion;
- (d) whether Government has any idea of postponing the deadline in view of the fact that completion is still in the midway; and
- (e) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (e) The Ministry *vide* its notification S.O. No. 2534(E), dated 11.11.2011 has notified dates for implementation of DAS in four phases in the entire country by December, 2014. The first phase of DAS was to cover the 4 metros of Delhi, Mumbai Kolkata and Chennai. DAS was implemented in 3 out of the planned 4 metros of Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata by the mandated time line of 31st October, 2012. In Chennai the matter is sub-judice in the High Court of Madras. Phase II of digitization was completed in 38 cities by 31st March, 2013. As per the data provided by the industry, about 88% of digitization has already been achieved. However, in some States, the matter is *sub-judice*. All other

urban areas (Municipal Corporations/Municipalities) are proposed to undertake digital transition by 30th September, 2014 and rest of India by 31st December, 2014. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to postpone the deadline.

FM radio services

3016. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the existing locations from where FM radio services are being operated in the country;
- (b) the number of proposals received for opening of FM radio stations during each of the last three years, location-wise;
- (c) the details of proposals cleared and rejected along with the locations thereof; and
- (d) the locations from where Government proposes to operate FM radio services during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that presently FM Stations of All India Radio (AIR) are functional at 323 places in the country. In addition, 242 private FM radio stations are functioning in the country under the Policy for expansion of FM Radio Broadcasting Services through private agencies.

(b) and (c) A total of 107 proposals/requests have been received for opening of AIR FM Radio Stations at 97 places during the last three years as per details given below:

Year	Nos. of places for which request received	No. of places where FM transmitters already approved/ made functional	No. of places where FM transmitters are being considered under Twelfth Plan	No. of places where FM transmitters will be considered in future plans
2010-11	34	15	10	9
2011-12	54	18	16	20
2012-13	19	5	6	8

The locations of proposals are given Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) AIR FM Radio services are likely to be operated from 132 new locations in the country during the next two years as per details given in Statement-II (*See below*). In addition, as per the Policy of expansion of FM broadcasting through Private Agencies (Phase-III) approved by the Government on 07.07.2011; 839 FM channels are to be auctioned in 294 cities. City-wise, location-wise details of these channels are given Statement-III.

Statement-I

Locations of proposal received for opening of FM Radio Stations during last three years

Sl. No.	Location	State
1	2	3
2010-11		
1.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Balipather	Assam
4.	Nepparpatti	
5.	Jashpurnagar	Chhattisgarh
6.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat
7.	Junagarh	Gujarat
8.	Belgaum	Karnataka
9.	Renebenur	Karnataka
10.	Shimoga	Karnataka
11.	Pathanapuram	Kerala
12.	Pathanamthitta	Kerala
13.	Anoopur	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3
14.	Chenderi	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Gaderwara	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh
17.	Katni	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Shivni	Madhya Pradesh
19.	Shyampur	Madhya Pradesh
20.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh
21.	Amrawati	Maharashtra
22.	Bramhapuri (Chandrapur)	Maharashtra
23.	Parbhani	Maharashtra
24.	Phulbani	Odisha
25.	Karauli	Rajasthan
26.	East Sikkim	Sikkim
27.	West Sikkim	Sikkim
28.	North Sikkim	Sikkim
29.	South Sikkim	Sikkim
30.	Lakhimpur	Uttar Pradesh
31.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
32.	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand
33.	Chanchal (Malda)	West Bengal
34.	Krishananagar	West Bengal
2011-12		
1.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3
2.	Adoni (Kurnool)	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Ramagundam	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Mancheriala	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Farbishganj	Bihar
7.	Banka	Bihar
8.	Sitamarhi	Bihar
9.	Shibhar	Bihar
10.	Baikunthpur	Chhattisgarh
11.	Amerali	Gujarat
12.	Bharuch and	Gujarat
13.	Narmada District	Gujarat
14.	Sabarkatha	Gujarat
15.	Lowerkoti	Himachal Pradesh
16.	Sarkaghat Mandi,	Himachal Pradesh
17.	Giridih	Jharkhand
18.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand
19.	Bokaro	Jharkhand
20.	Bagalkot	Karnataka
21.	Bider	Karnataka
22.	Chamarajanagar	Karnataka
23.	Gangawati	Karnataka
24.	Shimoga	Karnataka

1	2	3
25.	Alappuzha	Kerala
26.	Pathanapuram	Kerala
27.	Perinthamanna	Kerala
28.	Beena Nagar (Sagar)	Madhya Pradesh
29.	Mandsor	Madhya Pradesh
30.	Nagda	Madhya Pradesh
31.	Khachrod	Madhya Pradesh
32.	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh
33.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh
34.	Piperia (Hoshangabad)	Madhya Pradesh
35.	Sivni	Madhya Pradesh
36.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
37.	Zawara	Madhya Pradesh
38.	Jalna	Maharashtra
39.	Parbhani	Maharashtra
40.	Sholapur	Maharashtra
41.	Wardha	Maharashtra
42.	Gajapati District	Odisha
43.	Keyonjhar	Odisha
44.	Phulbani	Odisha
45.	Muktsar	Punjab
46.	Phalodi	Rajasthan
47.	Mahuwa (Dausa)	Rajasthan

1	2	3
48.	Pali District	Rajasthan
49.	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
50.	Kushinagar	Uttar Pradesh
51.	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh
52.	Fatahpur	Uttar Pradesh
53.	Mau	Uttar Pradesh
54.	Shajahanpur	Uttar Pradesh
2012-13		
1.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Sitamarhi	Bihar
3.	Shibhar	Bihar
4.	Kutch	Gujarat
5.	Dahod	Gujarat
6.	Beena Nagar	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Katni	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Harda	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Satana	Maharashtra
10.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan
11.	Merrut	Uttar Pradesh
12.	District Godda	Jharkhand
13.	Mavelikkara	Kerala
14.	Pathanapuram	Kerala
15.	Bankura	West Bengal

1	2	3
16.	Shamgarh &	Madhya Pradesh
17.	Jaora	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Remaining districts of Rajasthan not having AIR FM Centres	Rajasthan
19.	Shajapur	Madhya Pradesh

Statement-II*List of New AIR Station being set-up*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Place
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Anini
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Baririzo
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Boleng
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Chayangtajo
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Daporijo
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Gensi
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hayuliang
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	Khonsa
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Koyu
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mariang
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka

1	2	3
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nampong
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Palin
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	Raga
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rumgong
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	Sangram
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Sagalee
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tuting
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yachuli
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yingkiong
24.	Assam	Bakuliaghat
25.	Assam	Barpeta
26.	Assam	Dudnoi
27.	Assam	Golpara
28.	Assam	Karimganj
29.	Assam	Lanka
30.	Assam	Lumding
31.	Assam	Sarihajan
32.	Assam	Udalguri
33.	Bihar	Bettiah
34.	Bihar	Farbisganj
35.	Bihar	Madhubani
36.	Bihar	Motihari
37.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur

1	2	3
38.	Bihar	Supaul
39.	Chhattisgarh	Dongargarh
40.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker
41.	Chhattisgarh	Kharod
42.	Chhattisgarh	Korba
43.	Chhattisgarh	Pandaria
44.	Gujarat	Junagarh
45.	Himachal Pradesh	Chaurikhas
46.	Jammu and Kashmir	Green Ridge
47.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himbotingla
48.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nathatop
49.	Jharkhand	Bokaro
50.	Jharkhand	Chatra
51.	Jharkhand	Deoghar
52.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
53.	Jharkhand	Dumka
54.	Jharkhand	Ghatsila
55.	Jharkhand	Giridih
56.	Jharkhand	Gumla
57.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua
58.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam
59.	Maharashtra	Amravati
60.	Manipur	Chingai

1	2	3
61.	Manipur	Tamei
62.	Manipur	Tamenglang
63.	Manipur	Ukhrul
64.	Meghalaya	Baghmara
65.	Mizoram	Champhai
66.	Mizoram	Chiahphuri
67.	Mizoram	Khawbung
68.	Mizoram	Kolasib
69.	Mizoram	Pukzing
70.	Mizoram	Tuipang
71.	Mizoram	Vanlaiphai
72.	Mizoram	Zawnrgin
73.	Nagaland	Henima (Tenning)
74.	Nagaland	Meluri
75.	Nagaland	Phek
76.	Nagaland	Wokha
77.	Nagaland	Zunheboto
78.	Odisha	Angul
79.	Odisha	Baligurha
80.	Odisha	Nuapara
81.	Odisha	Paradeep
82.	Odisha	Parlakheimundi
83.	Odisha	Rairangpur

1	2	3
84.	Odisha	Rayagada
85.	Odisha	Sundergarh
86.	Punjab	Amritsar
87.	Punjab	Fazilka
88.	Rajasthan	Chauntan Hill
89.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur
90.	Rajasthan	Sikar
91.	Sikkim	Chungthang
92.	Sikkim	Dentam
93.	Sikkim	Gyalshing
94.	Sikkim	Lachen
95.	Sikkim	Lachung, Forest Guest House
96.	Sikkim	Mangan
97.	Sikkim	Namthang, Police Thana
98.	Sikkim	Soreng
99.	Sikkim	Yuksum
100.	Tripura	Ambassa
101.	Tripura	Chowmanu
102.	Tripura	Damchhara
103.	Tripura	Dharmanagar
104.	Tripura	Gandachhara
105.	Tripura	Jolaibari
106.	Tripura	Longtherai

1	2	3
107.	Tripura	Nutan Bazar
108.	Tripura	Sakhan
109.	Tripura	Silachari
110.	Tripura	Udaypur
111.	Tripura	Vangmun (Bhangmun)
112.	UT (Daman and Diu)	Diu
113.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda
114.	Uttar Pradesh	Maunath Bhanjan
115.	Uttar Pradesh	Rai bareilly
116.	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar
117.	Uttarakhand	Champawat
118.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
119.	Uttarakhand	Gairsan
120.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani
121.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar
122.	Uttarakhand	New Tehri
123.	Uttarakhand	Ranikhet
124.	West Bengal	Balarampur
125.	West Bengal	Balurghat
126.	West Bengal	Bardhwan
127.	West Bengal	Basanti
128.	West Bengal	Farakka
129.	West Bengal	Koochbihar

1	2	3
130.	West Bengal	Krishna Nagar
131.	West Bengal	Medinipur
132.	West Bengal	Purlia

Statement-III

City-wise and location-wise details of the channels

Sl. No.	Name of City	Channels available for Phase-III
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Adilabad	3
2.	Adoni	3
3.	Alwal	3
4.	Anantpur	3
5.	Bheemavaram	3
6.	Chirala	3
7.	Chittoor	3
8.	Cuddapah	3
9.	Dharamavaram	3
10.	Eluru	3
11.	Guntakal	3
12.	Hindupur	3
13.	Hyderabad	4
14.	Kakinada	4
15.	Karimnagar	3
16.	Khammam	3

1	2	3
17.	Kothagudem	3
18.	Kurnool	4
19.	Machilipatnam	3
20.	Madanapalle	3
21.	Mahbubnagar	3
22.	Mancherial	3
23.	Nalgonda	3
24.	Nandyal	3
25.	Nellore	4
26.	Nizamabad	3
27.	Ongole	3
28.	Proddatur	3
29.	Rajahmundry	3
30.	Ramagundan	3
31.	Tirupati	2
32.	Vijayawada	2
33.	Vizianagaram	3
34.	Warangal	3
TOTAL		104
Andman and Nikobar Islands		
35.	Port Blair	3
TOTAL		3
Arunachal Pradesh		
36.	Itanagar	2
TOTAL		2

1	2	3
Assam		
37.	Dibrugarh	3
38.	Jorhat	3
39.	Nagaon (Nowgang)	3
40.	Silchar	3
41.	Tinsukia	3
TOTAL		15
Bihar		
42.	Arrah	3
43.	Begusarai	3
44.	Bettiah	3
45.	Bhagalpur	4
46.	Bihar Shareef	3
47.	Chapra	3
48.	Darbhanga	3
49.	Gaya	4
50.	Motihari	3
51.	Munger	3
52.	Muzzaffarpur	3
53.	Patna	3
54.	Purnia	3
55.	Saharsa	3
56.	Sasaram	3
57.	Siwan	3
TOTAL		50

1	2	3
Chandigarh/UT		
58.	Chandigarh	2
TOTAL		2
Chhattisgarh		
59.	Bilaspur	3
60.	Durg-Bhillainagar	3
61.	Jagdalpur	3
62.	Korba	3
63.	Rajgarh	3
TOTAL		15
Daman and Diu		
64.	Daman	3
TOTAL		3
Delhi		
65.	Delhi	1
TOTAL		1
Gujarat		
66.	Ahmedabad	1
67.	Bharuch	3
68.	Bhavnagar	4
69.	Botad	3
70.	Dohad	3
71.	Godhra	3
72.	Jamnagar	4
73.	Jetpur Navagadh	3
74.	Junagadh	3
75.	Mahesana	3
76.	Palanpur	3

1	2	3
77.	Patan	3
78.	Porbandar	3
79.	Rajkot	1
80.	Surat	2
81.	Surendranagar Dudhrej	3
82.	Veraval	3
83.	Wadhwan (Surendernagar)	3
TOTAL		51
Haryana		
84.	Ambala	3
85.	Bhadurgarh	3
86.	Bhiwani	3
87.	Hissar	1
88.	Jind	3
89.	Kaithai	3
90.	Karnal	1
91.	Panipat	3
92.	Rewari	3
93.	Rohtak	3
94.	Sirsa	3
95.	Thanesar	3
TOTAL		32
Jammu and Kashmir		
96.	Srinagar	3
97.	Jammu	3
TOTAL		6

1	2	3
Jharkhand		
98.	Bokaro Steel City	3
99.	Deoghar	3
100.	Dhanbad	4
101.	Giridih	3
102.	Hazaribag	3
103.	Jamshedpur	1
TOTAL		17
Karnataka		
104.	Bengaluru	1
105.	Belgaum	4
106.	Bellary	4
107.	Bidar	3
108.	Bijapur	3
109.	Chikmagalur	3
110.	Chitradurga	3
111.	Devengeri	4
112.	Gadag Betigeri	3
113.	Gulbarga	3
114.	Hassan	3
115.	Hospet	3
116.	Hubli-Dharwad	4
117.	Kolar	3
118.	Mangalor	1
119.	Mysore	2

1	2	3
120.	Raichur	3
121.	Shimoga	3
122.	Tumkur	3
123.	Udupi	3
TOTAL		59
Kerala		
124.	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	4
125.	Cochin	1
126.	Kanhangad (Kasargod)	3
127.	Kozhikod	2
128.	Palakkad	3
TOTAL		13
Lakshadweep		
129.	Kavarati	3
TOTAL		3
Madhya Pradesh		
130.	Burhanapur	3
131.	Chhattarpur	3
132.	Chhindwara	3
133.	Damoh	3
134.	Guna	3
135.	Itarsi	3
136.	Khandwa	3
137.	Khargone	3
138.	Mandsaur	3

1	2	3
139.	Murwara (Katni)	3
140.	Neemuch	3
141.	Ratlam	3
142.	Rewa	3
143.	Sagar	4
144.	Satna	3
145.	Shivpuri	3
146.	Singrauli	3
147.	Ujjain	4
148.	Vidisha	3
TOTAL		59
Maharashtra		
149.	Akola	3
150.	Jalgaon	2
151.	Mumbai	2
152.	Nagpur	2
153.	Nanded	3
154.	Achalpur	3
155.	Ahmednagar	2
156.	Amravati	4
157.	Aurangabad	2
158.	Barshi	3
159.	Dhule	3
160.	Gondiya	3

1	2	3
161.	Kolhapur	2
162.	Latur	3
163.	Malegaon	4
164.	Nasik	2
165.	Pune	2
166.	Sangli	2
167.	Sholapur	2
168.	Wardha	3
169.	Yavatmal	3
TOTAL		55
Manipur		
170.	Imphal	3
TOTAL		3
Meghalaya		
171.	Shilong	1
TOTAL		1
Mizoram		
172.	Aizwal	2
TOTAL		2
Nagaland		
173.	Dimapur	3
174.	Kohima	3
TOTAL		6
Odisha		
175.	Baleshwar	3
176.	Baripada	3
177.	Bhubaneshwar	1

1	2	3
178.	Brahmapur	3
179.	Puri	3
180.	Rourkela	2
181.	Sambalpur	3
TOTAL		18
Puducherry		
182.	Puducherry	1
TOTAL		1
Punjab		
183.	Abohar	3
184.	Amritsar	1
185.	Bhatinda	3
186.	Hoshiarpur	3
187.	Ludhiana	4
188.	Moga	3
189.	Pathankot	3
190.	Patiala	1
TOTAL		21
Rajasthan		
191.	Ajmer	2
192.	Alwar	3
193.	Beawar	3
194.	Bharatpur	3
195.	Bhilwara	3
196.	Bikaner	3

1	2	3
197.	Churu	3
198.	Ganganagar	3
199.	Hanumangarh	3
200.	Jaipur	1
201.	Jodhpur	1
202.	Jhunjhunun	3
203.	Kota	1
204.	Pali	3
205.	Sawai Madhopur	3
206.	Sikar	3
207.	Tonk	3
208.	Udaipur	1
TOTAL		45
Tamil Nadu		
209.	Chennai	1
210.	Coonoor	3
211.	Dingdigul	3
212.	Erode	4
213.	Karaikkudi	3
214.	Karur	3
215.	Madurai	1
216.	Nagarcoil/Kanyakumari	3
217.	Neyveli	3
218.	Pudukkottai	3

1	2	3
219.	Rajapalayam	3
220.	Salem	4
221.	Thanjavur	3
222.	Tiruchy	2
223.	Tirunelveli	2
224.	Tiruvannamalai	3
225.	Tuticorin	2
226.	Vaniyambadi	3
227.	Vellore	4
TOTAL		53
Tripura		
228.	Agartala	2
TOTAL		2
Uttar Pradesh		
229.	Agra	2
230.	Aligarh	3
231.	Allahabad	2
232.	Azamgarh	3
233.	Bahraich	3
234.	Ballia	3
235.	Banda	3
236.	Bareilly	2
237.	Basti	3
238.	Budaun	3
239.	Deoria	3

1	2	3
240.	Etah	3
241.	Etawah	3
242.	Faizabad/Ayodhya	3
243.	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh	3
244.	Fatehpur	3
245.	Ghazipur	3
246.	Gonda	3
247.	Gorakhpur	3
248.	Hardoi	3
249.	Jaunpur	3
250.	Jhansi	3
251.	Kanpur	3
252.	Lakhimpur	3
253.	Lalitpur	3
254.	Lucknow	3
255.	Mainpuri	3
256.	Mathura	3
257.	Maunath Bhajan (Distt. Mau)	3
258.	Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	3
259.	Moradabad	4
260.	Muzaffarnagar	4
261.	Orai	3
262.	Rae Barelli	3
263.	Saharanpur	4
264.	Shahjahanpur	4
265.	Sitapur	3

1	2	3
266.	Sultanpur	3
267.	Varanasi	1
TOTAL		116
Uttarakhand		
268.	Dehradun	4
269.	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam	3
270.	Haridwar	3
TOTAL		10
West Bengal		
271.	Alipurduar	3
272.	Asansol	2
273.	Baharampur	3
274.	Balurghat	3
275.	Bangaon	3
276.	Bankura	3
277.	Bardhaman	3
278.	Darjiling	3
279.	English Bazar (Maldah)	3
280.	Kharagpur	3
281.	Krishnanagar	3
282.	Puruliya	3
283.	Raoganj	3
TOTAL		38
GRAND TOTAL		806

1	2	3
<i>Cities in Border Areas of Jammu and Kashmir and NE States</i>		
Jammu and Kashmir		
284.	Kargil	3
285.	Leh	3
286.	Katua	3
287.	Poonch	3
288.	Bhaderwah	3
Assam		
289.	Dubhari	3
290.	Haflong	3
Meghalaya		
291.	Jowai	3
Mizoram		
292.	Lung-lei	3
Nagaland		
293.	Mokukchung	3
Tripura		
294.	Belonia	3
TOTAL		33
GRAND TOTAL		839

Minimum qualification for a journalist

3017. SHRI D. RAJA :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report that the Press Council of India (PCI) has set up a Committee to determine the minimum qualification for a journalist;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the move has drawn sharp reactions from prominent journalists and experts; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (d) The Chairman, Press Council of India has constituted a Sub-Committee to consider all aspects relating to need for qualification for entry into the profession of journalism. Shri Shravan Garg, Member, PCI is the convener of the Sub-Committee with other members of the PCI, Shri Rajeev Sabade, Shri Rajeev Ranjan Nag, Shri Gurinder Singh, Shri Sunit Tandon, Director, Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) and Dr. Ujjawala Barve, Associate Professor, Department of Journalism, University of Pune as members of the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee has invited views of the stakeholders on the subject, however no written reaction has been received by the Council so far.

Jurisdiction of PCI

3018. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to expand the Jurisdiction of Press Council of India (PCI) to include television and rechristen it as the Media Council;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the fresh steps taken by Government to tackle and regulate the new phenomenon of paid news especially during general elections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (c) The Press Council of India (PCI) has proposed to the Government for amendments in the Press Council Act, 1978 to bring electronic media under the jurisdiction of the PCI.

- (d) The Press Council of India, an autonomous statutory body set up to improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in the country has taken cognizance of the phenomenon of paid news during the last General Elections and released a Report on Paid News. The PCI had also constituted an Election Coverage Monitoring

Committee for investigating complaints of paid news during the Gujarat Assembly elections in December, 2012. The Council has also set up a Committee for investigating complaints of paid news during the elections of Karnataka Assembly scheduled to be held in May, 2013.

The Election Commission has also initiated measures to check incidents of election time paid news. The Commission has issued instructions to Chief Electoral Officers of all the States to constitute District level and State level Media Certification and Monitoring Committees (MCMCs) for scrutiny of paid news. These Committees have been instructed to do vigorous scrutiny of electronic media, print media and other modes of mass communication in order to locate political advertisements in the garb of news coverage appearing during the election period. In addition, the Commission has also constituted a Committee at its own level to examine references from State level MCMCs and to support policy formulation for issues related to paid news and those related to usage of electronic and print media for campaigning by parties and candidates.

Time restriction on advertisements in TV channels

3019. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER :

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that TRAI has proposed a restriction of 12 minutes advertisements in one hour for every channel;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that channel operators and Indian Broadcasting Foundation have represented against the proposal; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has informed that after following the due process of consultation, TRAI made a Quality of Service Regulation, namely the “Standards of Quality of Service (Duration of Advertisements in Television Channels) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013” which was notified on 22-03-2013 and has come into effect from the date of notification. Regulation 3 of the said Regulations prescribes a limit of 12

minutes per clock hour for advertisements carried by the broadcasters in their channel(s). TRAI has informed that the Explanatory Memorandum annexed to this Regulation explains the objects and reasons of the said Regulation and also contains the views expressed by various stakeholders including broadcasters and Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF), submitted to TRAI during consultation process. A copy of the gazette notification is available on TRAI website www.trai.gov.in.

(c) and (d) Some representations have been received in this regard and the details will be laid on the table of the House.

Full fledged channels for National Languages

3020. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan is broadcasting full-fledged and dedicated channels in each of the National Languages of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reason for not commissioning or broadcasting any dedicated channel exclusively for Assamese in Doordarshan as well as other major languages of North-East?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that DD: National and DD: Bharati are two dedicated channels for the official language of the country, *i.e.*, Hindi. Besides this, Doordarshan network is broadcasting in all important languages of the country.

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that for the North East Region there is a dedicated 24×7 North East Channel, besides Kendras in North East like DDK Guwahati, DDK Aizwal, DDK Gangtok, DDK Tura, DDK Shillong, DDK Silchar, DDK Dibrugarh, DDK Itanagar, DDK Agartala, DDK Kohima and DDK Imphal which telecast programmes in their respective regional languages.

Joint matrimonial property rights

3021. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a law for joint matrimonial property rights has been formulated; and

- (b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) No, Sir.

(b) At present, the joint matrimonial property rights are governed by respective personal laws. Provisions for settlement and disposal of joint matrimonial properties at the time of divorce have already been made in respective personal laws and in some cases it is governed by customs and usages.

Ban on contesting elections after quitting Government jobs

†3022. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission of India has chalked out any policy to check the growing tendency of contesting elections immediately after quitting Central Government job;

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

- (c) by when this policy would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The Election Commission has made a proposal to the Government to provide a suitable cooling off period for the Government officers retiring or leaving Government service and joining a political party in order to maintain their independence and neutrality in functioning while in office. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Holidays in courts

3023. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are highest number of holidays in the judiciary in comparison to other Government offices and establishments; and

(b) whether reducing the holidays, filling up all the vacancies of Judges and restricting the numbers of hearings could be helpful for early disposal of all the pending cases?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The working days in the Supreme Court and in each of the High Courts in the country, are regulated by Rules framed by the respective Court. The working days of the district/subordinate courts are regulated by the concerned High Court. According to available information, High Courts in the country have normally 210 working days in a year.

In respect of vacancies in High Courts, Government has periodically been writing to the Chief Justices of the High Courts to send proposals timely for filling the vacancies. Government has written to Chief Justices of the High Courts to invite attention of the district judges, *inter-alia*, to the provisions in Section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure so that court proceedings are held on a day to day basis until all witnesses in attendance, have been examined and the adjournments are minimised.

In order to reduce pendency of cases in courts, Advisory Council of the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms has resolved that the overall number of judges/courts in subordinate judiciary may be increased to double the present number over a period of five (05) years with matching support from the Central and the State Governments. A comprehensive scheme of National Court Management Systems (NCMS) has been formulated and notified by the Supreme Court under which a National Framework of Court Excellence (NFCE) has been prepared, which shall set measurable standards of performance of courts addressing the issues of quality, responsiveness and timeliness. Based on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee of NCMS, the Chief Justice of India has written to the Chief Justices of High Courts for doubling the number of Courts in Subordinate Judiciary. He has urged the Chief Justices to take it up with the State Governments for providing the requisite funds as well as funds for infrastructure and staff.

Review of process of appointment of Judges

†3024. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to take steps to include the executive in the appointment process by revising the current system of appointments of Judges;

(b) whether Government would decide to appoint Judges under Article 124(2) and 217(1) of the Constitution of India;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is a fact that allegations of prevalence of large scale corruption and many types of other evils in the judiciary have been made from time to time; and

(d) whether these have been investigated and if so, the details of the facts exposed in the investigation reports?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The appointment of judges to High Courts and Supreme Court is based on a Memorandum of Procedure for Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts prepared in 1998 pursuant to the Supreme Court judgment of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998. Representations have been made by various agencies and expert bodies to review/change the present procedure of appointment of judges. Based on the suggestions received, there is a proposal to establish a broad based Judicial Appointments Commission. However, no decision has been taken by the Government so far.

(c) and (d) As per the 'in-house mechanism' of higher judiciary, the Chief Justice of India (CJI) is competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justices of the High Courts. Similarly, the Chief Justices of the High Courts (CJHs) are competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of their courts. The complaints received against serving judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are forwarded by the Government to the Supreme Court or the concerned High Court for action. The Central Government does not maintain record of such complaints nor does it monitor the action taken on them.

National Judicial Data Grid

3025. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to set up a National Judicial Data Grid shortly to improve the juvenile justice system;

(b) if so, what are the proposals therein; and

(c) what is the time-frame to implement this?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) is a part of the on-going e-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project. NJDG will work as a monitoring tool to identify, manage & reduce pendency of cases. It will also help and provide timely inputs for

making policy decisions to reduce delay and arrears in the system, facilitate better monitoring of court performance and systemic bottlenecks, and, thus, facilitate better resource management. The NJDG will cover all categories of cases, including those relating to juvenile justice system.

(c) The NJDG is being implemented on a pilot basis in the current financial year 2013-14.

State funding of election

3026. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to implement the State funding of elections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when the Government is likely to take a decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The issue of electoral reforms in its entirety, which *inter-alia* includes the funding of elections, has been referred to the Law Commission of India for its recommendations. The Law Commission had been requested to submit concrete suggestions in this regard within three months from 16th January, 2013. However, the Commission has informed that recommendations on electoral reforms would require extensive consultations within the Law Commission, other stakeholders including Election Commission and Political Parties. Hence, the recommendations of the Law Commission are yet to be received. On receipt of the recommendations, matter will be further examined in consultation with the stake holders towards a suitable decision in the matter at the earliest.

Speedy trial of pending cases

3027. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to allow States to use funds available for morning and evening courts to further increase the number of Fast Track Courts to expedite trial of pending cases particularly those of sexual assault and heinous crimes;

(b) if so, whether Government would come forward to bring more efficient work culture in the entire judicial system along with adequate appointment of judges for trial of such long pending cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) Government has approved making available upto Rs. 80 crore per annum on a matching basis upto 31/3/2015 from out of the amount allocated (Rs. 500 crore per annum) for morning/evening/shift courts in the 13th Finance Commission Award for judiciary, for meeting the expenditure on 10% additional positions of judges to be created in the State Judicial Services in pursuance of the judgement of the Supreme Court in Brij Mohan Lal case.

Government has written to the Chief Ministers of all States and Chief Justices of all High Courts to set up Fast Track Courts for concluding trial in rape cases. The States have been requested to utilize the additional positions of Judges being created in the Subordinate Judiciary in pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Court in Brij Mohan Lal case, to be funded on a matching basis by the Central and the State Governments, for this purpose.

(b) and (c) In respect of vacancies in High Courts, Government has periodically been writing to the Chief Justices of the High Courts to send proposals timely for filling the vacancies. Government has written to Chief Justices of the High Courts to invite the attention of the district judges, *inter-alia*, to the provisions in Section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure so that court proceedings are held on a day to day basis until all witnesses in attendance, have been examined and the adjournments are minimised.

In order to reduce pendency of cases in courts, Advisory Council of the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms has resolved that the overall number of judges/courts in subordinate judiciary may be increased to double the present number over a period of five (5) years with matching support from the Central and the State Governments. A comprehensive scheme of National Court Management Systems (NCMS) has been formulated and notified by the Supreme Court under which a National Framework of Court Excellence (NFCE) has been prepared, which shall set measurable standards of performance of courts addressing the issues of quality, responsiveness and timeliness. Based on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee of NCMS, the Chief Justice of India has written to the Chief Justices of High Courts for doubling

the number of Courts in subordinate Judiciary. He has urged the Chief Justices to take it up with the State Governments for providing the requisite funds for this as well as funds for infrastructure and staff.

Voting rights for overseas Indians

3028. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been demand for voting by the overseas Indians recently;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to provide voting rights to the People of Indian Origin or Non-Resident Indians (NRIs);
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (c) Under Section 20A of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 every citizen of India:—

- (i) whose name is not included in the electoral roll;
- (ii) who has not acquired the citizenship of any other country; and
- (iii) who is absenting from his place of ordinary residence in India owing to his employment, education or otherwise outside India (whether temporarily or not),

is entitled to have his name registered in the electoral roll in the constituency in which his place of residence in India as mentioned in his passport is located. In pursuance of the said provision and rules made thereunder, Non-Resident Indians can register themselves in the electoral rolls of their constituency on the basis of self-attested copies of the Indian Passport and valid Visa submitted alongwith duly-filled FORM-6A prescribed for that purpose, subject to verification by the Electoral Registration Officer and production of original passport at the time of voting. Further, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to provide voting rights to the People of Indian origin.

- (d) Does not arise.

Quality legal aid to poor

3029. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that exorbitant legal fees charged by advocates are beyond the reach of common man;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the absence of good quality legal aid to poor, the chances of them succeeding in their cases are minimal; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to bring a legislation for making it compulsory for senior advocates to accept at least 25 per cent cases from poor at reasonable fees?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has framed the National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010, to ensure quality legal services and to monitor the progress of the free legal aided cases filed in the courts. The quality of the legal services rendered by the panel lawyers of the legal services institutions is ensured by making the selection on basis of their experience and commitment and through review by the Monitoring Committees set up at each level. In appropriate cases, services of senior lawyers are made use of by the Legal Services Authorities for prosecuting or defending the case of an applicant, if the matter is affecting his/her life and liberty. NALSA is also conducting training and sensitization programmes to upgrade the skills of panel lawyers.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Establishment of new High Courts

3030. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of High Courts established in the country;

(b) whether Government is proposing to establish new High Courts in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The details and number of High Courts in the country are given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Three new High Courts one each for the States of Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura have been established at Imphal, Shillong and Agartala respectively and made functional *w.e.f.* 23rd March, 2013.

Statement

Name of High Courts, their principal seats, benches and their jurisdiction

Sl. No.	High Court	Principal Seat	Jurisdiction
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Bombay	Mumbai	Maharashtra; Goa; Daman and Diu; Dadra and Nagar Haveli
4.	Calcutta	Kolkata	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands
5.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
6.	Delhi	New Delhi	NCT of Delhi
7.	Gauhati	Guwahati	Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh
8.	Gujarat	Sola (Ahmedabad)	Gujarat
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Jharkhand
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Karnataka
13.	Kerala	Kochi	Kerala and Lakshadweep Islands
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4
15.	Madras	Chennai	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry
16.	Orissa	Cuttack	Orissa
17.	Patna	Patna	Bihar
18.	Punjab and Haryana	Chandigarh	Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh
19.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
20.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Sikkim
21.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Uttarakhand
22.	Manipur	Imphal	Manipur
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong	Meghalaya
24.	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura

Introductions of receipt voting machine

3031. SHRI ANIL DESAI :

SHRI SANJAY RAUT :

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

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce receipt voting machine in the coming Assembly Elections;

(b) if so, the requirement of voting machines for each Assembly constituency;

(c) what would be the delivery time for such machines and the estimated expenditure therefor; and

(d) whether receipt voting machine plan would fructify if Government goes in for early elections than scheduled time?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (d) The Election Commission has intimated that the design of Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail system has been approved by the Technical Expert Committee and the Commission has requested the Government for amendment in the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 to enable them to use these machines in elections in consultation with political parties. The amendment proposal is under consideration.

Assistance to MSMEs to compete international market

3032. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any assistance is given to MSMEs to make them competitive in the international market;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the share of small industries in the global market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes launched by Ministry of MSME to provide assistance to MSMEs to make them competitive in the international market are given below:

(1) The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP)

The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) is the nodal programme of the Government to develop global competitiveness among Indian MSMEs. An amount of Rs. 500 crores approx. as Government of India (GOI) Contribution had been allocated for NMCP during Eleventh Plan. NMCP targets at enhancing the entire value chain of the MSME sector through the following schemes:

- (i) Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme for MSMEs;
- (ii) Promotion of Information & Communication Tools (ICT) in MSME sector;
- (iii) Technology and Quality Up-gradation Support to MSMEs;
- (iv) Design Clinics scheme for MSMEs;
- (v) Enabling Manufacturing Sector to be Competitive through Quality Management Standards (QMS) and Quality Technology Tools (QTT);
- (vi) Marketing Assistance and Technology Up-gradation Scheme for MSMEs;
- (vii) Setting up of Mini Tool Room under PPP Mode;
- (viii) National campaign for building awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR);
- (ix) Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators.

(2) Bar Code under Market Development Assistance (MDA) scheme

There are mainly two activities under this scheme:

(i) Bar Code - This scheme aims to encourage Micro & Small exporters in their efforts in tapping and developing overseas market, enhance exports from Micro/Small manufacturing enterprises by 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 Micro & Small units for the first three years for bar code.

(ii) International Trade Fair - 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 & Small manufacturing enterprises of General category entrepreneurs. For Women/SC/ST Entrepreneurs and Entrepreneurs from North Eastern Region, 100% reimbursement of space rent and economy class air fare is being provided. The subsidy is restricted to Rs. 1.25 lakhs per unit.

(3) Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation Scheme for MSMEs (NMCP)

The objective of this scheme is to enhance MSME's competitiveness in the National as well as International market through various activities such as Technology Upgradation in Packaging, Skill Up-gradation/Development of Modern Market Techniques, Study of Threatened products, special components for North Eastern region (Participation of MSMEs of NER in domestic exhibitions organized in other parts of the country), 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.

(4) Cluster Development Programme

Under the Micro & Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) financial assistance is provided to Micro and Small Enterprises Clusters for various activities including marketing assistance. This include participation of entrepreneurs in clusters in one foreign fair, benchmarking support, brochure preparation, website launching etc. to help them become competitive in the international market.

(5) Marketing Assistance Scheme of National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)

Marketing support is provided to MSMEs to enhance their competitiveness and marketability of their products. The assistance is provided for following activities:

- Participation in International Exhibitions/trade Fairs in foreign countries;
- Organizing “Techmart” exhibition and international level exhibitions in India which are visited by foreign delegations;
- Organizing visits of delegations abroad for promoting Indian MSMEs.

(6) Interest Subvention Scheme of Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)

- 2% Interest subvention scheme available to SMEs for exports amongst other sectors has been extended till March 31, 2014.

(c) During the calendar year 2011, the share of Indian MSME exports as a percentage of total world imports for the same products manufactured by Indian MSMEs has been provisionally estimated at 1.90%. The estimate is based on the data taken from International Trade Centre (ITC), UN COMTRADE Statistics.

Production of MSME sector

3033. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the percentage of MSME production has increased during the last ten years as compared to the total GDP;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has comparative statistics regarding the major developed and developing countries about the percentage of MSME production to the total GDP and total manufacturing sector and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) what are the schemes to increase the production of MSME sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) Information on the production of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country is collected by conducting All India Census of the sector, periodically. As per the latest

Census (Fourth Census) conducted (with base reference year 2006-07) wherein data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, gross output of MSME Sector has annual compound growth rate of 30.72 per cent at current prices as compared to the Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries (with base reference year 2001-02), published in 2004. Based on the data published by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the annual compound growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) is 13.51 per cent at current prices during the same period.

(c) Statistics regarding the major developed and developing countries about the percentage of MSME production to the total GDP and total manufacturing sector are not maintained.

(d) The Government facilitates the production in MSMEs through implementation of various schemes/programmes relating to credit, infrastructure development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial/skill development etc. The major schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Skill Development Programme.

Promotion of rural industries

3034. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to promote rural industries in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for the purpose during 2012-13;
- (c) the allocation made for the purpose, State-wise;
- (d) the number of industries set up under the scheme during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (e) the steps proposed to be taken to promote rural industries during 2013-14 in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Promotion of rural industries is a responsibility mainly of the State Governments. However, Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) supplements the efforts of the State Governments by implementing a number of schemes for promotion of khadi, village industries and coir through two statutory bodies named Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board. These include: (i) Market Development Assistance (MDA), (ii) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) scheme, (iii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), (iv) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans, (v) Scheme for Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure, (vi) Scheme for Enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness of Khadi Industry and Artisans, (vii) Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP) and (viii) Rejuvenation, Modernisation and Technology Up-gradation of Coir Industry (REMOT).

Besides, KVIC has been implementing a major credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 for generating self-employment and wage employment in the country by assisting setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector.

The Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI), Wardha has also been positioned as a national-level institute for research, design and extension activities in the rural industrial sector.

A total amount of Rs. 1488.59 crore has been provided by the Ministry of MSME to KVIC, Coir Board and MGIRI under various Plan Schemes for promotion of khadi, village industries and coir during 2012-13.

(c) The State-wise margin money subsidy released during 2012-13 under PMEGP, the major scheme of the Ministry to promote rural industries in the country, is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) State-wise number of units assisted under PMEGP during last three years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) A total funds of Rs. 1842 crore have been allocated in 2013-14 under various Plan Schemes of Agro and Rural Industries sector to be implemented through KVIC, Coir Board and MGIRI for promotion of khadi, village industries and coir in the country including Assam.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise margin money subsidy released under PMEGP during 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin Money released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.68
2.	Himachal Pradesh	14.50
3.	Punjab	16.91
4.	UT Chandigarh	1.35
5.	Uttarakhand	19.80
6.	Haryana	18.99
7.	Delhi	3.69
8.	Rajasthan	67.37
9.	Uttar Pradesh	147.90
10.	Bihar	72.34
11.	Sikkim	2.16
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.91
13.	Nagaland	10.49
14.	Manipur	10.57
15.	Mizoram	7.24
16.	Tripura	28.68
17.	Meghalaya	11.95
18.	Assam	66.14
19.	West Bengal	73.26
20.	Jharkhand	33.96

1	2	3
21.	Odisha	79.38
22.	Chhattisgarh	44.57
23.	Madhya Pradesh	98.32
24.	Gujarat*	56.40
25.	Maharashtra**	68.75
26.	Andhra Pradesh	71.90
27.	Karnataka	63.19
28.	Goa	3.88
29.	Lakshadweep	0
30.	Kerala	32.66
31.	Tamil Nadu	60.84
32.	Puducherry	0.17
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.50
TOTAL		1228.45

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of units assisted under PMEGP

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1920	1920	1296
2.	Himachal Pradesh	961	809	855

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Punjab	823	899	626
4.	Chandigarh	30	38	24
5.	Uttarakhand	974	894	781
6.	Haryana	915	786	406
7.	Delhi	149	195	130
8.	Rajasthan	2481	2075	1346
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4462	5569	3640
10.	Bihar	1428	4887	2356
11.	Sikkim	78	64	42
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	232	375	193
13.	Nagaland	242	556	237
14.	Manipur	204	564	518
15.	Mizoram	380	418	486
16.	Tripura	733	1812	362
17.	Meghalaya	305	712	369
18.	Assam	4756	5280	3493
19.	West Bengal	5679	5806	5344
20.	Jharkhand	1707	2372	1231
21.	Odisha	2581	2259	2198
22.	Chhattishgarh	1576	1510	1467
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1180	1943	2414
24.	Gujarat*	1354	1863	883
25.	Maharashtra**	4848	2705	2922

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Andhra Pradesh	2743	1672	1344
27.	Karnataka	1871	1852	3638
28.	Goa	133	155	46
29.	Lakshadweep	32	12	0
30.	Kerala	1641	1629	1108
31.	Tamil Nadu	2247	3228	1654
32.	Puducherry	216	72	31
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	183	204	67
TOTAL		49064	55135	41507

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Assistance to training institutions

3035. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of assistance to training institutions scheme being implemented by the Ministry through the National Institution of MSME, Hyderabad, etc.;

(b) to what extent the training imparted through above scheme helps in skill development;

(c) the physical target set and achieved during the Eleventh Five Year Plan under the above scheme with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether it is a fact that so far no approval has been given for extension of the above scheme for the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) what efforts the Ministry is making to continue the scheme during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) In order to accelerate and promote entrepreneurship by providing support for strengthening of training infrastructure as well as training programmes, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing an important scheme *viz.* “Assistance to Training Institutions (ATI)” in a modified form since January, 2010. The main objectives of the scheme are development of indigenous entrepreneurship from all walks of life for developing new micro and small enterprises, enlarging the entrepreneurial base and encouraging self-employment in rural as well as urban areas, by providing training to first generation entrepreneurs and assisting them in setting up of enterprises. Under the scheme, assistance is provided to three national level EDIs, namely, National Institute for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises [Ni-MSME], Hyderabad, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development [NIESBUD], Noida and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship [IIE], Guwahati, and National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) and Tool Rooms for conducting entrepreneurship and skill development programmes.

(b) The Training Institutions receiving financial assistance under the Scheme follow standardized Course Content and Course duration of approved training Modules. Additional Course Content is added/modified on the advice of experts from the Industry, feedback received from earlier batches of trainees, Industry Associations at local level and training needs highlighted by potential trainees. On an average 26% to 55% of all trainees were either successful in setting up their enterprises or were able to obtain wage employment.

(c) The ATI Scheme is demand-driven under which financial assistance is provided to three national level: EDIs, namely, National Institute for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises [Ni-MSME], Hyderabad, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development [NIESBUD], Noida and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship [IIE], Guwahati, their Partner Institutions [PIs], training centers of National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) and its franchisees and Central Tool Room, Ludhiana and not to the States. As such State-wise targets are not fixed. However, for the period 2009-10 (when the scheme was modified to include financial support for training programmes) to 2011-12, the target of number of trainees and the achievements under the Scheme are indicated below:—

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Number of Trainees	8071	8007	65650	63301	94825	89851

(d) to (f) The Ministry has proposed to continue the Scheme in the Twelfth Five Year Plan and a proposal in this regard has already been submitted to Ministry of Finance. A budget provision of Rs. 102.00 crore has already been made under the Scheme for the year 2013-14.

Promotion of export of coir products

3036. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to promote exports of coir products of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of steps taken by Government in this regard, so far; and
- (d) the details of export of coir products during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) In order to increase the export of Coir Products the Government, through Coir Board's Plan Programme of Export Market Promotion, is implementing schemes like market study/survey, participation in international fairs/exhibitions/seminars/conferences and publicity abroad.

(d) The details of export of coir products during the last three years is given in Statement.

Statement
The details of Export of Coir products during the last three years

Sl. No.	Product Name	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012	
		Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Curled Coir	3365.70	668.33	5527.08	1056.52	11855.97	3171.30
2.	Coir Fibre	73074.93	9742.03	83393.01	12148.55	119684.54	20323.98
3.	Coir Rugs and Carpet	46.17	45.38	1146.81	826.22	191.00	185.55
4.	Coir Pith	131916.67	12347.06	157854.93	14829.02	206424.57	22150.70
5.	Coir Rope	430.56	165.92	211.56	86.72	792.82	340.99
6.	Coir other sorts	55.04	28.53	45.96	35.84	58.36	68.75
7.	Coir Yarn	6108.35	2461.21	5021.96	2685.34	5562.87	3140.70
8.	GEO-Textiles	3754.44	2023.77	3266.63	1823.05	3680.91	2433.12
9.	Handloom Mats	36297.71	25428.01	29409.00	21525.80	27656.17	23545.00
10.	Handlooms Matting	1832.24	1425.28	1406.49	1244.72	1473.78	1582.83
11.	Powerloom Mats	2.84	2.03	0.00	0.00	36.14	24.56
12.	Powerloom Mattings	2.41	3.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 m
13.	Rubberized Coir	629.78	713.39	383.39	476.89	415.60	549.80
14.	Tufted Mats	36991.21	25351.24	33349.20	23968.41	33021.17	27745.26
	TOTAL	294508.05	80405.22	321016.02	80707.08	410853.90	105262.54

Investment in MSMEs

3037. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the incentives available for investment in MSMEs in Jammu and Kashmir and North East Region;
- (b) the achievements in terms of industrial growth in these areas as a consequence of these special incentives; and
- (c) the total amount of subsidies paid under these incentives to those areas during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) provides incentives under its various schemes and programmes with a view to promote Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) in the country including in North Eastern Region (NER) and Jammu and Kashmir. The major schemes/programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) and Cluster Development Programme (CDP). However, more incentives are provided under these schemes for the MSMEs located in NER.

(b) The growth rate of investment in term of original value of plant & machinery in SSI/MSME Sector in 2006-07 (As per 4th All India Census of MSME) over 2001-02 (As per 3rd All India Census of MSME) in NER and J&K is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Original Value of P&M		
		SSI (2001-02)	MSME* (2006-07)	Growth Rate
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	331.67	965.01	23.81
2.	Sikkim	5.49	25.63	36.09
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.49	235.57	112.09

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Nagaland	156.34	312.46	14.85
5.	Manipur	112.12	215.56	13.97
6.	Mizoram	66.60	150.76	17.75
7.	Tripura	68.48	282.14	32.73
8.	Meghalaya	77.73	270.11	28.29
9.	Assam	580.05	1917.83	27.02

* Excludes activities under wholesale/retail trade, legal, educational & social services, hotel and restaurants, transports.

(c) As per Government of India policy 10% of the total budget is earmarked for North Eastern Region. The Budget provided for development and promotion of MSMEs in NER during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 in respect of Ministry of MSME is as under:—

(Rs in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates
2010-11	240.00
2011-12	270.00
2012-13	286.62

Export of coir

3038. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of status of export of coir and coir products in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is enough scope for growth of coir industry in the country; and

(c) if so, the response of Government thereto and the details of plans chalked out therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) Year-wise details of export of coir and coir products in the country during the last three years are given in Statement. { Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 3036 [Part (d)] }

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. There is enough scope for the growth of coir industry in the country. The Government through the Coir Board is implementing the following plan schemes for the sustainable development of Coir industry in the country;

1. Plan General:

- 1.1 Skill Upgradation, Quality Improvement Scheme and Manila Coir Yojana.
- 1.2 Development of Production Infrastructure.
- 1.3 Export Market Promotion.
- 1.4 Domestic Market Promotion.
- 1.5 Trade and Industry Related Functional Support Services.
- 1.6 Welfare Measures (Group personal accident insurance scheme for coir workers).

2. Plan Science and Technology.

3. REMOT (Rejuvenation, Modernization of Traditional Industries).

4. SFURTI (Scheme of funds for regeneration of traditional industries).

Export of iron ore and chrome ore

3039. SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state the steps taken on the recommendation of Chief Minister of Odisha *vide* his letter dated the 16th November, 2011 addressed to the Prime Minister and his letter dated 21st January, 2012 addressed to the Union Minister of State of the Ministry of Mines to discourage/ban export of iron ore and chrome ore which can be effectively utilized on value addition in the State?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL) : Export of minerals, including iron ore and chrome ore is guided by the Export-Import Policy. To conserve limited natural resources and to meet the domestic demand, duty on export of iron ore has been increased from 20% to 30% *ad valorem* basis on all grades of iron ore (except

pellets) with effect from 30.12.2011 and the export duty of chrome ore increased from Rs. 3000/- per tonne to 30% *ad valorem* from the year 2012-13.

Exploration licences for off-shore mining

3040. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of comparative evaluation route followed in the allocation of exploration licences for mineral bearing off-shore blocks located in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal in 2011;

(b) whether the notification for call for bid applications contained any guidelines or evaluation criteria, and the *inter-se* weightage of these criteria;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any of these criteria was altered or modified in any way after the bids were submitted by applicants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL) : (a) to (e) Indian Bureau of Mines, *vide* Gazette Notification No. S.O. 1341(E), dated 07.06.2010, invited applications for grant of exploration licences in mineral bearing off-shore areas in Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. The said Gazette Notification, *inter-alia*, included broad evaluation criteria. However, weightage to each criteria was not indicated in the said notification. The guidelines for evaluation to be followed for scrutiny and allotment of exploration licences was published by the IBM in December, 2010 through their website is given in Statement (*See* below). Till date, no exploration licence has been executed as the matter is sub-judice in High Courts of Judicature of Bombay (Nagpur Bench), Andhra Pradesh (at Hyderabad) and Madras (at Chennai).

Statement

Revised guidelines for making selection of applicants for the grant of off-shore exploration licence

The mineral bearing Off-shore blocks available for grant of Exploration Licence have been notified by the Controller General as an Administering Authority, IBM on 07.06.2010. Following guidelines for evaluation of Exploration Licence Applications have been framed for processing of applications taking into consideration the provisions laid down under: (1) Section 12(1) to Section 12(3) of the Off-shore Areas Mineral (Development & Regulation) Act, 2002; (2) Rule 13 of the Off-shore Areas Mineral

Concession Rules, 2006; and (3) Notification dated 07.06.2010 published by the Controller General, IBM & Administering Authority.

Exploration Licence Application Evaluation Criteria (Summarised)

Sl. No.	Criteria	Item-wise Points
1.	Industry:	
	(a) Existing	10
	(b) Proposed	05
2.	Technical Capability	30
3.	Exploration Work Proposed	20
4.	Financial Resources	25
5.	Data Submitted	10
	TOTAL	100

Exploration Licence Application Evaluation Criteria (With Break Up)

Sl. No.	Items	Points
1	2	3
1.	Industry Status:	(15)
	(a) Requires the mineral for use in an industry already owned by the applicant from the block applied for exploration.	10
	(b) Alternatively, Applicant has taken sufficient steps to set-up such industry. Proposed Plant with basis (depends on the results of exploration).	05
2.	Technical Capability:	(30)
	(a) A brief statement of experience on off-shore exploration, if any.	05
	(b) Competency of the technical personnel employed by the applicant for undertaking the exploration program.	05

1	2	3										
	(c) In case of applicant having a Consultant/Adviser, whether document in support of it is furnished.	02										
	(d) Technical tie-up/collaboration with Companies having experience in off-shore exploration.	06										
	(e) Evidence that collaborative agency has agreed to assist/ collaborate in the proposed exploration.	05										
	(f) Details of exploration, survey vessel/platform and equipment.	07										
3.	Exploration Work Proposed.	(20)										
	(a) Plan showing the application Area of the Block.	02										
	(b) Details of committed exploration work programme along with timeframe.	15										
	(c) Listing of impact on the environment if any, and outline the measures for mitigation.	03										
4.	Financial Resources:	(25)										
	(a) Proof of financial capability to undertake the exploration work/details of the financial resources available/proof of ability to fund the exploration.	10										
	(b) Alternatively, line of credit from a recognized financial institution/statement from the financial institution concerned giving the extent of credit/signed authorizations from guarantors, if applicable.	5										
	(c) Expenditure commitment with proper justification as per the exploration proposal points will be given as below:	10										
	<table><tr><th>Limit (value in Rs. crores)</th><th>Rating (points)</th></tr><tr><td><1</td><td>01</td></tr><tr><td>1-2</td><td>02</td></tr><tr><td>2-3</td><td>03</td></tr><tr><td>>3</td><td>04</td></tr></table>	Limit (value in Rs. crores)	Rating (points)	<1	01	1-2	02	2-3	03	>3	04	
Limit (value in Rs. crores)	Rating (points)											
<1	01											
1-2	02											
2-3	03											
>3	04											

1	2	3
5.	Data Submitted along with the exploration work proposed and source, mode/proof of acquisition shall be ranked as follows:	(10)
	(i) Data purchased	08
	(ii) From published literature	02

Loss due to illegal mining in Himachal Pradesh

†3041. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the year 2006, the Himachal Pradesh Government has suffered losses of Rs. 8.2 crore to 10 thousand crores due to illegal mining and around 8 districts of the State are facing the menace of mining mafias whom the State Government has failed to control;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the State Government has failed in charging the compound fee of Rs. 23.3 crore as well; and

(c) if so, by when the licences of these mining mafias would be cancelled and the details of appropriate action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHAJ. PATEL) : (a) As per information received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh, the Controller and Auditor General of India in its Audit Report (Civil), Himachal Pradesh for the year 2010-11 had observed loss of revenue to the tune of Rs. 8.02 crore on account of non-procuring of 'M' Forms from the Contractors engaged for carrying out various construction works for the Public Works Department (PWD), which is required for movement of minor minerals.

(b) and (c) The Government of Himachal Pradesh is issuing instructions from time to time to concerned Government Departments including PWD to ensure that the mineral for the construction of various works is procured from legal source by the contractors. Further, the PWD and other State Departments are deducting and depositing royalty for the mineral used by contractors from their bills directly to the account of the Department of Industries and taking action as per provisions of law against those indulging in illegal mining.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government of Himachal Pradesh had ordered to recover compounding fee at Rs. 500/- per M.T. as per Order of Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh dated 11.5.2010 in CWP No. 2632 of 2009 for illegal extraction of minerals. Notice issued by the Government of Himachal Pradesh to recover compounding fee at Rs. 500/- per M.T. totaling to about Rs. 23.3 crores has been challenged in the Hon'ble High Court. The Hon'ble High Court has passed an order in CWP Nos. 7857, 7858, 7859, 7861 of 2010 and 31, 32, 34 of 2011 to deposit part of the penalty amount before hearing the cases. Some of the petitioners have deposited the amount. The matter is sub-judice in the Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh.

Mining ore deposits in Odisha

3042. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total mining ore deposits in Odisha;
- (b) whether it is a fact that more than 50 per cent of iron ore mines, bauxite mines, coal mines and chromites mines have been given to private entrepreneurs and monopoly houses;
- (c) whether all private entrepreneurs and monopoly houses have only sold and exported chromites and iron ore instead of using it in India; and
- (d) the total production of chromites and iron ore from 1990 to 2013 and total sale thereof in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL) : (a) The mineral-wise resources in Odisha State, as on 1.04.2010 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Details of total number of mining leases (except coal) and percentage share of mining leases given to public and private sector for bauxite, chromite and iron ore in the State of Odisha as on 31.03.2011 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As per information received from Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), the total production of chromite and iron ore from 1990-91 to 2012-13 (upto December, 2012) was 66.28 million tonnes and 2666.48 million tonnes respectively. The total export of chromite and iron ore from 1990-91 to 2012-13 (upto December, 2012) was 14.92 million tonnes and 1145.25 million tonnes respectively.

Statement-I*Reserves/Resources of Odisha State as on 1.4.2010*

Mineral	Unit	Resources
1	2	3
Asbestos	Tonnes	56,700
Bauxite	'000 Tonnes	1,810,457
China clay	'000 Tonnes	280,926
Chromite	'000 Tonnes	190,021
Coal	Million Tonnes	71447.41 *
Cobalt ore	Million Tonnes	31
Copper ore	'000 Tonnes	6,051
Copper Metal	'000 Tonnes	63
Dolomite	'000 Tonnes	673,045
Dunite	'000 Tonnes	14,333
Fireclay	'000 Tonnes	170,076
Garnet	Tonnes	3,533,610
Granite	'000 cu.m	1,843,060
Graphite	Tonnes	8,674,652
Iron ore (Hem.)	'000 Tonnes	5,930,232
Iron ore (Mag.)	'000 Tonnes	199
Lead & Zinc ore	'000 Tonnes	1,750
Lead Metal	'000 Tonnes	11
Limestone	'000 Tonnes	1,782,987
Manganese ore	'000 Tonnes	190,047
Mica	Kilogram	105,280,000
Nickel Ore	Million Tonnes	174

1	2	3
PGM	Tonnes	14
Pyrophyllite	Tonnes	12,292,135
Quartz & Silica sand	‘000 Tonnes	73,940
Quartzite	‘000 Tonnes	60,400
Ruby	Kilogram	5,349
Sillimanite	Tonnes	13,102,841
Silver ore	Tonnes	1,749,500
Silver Metal	Tonnes	65
Talc/Steatite/Soapstone	‘000 Tonnes	820
Tin ore	Tonnes	15,494
Tin Metal	Tonnes	568
Titanium	‘000 Tonnes	43,504,178
Vanadium Metal	Tonnes	13,558
Vanadium ore	Tonnes	4,864,795
Zircon	Tonnes	146,085

Source: National Mineral Inventory as on 1.4.2010 published by IBM. **Source:* Ministry of Coal (as on 1.4.2012).

Statement-II

Mining leases as on 31.3.2011

Mineral	Total No. of Mining Lease	Mining Leases in Public Section		Mining Leases in Private Sector	
		No.	% Share	No.	% Share
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bauxite	8	03	37.50	05	62.50
Chromite	26	12	46.15	14	53.85
Iron Ore	133	27	20.30	106	79.70

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines.

Revision of State Governments' orders

3043. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of applications received by the Ministry, State-wise, for revision of orders passed by the State Governments during the last three years and their present status;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there has been an inordinate delay in disposing the revision applications filed by the aggrieved persons;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps/measures taken by Government to dispose off the pending applications for revision of State Governments' orders?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL) : (a) 899 Revision Applications have been received during the last three years as per State-wise details given in Statement-I (*See* below). Out of these, 312 Revision Applications have been disposed of as per State-wise details given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Disposal of Revision Applications filed under Section 30 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 is a quasi-judicial function and appeals against orders passed in such applications lie before the respective High Courts. The principle of natural justice is a paramount factor in disposal of Revision Applications. The Revisionary Authority while considering the Revision Application filed before it, has to take into consideration various factors and consider requests for adjournments on different grounds sought by the contending parties etc., in the interest of justice, which sometimes results in some delay in final disposal of the Revision Applications.

(d) Four Joint Secretary level officers in the Ministry of Mines have been appointed as Revisionary Authority under Section 30 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 who hear and dispose of Revision Applications filed against orders passed by the State Governments.

Statement-I*Details of Revision Applications received during the last three years State-wise*

Name of State	As on 1.4.2010 to 31.3.2011	As on 1.4.2011 to 31.3.2012	As on 1.4.2012 to 31.3.2013
Andhra Pradesh	19	23	17
Bihar	01	01	03
Chhattisgarh	28	28	10
Goa	23	01	02
Gujarat	10	66	20
Haryana	03	-	01
Jharkhand	07	-	03
Karnataka	52	16	06
Kerala	02	01	-
Madhya Pradesh	42	74	36
Maharashtra	02	02	03
Odisha	24	34	97
Rajasthan	45	97	64
Tamil Nadu	06	08	11
Uttarakhand	05	03	01
West Bengal	01	-	01
TOTAL	270	354	275

GRAND TOTAL : 270 + 354 + 275 = 899.

Statement-II

State-wise details of the Revision Applications disposed of during the last three years

Name of State	As on 1.4.2010 to 31.3.2011	As on 1.4.2011 to 31.3.2012	As on 1.4.2012 to 31.3.2013
Andhra Pradesh	19	14	01
Bihar	01	01	-
Chhattisgarh	16	12	-
Goa	11	-	-
Gujarat	09	02	02
Haryana	01	-	-
Jharkhand	07	-	-
Karnataka	48	04	01
Kerala	02	01	-
Madhya Pradesh	17	03	02
Maharashtra	02	02	01
Odisha	24	11	15
Rajasthan	36	30	01
Tamil Nadu	06	03	-
Uttarakhand	05	01	-
West Bengal	01	-	-
TOTAL	205	84	23

GRAND TOTAL : 205 + 84 + 23 = 312.

Setting up of NMRA

3044. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a comprehensive policy for setting up of the National Mining Regulatory Authority (NMRA) replacing the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957; and

(b) if so, whether Government would be able to check the illegal mining in the country through NMRA?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL) : (a) and (b) The Government has introduced the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011 which was referred to the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on 5.1.2012. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 provides for establishment of the National Mining Regulatory Authority for, *inter-alia*, conducting investigation and to launch prosecution in cases of illegal mining of major minerals on large scale or on organised basis or takes place inter-State.

Nomination to NCM

3045. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many recommendation letters of MPs have been received by the Ministry for nomination of members to the National Commission for Minorities;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) what action has been taken on these letters; and

(d) how much time would be taken by the Ministry for these nominations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING) : (a) and (b) Fifteen (15) recommendations/letters of Hon'ble MPs have been received by the Ministry for nomination of members to the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) as per details given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of MPs	Recommended Candidate
1	2	3
1.	Shri Vinay Kumar Pandey	Ms . Tarannum Athar
2.	Shri J.M. Haaron	Smt. Zeenath Sheriffdeen

1	2	3
3.	Shri Mohammad Asrarul Haque	Ms. Azra Sultana
4.	Shri A.H. Khan Chowdhury	Shri Intekhab Alam
5.	Shri Porika Balram Naik	Shri N.K. Mann
6.	Shri Gulam Nabi Azad	Dr. Onkar Singh Sudan
7.	Prof. P.J. Kurien	Shri Jacob Ruskin
8.	Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh	Shri Malvinder Singh Khurana
9.	Dr. Farooq Abdullah	Shri Kushok Togdon Rinpochey
10.	Shri Motilal Vora	Shri Dilip Rajpal
11.	Shri Mukul Wasnik	Shri Bhante B P Theiro Jyoti
12.	Shri Raja Ram Pal	Shakil Ahmad
13.	Shri V. Narayana Samy	Shri Jambey Wangdi
14.	Shri Pradeep Majhi	Shri Jacob Ruskin
15.	Shri Ninong Ering	Shri Jambey Wangdi

(b) and (d) All the recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Utilization of sub-plan for minorities

3046. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the sub-plan for minorities has been utilized;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the sub-plan and its implementation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS
(SHRI NINONG ERING) : (a) and (b) There is no sub-plan for minorities.

- (c) Doesn't arise.

Financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh

†3047. DR. VIJAY LAXMI SADHO : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing financial assistance to minority dominated areas for development of basic amenities;

(b) if so, the names of cities/towns of Madhya Pradesh which have been provided with such financial assistance; and

(c) the norms being adopted to identify minority dominated cities/towns in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Minority Affairs under its Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) provides financial assistance to identified Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) for development of infrastructure and basic amenities. In case of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal is an identified MCD in Madhya Pradesh. Rs. 1398.30 crore have been released during Eleventh Plan Period. During 2012-13, as no proposals duly approved by the State Level Committee were received from the State of Madhya Pradesh, no funds could be released. As per guidelines under MsDP, the norms adopted for identification of minority dominated cities/towns under MsDP are as follows:

1. Religion-specific socio-economic indicators at the district level:

- (i) Literacy rate.
- (ii) Female literacy rate.
- (iii) Work participation rate.
- (iv) Female participation rate.

2. Basic amenities indicators at the district level:

- (i) Percentage of Household with pucca walls.
- (ii) Percentage of Household with safe drinking water.
- (iii) Percentage of Household with electricity.
- (iv) Percentage of Household with W/C latrines.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In addition, under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, Ministry of Urban Development under its schemes of Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) has provided 15% of the outlays in respective schemes as financial assistance to the towns/cities having substantial minority population *viz.* Bhopal, and Jaora (Distt. Ratlam), Khandwa (Distt. East Nimar) and Mandsaur (Distt. Mandsaur) respectively.

Minority concentration districts

3048. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified 90 minority concentration districts in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of these districts, State-wise;
- (c) the eight socio-economic and basic amenities indicators identified for backward districts; and
- (d) how many of these have been included in the minority concentration districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State-wise detail of minority concentration districts is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As per scheme guidelines, all the following backwardness parameters of 2001 Census have been used for identification of 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs):

(I) Religion-specific socio-economic indicators at the district level-

- (1) literacy rate;
- (2) female literacy rate;
- (3) work participation rate; and
- (4) female work participation rate; and

(II) Basic amenities indicators at the district level-

- (1) percentage of households with pucca wall;

- (2) percentage of households with safe drinking water;
- (3) percentage of households with electricity; and
- (4) percentage of households with water closet latrines.

Statement

State-wise list of 90 Minority Concentration Districts

Sl. No.	State	District
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nicobar
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng
		Lower Subansiri
		Changlang
		Tirap
		Tawang
		West Kameng
		Papum Pare
3.	Assam	N.C. Hills
		Kokrajhar
		Dhubri
		Goalpara
		Bongaigaon
		Barpeta
		Darrang
		Marigaon
		Nagaon

1	2	3
		Cachar
		Karimganj
		Hailakandi
		Kamrup
4.	Bihar	Araria
		Kishanganj
		Purnia
		Katihar
		Sitamarhi
		Pashchim Champaran
		Darbhanga
5.	Delhi	North East
6.	Haryana	Mewat
	Haryana	Sirsa
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)
8.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
		Gumla
		Sahibganj
		Pakaur
9.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
		Bidar
10.	Kerala	Wayanad
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal

1	2	3
12.	Maharashtra	Buldana Washim Hingoli Parbhani
13.	Manipur	Senapati Tamenglong Churachandpur Ukhrul Chandel Thoubal
14.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills
15.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai Mamit
16.	Sikkim	North
17.	Odisha	Gajapati
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Saharanpur Muzaffarnagar Meerut Baghpat Ghaziabad Bulandshahar Budaun

1	2	3
		Barabanki
		Kheri
		Shahjahanpur
		Moradabad
		Rampur
		Jyotiba Phule Nagar
		Bareilly
		Pilibhit
		Bahraich
		Shrawasti
		Balrampur
		Siddharthnagar
		Bijnor
19.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar
		Hardwar
20.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur
		Dakshin Dinajpur
		Maldah
		Murshidabad
		Birbhum
		Nadia
		South 24-Parganas
		Bardhaman

1	2	3
		Koch Bihar
		Haora
		North 24 Parganas
		Kolkata

Provisions of assistance to States under Wakf Act

†3049. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to provide special vigilance force, to make provisions of punishment and fine for the State Wakf Boards to vacate/prevent illegal encroachments from the wakf properties in Rajasthan by making provisions in the Wakf Act, 1995; and

(b) if so, by when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING) : (a) and (b) No Sir. There is no such proposal in the Ministry of Minority Affairs to provide Special Vigilance Force, to make provisions of punishment and fine for the State Wakf Boards to vacate/prevent illegal encroachments from the wakf properties in Rajasthan by making provisions in the Wakf Act, 1995. However, amendments in the Wakf Act, 1995 have been proposed for removal of encroachments from waqf properties by providing penal provision for alienation of waqf properties.

Scholarships for minority community in Rajasthan

†3050. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students of minority community in Rajasthan whose scholarships were approved by the Centre during 2012-13; and

(b) the details of scholarships awarded for pre-matric and higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING) : (a) and (b) The details of scholarships awarded to students

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

belonging to the notified minority communities in Rajasthan during 2012-13 are as under :

Sl. No.	Scholarship Scheme	No. of Scholarships sanctioned	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)
1.	Pre-matric Scholarship	199885	22.56
2.	Post-matric Scholarship	23167	15.35
3.	Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship	2519	6.73
4.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship	83*	No State-wise Release
TOTAL		225654	44.64

* Achievement for 2012-13 is being finalised.

Job and educational opportunities for Muslim minorities

3051. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the socio-economic and educational status of the Muslim minority is very low in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what action has been taken by Government to increase their job and educational opportunities; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING) : (a) and (b) A High Level Committee, constituted under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retired) Rajinder Sachar to gather data/information for preparation of a comprehensive report on the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community of India has indicated in its report that the Muslim community lags behind the mainstream in social, economic and educational sectors. The salient features of the findings of Sachar Committee are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As a follow up of recommendations of Sachar Committee and in order to increase job and educational opportunities for Muslims and other notified minorities, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has taken following actions:

- (i) Under Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, promotion and enhancement of access to credit under Priority Sector Lending, opening of more branches of Banks in minority concentration areas. 15% allocation under Aajeevika (erstwhile Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana) and 15% allocation under Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) have been ensured.
- (ii) Extension of term-loans and micro-finance at concessional interest rates for the minorities living double below the poverty line for self-employment through National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC).
- (iii) Promotional vocational training programmes for minorities by NMDFC.
- (iv) Opening of ITIs and polytechnics in minority concentration areas in order to equip the minorities to face market competition and challenges.
- (v) Implementation of scholarships schemes from Class-1 up to Ph.D. level and for technical courses, opening of schools and additional class-rooms in existing schools in minority concentration areas, development of infrastructure in schools run by Non-Governmental organizations, modernization of Madarsas etc.

Statement

Salient findings of the Sachar Committee

(I) Education:

- (i) The literacy rate among Muslims was 59.1%, which was below the national average of 64.8%.
- (ii) The mean years of schooling (MYS) is lower compared to the average MYS for all children.
- (iii) 25% of Muslim children in the age of 6 — 14 year age group have either never attended school or have dropped out.
- (iv) The majority of Muslim girls and boys fail in their matriculation examination or drop out before that.

- (v) Less than 4% of Muslims are graduates or diploma holders compared to about 7% of the population aged 20 years and above.
- (vi) There is a strong desire and enthusiasm for education among Muslim women and girls across the board.
- (vii) Schools beyond primary level are few in Muslim localities. Exclusive schools for girls are fewer.
- (viii) Lack of hostel facilities is a limiting factor, especially for girls.
- (ix) Muslim parents are not averse to modern or mainstream education and to sending their children to affordable Government schools. They do not necessarily prefer to send children to madarasas. However, the access to government schools for Muslim children is limited.

(II) Skill development:

- (i) Skill development initiatives for those who have not completed school education may be particularly relevant for some sections of Muslims given their occupational structure.
- (ii) The skill demands in the manufacturing and service sectors are changing continuously and youth with middle school education would meet these needs.
- (iii) A rehabilitation package for innovative re-skilling and for upgrading the occupational structure in the wake of liberalization is seen as an urgent need.

(III) Employment and economic opportunities:

- (i) Self-employment is the main source of income of Muslims. They are engaged more in self-employed manufacturing and trade activities compared to others.
- (ii) The share of Muslim workers engaged in street vending is the highest. More than 12 per cent of Muslim male workers are engaged in street vending as compared to the national average of less than 8 per cent.
- (iii) The percentage of women Muslim workers undertaking work within their own homes is much larger at 70 per cent compared to all workers at 51 per cent.

- (iv) The share of Muslims in the total workers engaged in the tobacco and textiles/garment related industries are quite significant.
- (v) The share of Muslim workers in production related activities and transport equipment operation is much higher at 34%, as against 21% of all workers.
- (vi) More than 16 per cent of Muslims were engaged as sales workers, while the national average was only about 10 per cent.
- (vii) While the participation of Muslim workers is relatively higher in production and sales related occupations, their participation was relatively lower in professional, technical, clerical and to some extent managerial work.
- (viii) Muslims, by and large, are engaged in the unorganized sector of the economy and have to bear the brunt of liberalization.
- (ix) The participation of Muslims in regular salaried jobs is much less than workers of other socio-religious categories.
- (x) Muslims are relatively more vulnerable in terms of conditions of work as their concentration in informal sector employment is higher and their job conditions, even among regular workers, are less for Muslims than those of other socio-religious communities.
- (xi) Percentage of households availing banking facilities is much lower in villages where the share of Muslim population is high.

(IV) Poverty and development:

- (i) About 38 % of Muslims in urban areas and 27 % in rural areas live below the poverty level.
- (ii) Muslims are concentrated in locations with poor infrastructure facilities. This affects their access to basic services like education, health facilities, transport, etc.
- (iii) About a third of small villages with high concentration of Muslims do not have any educational institutions.
- (iv) There is a scarcity of medical facilities in larger villages with a substantial Muslim concentration. About 40% of large villages with a substantial Muslim concentration do not have any medical facilities.
- (v) Muslim concentration villages are not well served with pucca roads.

- (vi) Policies to deal with the relative deprivation of the Muslims in the country should sharply focus on inclusive development and mainstreaming of the community while respecting diversity.

(V) Social conditions:

- (i) A community-specific factor for low educational achievement is that Muslims do not see education as necessarily translating into formal employment.
- (ii) The Muslim population shows an increasingly better sex ratio compared with other socio-religious communities.
- (iii) Infant and childhood mortality among Muslims is slightly lower than the average.
- (iv) There has been a large decline in fertility in all the religious groups including Muslims.

Encroachment of wakf land in Hyderabad

3052. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 829.35 acres of wakf lands are under encroachment in and around Hyderabad, as per the report of JPC on Wakf Boards; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken, in this regard, by Government to free the encroached lands of the Wakf Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING) : (a) The Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Wakfs in its 9th Report submitted to the Parliament on 23rd October, 2008, had stated that an area of 81,591.40 acres of waqf land was under encroachment and Government control in Andhra Pradesh which includes the area in and around Hyderabad.

(b) The State Wakf Board is established by the respective State Government as per the provisions of Section 13 of the Wakf Act, 1995. Section 54 of the Wakf Act, 1995 provides for removal of encroachment from wakf properties by the State/UT Wakf Boards with the help of their State/UT Governments. Therefore, the details of wakf properties encroached are with the State/UT Wakf Boards and not with the Central Government. This Ministry has also written to the State/UT Waqf Boards requesting

them to send the details of the encroachments on wakf properties on 8.7.2011, 23.08.2011, 17.11.2011 and 30.11.2012. Further, amendment in the Wakf Act, 1995 have been proposed for removal of encroachments from waqf properties by providing penal provision for alienation of waqf properties.

Conditions of Muslims in Haryana

3053. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the socio-economic situation of Muslims in Haryana as compared to the State's average performance in terms of poverty, unemployment, health and education;
- (b) the steps being taken by Government to address these concerns;
- (c) whether any special schemes have been launched for the community;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved, so far; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING) : (a) According to findings of the High Level Committee constituted under Justice (Retired) Rajindar Sachar (popularly known as Sachar Committee) in 2006, the socio-economic condition of Muslims in Haryana compared to State's average performance is relatively low in terms of poverty, unemployment. Health and Education. The details for Haryana are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (e) To improve the Socio-economic conditions of Muslims in Haryana, following actions have been taken by the Ministry of Minority Affairs:

- (i) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) has been implemented in two identified Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) of Haryana viz. Mewat and Sirsa to create infrastructure and provide basic amenities to minorities. During Eleventh Five Year Plan, Rs. 49.20 crore have been approved and Rs. 41.88 crore has been released for construction of 2000 Indira Awas Yojana Houses. 8 School buildings, 6 Health Centres. 142 Anganwadi Centres. 183 Additional class rooms and 1 ITI in these two MCDs. During 2012-13 no proposal has been received from Government of Haryana under MsDP.
- (ii) For educational empowerment. Ministry awarded 1,04,542 scholarships to minority students across the State of Haryana which included 60,349

Muslim students during Eleventh Five Year Plan and 2012-13 and released Rs. 20.21 crore under Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum-Means scholarship schemes. Under the scheme of Maulana Azad Education Foundation, Rs. 13.94 lakh were released to award 119 scholarships to meritorious minority girls which included Rs. 8.90 lakh for 77 Muslim girls.

- (iii) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise of this Ministry, extended loans at concessional interest rates to minority communities living below double the poverty line across the State of Haryana for self/wage employment to the tune of Rs. 44.44 crores for 14226 minority beneficiaries in Haryana. Out of this, Rs. 25.00 crore has been disbursed to 6927 Muslim beneficiaries.
- (iv) Under Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for Minorities, Ministry of Minority Affairs in coordination with line Ministries/Departments ensures that 15% of the targets/outlays under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Integrated Child Development Scheme, Indira Awas Yojana, Aajeevika, Swarn Jayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojana, Upgradation of ITIs, Priority Sector Lending through Banks, Quality Education in Madarsas are earmarked for minorities including Muslims across the country including Haryana.

Statement

The Socio-economic situation of Muslims in Haryana

I. Poverty

(a) Poverty incidence in Haryana compared over time 1983 to 2004-05:

Category	Haryana Average	Muslim Average
Urban	21	46
Rural	13	26

(b) Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure in 2004-05:

Category	Haryana Average	Muslim Average
Urban	Rs. 1183	Rs. 1105
Rural	Rs. 905	Rs. 605

II. Worker Population Rates (2004-05)

Haryana Average	Muslim Average
62.4	68

III. Health (National Family Health Survey -2, 1998-99)

Mortality Rate	Haryana Average	Muslim Average
Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000)	59	52
Under 5 Mortality Rate (Per 1000)	79	90
Total Fertility Rate	2.9	6.0

IV. Literacy Level in percentage (2001 Census)

Haryana Average	Muslim Average
67.9	40

Technical research for alternative source of energy

†3054. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any action plan to conduct technical research for providing alternative source of energy in rural areas and Solar Energy Centre and Delhi Technological University have signed an agreement to conduct research and education programmes jointly regarding renewable energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the status of its implementation and the number of villages covered under this work plan so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) Yes Sir. The R&D Programme of the Ministry supports development of technologies for providing alternative source of energy in the country including rural areas. Also a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Solar Energy Centre (SEC) and Delhi Technological University (DTU) has been signed on 22nd May, 2012.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The MoU between SEC and DTU envisages collaborative research through joint supervision of M.Tech and Ph.D theses, practical courses at SEC for DTU students in specialized areas of solar energy, joint refresher courses for the industry and organizing conferences, symposium and workshops on the cutting edge renewable energy technologies. So far SEC has collaborated with DTU in organizing the Second International Symposium on Concentrated Solar Power in June, 2012. A two days refresher course on solar energy for the students and faculty of DTU was organized at SEC in March, 2013. Students of DTU are also pursuing projects at SEC. As a result of sustained R&D activities pursued by the Ministry, under various programmes, so far 10135 villages and hamlets have been provided with electricity, 46.55 lakh biogas plants have been installed, biomass gasifiers of a total capacity of 16.79 MW have been commissioned and photovoltaic systems of aggregate capacity of 124.67 MW have been deployed for providing energy in off-grid mode.

(c) Does not arise.

Viability gap funding for solar projects

3055. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has come out with the proposed norms for viability gap funding (VGF) for large size solar power projects that would come up in Phase-II of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has decided to facilitate the creation of 10,000 MW of utility scale solar power capacity under Phase-II; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The proposal for Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for large size solar power projects under Batch-1 of Phase-II of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) envisages the following main provisions:

- *Coverage:* Solar PV projects of total 750 MW capacity to be set up on Build-Own-Operate basis, with minimum project capacity of 10 MW.
- *Tariff for power purchase:* @ Rs. 5.45/ unit fixed for 25 years.

- *VGF support*: up to 30% of project cost or Rs. 2.5 crore/MW whichever is less, based on bids.
- *Developers' equity contribution*: At least Rs. 1.5 crore/MW. The balance amount can be raised as loan from any source.

This scheme is, however, still under finalisation.

(c) and (d) The Ministry envisages solar power capacity addition of 9,000 MW under JNNSM Phase-II (April, 2013—March, 2017), comprising of 3,000 MW under Central schemes and 6,000 MW under States own initiatives/market mechanisms of Solar Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs)/Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs). The capacity addition under Central schemes is envisaged mainly through three different schemes of (i) Bundling with thermal power, (ii) Viability Gap Funding support from National Clean Energy Fund and, (iii) Generation Based Incentive Scheme from Ministry's direct budgetary allocation, in different proportions depending on availability of unallocated quota of thermal power allocation of funds from different sources.

Power generation for renewable energy sources

3056. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the States which are successfully generating power from renewable energy sources; and
- (b) the details of new schemes Government proposes for promotion of new and renewable energy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) The total installed capacity of power generation from renewable energy sources in the country is 28,067 MW. Major contribution to this is coming from the States of Tamil Nadu (7849 MW), Maharashtra (4188 MW), Gujarat (4079 MW), Karnataka (3605 MW), Rajasthan (3353 MW) and Andhra Pradesh (1114 MW). State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The Government is continuing various incentive schemes to promote the new and renewable energy sector. Details of the incentives schemes are given in Statement-II (*See* below). Further, It is proposed to introduce instruments like generation based incentives, viable gap funding etc. to further support the Renewable Energy sector.

Statement*State-wise installed capacity of grid interactive renewable power as on 31.03.2013*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Capacity (in MW)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1113.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	103.93
3.	Assam	31.11
4.	Bihar	114.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	305.90
6.	Gujarat	4078.58
7.	Haryana	123.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	587.91
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	130.53
10.	Jharkhand	20.05
11.	Karnataka	3605.29
12.	Kerala	193.55
13.	Madhya Pradesh	529.38
14.	Maharashtra	4188.40
15.	Manipur	5.45
16.	Meghalaya	31.03
17.	Mizoram	36.47
18.	Nagaland	28.67
19.	Odisha	97.30
20.	Punjab	297.58

1	2	3
21.	Rajasthan	3352.70
22.	Sikkim	52.11
23.	Tamil Nadu	7849.09
24.	Tripura	16.01
25.	Uttar Pradesh	823.98
26.	Uttarakhand	189.87
27.	West Bengal	126.45
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.35
29.	Delhi	18.56
30.	Others	5.92
TOTAL (MW)		28067.26

MW = Megawatt.

Statement-II

Incentives/Subsidy available under various renewable energy schemes/programmes

A. GRID-INTERACTIVE RENEWABLE POWER 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. Small Hydro Power Projects

Support to new SHP projects in State sector:

Category	Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW	Above 1MW-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

3. Biomass Power Project and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects:

Private/Joint/Cooperative/Public Sector Sugar Mills:

	Special Category and NE States	Other States
Biomass Power Projects	Rs. 25 lakh X (C MW) ^{0.646}	Rs.20 lakh X (C MW) ^{0.646}
Bagasse Co-generation	Rs.18 lakh X(C MW) ^{0.646}	Rs.15 lakhX(CMW) ^{0.646}
Bagasse Co-generation Projects by Cooperative/		
Public Sector Sugar Mills	Rs.40 lakh	Rs.40 lakh
40 bar & above	Rs.50 lakh	Rs.50 lakh
60 bar & above	Rs. 60 lakh	Rs. 60 lakh
80 bar & above	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)

B. OFF-GRID/DECENTRALIZED RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAMMES

Sl. No	Programme	Subsidy
5.	Family Type Biogas Plants:	
	NE Region States including Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam)	Rs. 11,700 to Rs. 14,700 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed
	Plain areas of Assam	Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 10,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed
	J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (excluding Terai region), Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu, Sadar, Kurseong and Kalimpong sub-divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans, A&N Islands	Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 10,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed
	All Others	Rs. 2,100 to Rs. 8,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed
6.	Solar Energy Systems (Photovoltaic/Thermal)	Subsidy of 30% of project cost and/or 5% interest bearing loans. For solar light through NABAAAD, RRD and other commercial bank 40% subsidy is available.
7.	Small Aero-Generators and Hybrid Systems	Rs. 1.00 lakh and Rs. 1.50 lakh per kW for commercial and non-commercial beneficiaries respectively. Higher support of Rs. 2.25 lakh per kW for projects in NE Region States Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir.
8.	Micro-hydel plants/ Water Mills	Rs. 0.35 lakh per watermill for mechanical application Rs. 1.10 lakh per watermill for electrical application
9.	Biomass Gasifier Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, HP and Uttarakhand)	Rs. 18,000 / kW
	Other States	Rs. 15,000/kW

National Biomass Cookstove Programme

3057. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Biomass Cookstoves Programme is being implemented in the country;
- (b) if so, the process of implementation of the programme;
- (c) how many households have benefited from the programme, since its launch in 2009, State-wise; and
- (d) the number of households benefited from the scheme in West Bengal, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has formulated National Biomass Cookstove Programme (NBCP) for implementation in the Twelfth Plan Period. Improved biomass cookstoves will be disseminated for domestic and community cooking applications on cost sharing basis. Under this Programme, demonstration projects, using several existing and better cookstoves and different grades of process biomass fuel, will be undertaken which will facilitate exploring a range of technologies deployment, biomass processing and delivery models. The Ministry has strengthened three test centres for carrying out performance testing of improved biomass cookstoves to maintain the quality of products. Only cookstoves which satisfy the stipulated performance tests and approved by MNRE are considered in the demonstration programme.

(c) As follow up to the National Biomass Cookstove Initiative (NBCI) which was launched by Ministry on 2nd December, 2009, pilot scale projects have been taken up for demonstration of improved biomass cookstoves for domestic cooking. The State-wise targets are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The pilot projects have been taken up in the States of J&K, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Odisha. The programme will cover all the States in the next phase.

Statement

State-wise targets for pilot scale demonstration of different models of improved biomass cookstoves for domestic cooking

Sl. No.	States	Number of cookstoves
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3000
2.	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Chhattisgarh	3000
3.	Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka	3000
4.	Jharkhand, Bihar and Odisha	3000

Targets under JNNSM

3058. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets under the first phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission;
- (b) whether Government has taken any initiative to provide solar power devices, *i.e.* solar heater, solar cookers, solar lights etc. in rural areas;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) The target under the first phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission are:

- (i) 1000 MW Grid Connected Power Plants;
- (ii) 200 MW off-grid solar applications;
- (iii) 7 Million Sq m Solar Thermal collector area.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Under off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry provides a subsidy of 30% of the cost of the solar lighting systems, solar water heating systems and solar cookers.

The subsidy is limited to Rs. 81/- per watt peak for solar lighting systems, Rs. 3000-3300/-per square meter of collector areas for solar water heating systems and Rs. 3600/- per square meter of collector areas for solar cookers for installation of systems in the country including rural areas.

- (d) Does not arise

Study on off-shore wind energy

3059. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken any study to tap the potential of off-shore wind energy in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details of places where the study has been conducted and its outcome?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) Initial study by Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai and Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad suggests off-shore wind energy potential along Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Maharashtra coasts. Further, a Scottish consultancy organization's preliminary study has found potential of 1 GW each at Kanyakumari and Rameshwaram.

Death while working on MGNREGA project in Tamil Nadu

3060. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in a recent incident at Tindivanam, Tamil Nadu, four women were reported to have died while working on a Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) project and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there was negligence in supervision of the work; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) to (c) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is being implemented by the State Government. As per a report received from the State Government, 10 MGNREGA job card holders were illegally assigned work of excavation of sand from a PWD tank and this work was not

amongst the shelf of projects approved under MGNREGA by the competent authority of the State. During the excavation process, 4 female workers died when the soil slipped and fell on them. It has been reported by the State Government that the President of the Pattanam village panchayat and his son were arrested and a criminal case filed against them. Action has also been reported to have been taken against the Panchayat President under Section 205 of Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act and the Panchayat Secretary has also been suspended. Suitable compensation has been provided to the kin of the deceased by the State Government.

Nomenclature of centrally sponsored programmes

3061. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of centrally sponsored programmes named after Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi;
- (b) what is the mechanism for naming such programmes;
- (c) whether any such Central Government programme or project is named after Indian revolutionaries and freedom fighters like Mangal Pande, Rani Laxmibai, Tipu Sultan, Bhagat Singh, Ashfaqulla Khan, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Aurobindo Ghosh, Chandra Shekhar Azad, K. Kamraj, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Chittranjan Das, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Lal Bahadur Shastri;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) The Ministry of Rural Development have two Centrally Sponsored programmes named after Mahatma Gandhi and Indira Gandhi . They are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).

(b) There is no mechanism laid down for deciding the names of the programmes.

(c) to (e) No other centrally sponsored programme of this Ministry is named after any other individual.

Proposals from Maharashtra under PMGSY

†3062. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has submitted any proposal under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to Government for approval; and

(b) if so, the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA) : (a) and (b) Since inception of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in year 2000 till March, 2013, the project proposals of Rs. 6,378 crore for construction 24,017 km road length have been cleared to the State of Maharashtra. During the year 2012-13, the eligible project proposals of Rs. 1,078 crore for 800 kms of road works and 659 numbers of bridges have been cleared, and no such proposal is pending with the Ministry under PMGSY from the Government of Maharashtra for approval. The proposals received from the State of Maharashtra are considered and cleared under PMGSY, as per the eligibility and target set for the State.

Performance of MGNREGA

3063. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :

SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent by Government on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and the funds allocated to State Governments thereunder since its launch till date, State-wise;

(b) why Government is not conducting detailed study about the assets generated under MGNREGA as despite huge money being spent by Government any real development work has not been generated through this Scheme; and

(c) what stringent action has been taken by Government to punish culprits of malfunctioning of MGNREGA till date and the number of such cases which are under investigation, State-wise?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) Being a demand-driven programme, funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are released to the States/Districts on the basis of advance projection of labour demand. Details of central funds released and expenditure incurred by the States since 2006-07 and upto 2012-13 are given in Statements-I and II (*See below*).

(b) MGNREG Act and scheme framed thereunder seeks to create durable assets and strengthen the the livelihood resource base of the rural poor. The Assets so created, in the course of the implementation of the Act are therefore captured so as to assess the utility of the works included in Schedule-I of the Act. A study conducted on the works taken up under MGNREGA from 2006-07 to 2011-12 indicate that out of 146 lakh works, 51% are works related to water conservation, flood control, irrigation, drought proofing, renovation of traditional water bodies and micro-irrigation whereas over 19% works are related to rural connectivity. Field reports and independent studies suggest that at micro-level, many productive MGNREGA assets have been created on the ground owing to good planning and execution. Utility, sustainability, technical design and feasibility of the assets are indicators to judge their quality and impact.

(c) The implementation of the MGNREGA is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act and it is for the concerned State Governments to devise procedures and measures for effective implementation of the Scheme, to deal with cases related to irregularities and malfunctioning in the scheme including lodging of criminal cases and other action against the persons involved. Necessary instructions are issued to the State Governments from time to time on initiation of departmental inquiry, proceedings for disqualification/termination in respect of elected officials, lodging of FIR against the delinquent official(s) in case *prima-facie* a criminal intent is established, recovery of amount misappropriated etc. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dealing with complaints have also been shared with the State Governments.

Statement-I*Details of Central Fund released since 2006-07 and upto 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State	Central Fund released under MGNREGA									(Rs. in lakhs)
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102541.43	137105.40	321910.19	378160.23	741807.00	147757.89	321673.59			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1450.85	1265.38	2948.84	3386.17	3528.47	6078.58	6834.19			
3.	Assam	26550.85	52175.01	95872.16	77888.50	60928.65	42685.80	53445.67			
4.	Bihar	54831.38	46707.83	138819.05	103278.45	210365.46	130073.42	122781.45			
5.	Chhattisgarh	71850.74	114415.71	166449.34	82710.30	168504.95	163855.88	203136.31			
6.	Gujarat	7433.94	5915.71	16419.20	77729.70	89486.13	32429.03	47440.77			
7.	Haryana	3589.39	4840.97	13656.65	12400.38	13100.11	27512.23	34935.89			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4667.64	12754.06	40974.63	39542.50	63625.00	31138.16	36129.50			
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4136.37	7071.37	10472.53	17568.95	31359.89	78130.96	76276.16			
10.	Jharkhand	55854.59	65069.07	180580.14	81216.22	96286.92	123733.08	80916.84			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Karnataka	24850.69	25869.52	39851.14	276998.19	157305.00	66256.92	123193.69
12.	Kerala	3739.51	6900.55	19887.32	46771.42	70423.24	95105.43	131117.81
13.	Madhya Pradesh	190944.20	260279.82	406111.54	351923.66	256576.96	296851.28	161015.37
14.	Maharashtra	21815.64	2923.75	18756.08	24965.06	20471.11	104043.62	157324.33
15.	Manipur	1692.89	6184.13	36540.97	43681.36	34298.83	62496.73	59023.09
16.	Meghalaya	3224.68	5918.73	7802.60	21136.81	20980.84	28498.33	22610.82
17.	Mizoram	2023.90	3343.49	15194.15	27697.03	21602.83	32956.72	25229.24
18.	Nagaland	910.11	4399.59	26805.72	56292.34	51156.84	67346.57	46012.38
19.	Odisha	78380.49	53695.69	87843.67	44581.26	156186.38	97821.72	84797.88
20.	Punjab	3445.75	2972.32	6775.32	14318.45	12879.17	11429.36	11421.27
21.	Rajasthan	78041.00	105600.20	652157.16	594264.49	278882.00	161969.60	258534.43
22.	Sikkim	691.50	629.75	4097.14	8857.35	4448.55	10079.77	7406.51
23.	Tamil Nadu	18409.21	51609.09	140126.58	137118.92	202489.77	281552.22	354605.42
24.	Tripura	2754.66	17016.45	46036.60	88636.01	38260.70	95932.57	76889.88

25. Uttar Pradesh	56914.69	166589.89	393390.13	531887.16	526658.86	424048.00	129202.49
26. Uttarakhand	4470.60	11003.65	10116.44	27960.22	28980.93	37351.42	26827.10
27. West Bengal	38868.84	88262.88	92275.09	178728.96	211761.00	259703.16	339547.96
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		135.00	702.75	241.15	768.63	1643.85	1381.49
29. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		45.00	45.10	39.20	47.73	100.00	39.56
30. Daman and Diu		90.00	21.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31. Goa		114.00	618.21	20.72	507.76	259.64	241.16
32. Lakshadweep		45.00	262.26	200.00	233.58	35.00	117.55
33. Puducherry		45.00	419.44	459.93	2982.05	100.00	885.75
34. Chandigarh		45.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	864085.53	1261039.01	2993960.00	3350661.09	3576895.33	2918976.94	3000995.55

Statement-II*Details of Total Expenditure Incurred by the States since 2006-07 and upto 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State	Total Expenditure* under MGNREGA							(Rs. in lakhs)
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68020.32	208374.75	296390.38	450918.00	543938.55	418014.43	435032.69	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	221.34	303.90	3289.54	1725.74	5057.31	96.87	4791.43	
3.	Assam	59252.93	54914.93	95380.73	103389.76	92104.35	74781.61	67911.60	
4.	Bihar	71276.16	105222.66	131647.97	181687.63	266425.17	167286.18	205404.48	
5.	Chhattisgarh	66882.16	140183.20	143447.52	132266.65	163397.81	207875.47	221243.68	
6.	Gujarat	8585.03	8184.24	19600.66	73938.25	78822.00	65974.64	63114.48	
7.	Haryana	3594.67	5235.01	10988.22	14355.28	21470.43	31388.07	39324.55	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3940.12	12564.88	33227.64	55655.76	50196.38	50949.66	48528.64	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3454.44	4200.26	8772.02	18531.34	37776.70	51593.57	63097.31	

10. Jharkhand	71155.13	106253.85	134171.70	137970.19	128435.40	117092.87	111061.05
11. Karnataka	24829.67	23650.54	35787.46	273919.35	253716.51	187619.32	224241.53
12. Kerala	2789.73	8336.83	22453.65	47151.35	70434.07	99582.87	150114.81
13. Madhya Pradesh	186268.63	289172.60	355496.21	372228.08	363724.90	343545.04	266267.04
14. Maharashtra	17461.18	18907.21	36154.33	32109.32	35811.97	165785.45	223495.21
15. Manipur	2025.50	6276.15	34965.82	39316.87	44070.51	33048.99	30011.24
16. Meghalaya	2111.85	5091.18	8945.10	18352.79	31902.39	29756.07	25651.25
17. Mizoram	1643.11	4200.70	16455.70	23823.99	29315.12	23978.76	22803.89
18. Nagaland	1457.62	2397.57	27231.15	49945.76	60537.48	51445.45	25099.12
19. Odisha	73346.62	57956.90	67829.29	93898.37	153314.26	104567.38	119453.39
20. Punjab	2500.21	3004.29	7177.06	14991.96	16584.21	16068.64	16954.61
21. Rajasthan	69306.14	147733.72	616439.73	566903.40	328907.14	321719.73	344520.64
22. Sikkim	261.89	1185.76	4275.61	6408.99	8525.72	7104.33	7527.53
23. Tamil Nadu	15163.63	51642.38	100406.47	176123.49	232331.96	292497.30	409416.19
24. Tripura	4507.68	20860.34	49077.13	72940.80	63186.85	94599.01	97199.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Uttar Pradesh	77967.46	189825.13	356887.72	590003.87	563120.10	510367.57	265923.91
26.	Uttarakhand	4849.70	9575.01	13579.33	28309.06	38019.88	41445.26	34492.34
27.	West Bengal	39462.63	100434.62	94038.47	210898.16	253246.13	291455.33	428444.37
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			327.54	1226.12	903.66	1574.27	1068.92
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			1.03	133.95	123.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Daman and Diu			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Goa			249.96	470.12	993.28	706.44	132.51
32.	Lakshadweep			178.68	201.48	251.70	284.11	152.36
33.	Puducherry			136.10	726.90	1082.11	1265.07	1248.02
34.	Chandigarh			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		882335.55	1585688.61	2725009.92	3790522.78	3937727.05	3803469.76	3953728.57

* The total Expenditure in a financial year is against the total availability of funds in that particular year.

Pension for widows

3064. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

- (a) whether Government proposes to reduce age limit from 40 years to 18 years under the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, in view of girls being married at the age of 18 years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, along with the steps taken in this regard;
- (c) whether Government proposes to start providing pension to abandoned women;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, along with the steps taken in this regard; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA) : (a) to (e) On the direction of the Union Cabinet, a Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission to prepare a proposal for a Comprehensive National Social Assistance Programme. The Task Force considered various issues, demands and suggestions relating to pension schemes under NSAP, received from various quarters including those on lowering the widow pension age to eighteen years and expanding the widow pension to single and divorced women. The Task Force has submitted its report to this Ministry.

Assessment of implementation of MGNREGA

3065. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in many states Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has not been implemented properly;
- (b) whether the assessment of implementation of the scheme by Governmental agencies lacks accuracy; and
- (c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether the Ministry would use the services of credible non-governmental agencies to obtain facts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) The provisions in Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through schemes formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. The schemes made by the States are required to provide for the minimum features specified in Schedules I & II of the Act for which guidelines are issued by the Central Government. The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of 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, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Rural Development organizes concurrent evaluation/assessment of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on periodic basis through Performance Review Committee (PRC) meetings, Regional Review Meetings and also during Labour Budget Meetings. The last PRC meeting was held in the month of January, 2013. The Regional Review Meetings and Labour Budget Meetings were held with states/UTs in the month of February and March, 2013. The Ministry of Rural Development has also 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 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

NGOs involved in rural development schemes in Tamil Nadu

3066. SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are involved in rural development schemes in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether NGOs have been handed over the works related to the scheme of the Ministry;

(c) if so, the details of works undertaken by those NGOs during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and NGO-wise; and

(d) the details of money allocated to them during the said period, year-wise and NGO-wise and the manner in which the same has been utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The details of project-wise works allocated, amount sanctioned and released to the NGOs in Tamil Nadu State by Council For Advancement of People's Action & Rural Technology (CAPART) during the last three years and the current year is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The Government is undertaking Aajeevika Skill Development Programme (ASDP) for skilling and placement of rural BPL youth. This programme allows project implementing agencies, including NGOs to associate as partners with authorised Central Government bodies or the State Government for Skilling and Placement linked programme in multiple States, including Tamil Nadu. The details of projects sanctioned to Tamil Nadu in the last three years and during the current year are given at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of project-wise works allocated, amount sanctioned and released to the NGOs in Tamil Nadu State during the last three years and the current year

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the NGO	Project Title/ Works Allocated	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Year 2010-11				
1.	A M M Murugappa Chettiar Research Centre, Tiam House, No. 28, Raja Ji Salai, Chennai.	Appropriate Rural Technology for Adaptation Dissemination and income Generation through Participation	3,00,000/-	-
2.	Centre for Social Development, Kulala Street, Thirunainarkurichy, Ammandivilai P.O., Kanyakumari Distt.	Poverty Alleviation Through Dissemination of Innovative Pottery Technology for Sustainable Employment.	49,04,000/-	24,52,000/-
Year 2011-12				
	-	NIL		
Year 2012-13				
	-	NIL		
Year 2013-14				
	-	NIL		

Statement-II

Details of projects sanctioned under ASDP to Tamil Nadu in the last three years and during the current year

Name of the PIA	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Skilled	Placed	Skilled	Placed	Skilled	Placed
BOSCO	627	541	2097	1797	-	-
CAP Foundation	1159	861	966	854	-	-
Dr. Reddy's Foundation	295	128	607	234	-	-
A & D Solaries	691	628	1068	935	-	-

Details of funds released to the above NGOs under ASDP in the last three years is given below and these are for multi-state projects including Tamil Nadu:

(in Rs.)

Name of the PIA	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
BOSCO	27909000	55818000	-
CAP Foundation	34361179	56237000	-
Dr. Reddy's Foundation	2065000	4249000	-
A&D Solaries	11776713	18201924	-

Wages paid under MGNREGA

†3067. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to pay labourers, working under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the minimum wages at par with the minimum wages earmarked for the unskilled labourers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948;

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether Government has set up any committee to increase the wages and other facilities being provided to the labourers under MGNREGA;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made by the said committee; and
- (e) the action taken/being taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Wages for workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is fixed by the Central Government under Section 6(1) of the MGNREG Act, which states that notwithstanding anything contained in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Central Government may by notification specify the wage rate for the purposes of this Act. Hence, MGNREGA wage rate is delinked from the wage rate fixed by the State Government under the Minimum Wages Act.

Section 28 of the Act states that “The provisions of this Act or the Schemes made thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of such law”. Thus, Section 28 clearly state that MGNREGA has overriding effect over preceding legislations.

Thus, both Sections 6(1) and Section 28 give the Central Government the power to determine MGNREGA wage rates independent of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(c) to (e) The Government of India has constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen, Principal Adviser, Planning Commission to develop a mechanism to evolve a framework to create a separate index for updation of MGNREGA wages. The Committee has representatives from Ministry of Rural Development as Members along with representation from other Ministries and Departments. The report of the Committee is awaited. To ensure that the wages of MGNREGA workers are protected against inflation, the Central Government decided that till such time that a satisfactory index is proposed by Dr. Sen Committee and accepted by the Government, the Government could index the MGNREGA wages with the Consumer Price Index for Agriculture labourers (CPIAL). On January 14, 2011, the Ministry of Rural Development issued a notification revising MGNREGA wage rates by linking it to the CPIAL. It has also been decided to increase the wage rate annually. The wage rates have been last revised in 2013 *vide* notification dated

26.02.2013 effective from 1st April, 2013. Taking into consideration suggestions and comments from various stakeholders, the provision of the MGNREG Act and Schedules are amended from time to time to incorporate adequate provisions for providing facilities to the MGNREGA workers at the worksites.

Frauds in implementation of MGNREGA

3068. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has sent several probe teams to different States to probe misappropriation and other frauds in the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the outcome of the probe, State-wise; and
- (d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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. Since the 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.

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. There is a comprehensive system of monitoring and review of the implementation of MGNREGA, which *inter-alia* include Periodic Progress Report, Performance Review Committee, Quarterly Regional Reviews, 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 are 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.

During the last year 2012, 14 specific cases of improper implementation of MGNREGA, in the States of Assam (2 cases), Himachal Pradesh (1 case), Jammu & Kashmir (1 case), Kerala (1 case), Madhya Pradesh (6 cases), Manipur (1 case), Rajasthan (1 case) and Uttar Pradesh (1 case) were inquired into, through National Level Monitors. Inquiry reports are analyzed at the central level and suitable advisory are issued to the State Governments for initiation of departmental inquiry, proceedings for disqualification/termination in respect of elected officials, lodging of FIR against the delinquent official(s) in case *prima-facie* a criminal intent is established, recovery of amount misappropriated etc. Detailed instructions by way of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dealing with complaints have also been issued to all States/UTs and has also been displayed on website www.nrega.nic.in for public dissemination.

Discrepancy in employment figures under MGNREGA

3069. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there was a considerable difference between employment required to be provided and actually provided under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during 2010-11 and 2011-12; and
- (c) the details of steps being taken to ensure that employment of 100 days, as guaranteed under the Act, is provided to every person seeking job under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides for legal guarantee of wage employment to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work subject to an overall ceiling of 100 days of employment per household during a financial year. Being a demand driven programme, there are no targets fixed under MGNREGA, but funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of advance projection of labour demand. The details of households provided employment; households completed 100 days of employment and Average days of employment per household during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in Statement (*See below*).

- (c) Para 1 of Schedule-II of MGNREG Act stipulates that adult members of every household who reside in rural areas and are willing to do unskilled manual work may apply for registration of their household for issuance of a job card. However, under the Act, mere issuance of a job card does not entitle a household to receive

employment. Under Para 9 of Schedule II of the Act, the household also has to submit application for work to be entitled to receive employment. As employment is provided on demand, households provided employment and completing 100 days of employment depend on demand for employment. 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 Ministry has taken several steps for effective implementation of MGNREGA, which *inter-alia*, are the following:

- (i) To meet the challenges in implementation in MGNREGA permissible administrative expenditure limit has been 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, State Governments have been advised to roll out the Business Correspondent Model in unserved bank areas to make wage payment with Bio-metric authentication at village level.
- (v) States have been instructed to establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for greater flexibility in management of funds for MGNREGA.
- (vi) Ministry has initiated an 'Electronic Fund Management System' (e-FMS) in four states. The system will be rolled out in a phased manner across the country.
- (vii) Various advisories have been issued to States/UTs to check delays in payments. A time schedule for payment of wages has been suggested to the States/UTs to reduce administrative delays.

(viii) To facilitate disbursement of wages, provision has been made in NREGA Soft for seeding of Aadhaar numbers in the database.

(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

Details of the households provided employment, households completed 100 days of employment and average days of employment per household during 2010-11 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	State	Household provided employment (in Nos.)		Households completed 100 days of employment (in Nos.)		Average days of employment per household	
		2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6200423	4980822	964713	921135	54	58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134527	3306	602	0	23	16
3.	Assam	1798372	1348958	45490	15701	26	26
4.	Bihar	4738464	1716603	284063	162940	34	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	2485581	2724228	184497	208146	45	44
6.	Gujarat	1096223	822039	67653	41759	45	38
7.	Haryana	235281	277834	9077	13762	36	39
8.	Himachal Pradesh	444247	503102	22052	46553	49	53
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	492277	421185	60224	34672	43	48
10.	Jharkhand	1987360	1573677	131149	57974	42	39
11.	Karnataka	2224468	1652116	131575	45252	49	42
12.	Kerala	1175816	1416444	67970	124865	41	45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4407643	3817389	467119	280656	50	43
14.	Maharashtra	451169	1465398	28240	184323	44	50
15.	Manipur	433856	357649	109339	112237	68	63
16.	Meghalaya	346149	333715	19576	34838	58	50
17.	Mizoram	170894	168560	131970	63500	97	74
18.	Nagaland	350815	367173	190261	59434	95	71
19.	Odisha	2004815	1378597	204229	47629	49	33
20.	Punjab	278134	245443	5243	3786	27	26
21.	Rajasthan	5859667	4519270	495830	335418	52	47
22.	Sikkim	56401	54642	25695	8746	85	60
23.	Tamil Nadu	4969140	6347303	1102070	602703	54	48
24.	Tripura	557055	566770	81442	199503	67	86
25.	Uttar Pradesh	6431213	7316757	600559	306398	52	36
26.	Uttarakhand	542391	466663	25412	22179	42	42
27.	West Bengal	4998239	5502371	104967	117723	31	27
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17636	18890	174	2181	23	43
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2290	NR	0	NR	21	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	13897	11167	413	143	27	28
32.	Lakshadweep	4507	3855	71	134	30	43
33.	Puducherry	38118	42546	137	202	30	25
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		54947068	50424472	5561812	4054492	47	43

NR=Not Reported.

Discretionary powers to State Governments to spend central funds

3070. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to give more discretionary powers to the State Governments on the funds under Central Government Schemes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when such a proposal would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various rural development programmes namely; Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) as a part of overall planning process through State Governments and UT Administrations. These programmes are implemented as per the existing guidelines. There is no proposal to give discretionary powers to the State Governments on the funds under these schemes.

Right to housing for rural families

3071. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI ALOK TIWARI :
SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring Right to Housing Bill for rural families;
- (b) the details of salient features of the proposed Bill; and
- (c) the details of measures Government would take to ensure the right to housing in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is considering to bring a legislation to provide Homestead Rights to the landless and shelterless poor

of rural areas, all over the country, so as to guarantee 10 cents of homestead to every landless and shelterless rural poor household.

(c) A Scheme of Homestead sites was launched on 24th August, 2009 as part of Indira Awas Yojana, to provide funds for purchase/acquisition of homestead sites for those rural BPL households who have neither agricultural land nor a housesite. Under this scheme, a homestead site of 100-250 sq.mt. is provided to those rural BPL households who have neither land nor a housesite. For this purpose, Rs. 10,000/- per beneficiary is provided to the DRDAs which is shared by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 50:50. It has now been decided to increase the amount from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs 20,000/- with effect from April, 2013.

Increase in old age and widow pension

3072. SHRI ALOK TIWARI :

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase the amount of old age pension and widow pension;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government also proposes to provide yearly dearness relief to old age pensioners and widow pensioners;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA) : (a) to (f) On the direction of the Union Cabinet, a Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission to prepare a proposal for a Comprehensive National Social Assistance Programme. The Task Force considered various issues, demands and suggestions relating to pension schemes under NSAP, received from various quarters including those on the quantum of assistance and indexing it to inflation. The Task Force has submitted its report to this Ministry.

Rural development in Andhra Pradesh

3073. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various activities/programmes for the fast rural development, including various commercial and rural employment opportunities for the rural masses of Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, East Godavari, Khammam, Varangal, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Paderu areas in Andhra Pradesh to protect from all types of radicals and naxalites;

(b) The details of the most interior parts of the above mentioned districts covered by pucca roads for various commercial activities; and

(c) The population of each of the above mentioned districts, district-wise and gender-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through State Governments, including Andhra Pradesh the major Programmes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for wage employment, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) for self-employment, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for rural houses, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural connectivity, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for welfare of rural households and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for rural area development. These schemes are implemented for rural masses, including the Districts of Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, East Godavari, Khammam, Varangal, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Paderu areas in Andhra Pradesh. These programmes aim at overall development of rural areas through commercial and employment opportunities.

(b) Under PMGSY, in the 8 Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts of Andhra Pradesh (*viz.*, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, East Godavari, Khammam, Varangal, Adilabad, Karimnagar), 8815 km. length of the road works have been sanctioned and 7812 km. length of road works have been completed upto March, 2013. For faster implementation of PMGSY in IAP districts necessary guidelines have been suggested to the State Government.

(c) As per the provisional data of population Census, 2011 of Registrar General of India, total population of the District and gender-wise details of Vizianagaram,

Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, East Godavari, Khammam, Varangal, Adilabad, Karimnagar Districts in Andhra Pradesh are given below:—

Sl. No.	District	Male	Female	Total Population
1.	Vizianagaram	1161913	1180955	2342868
2.	Visakhapatnam	2140872	2147241	4288113
3.	Srikakulam	1340430	1359041	2699471
4.	East Godavari	2569419	2582130	5151549
5.	Khammam	1391936	1406278	2798214
6.	Varangal	1766257	1756387	3522644
7.	Adilabad	1366964	1370774	2737738
8.	Karimnagar	1897068	1914670	3811738

Development of SC/ST lands under MGNREGA

3074. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has spent any amount for the development of SC/ST lands under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last four years, State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) to (c) The provisions in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through schemes formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. Schedule-I of MGNREGA as amended from time lists the category of works permissible under the Act. As per para IB (IV) of Schedule-I, provision of irrigation facility, dug out farm pond, horticulture, plantation, farm bunding and land development are allowed on land or homestead owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The cumulative number of above mentioned works and total expenditure incurred under

these works for SC/ST beneficiaries, as reported by the States/UTs in MIS is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of works and total expenditure incurred under these works for SC/ST beneficiaries

Sl. No.	State	On Going Category 1B(IV) works			
		In SCs lands		In STs lands	
		No. of Works	Total Expenditure (in lakhs)	No. of Works	Total Expenditure (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41663	3904.45	15457	1538.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	1	0.89
3.	Assam	110	21.20	194	96.22
4.	Bihar	197	76.26	68	17.10
5.	Chhattisgarh	1433	387.15	6346	2445.75
6.	Goa	0	0.00	6	4.02
7.	Gujarat	496	241.36	5711	3807.76
8.	Haryana	80	55.32	0	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	250	50.04	172	51.90
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0.00	6	2.01
11.	Jharkhand	3863	3220.74	14170	14046.98
12.	Karnataka	5291	1188.27	2233	493.68
13.	Kerala	877	578.72	226	131.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12977	12930.25	43460	24443.78
15.	Maharashtra	3599	2291.58	10373	4887.20
16.	Manipur	0	0.00	46	39.95

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	4	0.42
18.	Mizoram	0	0.00	5	12.87
19.	Nagaland	0	0.00	10	65.42
20.	Odisha	2020	523.32	5051	1496.76
21.	Punjab	1	1.25	0	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	25051	10346.61	23236	12876.68
23.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	34	18.04	0	0.00
25.	Tripura	11	8.06	73	73.62
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23838	2098.04	755	507.44
27.	Uttarakhand	449	134.16	10	5.78
28.	West Bengal	2396	1132.16	1060	339.04
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	0.00	1	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL		124644	39206.98	128674	67386.02

Payment of wages under MGNREGA

3075. 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 a news-item appearing in the Indian Express, Delhi Edition, dated the 26th March, 2013 titled "MGNREGA mockery Rs. 001 per day";

(b) if so, whether Government has received any complaint from an NGO pointing out the abnormally low wages; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above are in affirmative, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The news item as well as a reference from the NGO - 'Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan' regarding payment of low wages to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) workers in Rajasthan, was considered by the Ministry and a preliminary report has been obtained from the State Government being the implementation authority of MGNREGA. Low wages can be attributed to various reasons including use of machinery by the workers, work not being carried out as per the prescribed norms and quantum prescribed, wrong feeding of data in MIS etc. The Ministry has decided to assign the task of in-depth investigation of the complaint to a National Level Monitor.

Expansion of pension system

3076. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

SHRI D. RAJA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government has agreed to expand the existing pension system by including more categories of vulnerable men and women and disabled people and doing away with the distinction of APL/BPL categories;

(b) whether Government has agreed to increase the quantum of monthly pension considering the current cost of living; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when the new universal pension scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA) : (a) to (c) On the direction of the Union Cabinet, a Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission to prepare a proposal for a Comprehensive National Social Assistance Programme. The Task Force considered various issues, demands and suggestions relating to pension schemes under NSAP, received from various quarters including those on lowering the widow pension age to eighteen years and expanding

the widow pension to single and divorced women, the quantum of assistance and indexing it to inflation. The Task Force has submitted its report to this Ministry.

SC/ST beneficiaries under IGNOAPS

3077. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to enumerate beneficiaries belonging to SC/ST categories under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) which is one of the important component of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA) : (a) to (c) The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which includes the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) was transferred to State Plan in the year 2002-03 and States/Union Territories have been given requisite flexibility in the implementation of the schemes. Hence the identification of beneficiaries as well as sanctioning and disbursement of assistance under the schemes of NSAP is the responsibility of the State Government/UT Administration concerned. Therefore no details of the beneficiaries are maintained at the central level. Universal coverage of all persons satisfying the prescribed eligibility criteria is envisaged under IGNOAPS.

Employment of differently-abled in MGNREGA

3078. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI :

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has included differently-abled persons under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details of such people working, their percentage to the total MGNREGA workers in State, and the type of projects they are employed during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has introduced guidelines to ensure that a percentage of jobs under MGNREGA would be reserved for differently abled people across the States, and whether the same is proposed to be introduced as a right under the Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The disabled or differently-abled persons defined under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996) as persons with disabilities, the severity of which is 40% and above are considered as special category of vulnerable persons for the purposes of MGNREGA. The disabled persons as defined in the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999) are also to be considered as disabled for the purpose of inclusion in MGNREGA.

(b) and (c) State-wise details of number of disabled persons who worked under MGNREGA and their percentage to the total MGNREGA workers during 2011-12 and 2012-13, as reported by States/UTs in MIS, are given in Statement (*See* below). Depending on the extent of handicap, works have been identified which could be assigned to the differently-abled, on demand. Strategy for vulnerable groups has been extensively discussed in Chapter 9 of the MGNREGA operational guidelines, 2013 (4th edition) which has been shared with the States.

(d) and (e) While providing a strong social safety net for vulnerable groups under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), it is felt that extra efforts need to be made for certain special categories of vulnerable people who hitherto had remained excluded. Operational Guidelines have been issued to all State Governments to identify works, which can be done by the disabled persons. Depending upon the demand for the work by disabled person, works could be opened specifically for the disabled and in case of large GPs with substantial population of disabled and vulnerable, separate works could be opened at the habitation level.

Statement*State-wise details of number of persons who worked under MGNREGA during 2011-12 and 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State	FY: 2011-12			FY: 2012-13		
		Employment provided to individual persons	No. of Disabled persons worked in MGNREGA	% age to the total MGNREGA workers	Employment provided individual persons	No. of Disabled persons worked in MGNREGA	% age to the total MGNREGA workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9124629	87157	0.96	9992010	107573	1.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4473	1	0.02	104516	62	0.06
3.	Assam	1606192	2256	0.14	1453751	2250	0.15
4.	Bihar	2307643	4748	0.21	2455835	5099	0.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	5911212	30960	0.52	5345430	27286	0.51
6.	Goa	11748	3	0.03	4586	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1902979	26576	1.40	1318383	18970	1.44

8. Haryana	471845	297	0.06	508494	314	0.06
9. Himachal Pradesh	623416	2080	0.33	612184	2090	0.34
10. Jammu and Kashmir	605014	3444	0.57	734797	6023	0.82
11. Jharkhand	2561270	7829	0.31	2240058	6243	0.28
12. Karnataka	4550123	6440	0.14	3677717	6938	0.19
13. Kerala	1562991	1391	0.09	1664012	1784	0.11
14. Madhya Pradesh	8543748	10744	0.13	6370132	7394	0.12
15. Maharashtra	2872762	33185	1.16	3008582	27435	0.91
16. Manipur	419362	419	0.10	509645	604	0.12
17. Meghalaya	468573	215	0.05	399121	192	0.05
18. Mizoram	171697	70	0.04	175371	72	0.04
19. Nagaland	405154	87	0.02	388163	84	0.02
20. Odisha	2597613	3252	0.13	2699640	4422	0.16
21. Punjab	290980	201	0.07	281518	194	0.07
22. Rajasthan	6188079	3143	0.05	5768870	3526	0.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	71096	91	0.13	69673	83	0.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	9733546	41319	0.42	10628125	46933	0.44
25.	Tripura	1055188	12895	1.22	1116518	13590	1.22
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9285733	17530	0.19	5997295	12071	0.20
27.	Uttarakhand	554130	415	0.07	461898	413	0.09
28.	West Bengal	8019552	98371	1.23	8567435	99120	1.16
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22761	44	0.19	12474	34	0.27
30.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	4264	5	0.12	1888	5	0.26
34.	Puducherry	51253	32	0.06	46180	80	0.17
TOTAL		81999026	395200	0.48	76614314	400884	0.52

Socio-Economic and Caste Census

3079. DR.CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had launched Socio Economic and Caste Census in March, 2011;
- (b) if so, the target date for its completion along with the reasons for delay in its completion; and
- (c) the new time frame fixed for its completion and availability of relevant data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) The Ministry of Rural Development launched Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC, 2011) on 29th June, 2011 in the country to generate a large number of social and economic indicators relating to households across the country for both Rural & Urban areas and involves the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner and the State Governments. The SECC, 2011 is being conducted in a phased manner throughout the country by the respective State/Union Territory administration with the financial and technical support of the Ministry of Rural Development. Information on demography, housing/dwelling, employment/income, assets, land and amenities, etc. has been collected under SECC.

(b) The reason for the delay in completion of the BPL Census/Socio Economic and Caste Census is mainly due to delay in starting of the enumeration work in some of the States due to Legislative Assembly and Local body elections, etc. Besides, the enumeration work took more time to complete than anticipated. In order to improve the robustness of the data, a Verification and Correction module has been incorporated into the process over and above the standard procedure which is an added job. This has resulted in a time over run. The Ministry of Rural Development has been constantly monitoring the progress of the SECC in the States/UTs through visits, meetings and video conferencing to sort out the various issues and to ensure early completion of the census operation.

(c) About 98% of the enumeration work in all the States/UTs has been completed. After the enumeration, the States/UTs would enter the Claim and Objection stage for publication of the final list. Depending upon the preparedness of different

States/UTs, the Final List would be published at different times. For majority of States/UTs, the Final List is likely to be published by the end of September, 2013.

Facilities for women workers under MGNREGA

3080. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide women workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) with women-friendly tools to facilitate better performance and minimizing health-hazards including provision of creche at the sites;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to extend certain other facilities available under the Integrated Child Development Services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) to (d) Para (6) of Schedule II of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) stipulates that while providing employment priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least 1/3rd of beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the scheme. Instructions have been issued to the States that workers may be facilitated to bring their own tools and implements and alternately these may be arranged by Panchayats/Self Help Groups (SHGs). To facilitate women participation, guidelines are issued from time to time to the States. Some of the suggestions enunciated in the Act/Operational guidelines in respect of women workers are as under:—

- (1) Payment of equal wages for men and women.
- (2) Identification of widowed women, deserted women and destitute women, who qualify as a household under the Act, to ensure that they are provided job cards and are given 100 days of work.
- (3) Special works, which require less effort and those that are close to their house are to be given to pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- (4) Conduct time and motion studies to formulate gender, age, level of disability, terrain and climate sensitive Schedule of Rates (SoRs) and also accurate capturing of work done by women at worksites.

- (5) At least 50% of the worksite supervisors (Mates) at all worksites to be women.
- (6) Encourage participation of women groups, including Self Help Groups (SHGs) in awareness generation, capturing of demand, planning, implementation, monitoring and maintenance of works. SHGs can also mentor women mates.
- (7) Individual bank/post office accounts should be opened in the name of all women MGNREGA workers and their wages directly credited to their account for the number of days worked by them.
- (8) Worksite facilities such as creches, drinking water, shade etc. are to be provided. This may also be done through convergence with Women and Child Development Schemes like Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).
- (9) By way of an amendment in Schedule-I of MGNREG Act, construction of Anganwadi centres have been included as one of the permissible works under the scheme.

Implementation of PURA under PPP mode

3081. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to implement Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Area (PURA) under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith status of the projects;
- (c) whether it is the first ever attempt at delivering infrastructure amenities through PPP mode in the rural sector;
- (d) whether it is also proposed to provide certain incentives/facilities to the private sector to attract them for such projects; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) Yes Sir. Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme was restructured and approved on 21.01.2010 for implementation on pilot basis under the Public Private Partnership framework.

(b) Under the first set of pilots, 2 projects have been launched in Malappuram and Thrissur Districts of Kerala. 7 more projects are under various stages of appraisal/ approval. The status of the projects is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) and (e) Leveraging of public funds with private capital and management expertise for creation and maintenance of rural infrastructure is the essence of the PURA scheme. In the pilot stage, the selected private partner is given the flexibility of identifying the project area. The private partner can select schemes of Ministry of Rural Development, other Ministries and revenue earning, people centric projects as subcomponents of a PURA project. Grant under PURA is applicable for Operations and Maintenance (O&M) of the project. PURA Grants subject to maximum of 35% of the project life-cycle cost can be released in four installments.

Statement

Status of PURA pilot projects

As on March, 2013

Sl. No.	State	District	Cluster	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kerala	Malappuram	Thirurangadi	Project launched on 24.2.2012
		Thrissur	Thalikulam	Project launched on 24.2.2012
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Ibrahimpattanam & Kondapalli	The project has been considered by the Empowered Committee [EC] on 21-3-2013.
		Warangal	Parvathagiri	Decision on the Water Supply component communicated to State Government. The Modified and approved DPR is awaited.
3.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Sanganer	Project approval pending with State Government.
		Rajsamand	Khamnor	Project approval pending with State Government

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Markham Grant	Project approval pending with State Government.
5.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Samdoli, Kavatepiran Dudgaon, Tung and Kasabedigraj	Project approval pending with State Government.
6.	Puducherry	Karaikal	TR Patinam & Neravi	Detailed Project Report is being revised by Private Partner to incorporate modifications.

Research institutions under Central Government

†3082. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of research institutions, organizations and entities under the Central Government in the States including Uttar Pradesh as on date, location-wise;
- (b) the details of funds allocated to each entity, so far;
- (c) the names of those entities, organizations and institutions which have not fully utilized the allocated funds; and
- (d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) and (b) The names of research institutions and laboratories under the Ministry of Science & Technology along with details of funds allocated during 2012-13 in the States including Uttar Pradesh is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Generally there is a time lag in utilization of the allocated funds by the research institutions. Unspent balance of a particular financial year is adjusted while releasing the grant-in-aid for the next financial year.

(d) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement***State-wise List of Research Institutions/Laboratories under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Funds Allocated during 2012-13***

Name of Research Institute/Laboratory	Funds Allocated (Rs. crores)
1	2
ANDHRA PRADESH	
CSIR-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad	85.93
CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad	144.69
CSIR-National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad	85.31
ASSAM	
CSIR-North East Institute of Science and Technology, Jorhat	55.69
JHARKHAND	
CSIR-Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research, Dhanbad	93.35
CSIR-National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur	60.48
GUJARAT	
CSIR-Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar	52.23
HIMACHAL PRADESH	
CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology, Palampur	28.93
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	
CSIR-Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine, Jammu	66.17
KARNATAKA	
CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore	74.79
CSIR-National Aerospace Laboratories, Bengaluru	208.43
KERALA	
CSIR-National Institute of Interdisciplinary Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	50.88

1	2
---	---

MADHYA PRADESH	
CSIR-Advanced Materials and Process Research Institute, Bhopal	18.34
MAHARASTRA	
CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory, Pune	151.61
CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur	52.43
ODISHA	
CSIR-Institute of Minerals & Materials Technology, Bhubaneswar	50.40
RAJASTHAN	
CSIR-Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani	57.88
TAMIL NADU	
CSIR-Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi	66.76
CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai	65.82
CSIR-Madras Complex	9.55
CSIR-Structural Engineering Research Centre, Chennai	46.64
UTTAR PRADESH	
CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow	117.36
CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow	50.73
CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, Lucknow	40.13
National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow	59.52
CSIR-Human Resource Development Centre, Ghaziabad	11.13
UTTARAKHAND	
CSIR-Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee	42.59
CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun	58.78
WEST BENGAL	
CSIR-Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Kolkata	84.90

1	2
CSIR-Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur	73.31
CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Kolkata	75.43
GOA	
CSIR-National Institute of Oceanography, Dona Paula	147.65
UNION TERRITORY DELHI	
CSIR-Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi	45.04
CSIR-Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology, New Delhi	88.47
CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources, New Delhi	63.51
CSIR-National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi	15.45
CSIR-National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi	132.10
CHANDIGARH	
CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh	55.90
CSIR-Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh	46.19

* Allocation made upto 31.03.2013 during Financial Year, 2012-13 under National Lab. Scheme & Central Admin. Scheme (Pension and Long-term and Allocation of each year includes utilization of unspent grant of previous years as carry over

State-wise list of Research Institutions/Laboratories under the Department of Science and Technology and Funds allocated during 2012-13

Name of Research Institute/Laboratory	Funds Allocated (Rs. crores)
1	2
ANDHRA PRADESH	
International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad	49.01
ASSAM	
Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology (IASST), Guwahati	15.67

1	2
KARNATAKA	
Centre for Soft Matter Research, Bangalore	6.00
Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore	51.42
J.N. Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore	49.02
Raman Research Institute, Bangalore	35.87
KERALA	
Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST), Thiruvananthapuram	91.01
MAHARASHTRA	
Agarkar Research Institute (MACS), Pune	14.50
Indian Institute of Geo-magnetism, Mumbai	28.29
UTTAR PRADESH	
Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow	19.97
UTTARAKHAND	
Aryabhatta Research Institute for Observational Sciences, Nainital	22.60
Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun	20.00
WEST BENGAL	
Bose Institute, Kolkata	96.47
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata	55.93
S.N. Bose National Centre for Basic Science, Kolkata	30.20

*State-wise list of Research Institutions/Laboratories under the Department of
Biotechnology and Funds Allocated during 2012-13*

Name of Research Institute/Laboratory	Funds Allocated (Rs. crores)
1	2
ANDHRA PRADESH	
Centre for DNA Finger Printing and Diagnostics (CDFC), Hyderabad	40.00

1	2
National Institute of Animal Biotechnology, Hyderabad	15.00
KARNATAKA	
Institute for Stem Cell Science and Regenerative Medicines, Bangalore	28.00
KERALA	
Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB), Thiruvananthapuram	25.00
MAHARASHTRA	
National Centre for Cell Sciences (NCCS), Pune	37.00
MANIPUR	
Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Imphal	15.00
ODISHA	
Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Bhubaneswar	30.00
PUNJAB	
National Agri Food Biotechnology Institution and Bioprocessing Unit, Mohali	28.00
WEST BENGAL	
National Institute of Biomedical Genomics (NIBMG), Kalyani	28.00
UNION TERRITORY DELHI	
National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi	55.00
National Institute of Plant Genome Research (NIPGR), New Delhi	26.00
HARYANA	
National Brain Research Centre (NBRC), Manesar	27.00
Translational Health Science and Technology Institute (THSTI), Faridabad	34.00
UNESCO Regional Centre for Education, Training and Innovation in Biotechnology, Faridabad	34.00

Factors affecting quality of research work

3083. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether researchers working in research institutions under the Central Government are permitted to organise themselves into organisations;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor and whether such organisations functioned earlier;
- (c) whether it is a fact that research quality and fervour in the country are affected by the attitude of those who lead these institutions which compel young men and women to emigrate to other countries to lead a fruitful research career; and
- (d) whether such an attitude is a result of Government policy of depending on foreign multinational companies to meet our scientific and technologies needs?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir,

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Irrigation projects in Uttar Pradesh

†3084. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and the status of irrigation projects being implemented in Uttar Pradesh under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme for the development of agriculture;
- (b) the quantum of basic irrigation capacity that would be generated, as a result of it;
- (c) the details of funds utilized for the same; and
- (d) the effective steps being taken by Government to get these projects completed at the earliest?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (c) The details of the ongoing and completed major, medium and Extension, Renovation and Modernization Irrigation Projects in Uttar Pradesh under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) including envisaged irrigation potential and expenditure incurred is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Irrigation being a state subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and maintained by State Governments from their own resources and as per their priorities. However, Government of India has been providing Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the States for approved and eligible projects on year to year basis for their expeditious completion. Any shortcomings in the implementation of AIBP are generally addressed during monitoring visits by Central Water Commission (CWC) field offices. Various bottle necks which affect the implementation of AIBP are brought to the notice of implementing agencies and others concerned. State Governments are supposed to submit action taken report resolving bottle necks reported by CWC.

Statement

Details of Major, Medium and ERM irrigation projects under AIBP in Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	CA Released (Rs. in crore)	Irrigation Potential Created (in Th. ha)	Expenditure Incurred upto March, 2011 (Rs. in crores) including State share
1	2	3	4	5
Major, Medium and ERM Irrigation Projects				
1.	Upper Ganga & Madhya Ganga (C)	233.690	52.3770	393.0700
2.	Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-II	176.585	53.4130	711.3400
3.	Sharda Sahayak (C)	131.000	388.4600	268.3000
4.	Saryu Nahar (C)	828.619		
	Saryu Nahar (National Project)	67.980	570.6000	1919.2400
5.	Kharif Channel in H.K. Doab (C)	73.270	11.0380	124.1650

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Rajghat Dam (C)	3.000	0.0000	6.0000
7.	Gunta Nala Dam (C)	1.000	3.8800	1.3000
8.	Bansagar (V)	764.416	0.0000	2207.4850
9.	Gyanpur Pump Canal (C)	30.900	1.5000	47.3500
10.	Eastern Ganga Canal (C)	194.873	72.0000	561.8340
11.	Rajghat Canal (C)	70.168	43.3500	196.9200
12.	Mod. of Agra Canal (C)	44.619	35.0000	135.7530
13.	Jarauli Pump Canal (C)	7.071	39.7480	16.4820
14.	Mod. of Lahchura Dam	66.903	27.9300	242.5290
15.	Imp. of Hardoi Branch System (ERM)	24.790	79.3480	87.0710
16.	Kachhnoda Dam	64.675	3.2550	258.7000
17.	Res. Cap of Sharda Sahayak	39.375	135.0000	85.5000
18.	Arjun Sahayak	307.897	0.0000	336.7080
UTTARANCHAL				
1.	Lakhwar Vyasi (D)	20.000	0.0000	12.1600
2.	Tehri (C)	589.753	270.0000	977.5100

(C) Indicates the irrigation project has been completed, (D) indicates the irrigation project has been deferred.

Water security plan

3085. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA :

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to come up with a water security plan for the year 2013;

(b) whether Government has taken into account the work done by villagers and Non Governmental Organisations in conserving water in rural areas and areas of water scarcity; and

(c) if so, whether Government plans to adopt these measures and work with Non Governmental Organisations in drawing up drinking water security plans in such areas of water scarcity?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) :

(a) While the Central Government has not formulated any specific 'water security plan' for the year 2013, 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. The concerned Ministries/Departments of the Central Government supplement the efforts of the State Governments for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources.

Ministry of Water Resources provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments in this regard through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD & WM); Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies; Demonstrative Projects on Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge. Ministry of Water Resources has also launched the National Water Mission with main objective as "conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management".

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes under NRDWP.

Ministry of Urban Development is supplementing the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies in providing water supply in Urban areas/Metropolitan cities under the schemes/programmes such as Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme, Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Central Government encourages adoption of best practices and involvement of different organizations including Non Governmental Organisations in the areas of augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources.

State Dam Scheme in Chhattisgarh

†3086. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chhattisgarh Government according to the directions issued by the Central Water Commission, has sent Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) to obtain Central assistance under Chhattisgarh State Dam Scheme;

(b) if so, only 6 out of 50 schemes have been given approval and, as per the guidelines of Central Water Commission, letters of DPRs for only 9 schemes out of the remaining 44 schemes have been sent and by when the financial assistance in this regard would be disbursed; and

(c) whether 12 forest projects regarding irrigation dams in Chhattisgarh are pending with the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) During Eleventh Plan, Central Assistance was provided to State Governments for taking up river management/flood control works in critical reaches under a state sector scheme namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP). The proposals submitted by the State Governments for seeking Central Assistance under FMP were considered by an Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Expenditure), Ministry of Finance to ensure cost effective solutions.

A total number of 3 flood management and anti-erosion works/schemes from Chhattisgarh with a total cost of Rs. 31.13 crore were included under FMP with central share component of Rs. 23.34 crore. Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 15.57 crore was released to Government of Chhattisgarh as on 31.3.2012. During 2012-13, no proposal for release of fund was received from the State Government. The scheme-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Project Authorities have to obtain forest clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India in accordance with Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Financial assistance provided to Government of Chhattisgarh during Eleventh Plan for Schemes included under State Sector Scheme 'Flood Management Programme'

Scheme Code No.	Name of Scheme/ State	Location		Estimated Cost	Central Share (75%)	Funds Released by MOF during Eleventh Plan					Total
						<div>07-08</div> <div>08-09</div> <div>09-10</div> <div>10-11</div> <div>11-12</div>					
		River/ Tributary	District/ Taluka								
Ch-1	Flood Management Scheme on Mahanadi and its tributaries Shivanth, Paury and Agar rivers, Dhamtari and Bilaspur Districts.	Mahanadi, Shivanth, Paury and Agar	Dhamtari and Bilaspur	754.00	565.00	-	-	-	-	377.00	377.00
Ch-2	Koni Sandri flood Protection Scheme on Arpa river, Bilaspur District.	Arpa	Bilaspur	1083.00	812.00	-	-	-	-	542.00	542.00
Ch-3	Yadunandan Nagar Flood Protection Scheme on Gokhane Nallah, Mahanadi Basin, Bilaspur Distt.	Gokhane Nallah in Mahanadi Basin	Bilaspur	1276.00	957.00	-	-	-	-	638.00	638.00
TOTAL				3113.00	2334.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1557.00	1557.00

(Rs in Lakh)

Implementation of repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies

3087. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the reasons for non-performance of Maharashtra in implementation of the scheme for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies with domestic support;
- (b) whether the Central Government has inquired into the matter;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) what action Government proposes to take?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) :

(a) During 2011-12, a total number of 258 water bodies of Maharashtra at an estimated cost of Rs. 135.09 crore were included under the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies with domestic support. A total grant amounting to Rs. 80.53 crore was released to Government of Maharashtra for taking up works on these water bodies during 2011-12. After release of grant in October, 2011, State Government accorded administrative approval on dated 12.12.2011 with the condition to implement "Maharashtra Management of Irrigation System by Farmers Act, 2005" aiming sensitization of stake holders in which formation of Water Users Association is compulsory before commencement of the work. In this Act, Clauses 1, 2 and 3 Notification is to be taken before commencement of work. Due to this condition, State Government noticed that it delays the commencement of work and to speed up the RRR works. State Government modified this condition on 28.02.2013 as Clauses 1 and 2 Notification should be declared before commencement of work and Clause 3 Notification should be done within the 8th month from starting the work.

(b) and (c) Central Government is pursuing the implementation of RRR by monitoring through Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and reminding State Government to submit utilization certificate.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Proposals from Maharashtra

3088. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from Maharashtra under the Central Scheme of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies, Demonstrative Artificial Recharge Projects, Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells and Command Area Development and Water Management during the last three years, year-wise and project-wise; and

(b) what is the present status of each of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) The number of major and medium irrigation project proposals received from Government of Maharashtra under AIBP during the last three years and their status are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The number of minor irrigation schemes proposals received from Government of Maharashtra under AIBP during the last three years and their status are given in Statement-II (*See below*). The information related to Gosikurd project of Maharashtra declared as national project is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

The number of proposals received from Government of Maharashtra under the scheme of Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of water bodies with domestic support during the last three years and their status are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

The details of proposals received from Government of Maharashtra during last three years and their status for demonstrative artificial recharge project are given in Statement-V (*See below*).

The scheme on “Artificial Recharge to Ground Water through Dug Wells” was launched in 2007-08 and was framed for three years’ implementation commencing from 2007-08. The scheme was closed on 31.3.2010. The progress in respect of dug well recharge structures by the farmers in Maharashtra, who have received the subsidy before the closing of the scheme, is being monitored and the details are given below:

No. of units for which subsidy release	Subsidy released (Rs. in crore)	Fund released under IEC (Rs. in crore)	Operating cost availed by NABARD @ 1% of net subsidy released (Rs. in crore)	Status on number of dug well recharge structures completed
59857	14.009	2.00	0.1404	38498

The number of proposals received from Government of Maharashtra under the scheme Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) during the last three years are given in Statement-VI.

Statement-I

Details of major and medium irrigation project proposals received from Government of Maharashtra under AIBP during the last three years and there status

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Year of submission	Grant released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Nardave (Mahamadwadi) Medium	2010-11	12.375
2.	Aruna (Medium)	2010-11	12.375
3.	Arjuna medium	2010-11	13.500
4.	Uppar Mannar medium	2010-11	11.250
5.	Purna Barrage -2 (New)	2010-11	Grant not released
6.	Kudali Medium Irrigation Project	2010-11	4.050
7.	Bawanthadi	2010-11	22.250
8.	Uttarmand	2010-11	2.475
9.	Tillari	2010-11	Grant not released
10.	Gadnadi	2010-11	9.000
11.	Tarali	2010-11	45.950
12.	Lower Dudhana	2010-11	27.000
13.	Lower Wardha	2010-11	Grant not released
14.	Sangola branch Canal Major	2010-11	Grant not released
15.	Khadakpurna	2010-11	Grant not released
16.	Punad	2010-11	Grant not released
17.	Upper Penganga	2010-11	Grant not released
18.	Dhomblakwadi	2010-11	Grant not released

1	2	3	4
19.	Bembla	2010-11	Grant not released
20.	Lower Pedhi	2010-11	Grant not released
21.	Nandur Madhmeshwar	2010-11	Grant not released
22.	Lower Panzara Medium	2010-11	28.350
23.	Upper Kundalika	2010-11	Grant not released
24.	Shelgaon Barrage	2010-11	Grant not released
25.	Krishna-Koyna Lift Major	2010-11	115.780
26.	Arjuna medium	2011-12	12.5000
27.	Lower Pedhi (Major)	2011-12	60.0900
28.	Upper Penganga (Major)	2011-12	66.5100
29.	Ghungshi barrage medium (New)	2011-12	Grant not released
30.	Tarali	2011-12	40.2600
31.	Dhom Balkwadi (Major)	2011-12	Grant not released
32.	Tembhu LIS (Major) (New)	2011-12	Grant not released
33.	Urmodi (Major) (New)	2011-12	Grant not released
34.	Sangola branch canal	2011-12	60.3900
35.	Wang Medium	2011-12	Grant not released
36.	Bembla Major	2011-12	148.8020
37.	Lower Dudhana	2011-12	24.0800
38.	Lower Wardha	2011-12	55.1280
39.	Punad	2011-12	42.4980
40.	Nandu Madmeswar-Ph-II	2011-12	94.6900
41.	Morna (Ghureghar)	2011-12	Grant not released
42.	Tillari (Interstate)	2011-12	60.5540
43.	Aruna Medium Project	2011-12	11.3620
44.	Krishna-Koyna Lift	2011-12	120.0900

1	2	3	4
45.	Upper Mannar Medium	2011-12	9.0000
46.	Nardeve (Mahamadwadi)	2011-12	11.1370
47.	Kudali	2011-12	3.6700
48.	Lower Panjara	2011-12	38.7700
49.	Gadnadi	2011-12	11.2500
50.	Upper Kundilika	2011-12	54.9070
51.	Wagur	2011-12	61.6130
52.	Bawanthadi	2011-12	10.4300
53.	Dongargaon Tank	2011-12	Grant not released
54.	Khadakpurna	2011-12	136.3600
55.	Purna Barrage-2 (Nerdhaman) (New)	2011-12	Grant not released
56.	Waghur	2012-13	76.2390
57.	Upper Manar	2012-13	16.6500
58.	Upper Pen Ganga	2012-13	41.7900
59.	Lower Dudhna	2012-13	26.6530
60.	Lower Wardha	2012-13	Grant not released
61.	Khadakpurna	2012-13	40.1400
62.	Bembla	2012-13	Grant not released
63.	Tarali	2012-13	39.2900
64.	Dhom Balkwadi	2012-13	24.0300
65.	Arjuna	2012-13	12.8250
66.	Lower Pedhi	2012-13	Grant not released
67.	Aruna	2012-13	14.1800
68.	Krishna Koyana Lift	2012-13	77.1840
69.	Naradave (Mahammadwadi)	2012-13	7.4130
70.	Kudali	2012-13	Grant not released

1	2	3	4
71.	Tembhu LIS (New) Major	2012-13	Grant not released
72.	Urmodi (New) Major	2012-13	Grant not released
73.	Purna Barrage-2 Medium	2012-13	Grant not released
74.	Nandur Madmeswar-II	2012-13	46.566
75.	Shelgaon	2012-13	Grant not released
76.	Upper Kundalika	2012-13	12.39
77.	Gadnadi	2012-13	Grant not released
78.	Sangola Branch Canal	2012-13	Grant not released
79.	Lower Panzara-Medium	2012-13	Grant not released
80.	Bhawanthadi	2012-13	3.8250

Statement-II

Details of Minor Irrigation Schemes proposals received from Government of Maharashtra under AIBP during the last three years and their status

Sl. No.	No. of MI schemes	Year of submission	Year of inclusion	Grant released (Rs. in crore)
1.	4 new	2010-11	2010-11	28.544
2.	11 new	2010-11	2010-11	26.1099
3.	9 new	2010-11	2010-11	77.870
4.	8 new	2010-11	2010-11	54.54
5.	14 new	2010-11	2010-11	69.08
6.	6 ongoing	2011-12	already included during 2008-09	17.0861
7.	9 ongoing	2011-12	already included during 2010-11	60.1248
8.	14 ongoing	2012-13	already included during 2010-11	75.6160
9.	8 ongoing	2012-13	already included during 2010-11	68.6150
10.	11 ongoing	2012-13	already included during 2010-11	34.6106

Statement-III*Status of Gosikhurd Project of Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Status	CA Released (Rs. in crore)
1	Gosikhurd	Under Execution, Project started in 1983 and schedule completion period is March, 2014, The total cost of the project is Rs. 7777.85 crore, cumulative expenditure up to March, 2012 was Rs. 6045.12 crore. Cumulative Irrigation Potential 34056 ha created out of target of 2.508 lakh ha. Main issues under execution of project are Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement.	2987.94 (450.00 crore in 2008-09, 720.00 crore in 2009-10. 1412.94 crore in 2010-11 and 405.00 crore in 2012-13)

Statement-IV*Details of proposals received from Government of Maharashtra under RRR of water bodies with domestic support during the last three years and their status*

(Rs. in crore)

Year of submission to GOI	No of water bodies	Estimated cost	Water bodies approved and taken up	Committed Central Share	CA released
2010	741	399.12	258 (Total Cost =135.09)	119.34	80.53 (2011)
2010	679	157.45	-	-	-
2012	703	138.20	-	-	-
TOTAL	2123	694.70			

Statement-V**Status of Demonstrative Artificial Recharge Projects received and Submitted during last three years**

Sl. No.	Year	Name of Proposal Received	Name of Implementing Agency	Remarks
1.	2010-11	Project Proposal on Artificial Recharge to Ground Water and Water Conservation Measures in Raj Bhawan Premises, Nagpur costing Rs. 15.15 lakhs.	Taluka Agriculture Officer, Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, Nagpur.	All the 49 structures were completed in 2012. Project completed.
2.	2011-12	Project proposal on 'Artificial Recharge through recharge shafts and Existing dugwells in parts of Yaval block of Jalgaon District, Maharashtra' costing Rs. 1014.10 lakhs.	Senior Geologist, Groundwater Surveys & Development Agency, Jalgaon, Maharashtra.	The proposal was requested from Implementing Agency (IA) in DPR format for sanctioning of the project. The revised project proposal has been received on 22.10.2012. The provision of sanctioning of Demonstrative Artificial Recharge Projects under the scheme of 'Ground Water Management & Regulation' was for Eleventh Plan Period which closed on 31.03.2012. Therefore project could not be taken up.
2012-13		The Scheme was for Eleventh Plan Period and closed on 31.03.2012.		

Statement-VI

Details of proposals received from Government of Maharashtra under the scheme of Command Area Development and Water Management during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year of Receipt	Present Status
1.	Lower Manar	2011-12	The project proposal which was received for inclusion under relaxed criteria of having irrigation development below national average was considered in the XXII meeting of Inter-Ministerial Sanctioning Committee (IMSC). The project did not qualify under relaxed criteria due to the fact that as per data available in MoWR, the irrigation potential created in Maharashtra was more than the national average and it was not in a drought-prone area.
2.	Krishna	2011-12	The State Government proposed to enhance the CCA of 74000 ha. to 81400 ha. The proposal was considered in the XXII meeting of IMSC and it was found that the CCA proposed to be enhanced was more than the ultimate irrigation potential (UIP). The State Government was advised to submit its detailed justification which is awaited.
3.	Kukadi	2011-12	The State Government proposed to enhance the CCA of 132000 ha to 205605 ha. The proposal was considered in the XXII meeting of IMSC and it was found that the CCA proposed to be enhanced was more than the ultimate irrigation potential (UIP). The State Government was advised to submit its detailed justification which is awaited.

Meeting between CRA and CMC

3089. SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the outcome of Cauvery River Authority (CRA) and Cauvery Monitoring Committee (CMC) meetings held recently to resolve the problem of sharing of water between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka;

(b) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has requested for intervention of Prime Minister regarding distress sharing formula; and

(c) if so, the response of the Central Government and the action taken by the Central Government ensuring release of stipulated flow of water to save the Samba crop in Cauvery basin of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) :

(a) During the 7th meeting of Cauvery River Authority (CRA) held on 19th September, 2012, after careful consideration of all the points and requirement of the States and since consensus eluded the parties, the Prime Minister as a Chairperson of the Cauvery River Authority found it appropriate that Karnataka releases 9000 cusecs of water daily from 20th September, 2012 to 15th October, 2012. Cauvery Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoWR has held 32 meetings so far. The recent meeting of Cauvery Monitoring Committee (32nd meeting) was held on 10.1.2013. As per decision of CMC in its 32nd meeting, Karnataka was to ensure a quantum of 1.51 Thousand Million Cubic Feet (TMC) for Tamil Nadu. The decision was implemented. A quantum of 4.18 TMC was realized by Tamil Nadu as against 1.51 TMC.

(b) and (c) Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu urged the Hon'ble Prime Minister during the 7th CRA meeting that in this meeting itself the distress sharing formula should be approved and the water already due to Tamil Nadu should be ordered to be released forthwith.

As per the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 4th February, 2013, the State of Karnataka shall have to release 2 TMC of water to replenish Mettur.

An Expert Team was constituted by the Chairman, CWC on 4th February, 2013 on the Direction of Supreme Court for the assessment of requirements of water for standing crop in the Delta region of Tamil Nadu comprising of Thanjavur, Thiruvar and Nagapatinam. The Team submitted its report to Supreme Court on 6.2.2013.

As per the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 7th February, 2013, the State of Karnataka was directed to release forthwith 2.44 TMC of water to replenish Mettur for the purpose of standing crops in the Cauvery delta region in Tamil Nadu. A quantum of 2.018 TMC was realized by Tamil Nadu upto 18.2.2013.

The Final Order of Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) dated 5th February, 2007 has been notified by Central Government in the Gazette of India on 19.02.2013.

Irrigation project running behind schedule in NER

3090. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of irrigation projects running behind schedule in North Eastern Region, especially in Assam;
- (b) the total cost over-run due to delay in the completion of those projects;
- (c) the main reasons for the delay; and
- (d) the details of steps taken to accelerate the pace of completion of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (c) The details of Major/Medium and Minor irrigation projects running behind schedule in North Eastern Region, especially in Assam, the total cost over-run due to delay in the completion of these projects and the main reasons for delay are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. (*See below*).

(d) The Union Government provides Central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the State Government of Assam on their requests and as per the Guidelines of AIBP for completion of irrigation projects given in Statements-I and II. (*See below*). Shortcomings in the implementation of these projects are addressed during monitoring visits by Central Water Commission (CWC) field offices. Various bottle necks which affect the implementation of these projects are brought to the notice of implementing agencies and others concerned. The State Government submits action taken report resolving bottle necks reported by CWC.

Statement-I

Details of various irrigation projects running behind schedule in North East Region and cost over-run due to delay and main reasons for delay

Sl. No.	Project Name	Type	Approved Cost		Cost Over-runs	Time Over-run (as on 01.04.2013)	Main Reasons for Delay	(Rupees in crore)
			Original	Latest				
1.	Dhansiri	Major	15.83 (PC 1975)	371.46 (2004 Price level)	355.63	13 years	Insufficient fund, Limited working season and Law and Order problem.	
2.	Champamati	Major	15.32 (PC 1980)	309.22 (2009 Price level)	293.90	13 years	Land acquisition, Law and Order and Paucity of fund.	
3.	Borolia	Medium	6.77 (PC 1980)	84.97 (2004 Price level)	78.20	13 years	Funds shortage, Land Acquisition and Law and Order problem.	
4.	Burhi Dihing	Medium	1.1389 (PC 1980)	23.469 (2001-02 Price level)	22.33	12 years	Funds shortage and Non receipt of investment clearance for revised cost.	

Statement-II*Details of various irrigation projects in Assam*

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of MI schemes included	Year of inclusion	Target date of completion	Nos. of Delayed MI schemes	Reasons for delay	Cost over-run
1.	Assam	505	2009-10	31.3.2012	384	Law & Order problem and inadequate budget kept by the State	No cost escalation in the delayed MI schemes under AIBP as reported by State Government

Use of water

†3091. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has prepared any action plan to find out the possibilities of using water available in all States including Uttarakhand for drinking, irrigation and construction of small dams;
- (b) if so, the places where such possibilities are being explored;
- (c) whether suggestions have also been received from people's representatives of various States in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) The Central Government promotes conservation and sustainable harnessing of water resources for various uses, namely drinking water, irrigation, industries etc. The State Governments, including Uttarakhand, undertake measures for conservation of water resources through reservoirs, traditional water bodies, rainwater harnessing, artificial recharge to ground water, etc., and implement various schemes for water supply for drinking and industrial uses as well as providing irrigation facilities.

The Ministry of Water Resources supplements the efforts of the State Government, both technically and financially, through various schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD & WM); Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies; Demonstrative Projects on Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge.

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes under NRDWP.

Ministry of Urban Development is supplementing the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies in providing water supply in Urban areas/Metropolitan cities under the schemes/programmes such as Jawahar Lal Nehru National

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Urban Renewal Mission, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme, Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns.

(c) and (d) Suggestions from various stake holders, including people's representatives, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies are received during the meetings of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources, Consultative Committee of Water Resources, Parliamentary Forum for Water Conservation and Management and through letters for ensuring sustainability and improved management of water resources. These suggestions are taken in to account in framing and reviewing the schemes.

Funds under AIBP to A.P.

3092. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI :

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have sent proposals to increase the allocation and release of funds under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken, so far, State-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. During the Annual Plan, 2012-13, the States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh requested for enhancing their grant ceilings under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme. The Planning Commission based on the requests of these States, enhanced their ceilings as given in the table below.

(Rs. crore)

State	Revised ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission	Enhanced ceiling sought by the State	Enhancement agreed to by the Planning Commission
Gujarat	961.00	2000.00	1657.83
Madhya Pradesh	650.00	1350.00	1140.00

There was no specific request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for enhancement of grant ceiling during 2012-13.

During 2012-13, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have been provided central assistance (CA) of Rs. 1285.93 crore and Rs. 963.22 crore respectively under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme. During 2012-13, 2 proposals of ongoing major irrigation projects were received from Andhra Pradesh for release of CA under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, however, no grants were released.

So far the request for 2013-14 is concerned, the Annual Plan, 2013-14 is still under discussion/preparation in consultation with the State Governments.

Gosikhurd dam projects

†3093. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the embankment of left canal of Gosikhurd dam, the largest project of Vidarbha region, is caving in;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the work of cement concrete line of the canal was started without having the consent of Central Design Institute, Nashik;

(c) if so, the persons found guilty in this matter and the action taken against them, so far; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Committees were appointed by Maharashtra Government namely, Mendhegiri Committee for issues of defective lining work, Vadnare Committee for procedural issues and AG Maharashtra on financial issues of Gosikhurd project. As per the recommendations of the three committees, the following actions have been taken by State Government:

1. Departmental enquiry has been imposed on 12 officers for carrying out defective lining work.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2. The relining work done at the cost of contractor hence there is no burden on the State Government.
3. 14 officers have been imposed departmental enquiry for procedural irregularities as per the Vadnare Committee report.
4. Total recovery proposed by special audit has been recovered from the contractor and no dues are pending now.

Irrigation projects in Chhattisgarh

†3094. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposal from Chhattisgarh Government for 171 minor irrigation projects with capacity of 57,070 hectare in November, 2012 for which 224.33 crore has been sought as Central assistance;

(b) whether Government has also received proposals from the State Government for major projects like Kharang, Maniyari and Kelo and Sutiapat medium project under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; and

(c) if so, by when the required amount would be released for the respective projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Water Resources had received the proposals of 171 new minor irrigation (MI) projects in 6 batches from Government of Chhattisgarh in 2012-13 for funding under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).

(b) 2 number of medium irrigation project proposals namely Kharang and Sutiapat irrigation projects of Chhattisgarh were received in the Ministry for release of central assistance (grant) under AIBP for 2012-13. The Central assistance (grant) proposals under AIBP for financial year 2012-13 of Maniyari and Kelo projects of Chhattisgarh were not received in the Ministry.

(c) Release of funds against new schemes will depend on contours of the scheme as approved by the Cabinet for continuation during XII Plan. The grants amounting to Rs. 3.375 crore and Rs. 12.150 crore were released in 2012-13 to Government of Chhattisgarh for Kharang irrigation project and Sutiapat irrigation project respectively under AIBP.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Utilisation of water of Himalayan rivers

3095. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it would be necessary to consult the Governments of Bangladesh, Nepal, China, etc. before chalking out any project to utilise the water of rivers originating from the Himalayas;

(b) if so, the names of each river along with the respective countries to be consulted with; and

(c) whether Government has contacted the Governments of some foreign countries in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (c) There exists a Treaty between India and Bangladesh on sharing of lean season flow (from January 1—May 31) of river Ganga, and it is ensured by Government of India that any project taken up in Ganga basin does not adversely affect the Treaty. On the water related issues, India is having separate bilateral mechanisms with neighbouring countries including Bangladesh, Nepal, China etc. Any issues in respect of water resources projects on Himalayan river/s in India are addressed through these mechanism, as and when required. However, before chalking out any project to utilise the water of the rivers originating from Himalaya, there is no binding requirement, to consult the Government of Bangladesh, Nepal, China etc.

Arsenic contaminated ground water in Assam

3096. SHRI D. RAJA :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the arsenic contamination in ground water in Assam has increased affecting 19 of 27 districts during the last eight years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of measures being taken to reduce the contamination during the last few years; and

(d) the reasons for failure to contain the contamination and the effective measures proposed to be taken to mitigate the problem?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) As per information received from the Public Health Engineering Department, Government of Assam, Arsenic in groundwater beyond permissible limit (0.05 mg/litre as per WHO norms) is found to occur in 18 districts of Assam as per details given in Statement (*See* below). The arsenic contamination ranges from 0.052 mg/litre to 0.996 mg/litre.

(c) and (d) Since *in situ* treatment of contaminated aquifers is difficult, remedial measures are concentrated on providing alternate sources of water supply. The Public Health Engineering Department, Government of Assam has informed that they have taken up spot sources specifically RCC ring wells in Arsenic free aquifers as a short term measure. Besides, as long-term measure, Piped Water Supply Scheme from alternative safe surface sources are taken up.

Statement

Details regarding arsenic contaminated ground water in Assam

Sl. No.	Districts	Arsenic contamination (in mg/l) observed (beyond permissible limit of 0.050 mg/l)
1	2	3
1.	Sonitpur	0.462
2.	Lakhimpur	0.583
3.	Goalpara	0.211
4.	Morigaon	0.248
5.	Nagaon	0.052
6.	Baksa	0.194
7.	Nalbari	0.817
8.	Barpeta	0.356
9.	Hailakandi	0.533
10.	Jorhat	0.491

1	2	3
11.	Karimganj	0.979
12.	Cachar	0.748
13.	Golaghat	0.996
14.	Darrang	0.292
15.	Bongaigaon	0.892
16.	Sibsagar	0.249
17.	Dhubri	0.577
18.	Dhemaji	0.577

National projects

3097. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of the 15 national projects approved by the Ministry, State-wise;

(b) the progress of each of the project and when each of the project is likely to be completed;

(c) the details of demands for declaring some projects as national projects from various States received in the Ministry, State-wise; and

(d) what action the Ministry has taken on such requests, particularly from Andhra Pradesh, to declare them as national projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) The details of the 15 projects included in the scheme of National Projects indicating their progress and scheduled year of completion is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The details of the proposals received from various State Governments including Andhra Pradesh for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects and the action taken is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of National Projects indicating their progress and scheduled year of completion*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	(1) Irrigation (ha.) (2) Power (MW) (3) Storage (MAF)	State	Scheduled Year of Completion	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Teesta Barrage	(1) 9.23 lakh (2) 1000 MW (3) Barrage	West Bengal	March, 2015	Under Execution
2.	Shahpur Kandi	(1) 3.80 lakh (2) 300 MW (3) 0.016 MAF	Punjab	October 2016	Under Execution
3.	Bursar	(1) 1 lakh (indirect) (2) 1230 MW (3) 1 MAF	J & K	Project not yet started	DPR under preparation by NHPC
4.	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Punjab	Project not yet started	Under conceptual stage

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Ujh multipurpose Project	(1) 0.32 lakh ha (2) 280 MW (3) 0.66 MAF	J&K	Project not yet started	DPR under preparation by CWC
6.	Gyspa Project	(1) 0.50 lakh ha (2) 240 MW (3) 0.6 MAF	HP	Project not yet started	DPR under preparation by Government, of HP
7.	Lakhvar Vyasi	(1) 0.49 lakh (2) 420 MW (3) 0.325 MAF	Uttarakhand	2017-18	TAC cleared.
8.	Kishau	(1) 0.97 Lakh (2) 600 MW (3) 1.04 MAF	HP/Uttarakhand	Project not yet started	DPR prepared and under appraisal.
9.	Renuka	(1) Drinking water 2) 40 MW (3) 0.44 MAF	HP	Project not yet started	DPR prepared Forest Clearance awaited
10.	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	(1) 8000 ha. (2) 75 MW (3) 0.26 MAF	Arunachal Pradesh	Project not yet started	DPR under preparation by Brahmaputra Board

11.	Kulsi Dam Project	(1) 23,900 ha. 2) 29 MW (3) 0.28 MAF	Assam	Project not yet started	DPR under preparation by Brahmaputra Board
12.	Upper Siang	Indirect 9500 MW 17.50 MAF Flood moderation	Arunachal Pradesh	Project not yet started	Under conceptual stage
13.	Gosikhurd	(1) 2.50 lakh (2) 3MW (3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra	March, 2014	Under execution
14.	Ken Betwa	6.46 lakh 72 MW 2.25 MAF	Madhya Pradesh	Project not yet started	Phase-I DPR prepared and submitted to CWC in December, 2011. Under appraisal.
15.	Saryu Nahar Pari Yojana	(1) 14.04 lakh ha 4.96 lakh ha under National Project.	Uttar Pradesh	March, 2016	Under Execution

Statement-II**A. The details of proposals received from the State Governments for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects**

Sl. No	State	Name of Project	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Restoration of capacity of Sharda Sahayak Canal	The Guidelines for National Projects to include ERM projects have been modified on 03.08.2012. The EFC in its meeting held on 06.12.2012 has considered this proposal to include in the scheme of National Projects.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Polavaram (Indira Sagar) Project	Investment Clearance of Planning Commission for revised cost estimate is to be obtained by the State Government.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Bargi Diversion Project	The proposal is under process.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	J. Chokkarao Lift Irrigation Scheme	Proposal in prescribed format has not been submitted by the State Government.
5.	Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal	Subernarekha Multipurpose Project	Proposal in prescribed format has not been submitted by the State Government.

6.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project	The proposal does not have investment clearance.
7.	Odisha	Rengali Irrigation Project	Investment Clearance of Planning Commission for revised cost estimate is to be obtained by the State Government.

B. The details of proposals received from the State Governments for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects and not found eligible

Sl. No	State	Name of Project	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanhar Irrigation Project	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Bansagar Canal Project	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghain Project	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.

1	2	3	4
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Rajghat Canal Project, Phase-II	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.
5.	Maharashtra	Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojana	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.
6.	Maharashtra	Clustered Projects from Tapi Basin	As per guidelines of National Project the project should <i>inter-alia</i> have investment clearance of Planning Commission for inclusion in the category of National Project. Presently the State Government has not obtained investment clearance of Planning Commission for proposal of "Clustered Projects from Tapi Basin", as out of the 6 projects included in the said Cluster, four projects are having investment clearance of Planning Commission. The State Government has been informed.

Final award of Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal

3098. SHRI ANIL DESAI :

SHRI SANJAY RAUT :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has notified the final award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal to share the river water among basin States; and

(b) if so, by when the Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee would be set up to give effect to the provisions of the award?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) The Government has notified the final award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal dated 5th February, 2007 in the Gazette of India on 19th February, 2013.

(b) Chapter 8, Volume V of Final Award, "Machinery for implementation of Final Decision/Orders of the Tribunal" mentions that "An Inter-State forum to be called "Cauvery Management Board" shall be established for the purpose of securing compliance and implementation of the final decision and directions of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal". Accordingly, further appropriate actions are being taken in consultation with the concerned Ministries to set up Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee.

Increase in irrigation capacity in Jharkhand

3099. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has any plan to assist the Jharkhand Government to increase its irrigation capacity;

(b) whether Government would declare some of the half completed dams of the State as national projects such as Subarnarekha dam; and

(c) the specific assistance which the Government has offered to the State to increase its irrigation potential specially in its left wing extremism districts?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) Yes Sir, Central Government has launched schemes for increasing irrigation potential in the country in general through following schemes:

- (i) 'Accelerated Irrigated Benefit Programme' (AIBP) for expeditious completion of major, medium and minor irrigation schemes.
- (ii) 'Repair, Renovation and Restoration' (RRR) of water bodies'.

(b) The Government may declare eligible project which fulfills the criteria of National project of any State including Subarnarekha Project of Jharkhand on submission of proposal by concerned State Government in prescribed proforma.

(c) The Central assistance released to State of Jharkhand including its left wing extreme districts for creation and increase of irrigation potential is given in Statement (*See* below). This year an amounting Rs. 515.721 crore has been released on Subarnarekha Project of Jharkhand State on the basis of 90:10 Central State share.

Statement*Central assistance released under AIBP during 1996-97 to 2012-13 (up to 31.3.2013)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)													
		1996-97 to 2001- 2002 Loan	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	2006- 2007	2007- 2008	2008- 2009	2009- 2010	2010- 2011	2011- 2012	2012- 2013	Grand Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
JHARKHAND															
1.	Gumani (V)	21.940	4.000			1.362	0.390	3.710	0.000	0.000				31.402	
2.	Torai (V) (D)	2.500						0.000	0.000	0.000				2,500	
3.	Latratu (VII) (C)	2.130						0.000	0.000	0.000				2,130	
4.	Kansjore (VII)	9.560	1.000			0.480		0.000	0.000	0.000				11,040	
5.	Sonua (VI)	7.475	2.335	1.833	5.995	0.708		0.900	0.000	0.000				19,246	
6.	Surangi (VII)	7.290	2.335		2.525			1.134	0.000	0.000				13,284	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7.	Tapkara Res. Scheme (VI) (C)	0.515						0.000	0.000	0.000				0.515
8.	Upper Sankh	0.000			8.270	1.440	0.900	1.800	2.700	0.000	11.240			26.350
9	Panchkhero	0.000			4.495	1.047		1.680	1.020	0.000				8.242
10.	Subernarekha Multipurpose Project											335.540	515.721	851.261
	116 New MI Schemes										72.900	66.831		139.731
	1 New MI Scheme (Sukhari)										5.670			5.670
	60 New MI Schemes of 2010-11										51.691	36.085		87.776
	106 New Schemes of 2010-11										101.387	121.800	53.265	276.152
	(Jharkhand)-TOTAL	51.410	9.670	1.833	21.285	5.037	1.290	9.224	3.720	0.000	242.887	559.956	568.986	1475.299

Alternate design for Polavaram dam

3100. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether alternative design for Polavaram dam has been submitted by former Engineer-in-Chief of Andhra Pradesh according to which there would be 3/4th reduction in the submergence of tribal habitations in Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh;
- (b) if so, what thought has been given to the design;
- (c) whether any consultations have been held on the revised plan submitted by above expert either with State Government or CWC or MPs, etc.;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons for consulting anybody so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (e) A proposal for taking up a series of barrages on Godavari river prepared by Shri T. Hanumantha Rao, former Engineer-in-Chief, Andhra Pradesh and UN consultant was received in the Ministry of Water Resources through Shri P. Govardhan Reddy, Hon'ble Member of Parliament in December, 2009. The series of barrages one below the other all along the river has been termed as "Step Ladder Technology" by the author. Hon'ble Members of Parliament of Andhra Pradesh had also met officers of Central Water Commission (CWC). The proposal was sent to CWC for examination. The same was examined and the main observations of CWC were as under:—

- (i) Barrages are diversion structures for providing limited storage capacity during the time when water is available in the river.
 - (ii) A barrage cannot fully meet water requirements during non-monsoon period for Rabi irrigation and other purposes like dependable power generation, diversion of water and supply of drinking water to a city.
 - (iii) The command area under existing lift schemes is getting irrigation in Kharif only. For providing irrigation supplies for Rabi and perennial crops as well, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up Polavaram Project.
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12.00 NOON**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN IN THE CHAIR)

Report and Accounts (2011-12) of Solar Energy Corporation of India, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : 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) First Annual Report and Accounts of the Solar Energy Corporation of India, 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 the 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. 8899/15/13]

Notifications of the Ministry of Law and Justice

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJIV SHUKLA) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Ashwani Kumar, I lay on the Table—

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Legal Affairs), under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Notaries Act, 1952, along with delay statement:—

- (1) G.S.R. 808 (E), dated the 14th November, 2011, publishing the Notaries (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011.
- (2) G.S.R. 49 (E), dated the 25th January, 2012, publishing the Notaries (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
- (3) G.S.R. 632 (E), dated the 14th August, 2012, publishing the Notaries (Second Amendment) Rules, 2012.

- (4) G.S.R. 662 (E), dated the 31st August, 2012, publishing the Notaries (Third Amendment) Rules, 2012.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8766/15/13]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Justice) Notification No. G.S.R. 835 (E), dated the 25th November, 2011, publishing the Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Second Amendment Rules, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8907/15/13]

Report and Accounts (2010-11) of BRB, Jhansi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : Sir, I lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1976:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Betwa River Board (BRB), Jhansi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government on the performance of the Betwa River Board.
- (c) 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. 8908/15/13]

Memoranda of Understanding between Government of India and various corporations

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution) and the Food Corporation of India, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8891/15/13]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution) and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8892/15/13]

Report and Accounts (2011-12) of MGIRI, Wardha, Maharashtra and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI), Wardha, Maharashtra, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8774/15/13]

Reports and Accounts (2009-10 to 2011-12) of IICA, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.
- [Placed in Library. From (i) to (iii) See No. L.T. 8910/15/13]

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance:—

Sixty-seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Disinvestment);

Sixty-eighth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);

Sixty-ninth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Planning;

Seventieth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; and

Seventy-first Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

SHRI ISHWAR SINGH (Haryana) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways:—

- (i) Seventeenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Railways;

- (ii) Eighteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Fifteenth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'New Catering Policy - 2010 of Indian Railways';
- (iii) Nineteenth Report on the subject 'Passenger Amenities and Passenger Safety in Indian Railways';
- (iv) Twentieth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Railways'.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources on review of Central Soil and Material Research Station

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources on review of Central Soil and Material Research Station.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am ready to listen to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request the shouting Members to go to their seats and raise their issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair is ready to listen to them. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request the shouting Members to go to their seats and raise their issue from there. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair is ready to listen to them. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 12.30.

The House then adjourned at five minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at thirty minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE: ISSUES TO BE TAKEN UP FOR DISCUSSION DURING ZERO HOUR

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Zero Hour. Dr. V. Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka) : Sir, what is the agreement?
 ...(Interruptions)... Tell the House what suggestions were made and what has been
 agreed upon. All of us do not ...(Interruptions)...

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DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, my Motion has not been decided upon.
...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair has not given its ruling on that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Allow me to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : The Chair has not given its ruling on the Motion.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let me tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Venkaiah Naidu has asked what has been agreed upon. Also, Mr. Naresh Agrawal and Dr. Maitreyan have raised questions. Let me answer you. As regards Dr. Maitreyan's Motion, he knows about it and I do not wish to go into it, but what Mr. Venkaiah Naidu has asked ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, I want an answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, a Motion has been moved and it has been put to vote, but the Chair has not yet started the division. That process has to be completed. ...(*Interruptions*)... It must be completed. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Motion is half way through. It has neither been rejected nor accepted. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will come to that, Dr. Maitreyan.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar) : Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, allow me to make two submissions very quickly. Dr. Maitreyan has moved the Motion. The hon. Leader of the Opposition had made a request. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, the Motion has also been voted upon.
 ...*(Interruptions)*... It has not been imposed on ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, the Motion has been supported by many other Members. The meat of the matter is about the Law Minister influencing the CBI and, therefore, that he must remain present and make a statement about the PMO. Mr. Siva and myself have rightly raised the issue of the unauthorized leakage of the JPC draft Report even before we got it and thirdly, the larger issue of the unfortunate rape in Delhi and, may be, in other parts too, on which there is a bi-partisan consensus. But the two issues on which we have raised the matter are very important and the Government is yet to respond to them. It is very important. Therefore, in this light, we would request the Government to take the initiative, as Mr. Venkaiah Naidu has been saying.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, we had sought division. *...(Interruptions)...* The Motion is half way through. *...(Interruptions)...* It must be voted by division.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, let me react. *...(Interruptions)...* All right; you may finish. You may say what you wish to say.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, I had moved the Motion; the Chair had allowed me to move it. I moved the Motion and it was put to vote. The voice vote was over. I had asked for a division. Complete the formality.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : All right; let me respond to that.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, you cannot have a Motion lapsing like this. Either have voting or allow me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will come to you. Now, Mr. Agrawal.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have heard you, Dr. Maitreyan. Please take your seat.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Don't make any mention of that. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't make any mention of that. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, it is about the time of receiving the Notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Don't refer to what has happened.

అధ్యక్షుడు: ఇప్పుడు ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో ఉన్న పరిస్థితులు చాలా దుర్భాగంగా ఉన్నాయి. అందుకే ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లోని పరిస్థితులను గురించి ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాయి. అలాగే ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లోని పరిస్థితులను గురించి ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాయి. అలాగే ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లోని పరిస్థితులను గురించి ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాయి.

అధ్యక్షుడు: ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానం ఇవ్వండి.

అధ్యక్షుడు: ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లోని పరిస్థితులను గురించి ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాయి. అలాగే ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లోని పరిస్థితులను గురించి ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాయి. అలాగే ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లోని పరిస్థితులను గురించి ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాయి. అలాగే ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లోని పరిస్థితులను గురించి ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాయి.

అధ్యక్షుడు: ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానం ఇవ్వండి.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, I wish to raise just one question, that of propriety. The House was adjourned and the Leaders were called to the hon. Chairman's Chambers. The House has a right to know, through you, what decision has been taken there. You must announce that, as Mr. Venkaiah Naidu had also asked for.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, let me ...(Interruptions)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, I wish to make just one point. I am saying that the Motion that Dr. Maitreyan had moved has two components. One was the question of. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Don't explain all that. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot explain all that. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Sir, please let me complete. The second component is the Motion on CBI interference in the Coalgate matter. Then, let the discussion begin.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have heard everybody. Now let me say what I have to say. I will react to all subjects. The first thing is what Mr. Venkaiah Naidu has raised. He asked what is the discussion, what is going to happen and what is the decision. The House knows that the Government has already made it very clear that they are ready to discuss all these three subjects which were referred to here. The three subjects have already been mentioned. So, I don't want to repeat them. The hon. Chairman in the House announced that 'atrocities against women' is the subject of concern for all. Therefore, the Chairman himself took initiative and announced that that would be taken at 2.00 p.m. As far as I know—if I am wrong, you can correct me — there is consensus over that. The second is the subject raised by Dr. Maitreyan. Here I want

Maitreyanji to listen to me. Your motion was for suspension of the Question Hour for discussing a particular subject which is also important. The subject is important; that is why the hon. Chairman accepted it and allowed you to move that. But that was for suspension of the Question Hour for discussing a particular subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, the fact that ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please don't react; let me complete. Unless I complete, you don't stand up. My first point is: since the Question Hour is over at 12.00 o'clock, that motion becomes infructuous. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because Question Hour is over at 12.00 o'clock, that motion has become infructuous because your motion was for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whether it was voted or not voted, that issue has become infructuous at 12.00 o'clock. Therefore, your first part is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is my ruling. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. Your second part is that you want a discussion on that subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, the very fact that the Chairman allowed my motion shows that ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan) : Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : When I am giving ruling, there is no point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... At least, you should know that when the Chairman is speaking, you should listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE : Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Even for point of order, when the Chairman is speaking, you should listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... You allow me to complete.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Before you give your ruling, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Only if you are aggrieved, you stand up. ...*(Interruptions)*... You stand up only if you are aggrieved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Motion may be infructuous but the subject remains. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I am coming to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : The very fact that the Chairman allowed me to move the motion on a priority basis shows that the Chair has already prioritized the importance of the subject. That is what I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I got it. Since the Chairman allowed that motion, the subject is important. I agree with you on that.

Subject is certainly important. But, the problem is priority. Now, I am in the Chair and you know my problem. I agree with hon. Member, Dr. Maitreyan, that this subject is very important. The other subject, which I have mentioned, is also equally or more important. Once the Chairman has said that this subject has to be taken up in the House, I have no authority to change that. But, after this, I may say ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : You can take up the other subject at 2 o'clock. Let this subject be taken up now from 12.30 to 2.00 p.m. We can dispense with the lunch hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That is for the House to decide. I will come to that.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Put it for voting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, please. I have no problem. Now, listen. So, I have given my ruling on two important subjects. As the Chairman has already announced that subject of atrocities against women and especially heinous crimes against children, it has to be discussed. That is hon. Chairman's announcement. After that, this can be discussed. But now, Dr. Maitreyan's suggestion is that it can be taken up now and can be completed by 2.00 p.m. I have no objection to this. This is for the House to decide. Now, has Mr. Rajeev Shukla anything to say?

DR. V. MAITREYAN : For that, Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let him react.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, for us to take this debate, the Law Minister should be here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, you cannot insist on that.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : *

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, that is wrong.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : He is the Minister representing ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That is wrong. You decide the time and you ask the Minister to come. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is wrong.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : The Law Minister has to react.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You can't insist like that.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : So, he has to be here for giving explanation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : One second, before that, let me complete. See, Dr. Maitreyan has said that he wants a discussion now. If the House agrees, I agree, but if you decide the time, you cannot insist a particular Minister to be here. Then, you have to leave it to the Government.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : It is not a particular Minister. He is the bone of contention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Dr. Maitreyan, this is called undue insistence.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA) : Sir, all issues are important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, that is expunged. That sentence is expunged. You cannot say that ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : It is in the public domain.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : But in the House, I am not permitting.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : **

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, I am not allowing you. I have not started a discussion. That is not going on record. What Dr. Maitreyan says is not going on record.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : **

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Not Recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Dr. Maitreya, it is not going on record. Hon. Minister, Shri Rajeev Shukla. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, listen to the Minister.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : Sir, the hon. Chairman has already fixed the time for the discussion on atrocities against women. Let us take up that discussion. After that, whatever the Chair decides, we are ready for that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : After that, we can discuss Dr. Maitreya's subject.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : Let us take up the discussion scheduled for 2 o'clock. After that, whatever the Chair decides ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We can resolve it.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, I am not on technicality. We respect the sentiment of discussing the issue about atrocities on women. That is very important. And, we will certainly participate with full vigour in that debate. But, two other issues are equally important. We are not discussing any general issue. The issue is very specific - interference by the hon. Law Minister in the CBI about a particular case, Coalgate. We want to have a fair discussion. Therefore, what the LoP said and Dr. Maitreya has also stated, we don't want a general discussion. But, unless we know from the Government, namely from the Law Minister, that he denies that ...*(Interruptions)*... He has not done that till date. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want to have a fair discussion. So, give us the chance, not on technicality, but to help us properly and effectively articulate our concern in the House on a matter of great importance. Therefore, the Government has to respond and not just say that they are ready for a discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Chair has no objection.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : And the second issue is that on JPC, unauthorised leakage of report is equally important, is of equal priority. We are willing to co-operate, but the Government must come with a proper discussion on all these three issues. This is what we are saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, what the Government has to say? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, listen to the Government.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : Sir, the subject of atrocities against women has already been decided. The House will take it up at 2 o'clock. After that, whatever the Chair decides on the remaining two issues, we are ready for that.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : No, tell us about the Law Minister's role.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : How can I tell you about Law Minister's role?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Dr. Maitreyan, the Government has offered that they are willing to discuss all the three subjects.

The first one has been decided and the second one will be decided by the Chairman. It is over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : Sir, in the morning discussion, the hon. Leader of the Opposition had suggested that the Government will come with a *suo motu* statement on this entire issue. We will ask clarifications and let the discussion be there on that matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That is up to the Government.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Will the Government agree to that?
...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : They are not agreeing to that also. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That is up to the Government. I cannot direct.
...(Interruptions).... That is up to the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : I am asking, through you, the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Government has already said that they are ready for discussion.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : No, Sir. Since the Government has said that they are prepared for any discussion, since the Government has said that they are prepared at any time, whatever is the decision of the Chair, all that we are asking the Government, through you, Sir, is: Will the Government come with a *suo motu* statement on the basis of which a discussion can take place?

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Because we do not know the stand of the Government.
...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Sir, since the Government says they have nothing to hide on this issue, let them tell us what is so far hidden, which is, what happened in the Law Minister's Chamber. Now, let them come out with a *suo motu* statement at 2 o'clock. We will ask clarifications, and after that we will start taking up the women's issue.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : Sir, the discussion on atrocities against women has already been fixed at 2 o'clock. That is also a very important issue. That should be taken up. After that, whatever the Chair decides, a *suo motu* statement or a structured discussion on it, can be taken up. We will have to consult the Law Minister, and after consulting the Law Minister, we will come back to the House.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, notice on leakage of JPC Report was also given in the morning.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is there.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : When will that be taken up?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : All the three issues have been mentioned here.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: But, when will it be taken up?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It will be decided. There will be discussion.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : But when, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I cannot say that now. ...(*Interruptions*)... I cannot say that now.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, you have given priority to one issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : We gave notices on different issues. One is regarding the CBI. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is already decided.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : What has been decided, Sir? ...(*Interruptions*)... You are giving priority to one issue and you are dumping all other things. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, my suggestion is, in the morning also, I made a request to the ruling party. There was a pandemonium in the House, there was a stalemate and the House got adjourned. That is the backdrop in which we are sitting. Sir, now, let us not try to put one issue against another issue and show to the people as if the Government is interested in this and the Opposition is not willing for the same. Sir, the atrocities against the women, particularly children, is a very important issue.

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

There should not be any differences on this. But my point is that there is a stalemate. The Leader of the Opposition has made a simple suggestion and Shri Kamal Nathji, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, at that time said that they have no problem. He said, after Question Hour, he has no problem in discussing the issue raised by Shri Maitreyan and others. That is the background of the entire issue. So, you please now take the responsibility to see that whatever assurance the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has given at that time is adhered to or whatever suggestion the Leader of the Opposition has given is accepted and then we proceed further. And if you are not able to complete it by 2 o'clock, we will stop it at 2 o'clock, take up the other issue and then again continue to discuss it. There should be some solution. The Government must come forward. Instead of allowing the House like this and putting the Chair in an embarrassing situation, the Government must be practical enough to understand it unless they want to suppress every thing. That is a different matter.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, without suspending the Question Hour, it was successfully suspended. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Maitreyanji, ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. LoP has made a suggestion. The suggestion is that from the Government side, the Minister should come with a *suo motu* statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuriji also said and some other Members also said the same thing. Now, the Chair has no problem. The problem is that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has to contact the particular Minister and it is for that Minister to agree. The Chair cannot direct. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to resolve it. ...*(Interruptions)*... He himself has said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say. I have already told you that your subject is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : You are trying to convince one person. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am listening to you very patiently but you are trying to convince only one person and you are not listening to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Chair can give direction. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will be forced to adjourn the House. I am on my legs. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs himself has said that he has no objection in asking the Minister to make a *suo motu* statement but he has to contact the Minister and come back. So, let him do that. So, give him an hour's time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : When the situation in the House is abnormal, don't try to give an impression that it is normal. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will be forced to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... I will adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned up to 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at fifty-one minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, I gave a notice for the suspension of Question Hour in the morning to discuss the important issue of interference by the Government in the functioning of CBI in the Coalgate Scam.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I gave the ruling.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, the problem is this. The Question Hour having been over and my Motion, even though it had been put to vote, is still incomplete. But it is infructuous. The issue remains. We have demanded that the Government should come out with a statement whether the Law Minister interfered or not. They should make it very categorical whether they have interfered or not. The entire country is talking in a different way. All the media channels are saying that the Law Minister has interfered and tempered with; the PMO also has interfered and they have corrected the draft statement ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That is not the discussion now.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : We want an assurance from the Government that they would come out with a statement. Otherwise, we will have to ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, we go by the Chairman's ruling because the Chairman has said that at 2 o'clock the House will take up discussion on atrocities against women and children. It is a very important issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have no problem to change that.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : I am not asking you to change the subject. We also want that it should be discussed on priority. My only plea through you, Sir, to the Ruling Party is, an important issue had been raised in the morning which led to pandemonium and stalemate. The Government assured us that they were willing for a discussion. The Leader of the Opposition has made a suggestion that the Law Minister

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

should come and make a statement and then reply to our clarifications. What has happened to that? We would like to know it. If the Leader of the Opposition makes a submission to the House or makes a suggestion to the Government and practically every section of the House agrees to that, then what is the response of the Government? Let us know that and then go ahead with the discussion on atrocities against women and children, which is equally important. This is what I am suggesting. I would like the Government to respond to it.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, I just want to add to what Shri Venkaiah Naidu has said. Before the lunch break, upon our request, you suggested the Government about a statement by the Law Minister on the issue in question because that is the meat of the matter as to whether there was an attempt to influence the CBI or not and for seeking clarification. That is what the LoP stated. Sir, you have also conveyed our collective wish to the Government. We requested the Government to revert post-lunch. Has the Government sought to revert at all or not? That is our question.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam) : Sir, I have an important issue to raise. Like the Gudia incident, the same type of tragic incident has happened in Assam. Yesterday, one girl was kidnapped by some people and there was a gang-rape. A nine-year old poor girl was gangraped in Silchar, Assam. She is in a very serious condition. I urge upon the Home Minister to make a statement on this issue. She is crying for a better medical treatment. I would like to request the Government to look into the matter and give her the best medical treatment. I request the Home Minister to make a statement on this issue. The Government should act very strongly against the culprits. This incident has taken place in Assam. Do not neglect this issue. Every issue is important. I hope the hon. Home Minister will make a statement on this tragic incident of gangrape of a nine year old girl. It is a very serious matter. A nine year old girl has been gangraped and she is now in a very critical condition. She is in hospital. She is crying for a better medical treatment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Baishya, you can again raise this issue during the discussion.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : There should be a statement by the Home Minister on this tragic incident in Assam. The Government should take severe action ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now you have raised it. Let me say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam) : Sir, this is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, please ...(Interruptions)... That has already been raised. You can raise it again during the discussion on this subject. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. That is what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)... You allow me to say it. I know that the issue is very serious. You have raised it. I am saying that you should raise it during the discussion. However, I would request the Home Minister to issue necessary direction to see that serious action is taken against the culprits.

Now, Dr. Maitreya, ...(Interruptions)... How can he reply now? I have already directed him to take necessary action. ...(Interruptions)... He has to obey my direction. What is this? I have given direction that strict action should be taken and all care should be given to the victim.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir, thank you for the direction. And I hope that the hon. Home Minister will take immediate steps to catch the culprit.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That is over now. As regards the issue which was raised by Shri Venkaiah Naidu, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad and Dr. Maitreya, the matter is very simple. This had been settled before the House was adjourned. The hon. LoP had given a suggestion that the Government should come with a *suo motu* statement. The Chair also said that it had no objection to it, and the wish of the Chair had also been conveyed. Now it is for the concerned Minister to agree to make a statement or not. But, remember, there is no ruling from the Chair. It is subject to the agreement of that particular Minister.

DR. V. MAITREYA : We would like to know whether the Government has agreed to it or not.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar) : Sir, I just wish to raise one issue. You have used the expression that it is left to the concerned Minister. There is a degree of ambiguity in this word 'concerned Minister' because the LoP has amply clarified that the concerned Minister in this case is, really, the Minister of Law and Justice and that*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You cannot make an allegation like this.

SHRI N.K. SINGH : There is no allegation in this. This is a suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The statement that* is expunged. That is an allegation. You cannot make an allegation now. After the Motion is moved, at that time, you can make your speech.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRIN.K. SINGH : I am only requesting you, Sir, to clarify the term 'concerned Minister' which was used by you.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, with greatest respect, before lunch, if I have not misunderstood your direction, in our considered view, you were kind enough to almost direct the Government...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That was conditional, subject to agreement by the Minister.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : With greatest respect, my submission before this hon. House is this. It is a matter of moment. The Law Minister is accountable to Parliament about the deeds and misdeeds. We would like to go into the merits subsequently. But our right to raise a matter of moment cannot be denied on the ground of the Minister agreeing or not agreeing. That is the point which I am trying to stress upon. We are all for the debate on the issue of rape of that young girl child. That is important. But an important issue of the Minister of Law in the Government of India trying to influence the CBI in a great Coalgate moment, is equally important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : For that, you can move a Motion. We will discuss that. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you are ready to move the Motion, then, I have no problem. But I cannot direct the Government as to what to do and what not to do.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : The Government's stand is very clear. We are ready for a discussion. I will find out the convenience of the Law Minister, and after that, I will let the Chair know about it.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : The same thing was said at 1 o'clock, and the same thing he is saying at 2 o'clock.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : The Chairman has already allocated time for the discussion on a very important matter pertaining to atrocities against women and girl children. I think we should, immediately, take it up? ...(*Interruptions*)... That is an important issue.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : We are not running away from this debate. With great respect, this is grossly unfair on the part of the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... The other issue is also equally important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Both issues are important. There is no problem. We have decided to take up the discussion on situation arising out of atrocities and

social exploitation of women and children in the country first. Let us take that. After that, the issue raised by Dr. Maitreyan and Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad can be taken up. Does the Government agree then?

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Let me sum up by saying only one thing, Sir. We are all agreeable for this discussion because we attach more importance to the discussion on atrocities and social exploitation of women and children. But once that discussion is over, unless the Government comes out with a statement, we will not take up any other issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Dr. Maitreyan, you should know the rules. Neither you nor me can ask the Government ...(Interruptions)... Let me speak. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: This House has got all the powers. ...(Interruptions)... We will see that the Minister comes to this House and answers the people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let me speak. Dr. Maitreyan, I am on my legs. Let me speak. You go through the Rule Book. You can move a motion and we will discuss it. That is within your powers. Why don't you do that?

DR. V. MAITREYAN : After the discussion on atrocities and social exploitation of women and children is over, till the Government comes out with a statement in the House, we will not ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What can I do then?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Mr. Chairman has already held in the very House today morning, saying he has requested Dr. Maitreyan and others to wait for the Question Hour to be over. Then Mr. Kamal Nath has interfered and said, 'We have no problem to discuss this issue, i.e. the interference of Law Minister after the Question Hour is over'. Now that part is over. What I am suggesting is, let us start discussion on the atrocities and social exploitation of women and children first and then afterwards, as per the Chairman's directions let us take up the issue...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, Mr. Narayanasamy is the concerned Minister just now. Has Mr. Narayanasamy to say anything on this issue?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Lokpal incident should not be repeated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Venkaiah Naidu's suggestion is that we will take up the discussion on atrocities and social exploitation of women and children first and immediately after that, the other discussion. What is the Government's view? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, he should come out with a statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : When the discussion is there, the statement will come. The Minister has anyhow to give a statement.

RAJEEV SHUKLA : I requested you; unless I find out the convenience of the Minister, how can I comment something on the floor of the House? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, will the convenience be before the CBI Director files his affidavit or after that?

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : You are trying to trivialise the issue.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : He can consult the CBI if he wants ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) : He can find out by this time. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are open for discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is up to the Government. I am now going to take up the Short Notice Discussion. Before that, we will take up the Motion for Election to the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs). Shri Rajeev Shukla.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (OBCs)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA) : Sir, I beg to move the following Motion :—

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha to elect ten Members from amongst the Members of the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes for the term of one year beginning from the date of the first sitting of the Committee and do communicate to this House the names of Members so elected to the Committee.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar) : Sir, give me just half a minute time. Just before 12 o' clock, the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs said, 'We are ready for discussion.' We raised, hon. LoPraised, Dr. Maitreyan raised, other Members raised. At 12.30, the Government said, 'we were ready for discussion.' Before lunch, an

assurance was given that we will look for him. Now, at 2.15 p.m., we will locate first the Law Minister, then know his convenience. Therefore, we presume that the Government is not at all prepared for a discussion on the CBI issue. If that is their attitude, Sir, this is not fair. ~~...~~

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) : The whole House will be taken for a ride.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : The House should not be taken for a ride.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal : Sir, the Law Minister has gone underground. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, kindly issue a *habeas corpus* against the Minister.

Sir, you have not said anything on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Sir, I have already said that we will take up the Short Duration Discussion now. I have already said this.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : And then, at the end of this discussion, we are going to discuss the coal scam issue. Sir, even if it is 7 o'clock, we are discussing it today.

MR. DEPUTY CHARIMAN : If the Government comes forward for discussion, I have no problem.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : No, no. Again you are going back with the same reason. The hon. Minister said that we will have discussion today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Chair has no problem. There should be a motion from your side.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka) : Sir, the House cannot be helpless. The Government wants to runaway from the debate. But, keeping in view the importance of the subject, we are agreeing for discussion on this issue. Let us resume this and see what will happen afterwards. The Government has to face the House tomorrow also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : As early as possible. Thank you.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Amendment Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Amendment Act, 1959.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Situation arising out of atrocities and social exploitation of women and children in the country

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, we will take up Short Duration Discussion.

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You can reply later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mrs. Maya Singh, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : This is a subject on which every Member of this House, every section of the House wanted a discussion. They were so serious. The whole nation is concerned about it. Every Member is concerned about it. So, at least, in this discussion let there be no allegation. Let us discuss it and come out with a solution. Now an hon. Member from Assam mentioned about what happened in Assam. It is repeatedly happening. ...(*Interruptions*)... There has to be some solution. Let us have a positive and creative discussion. The House should also know that the discussion is on a subject which is wider. The discussion is on the situation arising out of atrocities and social exploitation of women and girl child in the country resulting in growing sense of insecurity in society. So, it encompasses all this. The understanding is that you may kindly discuss it, but, please avoid allegation. Don't try to bring politics into the discussion. Please.

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DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, I have a point of order, it is, 'any allegation on the floor of the House should be substantiated.' She should give the example, in which case, in Madhya Pradesh, anywhere in the State, the culprits are not being arrested. Please give an example. ...*(Interruptions)*...

> **ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಶಿವ** : ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದು? (ಹೌದು) • ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಶಿವ : ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದು? (ಹೌದು)

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಶಿವ : ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದು? (ಹೌದು) • ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಶಿವ : ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದು? (ಹೌದು)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Prabhaji, don't make unfounded allegations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

> **ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಶಿವ** : ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದು? (ಹೌದು) • ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಶಿವ : ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದು? (ಹೌದು)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Don't make such allegations. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Raise the discussion to a high level.

> **ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಶಿವ** : ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದು? (ಹೌದು) • ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಶಿವ : ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದು? (ಹೌದು)

ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದು? (ಹೌದು) • ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಶಿವ : ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದು? (ಹೌದು)

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for creating the circumstances in which I can participate in this important debate. We would not have liked to participate in such a debate with any needle of suspicion on anybody sitting in the Chair on a similar case. Therefore, I thank you for creating those circumstances.

But, Sir, I rise with a very, very deep sense of anger, anguish and agony because the crimes that are committed against women now-a-days saw a manifold rise; and the gruesomeness of the crime that is happening, words fail me to actually condemn in the worst possible manner that it should be condemned, should be condemned. I can only recollect four lines that Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore wrote when he returned his Knighthood. I quote,

“Give me a voice of thunder,
that I may hurl imprecations upon this cannibal
whose gruesome hunger
spares neither the mother nor the child.”

It is with these words he returned his Knighthood. Today, the entire country with these words will have to hang its head in shame that we are just not able to protect our mothers and children. Why is this beastly behaviour against the five year old child? Can you imagine how depraved a society can be? Why is this happening at a time when all of us are considering ourselves to be ‘emerging’ economy? We pride ourselves being a modern country. We are unleashing the animal spirit which the Prime Minister has talked of is being unleashed in this manner. Therefore, it is not surprising while we rub shoulders with high and mighty on the high table of the G-20 Summit, you have *The Guardian* posing questions. I quote: “Of all the G-20 nations, India has been

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

3.00 P.M.

labelled as the worst place to be a woman. But how is this possible in a country that prides itself as being the world's largest democracy?"

There is a survey conducted by Thomson Reuters' TrustLaw Women, a hub of information and support for women's rights, it ranks India with Afghanistan, Congo and Somalia as one of the most dangerous places for women. What is happening, Sir, that in every three cases out of four cases of rape registered, forget the unregistered, even in the capital city of Delhi, the culprits went unpunished between 2002 and 2011. The official statistics by the National Crime Records Bureau reveal that between 2007 and 2011, the incidents of rape increased by 9.7 per cent. I agree with Shri Shivanand Tiwari that it is not only a question of policing that is important but there is something seriously wrong in our society that is getting more and more depraved; and that is something that this august House must contribute to try and correct. Therefore, I will say there are two sets of problems involved. One relates to the structural problems of a functioning democracy that is, our law enforcement and justice delivery systems continue to remain pathetic. Unless you have the fear of law, you can't have respect for law. With your law enforcement and justice delivery system being pathetic as they are today, you can generate neither fear nor respect for law. What is happening? Today, there is the Law Commission, which way back in 1987 drew up a blueprint to raise the judge-population ratio from 1.05 judges for every lakh population to five judges within five years. What is the status today? Twenty five years later, the ratio is still 1.4 judges per lakh population. In 1987 the recommendation was for five judges. It is still 1.4 judges per lakh population instead of five.

How can you deliver justice? If you cannot deliver justice, law enforcement, crime enforcement cannot work. If justice is not delivered, why would investigations take place? Why would cases be filed? It goes down the line. There is an important point here, which I want the Government to consider that this is not only an isolated case of rape, not only a general larger issue of great concern and anguish to all of us, that is sexual assaults against women, but this is also a larger case of the question of law enforcement and justice delivery system in our country. Unless that is improved and attention is paid to that, this situation cannot be remedied.

The second aspect deals with what is our practice of modern democracy. We call ourselves modern. A noted sociologist, Dipankar Gupta, who was my classmate at one point of time, a most noted sociologist in India today, defines modernity. I think it is

important that we all realize this. Sociologist Dipankar Gupta defines modernity as “characterized by an attitude of equality with, and respect for, others. It is not as if in a modern society all are actually equal. Yet, in spite of the many differences that exist among people, modernity demands a baseline similarity so that people can live with dignity and can realistically avail of opportunities to better their conditions of existence. It is on this bedrock of equality that other differences and inequalities can be added on. But the foundational equality cannot be compromised for it is on this that claims of citizenship are made in modern societies. In traditional orders, they were rulers and subjects, but no citizens”. We have a social order where there are still rulers and subjects. There are no citizens. We have a patriarchal order that continues to pervade in our society. I can only describe it by invoking a term of an Iranian intellectual who at the time of Ayatollah Khomeini-led Iranian revolution — they were talking of the revolution coming from the west; they said this is a westernization of Iran that is taking place— coined a term called ‘westoxication’, not westernization, but intoxicated with the west. I would like to extend this term ‘modernity’ which we call ourselves in India; it is not modernity, it is modernoxity. It is intoxication with modern things. We can wear Gucci shoes; we can flaunt Mont Blanc pens, but when you want your daughter to be married, it has to be in the same sub-caste. When you want a choice between a son and a daughter, it is the son who is preferred. That is what is modernoxity. We are a toxic society with modern instruments to play with, but we are not a modern society. And that modern society has to be created. I am amazed. Sometimes, my family wonders why I spend so much time looking at the matrimonial columns. On Sundays, I look at the matrimonial columns only to identify the number of people who are NRIs, whose children have never set their foot on the soil of India, but they will put a column looking for a sub-caste match that they want. What is this? Is it a modern society? Sir, what we are creating today is a lethal combination. I would say it is a lethal combination; it is a venal cocktail of the hangover of feudal patriarchy and neoliberal values of consumerism that we are generating, which Ms. Mayawati has talked about. It is this lethal combination that is destroying our social values. It is this cocktail that is giving rise to all this that we are seeing today. These economic reforms have generated aspirations; they have generated all sorts of things that are shown in terms of TRP ratings in your television sets. That sort of a commercialization where women are treated as objects of desire, as objects to be shown, but not as human beings, is what feeds the feudal patriarchal values, which continue to coexist. Unless this is shattered, we cannot really control this situation.

These are not issues on which we would like to give long speeches, but I would only urge this august House and the Government to consider that while the system of

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administration of our democracy in terms of law enforcement and in terms of delivery of justice is vastly improved; while that needs to be done, I think, as a collective body, the Indian Parliament should rise to see to it that this venal cocktail of lethal combination of feudal patriarchy and the consumerist values that today the neo-liberal reforms are creating, is not allowed to grow further.

This is what is happening and unless you are able to identify the subject holistically, you will not be able to solve this problem. After the unfortunate gang rape that happened in December, Sir, you may just look at your records. The hon. Home Minister could please provide us the records. The number of instances of rape has increased, not decreased. What have you done? Have you publicized and made it fashionable! How can, after such a national outrage, rate of this sort of a venal crime increase unless the values of neo-liberal consumerism have actually glamourised something like this? Instead of containing that animal spirit, you are unleashing the most deepest depraved animal instinct in our society; it is something which can't be accepted.

Therefore, Sir, I would urge this Government to not take up these issues—one case after another—in a piecemeal manner and tell us that so many have been arrested and so many have not been arrested. Please do that; please enforce law; please deliver justice. But, at the same time, also understand that in the larger context of the economic reforms that you are following, you are unleashing a new animal in India. This new animal in India is the combination of feudal patriarchy along with your neo-liberal consumerism. That is a very dangerous animal. That is why, I would urge the Government to accept the recommendations of Justice Verma Committee; please do whatever is required and needful. I am sure, everybody, cutting across every single political party represented in this House, would support any reform that would be brought about to improve our law enforcement and improve delivery of justice.

We all have to contribute to changing the society. Shivanand Tiwariji quoted a noted writer, Firaq Gorakhpuri; he suddenly comes to my mind. All of us know that he was a professor of English. He belonged to a traditional Hindu upper caste family. Raghupati Sahai was his name. He taught English but he wrote Urdu poetry. That is India, Sir. He would be a Hindu, writing in Urdu and teaching English. That is the greatness of our society. Once, there were communal riots going on all around the country. There was a *sher-o-shayari* taking place in Allahabad. He was there and was not saying anything because he was very depressed. At that time, everybody insisted that he should say something. On their insistence, he said two lines. I just want to

repeat those two lines. You know, Sir, in *sher-o-shayari*, it is to do with love, glamour and such things.

“*शेर-ओ-शायरी* में प्रेम, ग्लैमर और ऐसी-वैसी चीजें होती हैं।
यह सब प्रेम और शायरी के लिए है।”

That is what we have to create, Sir. That is the basis of humanism—one individual recognising the other individual as an individual. Unless we have that respect for each other, we can’t solve this problem. So, while combining all other requirements of administration, let us collectively try to change the consciousness in our society that is getting degenerated by the day, by this lethal combination that I was talking of, of feudal patriarchy and neo-liberal consumerism. Let us stop this from happening. I think, that is the biggest contribution we can all do to our own country and our society. Thank you, Sir.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH (Jharkhand) : Sir, referring to the Jallianwala massacre, Gurudev Tagore had said, “India is ashamed.” I think Gurudev’s words are true even today, Sir. India is ashamed. We discussed the same issue in December when that gruesome gang-rape happened. But where are we, Sir? Nothing has changed in spite of passing all those Bills and bringing in those amendments which we discussed in this House. Even then I ask the hon. Home Minister as to how many rapes have happened in Delhi alone after that. As per my information, the number is 386 in those three months. This means we have not done enough. In Haryana the average is 1000 rapes per year. The SC/ST Commission has termed Haryana, as the rape State of India. This pathetic state shows that the time of debates and discussions has passed. We need to do something, actions. I do not want to politicize it but I would like to highlight here that in West Bengal the Government has set up 45 all-women police stations and fast track courts have been set up in every Division. It is showing the desired results. In my opinion, Sir, this kind of a thing is required. The all-women police stations and fast track courts are required all over the country and a time bound decision is required from those courts. Tiwariji was saying, and I agree with him that there is sickness in the society. There is no denying, Sir. There is a sickness in the society; there is a sickness in the police force. Otherwise how would you explain a police officer instead of registering the complaint offering two thousand rupees to the father, to the parent and ask them to stay quiet? This is nothing short of sickness. The sickness in the society is clear, it is prevalent. How do we address it? In my opinion, Sir, such sickness needs a shock treatment. A shock treatment, if I may remind the hon. Members, when the Sati movement, the Sati sickness from the Indian society was removed, at that time, the orders were that any one caught doing the forcible Sati was hanged, hanged

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Now, Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera. We have 21 more Members to speak. So, Members may kindly adhere to the time-limit. It is an issue of general interest and, therefore, you would not be interrupted, but you must confine yourself to the time-limit.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Sir, I would only like to express concern over the issue. With much shame, guarded words and a checked tone, we discuss this matter here in this House; we cannot discuss it within the family or in the public. It is such a heinous crime. After the December 16 incident, we had expected that such incidents would not recur, at least, in the near future. But, as Mr. Sitaram Yechury said, there is no fear of law. We are framing laws here but we are not sure how sincere the Government is in implementing them. These shameful incidents are increasing day-by-day. We are not able to check if there are social and cultural issues behind that. As Shri Shivanand Tiwari said here, our cultural and social fabric has become too polluted and we are not able to free ourselves from it. We are not able to project our women, mothers and sisters, in the right perspective, as we had done in the past. Traditionally, we have been known as people giving the highest respect to women, but now, this country has lost it. We are not able to give such high respect to the women of our country, and such incidents keep recurring. We are ashamed of these incidents. The world is watching us and wondering how such incidents are taking place in a nation that has traditionally been giving the greatest respect to women.

Sir, we certainly feel hesitant to discuss this matter anymore. But how far can we remain silent? We cannot even speak about it in the house, in our families and in the public. But this is the right place to discuss it and mull over the solution to this problem, to have some solution for the future, and to have more stringent laws for the country. This is very much important to us.

Sir, I do not wish to elaborate any further. The Home Minister was here. No doubt, the culprit has been arrested within two-three days of the incident. On the one hand, the Police has proved its efficiency, but on the other, there is the darker side of the police, a sector which needs reforms. The Police tried to suppress this matter by

offering bribe. Even after this incident, a policeman slapped a woman agitator. This too is unthinkable. The Police must tackle the situation with patience, but they have failed. The Government must seriously think about bringing in police reforms. We must make the laws more stringent. For that, we may either think of implementing the Verma Committee's recommendations or make more stringent laws. Justice Verma had made some very effective recommendations. At that time, many of the Members, both inside the House and outside, were against hanging but with the repeated occurrence of such incidents, we must seriously ponder over it. When we think of such incidents, the face of our own children play before our eyes; their faces come to our mind. So, stringent action may be taken in this respect. And, if the past laws are not sufficient, we may have wider laws in this direction. These are my submissions and suggestions for the Government. We are all with the Government if the Government comes up with a better law and stringent action.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Dr. Janardhan Waghmare; not present. Dr. V. Maitreyan.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, I, on behalf of my party, AIADMK and my party supremo, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, condemn in no uncertain terms the repeated assaults on the women and girl children in the country in various parts. The latest being what has happened in the Capital Delhi last week. In fact, the Government came with a Bill, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013, in the first half of the Budget Session. In fact, the Bill was originally referred to the Standing Committee of the Home Affairs. The Standing Committee in a record time of less than three months made the necessary recommendations and submitted the Report also. The House also discussed that Bill. I would like to just quote a few references what I spoke at that time. I had mentioned at that time: Will the proposed Bill, that is the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013, guarantee that no such incident will recur in future? The answer, perhaps, is a big 'No'. I am of the view that the Bill has been prepared by the Government in utmost haste without paying any attention to its *pros and cons* simply to deflect the attention of the public from its failure in implementing the existing laws of the land in letter and spirit. I further stated at that time that I would have been happy if the Government in addition to making this new Bill had taken some tough measures to streamline and strengthen the law implementing agencies on whose shoulders the success or failure of any Act or a Bill lies. Steps such as police reforms, fixing responsibility and accountability for failure to maintain law and order and check heinous crimes, fast tracking of the dispensation of justice, ensuring conviction, etc., could have been the steps taken in the right direction. Unfortunately, the Government did not take any of

[Dr. V. Maitreyan]

those steps and we saw the spectacle of the same incidents being repeated again and again. I don't think anybody here will have any disagreement about steps which need to be taken by the Government. You can go on making the laws tougher and tougher; you can bring one more law. That is not going to solve the problem. Even in the last discussion we have said that there should be a death penalty for the rapist. Of course, the Government in its wisdom decided it to be on certain extreme measures only. But what is more important, rather than adding fresh laws and more laws, is action in abundance. What needs to be done is their strict and scrupulous enforcement and implementation. Unless the Government enforces and implements the existing laws in letter and spirit, I don't think there can be any solution. I am very confident and convinced that this Government does not have this will. Thank you.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh) : Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity on this sensitive issue. But I feel this is really sad and unfortunate for us to discuss this issue again and again in this Parliament. It is a very bad incident and shameful for our nation. After bringing that Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013 in the first half of the Budget Session, again these incidents were happened. Exactly four months after that gang rape of 23 years' old girl in Delhi, an innocent 5-year old girl was kidnapped, raped and tortured by two men in the last week. This is a very horrible incident. The Medical Superintendent said that he has never seen such a horrible incident. This means: what is happening in this country! There is a sudden doom of moral and ethical values in our country. That is why such incidents are taking place in our country. There is some sickness in the minds of some people in the country. Along with this Amendment Law, there must be some change in the mindset of people who are behaving like this. Everybody, including us also, should try to bring change in the country.

In our country, we respect woman as Mother Goddess. Now-a-days, even small children are also watching these news items on the television. Small kids feel afraid. In our house also, we see that mother remains concerned and afraid for her child. In Andhra Pradesh, last month only, one incident had happened. A 16-year old girl and her mother went to the market for shopping. Suddenly, some people, who were drunk, attacked the girl. The mother wanted to avoid that incident. But, they threw the mother in the lorry and she died. That incident was happening in front of girl's mother. Mother could not bear that incident. Such incidents are happening in our country. The entire world is watching our country. Now-a-days, citizens from other countries avoid visiting India. This one move by other countries gives a clear picture of the status of women in this country. There is no security for women in this country. Response of the police in

such incidents also leads to recurrence of these incidents. In this recent case, the police refused to file a complaint by the parents. Police failed to carry out adequate search in spite of parents' complaint. The most brutal thing is that they offered, as we have seen in newspapers, the parents Rs.2,000 to keep quiet. So, what more brutality can we witness in the capital of this country than this? After this incident, it becomes clear that sadism has become the order of the day in this country.

I suggest to the hon. Minister to call the representatives of all the political parties to provide for death sentence in case of rape of children and old women, and in cases involving brutality and barbarity as in the present case. Secondly, police should be sensitised and alerted towards such incidents. Their approach to such incidents, at least, should be generous and helpful. Besides this, I urge upon the Government to immediately terminate the services of police officials who refused to act and who have become highly insensitive towards the issue. This should work as deterrent for other police officials also. Then, the culprits, who are being caught, should be hanged and this should be done within one month's time by setting up fast track courts.

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Everybody should be involved to bring about a change in the sickness prevailing in the society.

Lastly, I request the Government that it is the social responsibility of all the people and also the Government to take serious steps to control such incidents.

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Sir, this is a sensitive issue. So, I say that implementation of a special Act, with a well trained team to find the truth, is very, very essential. Punishing the culprits is essential--whether it is the Verma Committee or any other committee, I do not agree. Whether one is juvenile or not a juvenile is not the thing. He has committed an offence; he is a culprit. He must be treated according to law. About the juvenile age difference

should be decided only by the courts. For that, Parliament can pass necessary legislations and, afterwards, it can change certain things. But, at the same time, the culprits will have to be dealt with in accordance with the law and they have to be punished.

Sir, the DMK wants exemplary punishment to those wrong doers of rape. Rape of children by juveniles should also be considered as equal to murder. So, they have to be dealt with in accordance with the punishment that is available to a great offence; they have to be punished severely. Thank you, Sir.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, atrocity against women in this country is not going to be solved by debate alone. Debate is good; our concerns expressed are of importance. But, we are not going to solve the problem because attack against and rape of women are the biggest national shame for India. We have to acknowledge that. We are one of the oldest civilizations with the longest history of sexual exploitation of women. We talk about being *gulams*, servants of others. *Gulami* was thousand years old. There had to be a freedom movement under Mahatma Gandhi to get rid of foreigners.

We were a nation which suffered from hunger, many of Indians still do. We needed Green Revolution. But, the biggest known secret is the history of India in exploiting women, both publicly and privately. Incest is one of the biggest hidden shames of one of the greatest institutions—joint family. It is not talked about; it is hidden and it is widespread. I have to stand up and compliment the media, the emergence of electronic media, the emergence of various instruments which now are forcing the nation to face the shame with which it has lived for millennia.

There is an animal within the Indian male. We have to acknowledge that our nation and our people have an animal instinct which is corroding the soul of this nation. No law, no amount of legislation, no amount of chest beating is going to change that. I do not know whether we can ever destroy this animal within us in this country. I do not know what the situation in other countries is, whether it is a fundamental animal instinct in human beings. But that is not an expression of helplessness. Unless this core of shame of this country is burnt to the ground—and I am afraid this cannot be done in this House, it cannot be done by any laws—unless there is a national movement and women rise in revolt against the millennium of suppression, nothing is going to happen. This is happening every hour, every minute somewhere in India. We can blame the media, we can blame anything, but for God's sake, when we go back home, we must look ourselves in the mirror. We, Indians, are responsible for this shameful state

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”آپ آج کے اس موضوع پر بولنے کے لئے نہ تو الفاظ ہیں اور نہ ہی دل میں سکت ہے کہ ہم کہاں چلے گئے ہیں اور سماج کہاں پہنچ گیا ہے۔ کہیں پر تو ہم دکھی ہیں اور دوسری طرف کچھ لوگوں کے لئے یہ ایک تماشہ بھی ہے۔

سر، میں تیواری جی اور یچوری صاحب کی بات کو آگے بڑھاتا ہوں۔ میرے پاس الفاظ نہیں ہیں کہ میں ان واقعات کو دوہراؤں، لیکن میں ان وجہوں پر جانا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ ہو کیوں رہا ہے؟ یہ سماج وحشیوں کا کیوں بن گیا ہے، اس پر کہیں نہ کہیں ہمیں بیٹھ کر سوچنا پڑے گا۔ اگر کچھ لوگ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ ٹوبیاں پہن کر اسپتالوں میں جاکر اور بوم منسٹر و پرائم منسٹر کے گھروں پر جاکر ٹیلی-ویژن کے ذریعے مدد کریں گے، تو وہ مدد نہیں ہے۔ وہ مسئلہ کہیں اور ہے۔ میں نے اس ملک میں دیکھا ہے۔ میں اس سماج میں رہتا ہوں۔ میں گاؤں کا رہنے والا ہوں۔ میں نے گاؤں کو عورتوں کو گھونگھٹ میں دیکھا ہے۔ میں نے ان کے چہرے نہیں دیکھے، اس لئے ہماری تہذیب یہ کہتی تھی۔ میں جاوید صاحب کی

بات سے اتفاق نہیں کرتا ہوں۔ میں امریکہ یا انگلینڈ سے موازنہ نہیں کرتا، اس لئے کہ وہاں کا سماج اگر ننگا ہو گیا ہے، تو ہمارا سماج ننگا نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے بچوں کو دیہاتوں میں آپ نے تعلیم دے دی ہے۔ وہ تھوڑی بہت تعلیم لے کر شہروں میں آتے ہیں۔ اگر تعلیم کے ساتھ تربیت نہ دی جائے، تو انسان نہیں وحشی بنائے جاتے ہیں۔ ہم نے اپنی تعلیم میں کہیں کمی رکھی ہے۔ ہمیں سوشولوجسٹ کو بٹھانا چاہئے۔ ہمیں ہماری تہذیب اور ہماری تاریخ بتانی چاہئے۔ ہمیں یہ بتانا چاہئے کہ ہماری ماتاؤں اور ہماری بہنوں کی کیا عزت ہے اور ان کا کیا مقام ہے۔ ہم نے یہ سب کچھ چھوڑ دیا۔ پیسہ کمانے کے جنون نے ہمیں تباہ کر دیا۔ یہ ایک بنیادی بات ہے۔ اس پر سروے ہونا چاہئے کہ جتنے گناہ بچیوں کے ساتھ کئے گئے، ان میں شراب کتنی شامل ہے یا ان میں ڈرگس کتنی شامل ہے۔ کیا گاندھی کے اس ملک میں یہ فیصلہ نہیں ہو سکتا کہ شراب پر پابندی عائد کی جائے؟ یہ سارے جرائم مدبوش ہو کر، پاگلوں کے طریقے سے، وحشیوں کے طریقے سے کئے جاتے ہیں۔ اس بارے میں یہاں بیٹھ کر سدن میں سوچنا چاہئے، سدن میں یہ بات کرنی چاہئے کہ شراب، نشہ اور وہ چیزیں، جن کو ہمارے پرکھوں نے، ہمارے گاندھی جی نے منع کیا تھا، وہ شراب کیسے بند کی جائے۔ راجیوں کی سرکاریں اور کینڈ کی سرکار اس پر ٹیکس لگا کر پیسے کماتی ہیں۔ دہلی کے باہر جاکر دیکھئے، کسی بارڈر پر جاکر دیکھئے، وہاں شراب کی بوتلیں بک رہی ہیں اور لوگ وہیں وحشیوں کی طرف گھوم رہے ہیں۔ وہاں بہنوں اور بچیوں کے لئے سڑکوں پر نکلنا مشکل ہو گیا ہے۔ اس پر بیٹھ کر سوچنا چاہئے۔ ہماری ایک بہن نے کہا تھا کہ جووینائل ایکٹ میں ترمیم لائیے۔ اگر کوئی شخص بلاتکار کر سکتا ہے، تو بلاتکار کی سزا اسے ملنی چاہئے۔ ہائی اسکول کا سرٹیفکیٹ 17 یا 18 سال کی شناخت دہی نہیں کرے گا۔ اگر اس نے گناہ کیا ہے، تو اسے سزا ملنی چاہئے۔

پولیس کے بارے میں، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں، ہوم منسٹر صاحب یہاں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں، میں ان سے پولیس کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پولیس میں ریفارم لائیے، پولیس کا خوف پیدا کیجئے۔ آج سسٹم یہ ہے کہ جب وہ پولیس میں بھرتی ہونے کے لئے جاتا ہے، تب وہ رشوت دیتا ہے۔ جب وہ رشوت دیے کر آتا ہے، تو وہ پولیس کے اندر ڈکیتی کرتا ہے۔ اس کا ریفارم ہونا چاہئے۔ اگر پولیس کا خوف اتر جائے گا، تو پھر کوئی انصاف نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔ عدالتوں میں یہ ہونا چاہئے کہ اگر کسی معصوم بچی کے ساتھ یہ گھناؤنا کام ہوتا ہے، تو اس کی گواہی کے ساتھ ہی اپر ادھی کو اسی وقت سزا دینی چاہئے۔ ہمارے ملک میں بہت سے مذہب ہیں اور ہر مذہب بہترین ہے۔ ہر بہترین مذہب میں کچھ اچھی چیزیں بھی ہیں۔ جس مذہب کی، جو بھی چیز آپ کو اچھی لگے، آپ اس کو اپنا لیجئے۔ اگر کوئی مجرم ہے، تو اسے سزا ملنی چاہئے۔ میری ایک بہن نے کہا کہ مڈل ایسٹ میں یہ نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ یہ حقیقت ہے، میں وہاں بارہ سال رہا ہوں، لیکن میں نے وہاں کوئی اس طرح کا واقعہ نہیں سنا۔ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ وہاں پولیس کو اتھارٹی ہے۔ یہاں پولیس کو اتھارٹی نہیں ہے۔ ہوم منسٹر کیا کرے گا، کہاں تک لائے گا؟ ہم ہوم منسٹر یا پرائم منسٹر کے گھروں پر بیٹھ کر، ٹوپیاں لگا کر ٹیلی-ویژن کے ساتھ ایک تماشہ کریں، یہ شرم کا مقام ہے۔ اس ہاؤس کا فیصلہ ہونا چاہئے۔ سارے اپوزیشن کے لیڈر، دانشور بیٹھیں اور یہ کہیں کہ ہندوستان کے جو بہترین سوشولوجسٹ ہیں، وہ ان بچوں کو تعلیم دیں اور تعلیم صرف کمانے کی نہ دی جائے، بلکہ انہیں ایک سماج بنانے کی بھی تعلیم دی جائے، تاکہ اس طرح کا واقعہ دوبارہ نہ ہو اور اس ہاؤس کی بحث میں اس طرح کی دردناک گھٹنا کو شامل نہ کرنا پڑے۔ انہیں الفاظ کے ساتھ میں آپ کا بہت شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ دھنیواد۔]

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat) : Sir, I stand today to condemn the brutal rape of a five-year-old child in the nation's capital. I stand today to condemn the officer who tried to buy the silence of the victim's family with Rs. 2,000/-. But I also condemn those in positions of power who turned away from the victim's family when help and support was needed. I am told through certain media reports that when the NCW Chairperson was asked

[illegible]

that most of these culprits who are caught in rapes of women and children have a violent history, be it in the case of that rape which happened in December or in the case of this five-year old child. Can we devise a mechanism whereby there is a data-base of those people who are chargesheeted, reported to have done a violent act against women and children who are convicted of such crime and this data-base is accessible by every police station in the country so that when a criminal moves from one *thana* area to another, at least, policemen in that area have that kind of data to fall back on for investigation?

Sir, I had made another request. Do we do performance-audit of policemen in our country wherein we can find out how many cases that were entrusted upon them have been solved within a given time-frame, within a given time-period, and how

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Sir, rape is a crime, be it in Delhi or in Assam. I strongly condemn the incident that happened in Delhi. But, simultaneously, the country should think, the leaders should think, the Government should think as to what is happening in other parts of the country also. Sir, I would like to give a few examples. I come from Assam. This type of worst incident happened in Assam also, but it did not get the national attention nor did the attention of the Minister or other leaders. Sir, it is known to everybody that Assam celebrates the *Bihu* festival on 15th April. On 15th April, during night time, a

nine-year old girl was kidnapped from her home in the Gohpur sub-division of Sonitpur District of Assam. That place is known as Bihali. A nine-year old Adivasi girl was kidnapped and she was gang raped. Today, in Assam, another nine-year old girl was gang raped and she is in very critical condition today. She has been admitted in the hospital in Silchar. This incident of gang rape of a nine-year old girl in Assam is not getting the national attention. So, I would like to request the hon. Home Minister, leaders of all the political parties present here and each and every Member of Parliament to give equal importance, as is given to incidents taking place in Delhi, to other parts of the country as well because rape is rape. It may be Assam or any other part of the country. Rape is a national shame. So, it is the duty of the Government to give equal importance to the entire country. Sir, today, a nine-year old girl was gang raped in Silchar and her condition is very critical. She is crying for better medical treatment. I would like to request the hon. Home Minister and I would like to draw the attention of the House that immediate action should be taken against the culprit. Secondly, the Government should immediately do something to save the life of this innocent girl who is crying for better medical treatment. I request the Government to kindly send a special medical team to Silchar, Assam, to save the life of this girl, or, the Government can bring the girl to Delhi through air ambulance for better medical treatment. Sir, everybody should get equal treatment. If somebody is a victim in Delhi, she will get a better treatment. If somebody in Assam needs treatment, she should also get the equal importance. So, I would like to request the Home Minister that if necessary, the girl should be brought here through air ambulance. And, we want the strongest action against the culprit. I remember that after the Delhi incident in the month of December, we discussed this issue in the House. At that time, we categorically told the Government that capital punishment is the only option to stop these people. So, in this regard, I would like to request the Government to take the strongest action. The law has already been amended. Even after passing of this amended Act, these types of incidents have occurred in Delhi, Silchar and Bihali in Assam. So, I would like to request that, if necessary, the Government should amend the Act further and we will give all the support to curb such incidents. The Government has to bring the strongest Bill and introduce capital punishment for the culprits.

Now, again, on behalf of the entire House, I request each and every Member, including the Home Minister, to give equal importance to the Assam victim also. Kindly send a special medical team to rescue the life of the girl, and, if necessary, the Government should send an air ambulance to bring the girl to Delhi for better treatment. The Government should, if necessary, send a high-level team to the area to catch the culprit. Otherwise, this type of activity may take place again. What happens is, after the incident happens, we discuss the issue and then forget. Today, we are discussing

[Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya]

the issue because the incident took place in Delhi. But after a few days, everybody will forget the issue. So, Sir, this is the time when the country should think of bringing a new law. If the Government introduces the new law, my party will give full support to the Government on this issue, Sir. I hope the hon. Home Minister will take serious action on this issue. Thank you very much.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka) : Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman for having given me the opportunity to speak on this all-important issue. The problem has become so acute in this country. It is very unfortunate that after six decades after independence, we are facing this situation. In our culture, the woman was treated as a divine treasure. But, unfortunately, on account of recent trend, the woman is treated only as a sexual pleasure. That is the reason for all that is happening. Under article 39 of the Constitution, there is a specific directive to the State to take effective steps to prevent moral and material abandonment of children and youth, but that has not been done. On the other hand, article 47 of the Constitution provides for abolition of manufacture and sale of liquor, but that has not been done, and liquor and sexual offences are intimately connected. In our culture, we consider mother equal to God, *मातरं पूज्यते*, and every woman is equal to mother. This is our basic cultural value. That is why for every name in Karnataka, we use the word 'ತಾಯಿ'. Our culture never says to treat every man as father, but it says to treat every woman as mother. The reason is, once we consider that every woman is mother, there will be psychological impotency and the mind will not permit him to make an onslaught on a woman. But, unfortunately, that has not been taught at all. The Supreme Court has taken note of this. It has said in the Aruna Roy's case that because you have given only information-oriented education, you will get only the doctors or the lawyers or the professionals, but you are not creating men of character who will be useful to the society. So, because of the acts of omission and commission on the part of the Government for these six decades, we have reached this position. In fact, human being has got a higher attribute. Centuries back *ನೀತಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ* said:

ತೇನಾಹಾರಂ, ನಿದ್ರಾ, ಭಯಂ, ಸಂಸಾರಂ
ಇವೇ ಮನುಷ್ಯಸ್ಯ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗುಣಃ.

Taking food, sleep, fear and sex are the four common qualities between the man and the animal. But the higher attribute of the man is, he should follow the rule of *dharma*. But, unfortunately, that is not at all taught. When I say 'dharma', it is likely to be misunderstood as religion. I have written a book on dharma and the Supreme Court of India has said that it is the correct interpretation of dharma.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

Dharma means righteous code of conduct. Unfortunately, righteous code of conduct is not there.

The present situation is total degradation of moral values which has taken place. Womanhood is regarded as most sacrosanct in our culture. We perform *Kanya puja*. Even the young girls before puberty are worshipped like goddesses. That is our culture. Unfortunately, *Indriya Nigraha* is one of the most important. Dharma rule or which doesn't mean religion. The five qualities are: non-violence, non-acquiring illegal property, cleanliness in thought, word and deed, and last is control of senses. Now, control of senses is not at all taught in the educational institutions. Swami Vivekananda said, "Give man-making character building education." But what our Government is giving is money making character losing education. Only money making education is given. But good human beings are not being created. This is what I am trying to say. This is what the Supreme Court also has said. Further, there is no fear of law. Earlier there was fear of law, fear of dharma. Now, neither is there fear of God nor is fear of law. They are quite sure if any case is filed against them, they will be ultimately acquitted.

About 20 years back, I had presided over a conference on Human Rights in Bangalore. Approximately 30 Judges came from all over the world. There it was reported as far as rape cases were concerned, only 40 or 50 per cent of the cases are reported because trial of rape cases in court should be in camera, if it is not in camera, then, it is worse than the rape itself. Fear of the law is also not there. Neither article 39 nor article 47 has been implemented.

Regarding liquor, it is intimately connected with sexual offences. Unfortunately, I must say, in Bangalore there is a road called Mahatma Gandhi Road, where a large number of liquor shops are located on this road, "200 to 300, 400 to 500 ft". That is the situation that has arisen. Most of these offences are committed by liquor consuming persons. There is no greater offence than immoral sex. But, unfortunately, what has happened is that even five-year or seven-year old girls are being raped. I think, those who are committing these crimes can't be considered as human beings at all. Some people raise human rights violations. What sort of human rights can they have? (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, one second. I want to take the sense of the House. There are a number of speakers also. So, it is going to be 5 o'clock. Shall we continue with the debate today, or, postpone it to tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : A0, ü Qis0 Qü, 00.

श्री म. रामा जोई : मैं दो-तीन मिनट के लिए बोलना चाहती हूँ। मैं अभी बोलना शुरू करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That means, Mr. Rama Jois, take one more minute, then, we will adjourn.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS : Then, I will continue my speech tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have one more minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have one more minute.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS : I will continue my speech tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I think, in one minute, you conclude your speech.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS : Why will I conclude in one minute? I will formulate my points and conclude tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : How many minutes you have already spoken?

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS : It may be just three or four minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay. Then, you can continue your speech tomorrow. The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at fifty-nine minutes past four of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 23rd April, 2013.