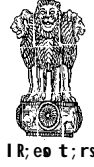


Vol. 228

No. 26



Monday

29 April, 2013

9 Vaisakha, 1935 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 29th April, 2013/9th Vaisakha, 1935 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 461. ...*(Interruptions)*...

അടവ് ചോദ്യം ചെയ്യാൻ തീർന്നു. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

അടവ് ചോദ്യം ചെയ്യാൻ തീർന്നു. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Javadekar, please ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

അടവ് ചോദ്യം ചെയ്യാൻ തീർന്നു. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Javadekar, any supplementaries? ...*(Interruptions)*...

അടവ് ചോദ്യം ചെയ്യാൻ തീർന്നു. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I had given a notice for suspension of Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

അടവ് ചോദ്യം ചെയ്യാൻ തീർന്നു. ...*(Interruptions)*... For a change, allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back and ask your supplementaries. ...*(Interruptions)*... ചോദ്യം ചെയ്യാൻ തീർന്നു. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... ചോദ്യം ചെയ്യാൻ തീർന്നു. ...*(Interruptions)*... ചോദ്യം ചെയ്യാൻ തീർന്നു. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I had given a notice for suspension of Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under conditions of force *majeure*, the House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the Clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

Targets for skill development

*461. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets proposed for skill development and the achievement thereof since 2010;

(b) the expenditure incurred for training under this scheme;

(c) the reasons for failing to achieve the proposed targets for successive years; and

(d) how Government plans to achieve the targets in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA) : (a) Targets set by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under the skill development programme for the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 and the achievements thereof are as follows:

Year	RED Target (No. of persons)	Achievements (No. of Persons)	Percentage of Achievement
2010-11	350000	403589	115.31
2011-12	375000	428777	114.34
2012-13	494000	550408*	111.42

*Provisional.

(b) Expenditure incurred for conducting skill development programmes during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as follows:

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
2010-11	7903.94
2011-12	9548.16
2012-13	8589.00*

* Provisional

(c) Achievements under skill development *vis-a-vis* the targets assigned to the Ministry are satisfactory.

(d) The target shall be achieved by the Offices, Autonomous Institutions and Statutory Bodies and Partner Institutions as per approved schemes of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Infrastructure development in subordinate courts

*462. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government bears 75 per cent cost of developing infrastructure of subordinate courts in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of subordinate courts which have been covered under this scheme in Maharashtra, so far; and

(d) the number of subordinate courts in that State likely to be covered under this scheme during the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) Development of judicial infrastructure in the States is the primary responsibility of State Governments. In order to augment their resources, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for development of infrastructural facilities for judiciary has been in operation since 1993-94. The Scheme provided for release of Central grants on a matching sharing basis prior to its modification in 2011. The Central Government has increased its share by revising the funding pattern from 50:50 to 75:25 (for States other than North Eastern States) under modified CSS for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary from 2011-12 onwards. The funding pattern for North-Eastern States has been kept as 90:10 w.e.f 2010-11. The modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme covers subordinate courts only.

Prior to revision of the scheme, Rs. 1245 crore was released to States/UTs from 1993-94 to 2010-11. After revision of the scheme, Rs. 1303 crore has been

released during last two years (Rs. 595 crore in 2011-12 and Rs. 708 crore in 2012-13). Details of funds released to States/UTs up to 2012-13 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The details of courts covered in Maharashtra under the scheme and funds utilized by the State Government for this purpose upto 2011-12, are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, more than 100 courts are to be covered in Maharashtra under the scheme.

Statement-I

*Grants released under centrally sponsored scheme for
infrastructural facilities for judiciary*

Name of the State	Release from 1993-94 to 2010-11	Release in 2011-12	Release in 2011-12	Total release from 1993-94 to 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	7683.45	1888.00	6393.00	15964.45
Bihar	4036.37	0.00	1524.00	5560.37
Chhattisgarh	2907.47	2097.00	0.00	5004.47
Goa	627.93	172.00	0.00	799.93
Gujarat	5371.42	0.00	9893.00	15264.42
Haryana	3516.42	2138.00	0.00	5654.42
Himachal Pradesh	1507.00	0.00	0.00	1507.00
Jammu and Kashmir	1687.60	1035.00	2572.00	5294.60
Jharkhand	1906.52	0.00	1500.00	3406.52
Karnataka	6536.85	2961.00	7610.00	17107.85
Kerala	3419.30	1169.00	1499.00	6087.30
Madhya Pradesh	6382.04	4403.00	2046.00	12831.04
Maharashtra	11131.62	12915.00	5920.24	29966.86

1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	5074.27	2416.00	1534.00	9024.27
Punjab	2677.92	0.00	7902.00	10579.92
Rajasthan	4188.51	1172.00	1042.00	6402.51
Tamil Nadu	5835.46	0.00	1953.00	7788.46
Uttarakhand	1635.35	0.00	829.76	2465.11
Uttar Pradesh	17542.57	15659.00	9398.00	42599.57
West Bengal	6435.46	2518.00	0.00	8953.46
TOTAL (A)	100103.53	50543.00	61616.00	212262.53
NE States				
Arunachal Pradesh	441.44	972.00	750.00	2163.44
Assam	5926.40	2890.00	2954.90	11771.30
Manipur	641.71	0.00	0.00	641.71
Meghalaya	297.00	0.00	0.00	297.00
Mizoram	1099.95	0.00	704.78	1804.73
Nagaland	3860.64	169.00	750.00	4779.64
Sikkim	1278.05	0.00	549.50	1827.55
Tripura	1097.25	0.00	1495.60	2592.85
TOTAL (B)	14642.44	4031.00	7204.78	25878.22
UTs				
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	395.55	500.00	0.00	895.55
Chandigarh	3400.95	500.00	0.00	3900.95
Dadra and Nagar Haveili	206.25	500.00	0.00	706.25

1	2	3	4	5
Daman and Diu	190.00	0.00	0.00	190.00
Delhi	3647.08	2250.00	2000.00	7897.08
Lakshadweep	51.25	0.00	0.00	51.25
Pondicherry	1898.88	1250.00	0.00	3148.88
TOTAL (C)	9789.96	5000.00	2000.00	16789.96
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	124535.93	59574.00	70820.78	254930.71

Statement-II

Court Buildings constructed under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for Judiciary in Maharashtra

Year	Physical Progress made out of the grant under the CSS since 1993-94		Utilization since 1993-94 construct] of Funds released till 2010-11 for construction renovations activities (Rs in lakhs)		
	Court Buildings	Residential Accommodation	Year	Central Fund	State Fund
1	2	3	4	5	6
1993-94	-	-	1993-94	193.80	679.15
1994-95	-	1	1994-95	377.35	1500.58
1995-96	13	11	1995-96	369.41	300.67
1996-97	15	12	1996-97	338.74	683.95
1997-98	11	5	1997-98	407.70	502.98
1998-99	10	6	1998-99	328.00	1555.00
1999-00	13	5	1999-00	347.43	1472.57
2000-01	13	10	2000-01	474.95	410.06

1	2	3	4	5	6
2001-02	24	25	2001-02	457.55	625.02
2002-03	10	12	2002-03	517.00	1225.09
2003-04	20*		2003-04	708.00	1085.33
2004-05	44*		2004-05	0.00	1579.29
2005-06	28*		2005-06	0.00	4195.25
2006-07	68*		2006-07	416.00	2598.93
2007-08	44*		2007-08	1330.00	2787.15
2008-09	51*		2008-09	1517.00	4826.68
2009-10	15	12	2009-10	1890.00	9320.74
2010-11	22	12	2010-11	1458.52	10092.35
2011-12	24	9	2011-12	5421.60	9909.69
			TOTAL	16553.05	55350.48

* Includes both the court buildings and residential quarters.

Capacity addition of renewable energy

*463. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the achievements of Government in adding renewable energy capacity during the Eleventh Five Year Plan match their proclaimed targets at the beginning of the Plan;

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

(c) how Government proposes to achieve the target of adding another 30,000 MW to the existing 25,000 MW capacity during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the breakdown of allocation of 30,000 MW to different renewable energy sources during the remaining period of the Plan, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Grid interactive renewable power generation capacity of 14,660 MW was added during the Eleventh Plan against the envisaged target of 14,000 MW. Technology-wise details of targets set and capacity added during the 11th Plan period are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The cumulative renewable energy installed capacity at the end of Eleventh Plan was 24,914 MW.

The Ministry has set a target of capacity addition of 29,800 MW from renewable energy sources during Twelfth Plan period. To achieve this target, the Ministry encourages private sector investment and offers incentives such as Generation Based Incentive, Viability Gap Funding, Accelerated Depreciation for Renewable Energy Sources.

(d) The target of 29,800 MW comprises of 15,000 MW from wind, 10,000 MW from solar, 2,100 MW from small hydro and 2,700 MW from bio-power including waste to energy. Source-wise and year-wise breakup is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Technology-wise details of targets set and capacity added during the Eleventh Plan period.

Sl. No.	Programme/System	Total Eleventh Plan	
		Target	Achievement
1.	Wind Power (MW)	10,500	10,260
2.	Small Hydro (MW)	1400	1419
3.	Bio Power including waste to energy (MW)	2100	2042
5.	Solar Power (MW)	-	940
	TOTAL	14,000	14,661

MW = Megawatt.

Statement-II

*Source-wise and year-wise breakup of targets set
during Twelfth Plan period*

(in MW)

Source	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
Wind Power	2500	2750	3000	3250	3500	15,000
Small Hydro Power	350	400	400	450	500	2,100
Bio-Power (including Waste to Power)	400	400	520	550	830	2,700
Solar Power	1000	1000	2000	2500	3500	10,000

MW = Megawatt.

Regulation of media

†*464. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether levelling of charges by media against any person or institution, prior to a trial in a court and without any proof, is consistent with the guidelines issued by Government to media and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the news relating to caste, religion or communal riots need to be controlled;

(c) whether Government has made any policy in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (d) In so far as *print media* is concerned, Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with the objective of maintaining and improving the standards of the newspapers and news agencies in India and to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. In furtherance of its objectives, PCI have formed Norms of Journalistic Conduct under section 13(2)(b) of the Press Council Act, 1978 which cover the principles and ethics of journalism.

The Norm 41 (A) relating to the subject 'Trial by Media' prescribes that measures which are necessary for due process of law need to take precedence over freedom of speech. In a conflict between fair trial and freedom of speech, fair trial has to necessarily prevail because any compromise of fair trial for an accused will cause immense harm and defeat the justice delivery system. The guidelines are based on the premise that an accused is entitled to the privilege of presumption of being innocent till guilt is pronounced by the Court.

Norm 20 on the subject 'Covering communal disputes/clashes prescribes that news, views or comments relating to communal or religious disputes/clashes shall be published after proper verification of facts and presented with due caution and restraint in a manner which is conducive to the creation of an atmosphere congenial to communal harmony, amity and peace. Sensational, provocative and alarming headlines are to be avoided. The Norm 22 in regard to the caste, religion or community references in the publications prescribes that the caste identification of a person or a particular class should be avoided, particularly when in the context it conveys a sense or attributes a conduct or practice derogatory to that caste. A copy each of the referred norms is given in the Statement (*See* below).

The complaints of contents in print media, which are in violation of these norms, are adjudicated by PCI under section 14 of the Press Council Act, 1978.

In so far as *electronic media* is concerned, although there is no pre-censorship of the content telecast on private satellite TV channels, all such TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme Code prescribed under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The said codes provide for a whole range of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements on TV channels. Rule 6(d) provides that no programme should be carried in the cable service which contains anything obscene, defamatory, deliberate, false and suggestive innuendos and half truths. Also, Rule 6(i) provides that no programme should be carried in the cable service which criticises, maligns or slanders any individual in person or certain groups, segments of social, public and moral life of the country. Regarding programmes covering sensitive issues, Rule 6(e) provides that no programme should be carried

in the cable service which is likely to encourage or incite violence or contains anything against maintenance of law and order or which promote anti-national attitudes. Rule 6(h) provides that no programme should be carried in the cable service which contains anything affecting the integrity of the Nation.

Statement

Extracts of PCI's 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct'

41 (A) Trial By Media

Introduction

The media and judiciary are two vital pillars of democracy and natural allies, one compliments the other towards the goal of a successful democracy. Measures which are necessary for due process of law need to take precedence over freedom of speech. In a conflict between fair trial and freedom of speech, fair trial has to necessarily prevail because any compromise of fair trial for an accused will cause immense harm and defeat justice delivery system. Thus, mediapersons should be duly trained and imparted basic knowledge about functioning of courts and processes of law.

- (i) An accused is entitled to the privilege of presumption of being innocent till guilt is pronounced by the Court.
- (ii) The media reports should not induce the general public to believe in the complicity of the person indicted as such kind of action brings undue pressure on the course of fair investigation by the police.
- (iii) Publishing information based on gossip about the line of investigation by the official agencies on the crime committed gives such publicity to the incident that may facilitate the person who indeed committed the crime to move to safer place.
- (iv) It is not always advisable to vigorously report crime related issues on a day to day basis nor to comment on supposed evidence of the crime without ascertaining the factual matrix.
- (v) While media's reporting at the investigation stage in a criminal case may ensure a speedy and fair investigation, disclosure of confidential information may also hamper or prejudice investigation. There cannot therefore be an unrestricted access to all the details of the investigation.

- (vi) Victim, Witnesses, Suspects and accused should not be given excessive publicity as it amounts to invasion of their privacy rights.
- (vii) Identification of witnesses by the newspapers/media endanger them to come under pressure from both, the accused or his associates as well as investigative agencies. Thus, media should not identify the witnesses as they may turn hostile succumbing to the pressure.
- (viii) The suspect's picture should not be shown as it may create a problem during 'identification parades' conducted under the Code of Criminal Procedure for identifying the accused.
- (ix) The media is not expected to conduct its own parallel trial or foretell the decision putting undue pressure on the judge, the jury or the witnesses or prejudice a party to the proceedings.
- (x) The reporting on post trial/hearing often consists of reporting on the decision handed down. But when there is a time lag between the conclusion of the proceedings and the decision, the comments on the concluded proceedings, including discussion on evidence and/or arguments, aimed at influencing the forthcoming decision must be avoided.
- (xi) Media having reported an initial trial is advised to follow up the story with publication of final outcome by the court, whenever applicable.

20. Covering communal disputes/clashes

- (i) News, views or comments relating to communal or religious disputes/ clashes shall be published after proper verification of facts and presented with due caution and restraint in a manner which is conducive to the creation of an atmosphere congenial to communal harmony, amity and peace. Sensational, provocative and alarming headlines are to be avoided. Acts of communal violence or vandalism shall be reported in a manner as may not undermine the people's confidence in the law and order machinery of the State. Giving community-wise figures of the victims of communal riot, or writing about the incident in a style which is likely to inflame passions, aggravate the tension, or accentuate the strained relations between the communities/ religious groups concerned, or which has a potential to exacerbate the trouble, shall be avoided.

- (ii) Journalists and columnists owe a very special responsibility to their country in promoting communal peace and amity. Their writings are not a mere reflection of their own feelings but help to large extent in moulding the feelings and sentiments of the society at large. It is, therefore, of utmost importance that they use their pen with circumspection and restraint.
- (iii) The role of media in such situations (Gujarat Carnage/Crisis) is to be peacemakers and not abettors, to be troubleshooters and not troublemakers. Let the media play their noble role of promoting peace and harmony among the people in the present crisis in Gujarat. Any trend to disrupt the same either directly or indirectly would be an anti-national act. There is a greater moral responsibility on the media to do their best to build up the national solidarity and to re-cement the communal harmony at all levels remembering the noble role they had played during the pre-independence days.
- (iv) The media, as a chronicle of tomorrow's history, owes an undeniable duty to the future to record events as simple untailed facts. The analysis of the events and opinion thereon are a different genre altogether. The treatment of the two also thus has necessarily to be different. In times of crisis, facts unadorned and simply put, with due care and restraint, cannot be reasonably objected to in a democracy. However, a heavy responsibility devolves on the author of opinion articles. The author has to ensure that not only are his or her analysis free from any personal preferences, prejudices or notions, but also they are based on verified, accurate and established facts and do not tend to foment disharmony or enmity between castes, communities and races.
- (v) While the role and responsibility of the media in breaking down communal fences and promoting harmony and national interest should not be undermined it is also essential to allow the citizens their freedom of speech. The press of India has necessarily to judge and balance the two.

22. Caste, religion or community references

- (i) In general, the caste identification of a person or a particular class should be avoided, particularly when in the context it conveys a sense or attributes a conduct or practice derogatory to that caste.

- (ii) Newspapers are advised against the use of word 'Scheduled Caste' or 'Harijan' which has been objected to by some.
- (iii) An accused or a victim shall not be described by his caste or community when the same does not have anything to do with the offence or the crime and plays no part either in the identification of any accused or proceeding, if there be any.
- (iv) Newspaper should not publish any fictional literature distorting and portraying the religious or well known characters in an adverse light offending the susceptibilities of large sections of society who hold those characters in high esteem, invested with attributes of the virtuous and lofty.
- (v) Commercial exploitation of the name of prophets, seers or deities is repugnant to journalistic ethics and good taste.
- (vi) It is the duty of the newspaper to ensure that the tone, spirit and language of a write up is not objectionable, provocative, against the unity and integrity of the country, spirit of the constitution seditious and inflammatory in nature or designed to promote communal disharmony. It should also not attempt to promote balkanisation of the country.
- (vii) One of the jobs of the journalists is also to bring forth to the public notice the plight of the weaker sections of society. They are the watchdogs on behalf of the society of its weaker sections.

Availability of pulses for BPL people

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to increase the availability of pulses particularly for the people living below poverty line in the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether Government proposes to provide subsidy to the States therefor;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of various steps taken by Government to control prices of pulses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) A series of fiscal and administrative measures have been undertaken to increase the availability of pulses within the country. These measures include reducing import duties, a ban on export of pulses (except kabuli chana and organic pulses upto a maximum of 10,000 MT per annum), imposition of stock limits, suspension of futures trading in urad and tur, and a number of measures for enhancing production and productivity of pulses. In respect of enhancing availability of pulses particularly for people living below poverty line schemes had been in operation for supply of imported pulses at subsidized rates to States/UTs for distribution under the Public Distribution System. Two Schemes that had been in operation include the one from 2008-09 to 30.6.2012 wherein the scheme provided for distribution of imported pulses to State Governments for supply through PDS with a subsidy of Rs.10/- per kg per family per month and the second from January, 2013 to March, 2013 wherein the scheme was exclusively intended for distribution of pulses through PDS for people below poverty line. The subsidy under this Scheme was provided at Rs.20 per kg at the rate of 1 kg per card per month. The task of importing pulses including where necessary through Central Public Sector Undertaking were to be undertaken by the States/UTs directly entering into contract with the importing agencies.

(e) The steps taken by the government to control the prices of pulses are given in the Statement.

Statement

The steps in operation by the Government to contain price-rise in pulses inter alia include the following:

- I. Reduced import duty to zero.
- II. Banned export of pulses (except kabuli chana and organic pulses and lentils upto a maximum of 10,000 tonnes per annum).
- III. Imposed stock limit from time to time in case of pulses for a period upto 30.09.2013.
- IV. Suspended Futures Trading in urad and tur.
- V. 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 31.03.2013.

Supply of safe drinking water in Assam

*466. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that presence of arsenic and other dangerous impurities has heavily affected the ground water available in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof in comparison to other States;

(c) the details of steps for removal of such injurious impurities from the drinking water used in that State; and

(d) whether running water is supplied through water treatment plants organized by the Ministry is free of arsenic and other such impurities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As reported by the Government of Assam in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1/4/2012, there were 1,157 rural habitations affected with excess arsenic, 80 habitations affected with excess fluoride and 14,742 habitations affected with excess iron in one or more of their drinking water sources in the State that are yet to be provided with safe drinking water facility.

A comparative State/UT-wise statement of rural habitations affected with arsenic and other contaminants in one or more drinking water sources and yet to be provided with safe drinking water facility as on 1/4/2012 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments including Assam with technical and financial assistance for provision of safe drinking water supply in the rural areas of the country under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). As informed by the Government of Assam, Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) ring wells at shallow depth are installed as a short term measure. As a long term measure, the State Government is implementing piped water supply schemes with safe surface water sources.

(d) As reported by the Government of Assam, the running water being supplied through water treatment plants set up by the State is free from arsenic and other impurities.

Statement

Number of Water Quality affected rural habitations yet to be provided with safe drinking water facility as on 1/4/2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	Contamination-wise number of habitations affected					
		Total	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	396	332	0	0	64	0
2	Bihar	14580	2698	1004	10877	0	1
3	Chhattisgarh	8815	313	0	8339	163	0
4	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	274	57	0	0	64	153
6	Haryana	17	12	0	0	5	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Jammu and Kashmir	30	2	0	22	6	0
9	Jharkhand	412	41	1	369	0	1
10	Karnataka	5875	2806	19	938	734	1378
11	Kerala	934	106	0	585	186	57
12	Madhya Pradesh	2789	2485	0	156	148	0
13	Maharashtra	1671	483	0	337	342	509
14	Orissa	12465	398	0	11051	991	25
15	Punjab	33	19	0	1	13	0
16	Rajasthan	26729	7130	5	46	18924	624
17	Tamil Nadu	528	5	0	405	111	7
18	Uttar Pradesh	882	144	9	23	705	1
19	Uttarakhand	17	2	0	13	0	2
20	West Bengal	5448	873	2119	1955	501	0
21	Arunachal Pradesh	115	0	0	115	0	0
22	Assam	15979	80	1157	14742	0	0
23	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Meghalaya	97	0	0	97	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Nagaland	130	0	0	130	0	0
27	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Tripura	5935	0	0	5935	0	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Puducherry	9	0	0	8	1	0
TOTAL		104160	17986	4314	56144	22958	2758

Tribunals to settle water disputes

*467. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up tribunals to settle water disputes among the States;

(b) if so, the details of such tribunals set up, so far, and the awards given by them;

(c) whether Government notifies them in the Official Gazette;

(d) the impact of the gazette notification where there have been violations of the awards given by the tribunals by the respective State Governments;

(e) whether there have been any cases in the past of not honouring the gazette notification; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. So far, there are 8 no. of inter-State river Water Disputes Tribunal set up under Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. Their details are as follows:

Sl. No	Name of Tribunal	States concerned	Date of constitution	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha	April, 1969	Award given on July, 1980
2	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal I	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka	April, 1969	Award given on May, 1976
3	Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra	October, 1969	Award given on December, 1979
4	Ravi & Beas Water Tribunal	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	April, 1986	Report and decision under section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 given in April, 1987. A Presidential Reference in the matter is before Supreme Court and the matter is sub-judice. Further report under Section 5(3) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 pending.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puduchery	June, 1990	Report and decision under section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 given on 5.2.2007. Special Leave Petition (SLP) filed by party States in Hon'ble Supreme Court pending and the matter is sub judice. Further report under Section 5(3) of the ISRWI Act, 1956 pending.
6.	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	April, 2004	Report and decision under section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 given on 30.12.2010. Further report under Section 5(3) yet to be given.
7.	Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal	Andhra Pradesh and Odisha	February, 2010	Report and decision under section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 yet to be given.
8.	Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	November, 2010	Report and Decision under section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 yet to be submitted.

(c) and (d) As per Section 6(1) of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956, "the Central Government shall publish the decision of the Tribunal in the official Gazette and the decision shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute and shall be given effect to by them." Accordingly Central Government has published decisions of Krishna (of May 1976), Godavari, Narmada, Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunals in the official Gazette. Further, As per section 6(2) of ISRWD Act, 1956, the decision of the Tribunal, after its publication in the official Gazette by the Central Government under subsection (1), shall have the same force as an order or decree of the Supreme Court.

(e) and (f) The inter-State water sharing disputes relating to Godavari, Krishna (of May 1976), and Narmada are settled with publication of decisions of Tribunal. However project specific inter-state issues related to these basins continue to engage attention of Central Government/Supreme Court and are being dealt on case to case basis by appropriate authorities. In the recent past the State of Tamil Nadu has informed Central Government about the non implementation of the interim order of Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) by the State of Karnataka. The Cauvery River Authority and its Monitoring Committee, constituted to give effect to implementation of the interim order of CWDT, have met several times and given appropriate directions to the member States in this regard.

Protection of consumers against cheating in online selling

*468. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to advancement of Information Technology, many marketing companies are attracting consumers for selling their products online;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that many cases are coming to light about misleading and cheating of such consumers and there is no mechanism which checks such cases and protects the rights of consumers; and

(c) the action taken, as on date, by the Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology and the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Due to advancement of information technology, many marketing companies are

attracting consumers for selling their products online. However, record of such companies is not centrally-maintained by the Government. As far as cases of fraudulence and cheating of consumers by such companies are concerned, consumer rights are protected under the relevant provisions of various Acts such as the Sales of Goods Act, 1930, The Indian Contract Act, 1872, the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, The Indian Penal Code, 1860, etc. The consumers are required to approach the competent authority under relevant Act/Rule in each case depending on the incidents. Record of such cases is not centrally-maintained.

(c) No consultation has been held by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution in this regard.

Irregularities in allocation of coal blocks

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

(a) the number of blocks cancelled by Government after irregularities in the allocation of coal blocks were unearthed, along with details of each of these coal blocks; and

(b) what is the present status of CBI probe into these irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As reported by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), it has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry cases regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks - relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 2006-09, relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies. As informed by CBI, 10 FIRs have been lodged in respect of 10 companies.

The review and monitoring of progress of development of the coal blocks allotted and associated end use projects is an ongoing process and is reviewed from time to time. The Government periodically monitors and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allocatee companies in the review meetings. Further, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted on 21.06.2012 under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) to review the progress of development of allocated coal/lignite blocks and associated end use projects of the allocatees. Appropriate action including de-allocation, deduction of Bank Guarantee is taken by the Government from time to time.

Based on the recommendations of the then Review Committee and the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG), the Government has so far de-allocated 47 coal blocks. Out of the 47 de-allocated blocks, 2 blocks were allocated again, 3 blocks were assigned to Coal India Limited and in respect of 5 blocks belonging to National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd./Damodar Valley Corporation Ltd./Jharkhand State Electricity Board, de-allocation letters were withdrawn.

Deposits of iron ore

*470. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of deposits of iron ore available in the country;
- (b) whether iron ore is exported from the country;
- (c) if so, the quantum of iron ore exported during the last three years; and
- (d) the details of countries to whom iron ore was exported?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) India has total identified iron ore resources of 28.52 billion tonne as on 1.04.2010.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) Quantum of iron ore exported country-wise during the last three years is given below:

(Value in million Rs.)

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

Country	2009-10		2010-11 (R)		2011-12 (P)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
China	87024	242638.50	42715	198997.68	43795	200997.25
Japan	4989	14844.26	1273	5329.96	1941	12639.63
Republic of Korea	1101	2993.03	857	4058.27	841	4775.97
Netherland	140	411.72	160	629.34	217	1532.95
Bangladesh	102	406.19	++	0.10	158	1138.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hong Kong	4759	12719.34	0	0	53	209.00
Australia	659	1993.78	1	6.77	26	163.06
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	25	121.37
Italy	65	67.81	0	0	27	99.11
UAE	131	230.73	1603	3940.64	24	91.26
Other Countries	2561	7356.38	281	1194.09	46	75.47
ALL COUNTRIES	101531	283661.74	46890	214156.85	47153	221844.03

R: Revised; P: Provisional.

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines.

++: Negligible.

New works under MGNREGA

†*471. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new works added to the category of works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) have been started in different States of the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Central Government to start these new works in those States where these have not been started so far, especially in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The provisions in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through Schemes formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. The Schemes made by the States are required to provide for the minimum features specified in Schedule-I of the Act for which guidelines are issued by the Central Government. Schedule-I of MGNREGA as amended from time to time lists the category of works that any Scheme prepared by a State

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government under Section 4 (1) of MGNREG Act shall focus upon. The list of activities at present included in Schedule-I of the Act is given in the Statement-I (See below). The details of category wise new works taken up under MGNREGA, notified on 7.5.2012 and thereafter and reported by the states/UTs in MIS for FY 2012-13 are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) As per section 16 of MGNREGA, Gram Panchayats in the meetings of Gram Sabha and ward Sabha are to determine the order of priority of the works to be taken up under the MGNREGA. As per Section 13 of MGNREGA, the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under this Act. The Panchayats at the district level shall finalize and approve block-wise shelf of projects to be taken up under a programme under the scheme. Detailed guidelines for the new/additional works permitted under MGNREGA have also been shared with the States/UTs.

Statement-I

*List of activities included in Schedule-I (Para IB)
of MGNREG Act.*

- (i) water conservation and water harvesting including contour trenches, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures, underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams and springshed development;
- (ii) drought proofing including afforestation and tree plantation;
- (iii) irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) provision of irrigation facility, dug out farm pond, horticulture, plantation, farm bunding and land development;
- (v) renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;
- (vi) land development;
- (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas including deepening and repairing of flood channels, chaur renovation, construction of storm water drains for coastal protection;

- (viii) rural connectivity to provide all weather access, including culverts and roads within a village, wherever necessary;
- (ix) construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Knowledge Resource Centre at the Block level and as Gram Panchayat Bhawan at the Gram Panchayat level;
- (x) agriculture related works, such as, NADEP composting, vermi-composting, liquid bio-manures;
- (xi) livestock related works, such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, construction of pucca floor, urine tank and fodder trough for cattle, azolla as cattle-feed supplement;
- (xii) fisheries related works, such as, fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land;
- (xiii) works in coastal areas, such as, fish drying yards, belt vegetation;
- (xiv) rural drinking water related works, such as, soak pits, recharge pits;
- (xv) rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets, solid and liquid waste management;
- (xv-a) construction of Anganwadi Centers,
- (xv-b) construction of play fields.
- (xvi) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

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

Statement-II*Details of category-wise new works taken and MGNREGA*

Sl. No.	State	Works taken up (in Nos) (Financial year 2012-13)			
		Coastal Areas	Rural Drinking Water	Fisheries	Rural Sanitation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	0	18	1028400
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	13	20	6
3	Assam	0	0	124	466
4	Bihar	0	32	15	8
5	Chhattisgarh	0	296	2	1381
6	Gujarat	1	31	21	3402
7	Haryana	0	22	0	509
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	3	2	144
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1	192	5	1093
10	Jharkhand	0	0	2	50
11	Karnataka	6	929	67	77656
12	Kerala	0	28	0	139
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	10	21	11268
14	Maharashtra	0	111	2	6427
15	Manipur	0	4	5	117
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Odisha	14	151	88	545
20	Punjab	0	4	2	0
21	Rajasthan	0	7	1	10846
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	0	1	0	1704
24	Tripura	0	55	2018	935
25	Uttar Pradesh	0	165	10	60516
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	68
27	West Bengal	0	35	0	2
28	Andaman and Nicobar	3	2	5	6
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
30	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	0	0	0	0
32	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
33	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		30	2091	2428	1205688

NR= Not Reported.

Increase in rentals of DTH services

*472. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that DTH service providers in general and Bharti Airtel in particular unilaterally and randomly increase their rentals at regular intervals;

(b) whether Government is also aware that customers are left with no option but succumb to pay increased rentals to DTH service providers;

(c) whether there is any grievance redressal mechanism to address such grievances of customers;

(d) whether there is any option for portability of DTH service providers for the harassed customers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (e) The tariff for the Direct-to-Home services (DTH) is governed by the Telecommunication (Broadcasting & Cable) Services (Fourth) (Addressable Systems) Tariff Order, 2010 dated 21st July, 2010. As per this tariff order the DTH operators are free to price and package their services, based on their business model and subject to certain conditions prescribed in the said tariff order. To protect the interests of consumers, a provision has been made in the said tariff order which prescribes that no service provider, who provides broadcasting services or cable services using an addressable system to its subscribers, shall, increase the charges for a subscription package offered by him, for a minimum period of six months from the date of enrolment of the subscriber for such subscription package. Clause 6(4) of the said tariff order provides that it shall be open to the service provider to specify a minimum monthly subscription, not exceeding one hundred and fifty rupees (exclusive of taxes) per month per subscriber, towards channels chosen by the subscriber, either *a-la-carte* or bouquet, for availing the services of such service provider.

The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), in its regulation for the Quality of Service (QoS) for Direct-to-Home services namely, the Direct to Home Broadcasting Services (Standards of Quality of Service and Redressal of Grievances) Regulation, 2007 dated 31.08.2007 has provided for a mechanism to protect the interests of the consumers. As per the said regulations, it is mandatory for all DTH operators to establish 24×7 toll free call centres for subscribers for their grievance redressal. It provides that 90% of complaints regarding non-receipt of signals are to be redressed within 24 hrs. and 90% of other types of complaints are to be redressed within 48 hrs. No complaint has to remain pending beyond 5

days. All billing complaints are to be redressed within 7 days. DTH operators are required to nominate Nodal Officers at the state level for redressal of grievances of those subscribers who are not satisfied with the redressal at call centre level. The Nodal Officer will redress the grievances within 10 days of registering of the complaint. The said regulations also make it mandatory for DTH operators to offer customer premises equipments (including the set top box) to its subscribers on outright purchase basis, hire-purchase basis and rental basis. The DTH operator will make provision for refund to be given to subscribers if they choose to return the customer premises equipment. All DTH operators are required to comply with the aforesaid provisions. Detailed tariff order and DTH quality of service regulations are available at www.traai.gov.in.

Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana

*473. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has evaluated the Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana;
- (b) if so, the details of the results achieved during the last three years; and
- (c) whether Government is satisfied with the results achieved, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY) has been evaluated by an independent agency in the year 2012.

(b) The Government is providing handholding assistance to first generation entrepreneurs (Udyamis) under RGUMY through selected lead agencies called Udyami Mitras (UM). As per the Scheme, the Udyami Mitras provide handholding support from initial stage of registration of prospective entrepreneur till successful establishment, commencement of production and follow up for a period of six months. For this purpose Udyami Mitras are paid handholding charges. The number of Udyamis registered with Udyami Mitras for availing the hand holding assistance under the scheme and progress made by them during the last three years i.e 2010-11 to 2012-13 is as under:

Financial Year	Number of Udyamis registered for handholding	Number of Udyamis who have shown progress in setting up of new enterprises
2010-11	4614	1002
2011-12	7971	3850
2012-13	11635	4959

(c) The Government proposes to continue the RGUMY Scheme in the Twelfth Five Year Plan with appropriate modifications based on the findings of evaluation study and experience in the field. A Budgetary provision of Rs.3 (Three) Crore has also been made for the current year 2013-14.

Revision of guidelines for JNNSM

*474. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines for selection of solar power projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) issued in July, 2010;

(b) whether Government has revised the guidelines after report of irregularities in JNNSM;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the irregularities reported in award of contracts for solar power projects to private players;

(d) the details of action taken against the irregularities reported; and

(e) the fresh steps Government proposes for transparency and fair award of tenders for solar power projects to private players?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The guidelines for selection of solar power projects under the JNNSM issued in July, 2010 incorporated the following main provisions for allotment of the projects to companies:

- **Eligible project capacity:** 5 MW for Solar PV and 5 MW to 100 MW for Solar thermal projects.

- **No. of applications by one company** (including its parent, affiliate or ultimate parent or any group company): Only one, limited to 5 MW for Solar PV and 100 MW for Solar thermal projects.
- **Net worth of company:** Minimum Rs.3 crore/MW for projects upto 20 MW capacity plus additional Rs.2 crore/MW for each additional MW capacity.
- **Short-listing and final selection of projects:** On the basis of (i) fulfillment of financial and technical criteria laid down in RfP document and (ii) discount offered by the project developers on CERC Approved Applicable Tariff, as per mechanism specified in RfP document.

(b) to (e) An article appeared in a magazine 'Down to Earth' in its issue dated 1-15 February, 2012 in which allegations were made regarding violation of guidelines of the 1000 MW solar power project scheme of JNNSM implemented through NVVN. It was alleged that one company got projects aggregating to 235 MW in violation of guidelines. The Ministry appointed an Inter-ministerial Committee to enquire into the allegations. The Committee in its report has made a number of recommendations and suggestions such as refining of the guidelines so as to bring in greater clarity regarding definitions of "net worth", "control", etc. It has also recommended more specificity in guidelines regarding selections of EPC contractors and has recommended physical verification of the address of the company and more stringent and specific penalty provisions in case of violation of any clause of the guidelines. These suggestions/ recommendations have been duly noted for incorporation in guidelines for future biddings for projects to be allocated under JNNSM.

The report of the Committee and its recommendations are currently under examination by the Government.

Construction of roads under PMGSY in Himachal Pradesh

†*475. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and NABARD in Himachal Pradesh, so far, since 2010, district-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of roads proposed to be constructed under PMGSY during 2013-14 and the present status of Shimla-Rohru road and by when this road will be ready after construction and the company which has been awarded its contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) Rural Road is a State subject and PMGSY is a one-time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads for poverty alleviation. The rural roads under PMGSY are constructed, maintained and owned by the respective State Governments. A total no. of 575 roads has been constructed since year 2010 under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) as informed by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh. District-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below). So far as details of road works constructed under NABARD in the State is concerned, it is stated that the programme is funded by this Ministry from the rural roads share of cess, Plan Assistance and assistance from multilateral agencies like the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and loans from NABARD. The funds available from various sources are being provided to the States/UTs as common source therefore no separate details are maintained for loan component of NABARD. Further, no loan has been taken for implementation of PMGSY since year 2010.

(b) Sanction of projects under PMGSY is an ongoing process. The proposals submitted by the States are considered by the Empowered Committee of the Ministry of Rural Development after being scrutinized by National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) for clearance by the Ministry keeping in view the financial constraints, existing liability of unexecuted works already sanctioned under the programme, progress of works, absorption capacity of the States, works in hand etc. The proposals of 141 roads and 3 long span bridges of 800.37 km length amounting to Rs. 285.75 crore have been cleared by the Competent Authority during the year 2013-14 for the State of Himachal Pradesh. Further, the Shimla-Rohru road is not sanctioned under PMGSY.

Statement

District-wise list of roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna in Himachal Pradesh since year 2010

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Package No.	Name of Road	Completion Date
1	2	3	4	5
District: Bilaspur				
1	Gehrwin	HP0103	Link road to village Kotlu Brahmna Km. 0/0 to 3/0 (Doon to Kotlu Brahmna)	Mar, 2013
2	Gehrwin	HP0104	Link Road to village Balla 0/0 to 5/0	Dec, 2012
3	Ghumarwin	HP0107	Link road to village Lehri Sarail	Jun, 2012
4	Ghumarwin	HP0108	Bhatoli to Malyawar road Km. 0/0 to 4/0.	Mar, 2013
5	Ghumarwin	HP0109	Link road from Hawan to Bhudraun Km. 0/0 to 3/0	Aug, 2010
6	Bilaspur Sadar	HP0117	Link road to vill. Nellah Km. 0/0 to 2/500	Aug, 2011
7	Bilaspur Sadar	HP0117	Link road to vill Niharkhan BaslaKm 0/0 to 1/0	Aug, 2011
8	Bilaspur Sadar	HP0117	Link road to vill Jhiran Km 0/0 to 2/665	Aug, 2011
9	Ghumarwin	HP0120	Harlog to Tieun Khas road	Apr, 2010
10	Gehrwin	HP0136	Broha - Ser	Mar, 2010

11	Gehrwin	HP0142	GTB Road - Bhagatpur	Mar, 2011
12	Bilaspur Sadar	HP0145	NH-21 - Village Bhuwai	Jan, 2011
13	Gehrwin	HP0146	GTB Road - Gandeer	Aug, 2011
14	Ghumarwin	HP0153	Massor More - Joleplakhin	Mar, 2012
15	Ghumarwin	HP0155	Kandrour - Samella	Aug, 2010
16	Gehrwin	HP0156	Jhabola - Ghocher	Mar, 2011
17	Gehrwin	HP0157	Jhandutta - Behna Brahmna	Dec, 2012
18	Ghumarwin	HP0158	Dadhol - Ladrour	Jan, 2011
19	Ghumarwin	HP0159	Ladrour - Jahu	Jan, 2011
20	Bilaspur Sadar	HP0162	SNB Raod - Mayoith	Aug, 2011
21	Ghumarwin	HP0163	Badaghat - Kassaru	May, 2012
22	Ghumarwin	HP0164	Piplu Ghta - Saraun khas	Nov, 2012
23	Bilaspur Sadar	HP0165	Behal Golthai - Bada Koranwala	Feb, 2013
24	Bilaspur Sadar	HP0166	Slaper - Jamthal	Oct, 2012
25	Gehrwin	HP0167	BBC - Panol	May, 2010
26	Ghumarwin	HP0168	Bhadrog - Upper Bhadrog	June, 2011

1	2	3	4	5
27	Gehrwin	HP0171	Dari Bari - Kohina	May, 2012
28	Gehrwin	HP0172	Ladhara - Beri Darolan	Apr, 2011
29	Bilaspur Sadar	HP0177	SNB - Kharkri	Oct, 2011
30	Bilaspur Sadar	HP0180	Galwagoalthia - Dolan	Dec, 2011
31	Gehrwin	HP0182	Samoh - Nersa Devi	Jan, 2013
32	Bilaspur Sadar	HP0189	Doeth - Bhajoon	Mar, 2012
33	Bilaspur Sadar	HP0192	C.M.M NH-21 -Dabhethi	Dec, 2011
34	Bilaspur Sadar	HP0194	Toba Dharot - Lakhnoo	June, 2011
District: Chamba				
1	Pangi	HP0201	Saichu - Leo Road	Aug, 2011
2	Pangi	HP0202	Mahallu Nallah - Seri Kothi (Karyuni)	Mar, 2010
3	Bharmour	HP0203	Dhakog to Badgram (Section Dhakog to Thalia).	Apr, 2011
4	Bhattiyat	HP02102	Upgradation of Kuddi - Hubar roa km 0/0 to 3/150	Oct, 2011
5	Salooni	HP02104	Upgradation of Lachori - Salwan road km 0/0 to 9/0	Mar, 2012
6	Bhattiyat	HP02106	Dhurra Sappar - Pukhra	Apr, 2012

7	Bhattiyat	HP02107	Upgradation of Patka - Dalhousie Road (Portion Patka to Dadriara Km 0/0 to 14/0)	Oct, 2010
8	Chamba	HP02111	Ludera to Kaila road (upto village Suri)	Jun, 2011
9	Tissa	HP0212	Kamouta(Kainthly) - Ladhan	Oct, 2010
10	Chamba	HP0212	Rajindoo to Kureel road	Mar, 2010
11	Tissa	HP0213	Bhageigarh - Chanju	May, 2011
12	Tissa	HP0214	Devikothi - Teppa	Nov, 2010
13	Salooni	HP0216	C/o road from Chowga at km. 11/0 on Sundla Girjindoo road to Khal km 0/0	Mar, 2012
14	Salooni	HP0219	Link road to village Drecri	Mar, 2010
15	Chamba	HP0220	C/O road from Kumar to Mauwa km 0/0 to 3/975	Jan, 2011
16	Chamba	HP0226	C/o Kiani Bagori Shakti Dehra Hamel Gala Tittri road Reckoned from Hamel side	Mar, 2010
17	Mehla	HP0229	Bhanera - Kolka	Mar, 2010
18	Chamba	HP0231	Suri - Kaila	Apr, 2012
19	Chamba	HP0234	Link road from Rori to Gaila Gatyranu	Aug, 2011
20	Salooni	HP0236	Kund - Siulla (Banjar)	Mar, 2010

1	2	3	4	5
21	Bharmour	HP0237	Thalla to Serkaw (Portion Mando to Serkaw)	Aug, 2011
22	Salooni	HP0238	Salooni to Gabhal road	Mar, 2010
23	Salooni	HP0239	C/o road from Jalout to Panjei km. 0/0 to 13/840	Mar, 2011
24	Bhattiyat	HP0239	Dukhar to Murthu Jhikla road	May, 2011
25	Salooni	HP0242	Kuther - Kandhwara	Aug, 2011
26	Tissa	HP0243	Trella - Bhunderi	Mar, 2010
27	Pangi	HP0246	Killar Hudan Bhatore road	Sep, 2011
28	Pangi	HP0248	Sach Kas - Kumar Bhatore	Jan, 2012
29	Salooni	HP0249	Sundla - Bachuni (Pukhri)	Mar, 2010
30	Bhattiyat	HP0251	Duka to Samleu road (Portion Dharun to Garh)	May, 2011
31	Bhattiyat	HP0251	Hunera - Kahri Kothi	Mar, 2010
32	Bhattiyat	HP0252	Bounkharimour - Nagali	Jun, 2010
33	Bhattiyat	HP0255	Bariangala - Taragath Km0/0 -3/490	Mar, 2010
34	Bhattiyat	HP0256	Lahar - Sangraithan	Mar, 2010
35	Salooni	HP0263	Lader - Chihhi	Mar, 2011

36	Mehla	HP0265	Dunali Kalance road - Khundel (Batot)	Apr, 2012
37	Bharmour	HP0266	C/O T-01 to Gowahla road (Section Tooh to Gowari km 4/130-5/610)	Mar, 2010
38	Bhattiyat	HP0267	Tundi to Dharoon Portion 2/0 to 9/0 (MRL)	Jan, 2011
39	Bhattiyat	HP0268	C/o Chudana to Priungal road (Portion Kalam Bridge to vill. Banet Km. 0/0 to 2/900)	Jan, 2012
40	Bhattiyat	HP0271	chowari - Lohani (portion 6/0 to 12/890)	Mar, 2012
41	Bhattiyat	HP0294	Upgradation of Dhalog to Sudli road Km. 0/0 to 7/0	May, 2011
District: Hamirpur				
1	Bijhri	HP0301	Dugwar to Changer	Sep, 2011
2	Bijhri	HP0301	Nara to Chaproh	Sep, 2011
3	Nadaun	HP0302	Bakhroon to Galol	Aug, 2011
4	Nadaun	HP0302	Link road to village Sai	Aug, 2011
5	Nadaun	HP0304	Ansara - Loharli	Jan, 2013
6	Bhoranj	HP0315	Ladrour to Lafhwan	Mar, 2010
7	Bhoranj	HP0326	Patta Bazar - Village Patta	Dec, 2012
8	Tauni Devi	HP0328	Link road from Doh to Village Dhoh	Feb, 2011

1	2	3	4	5
9	Hamirpur	HP0351	Galore - Hamirpur	Jan, 2011
10	Tauni Devi	HP0354	Jhanikar to Tal road	Oct, 2010
11	Hamirpur	HP0356	Masiana - Kudhiar road	Jan, 2011
12	Tihra Sujjanpur	HP0357	Sujanpur - Hamirpur road via Kot Chouri	Dec, 2012
13	Nadaun	HP0364	Dhaneta - Pansai road	Feb, 2011
14	Nadaun	HP0365	Barsar Dhaneta road (Km. 0/0 to 10/0 from Dhaneta to Barsar side)	Sep, 2011
15	Tauni Devi	HP0366	Tauni Devi -Uhal Kakkkar Bajrol Jangl Beri Road	Jul, 2012
District: Kangra				
1	Bajjnath	HP0401	Deil Talwani raod (Link road to village Karnarthu)	Jul, 2010
2	Nagrota Surian	HP0401	Ghatnalu - Jol	Sep, 2011
3	Sullah (Bhedu Mahadev)	HP0401WB	Link road from Naura to Balota	Jul, 2010
4	Nagrota Surian	HP0402	Dhamin - Anuhi road km0/0 to 9/100	Mar, 2010
5	Bajjnath	HP0402	Link road from Bir Chogan to (Lahar) Kotli	Dec, 2010
6	Sullah (Bhedu)	HP0402WB	Link road to village Bharath	Nov, 2011

7	Lamba Gaon	HP0403	Lambagaon to Lower Lambagaon	Mar, 2010
8	Bajinath	HP0403	Link road from Mandher Khurd to Mandher Kalan	Jan, 2012
9	Lamba Gaon	HP0403	Molag to Mailla	Mar, 2010
10	Panchrukhi	HP0403	Kango-Da -Paroh to Salehra	Mar, 2010
11	Bhawarna	HP0403WB	Link road Malahu to Dugni	Mar, 2011
12	Nurpur	HP0404	Katlahar - Talarah	Jul, 2011
13	Indora	HP0404	bhatoli - dini	Dec, 2010
14	Panchrukhi	HP0405	Sungal - Matt	Nov, 2010
15	Bhawarna	HP0405WB	Link road from Punner to Patrorak	Dec, 2012
16	Lamba Gaon	HP0406WB	Link road from Chambi Ghugad (link road to village Chambi)	Jan, 2013
17	Bhawarna	HP0406WB	Link road from Mansimbal to Satrehar	Jul, 2010
18	Bhawarna	HP0407	Link road to village Bharer	Jan, 2013
19	Bhawarna	HP0407WB	Link road from Sidhpur Sarkari to Gadiara	Mar, 2012
20	Lamba Gaon	HP0408	Link road to village Chandron (Dadruin)	Mar, 2013
21	Pragpur	HP0408Nr	Tootru - Aloha	Mar, 2011
22	Pragpur	HP0409Nr	Dehra Ghatti - Bari	Mar, 2010

1	2	3	4	5
23	Nagrota Surian	HP04100	Khairian toTalian road Km. 0/0 to 4/200	Mar, 2010
24	Bhawarna	HP04101WB	Link road from Dehan Khas to Maserna	Jul, 2010
25	Nagrota Surian	HP04102	Dehra Jawali road - Bajhera	Mar, 2012
26	Nagrota Surian	HP04104	Tailian - Hariyan	Apr, 2012
27	Fatehpur	HP04107	Gholi bridge MTN - Paplak Khas	Dec, 2010
28	Lamba Gaon	HP04111	Link road to village Dandol	Mar, 2013
29	Indora	HP04112	Milwan - Brota	Jul, 2010
30	Rait	HP04112	Upgradation of road from Chambhi to Gojurodi	Mar, 2010
31	Rait	HP04113	Upgradation of road from Bhanala Khas to Skou	Mar, 2010
32	Fatehpur	HP04115	Bilka Mata Mandir - Jior Khas	Nov, 2012
33	Bhawarna	HP04115	Upgradation of road from Bindraban to Samula Khas	Nov, 2010
34	Fatehpur	HP04116	M T N - Ban Cherathi	Dec, 2012
35	Bhawarna	HP04117	Upgradation of road from Ghuggar to Rodi	Dec, 2012
36	Nurpur	HP04118	Dhumal Kaila - Maira batrah	Oct, 2012
37	Bhawarna	HP04118	Upper Menjha - Lower Menjha	Nov, 2010

38	Indora	HP04119	Sardial - Dadoli	Mar, 2011
39	Bajjnath	HP0412	Link road from Bari Khas to Nanhar	May, 2011
40	Kangra	HP04120	Upgradation of road from Takipur to Band	Jan, 2013
41	Dehra Gopipur	HP04121	BASIN - PUKHRU 0/0 to 2/450	Mar, 2011
42	Pragpur	HP04122	Bharwain to - Karoa Kalan	Jan, 2013
43	Nurpur	HP04123	Shiv Mandir - Nera-II	Aug, 2012
44	Nagrota Surian	HP04124	Padar - Talial	Aug, 2012
45	Pragpur	HP04125	Bharwain - Lag Badhna	Nov, 2012
46	Bajjnath	HP04125	Upgradation of Paprola Ghumarda Utrala road	Oct, 2011
47	Bajjnath	HP04126	Upgradation of road from Bajjnath to Pather	Dec, 2010
48	Nurpur	HP04127	Nurpur Sadwan road - Khajjan-II	Jan, 2013
49	Bajjnath	HP04127	Upgradation of road from Gadiara to Madho Nagar	Dec, 2011
50	Pragpur	HP04128	Chintpurni - Phulwara	Dec, 2012
51	Nagrota Bagwan	HP04128	Upgradation of road from Yol to Bara Khola	Mar, 2011
52	Kangra	HP04129	Upgradation of road from Sidhpur to Uparli Barol	Mar, 2010
53	Panchrukhi	HP0412WB	Link road to village Jhalrer.	Jul, 2010

1	2	3	4	5
54	Rait	HP0413	Uperla Odar to Bangrehr	Feb, 2013
55	Nurpur	HP04131	Baduhi - Tunan	Aug, 2012
56	Kangra	HP04135	Link road from Jamankar to Har	Jul, 2012
57	Lamba Gaon	HP0414	Lower Lambagaon - Tikfi Ghamarnu	Jan, 2013
58	Fatehpur	HP04140	Bhogarwan - Samlata	Aug, 2012
59	Fatehpur	HP04142	Indora Rey Road - Badala	Aug, 2012
60	Dehra Gopipur	HP04144	Bagli - Karoa Khurd	Dec, 2012
61	Dehra Gopipur	HP04146	Uparla Tip - Buhla Tip	Feb, 2013
62	Fatehpur	HP04148	Mokhar - Hushiana	Dec, 2012
63	Pragpur	HP0414Nr	Naleti - Samdol	Jun, 2010
64	Pragpur	HP0415	Balghar Chatwal - Landiara	Feb, 2012
65	Panchrukhi	HP0415	Palampur - Tanda Parala	Oct, 2011
66	Dehra Gopipur	HP04150	Ganzu - Da-Bag - Dol	Dec, 2012
67	Nurpur	HP04151	Tikka Nagrota - Bharmoli Jhikli	Aug, 2012
68	Panchrukhi	HP0416	Banuri - Bharmat	Mar, 2010

69	Lamba Gaon	HP0416	Upper Lambagaon - Maniyar	Jan, 2013
70	Nagrota Bagwan	HP0417	Baroi Chowk - Suvidha Complex of Chamunda Mata Temple	Mar, 2011
71	Nagrota Bagwan	HP0417	Link road from Kandi to Danoua Khas	Jan, 2013
72	Pragpur	HP04173	Tutru - Aloh	Jan, 2013
73	Nagrota Surian	HP0417Nr	Kandreti - Chanduha	Apr, 2012
74	Nagrota Surian	HP0418	Bhali - Bohrka	Jan, 2011
75	Sullah (Bhedu Mahadev)	HP0419	Dagera - Ghadela Chidder Mahadev	Jun, 2012
76	Lamba Gaon	HP0420	Haroti Bridge - Dabla	Jan, 2013
77	Kangra	HP0421	Ghalian - Jhatehar	Feb, 2013
78	Rait	HP0421	Link road from Rait to Nausahra	Jan, 2013
79	Bhawarna	HP0422	Link road to village Ghartoon	Sep, 2012
80	Sullah (Bhedu Mahadev)	HP0422	Salan - Kathiar	Aug, 2012
81	Bhawarna	HP0423	Badsar - Kharti	Oct, 2012
82	Sullah (Bhedu Mahadev)	HP0423	Link road from Panapari Khas to Ghartholi	Oct, 2012

1	2	3	4	5
83	Nurpur	HP0423Nr	Tikka Nagrota - Hath-Dhar	Jul, 2012
84	Nurpur	HP0424	Madanpur - Snoh	Mar, 2010
85	Bhawarna	HP0424	Road from Bhagotla Dharrer Rajnali	Jan, 2013
86	Bhawarna	HP0425	Link road from Brehm Theru to Garh Mata Temple	Nov, 2012
87	Nurpur	HP0425	Mowari - Palari-II	Mar, 2010
88	Pragpur	HP0426	Chalali - Sukar	Oct, 2011
89	Lamba Gaon	HP0427	Tamber to Manjhoti	Jan, 2013
90	Indora	HP0428	Bhollan-Ka-Tallu - Sou hra (Kangreti)	May, 2010
91	Nagrota Bagwan	HP0428	Link road to village Ballah	Mar, 2013
92	Nagrota Bagwan	HP0428	Link road from Masandkar to Mumta Khas	Mar, 2010
93	Nagrota Bagwan	HP0429	Link road from Ramehar to Tangroti to village Bather	Jan, 2013
94	Sullah (Bhedu Mahadev)	HP0429	Panapari Har to Kholi	Sep, 2011
95	Nagrota Surian	HP0430	Bajhera to Ghar	Jun, 2010
96	Kangra	HP0430	JHD Road - Jasyal	Jun, 2012
97	Nagrota Bagwan	HP0430WB	Barai Tharu - kaisthwari	Mar, 2011

98	Bhawarna	HP0431	Bhawarna Khas to Gadiara	Jan, 2013
99	Pragpur	HP0431Nr	Rori-Kori - Tipri	Mar, 2010
100	Nagrota Bagwan	HP0431WB	Link road from Kufri to Patialkar to Kaled Khas	Dec, 2012
101	Sullah (Bhedu Mahadev)	HP0432	Link road from Parour to Ballah	Aug, 2012
102	Sullah (Bhedu Mahadev)	HP0432	Longni to Bhagun road	May, 2012
103	Dehra Gopipur	HP0433Nr	Jawalamukhi - Ramnagar	Jan, 2012
104	Nagrota Bagwan	HP0433WB	Link road from village Tang to Salig	Jan, 2013
105	Rait	HP0434	Link road from Kalera to Tatwani	Jan, 2013
106	Kangra	HP0434	Link road to village Tanda Kholi	Jan, 2013
107	Dehra Gopipur	HP0434	Palyar - Gharna	Jan, 2011
108	Dehra Gopipur	HP0434	Kathog - Jeen	Jul, 2011
109	Kangra	HP0434	Link road to village Mangrer	Jan, 2013
110	Kangra	HP0434	Link road to village Kharat	Dec, 2012
111	Kangra	HP0434	Link road from Ichhi to Bag	Jan, 2013
112	Nagrota Surian	HP0434Nr	PWD Main Road to Soldha	Dec, 2011

1	2	3	4	5
113	Nagrota Bagwan	HP0435	C/o Link road from Baldhar to village Jasor, i/c One No. Bridge	Mar, 2013
114	Nurpur	HP0435	Jounta - Khel	Mar, 2011
115	Rait	HP0435	Link road from Rehlu to Borusarna	Jan, 2013
116	Kangra	HP0435WB	Link road to village Kultghi	Jun, 2010
117	Lamba Gaon	HP0436	Laharu - Dharlahar Langa	Jan, 2013
118	Bhawarna	HP0436	Link Bhangiar - Kasoti	Sep, 2012
119	Rait	HP0436	Link road from Charri to Bhitlu	Mar, 2012
120	Kangra	HP0436	Link road Lunj to Kallar via Kapial Kaurian	Jan, 2013
121	Kangra	HP0436	Link road from Dadoli to Ghar	Jan, 2013
122	Dehra Gopipur	HP0437	Charambu - Chaunki (Chowki to Kasar)	Jan, 2013
123	Lamba Gaon	HP0437	Tikkar - Umari	Jul, 2012
124	Kangra	HP0437WB	Link road from Thakur dwara to Badi Behi	Jun, 2010
125	Lamba Gaon	HP0438	Chuhla - Fangair	Oct, 2012
126	Kangra	HP0438	Link road from Dehra Aria to Gabla Andrer	Jun, 2010
127	Lamba Gaon	HP0438	Link road from Upper Lambagaon to Lahar	Jan, 2013

128	Kangra	HP0438	Purana Mataur to Nandehr	Jan, 2013
129	Rait	HP0440	Odder - Lanjhni	Jul, 2012
130	Rait	HP0440WB	Link road from Salli to Kanol	Jan, 2013
131	Rait	HP0440WB	Link road from Mati to Garoh Garoh Garh	Jun, 2010
132	Pragpur	HP0441	Diara - Bara	Jun, 2012
133	Nagrota Bagwan	HP0441	Upgradation of Daulatpur Sunhi Sarotri Kandi Road	Mar, 2013
134	Indora	HP0441	Moaki Ka Talab - Sanihal Jamgal	Jul, 2011
135	Rait	HP0443	Link road from Darnu to Cholla via vill. Tahu	Mar, 2010
136	Kangra	HP0443	Upgradation of Tiara Dhugiari to Kahlia road	Mar, 2011
137	Rait	HP0444	Upgradation of road from Shahpur to Chakban Lapiana	Jan, 2013
138	Rait	HP0445	Upgradation of Bhanala to Rulehad road	Feb, 2013
139	Dehra Gopipur	HP0445Nr	Jawalamukhi - Daroli Road	Dec, 2011
140	Kangra	HP0448	Jardu Pathiar Nagal Tall road (Portion Bhatlahru to Pathiar road)	Mar, 2010
141	Kangra	HP0449	Ujain - Sibkaran	Jan, 2013
142	Lamba Gaon	HP0450	Upgradation of Alampur Harsipattan road (Portion 19/0 to 27/0)	Jan, 2013
143	Nagrota Surian	HP0451	Nadoli to Purkher	Jan, 2011

1	2	3	4	5
144	Nagrota Surian	HP0451	PCM Road to Bhatoli	Dec, 2011
145	Sullah (Bhedu Mahadev)	HP0453	Upgradation of link road from Daroh to Sprul	Jan, 2013
146	Bhawarna	HP0454	Upgradation of Link road from Chachian Khas to Rakh	Jan, 2013
147	Kangra	HP0455	Link road from Ichhi - Kalandrehr	Jan, 2013
148	Sullah (Bhedu Mahadev)	HP0455	Upgradation of road from Gallu to Sugre da Beru	Jun, 2010
149	Lamba Gaon	HP0457	Bhilla Salghuni - upper Manjha	Nov, 2012
150	Nagrota Surian	HP0457	Bilaspur to Jalakh road	Apr, 2010
151	Nagrota Bagwan	HP0458	Nihargalu to Barana	Jan, 2013
152	Bajjnath	HP0460	Barot - Nalotha	Oct, 2011
153	Indora	HP0460	Bari khad to Lakhampur road	Sep, 2010
154	Sullah (Bhedu Mahadev)	HP0462	Upgradation of Link road from Ballah to Jol	Jan, 2013
155	Nagrota Bagwan	HP0463	Link road from Sunhi Khas to Pandol	Jan, 2013
156	Bhawarna	HP0463	Upgradation of road from Maniara to Kothi	Dec, 2012

157	Rait	HP0464	Link road to Harchakian Uperli Ther (Dobh)	Jul, 2012
158	Fatehpur	HP0464	MTN road village Sunet	Jul.2010
159	Fatehpur	HP0464	Mangarh Baliara road	Jan., 2012
160	Sullah (Bhedu Mahadev)	HP0465	Upgradation of road from Bari to Samba	Feb, 2013
161	Lamba Gaon	HP0470	Upgradation of road from Tinbar to Jaisinghpur	Nov, 2011
162	Lamba Gaon	HP0471	Upgradation road from Darman to Lambagaon	Nov, 2011
163	Pragpur	HP0472	Paplother to village Suel	Dec, 2011
164	Pragpur	HP0472	Link road from Dehra Ghatti to vill.Banehar.	Jan, 2011
165	Lamba Gaon	HP0473	Khaira Buhla - Parage Da Galu	Jan, 2013
166	Dehra Gopipur	HP0477	Bankhandi to Churan (Rewari) road	Oct, 2012
167	Lamba Gaon	HP0477	Upgradation of Alampur Harsipattan raod (portion Km. 0/0 to 10/0)	Jul, 2011
168	Dehra Gopipur	HP0478	Katoi to village Sudhangal	Aug, 2010
169	Lamba Gaon	HP0478	Upgradation of road fromJangal to Oach Kalan	Jun, 2012
170	Lamba Gaon	HP0479	Upgradation of road from Dhar Lahr Langa to Garela Kalan	Jan, 2013
171	Dehra Gopipur	HP0483	Upper Gahallour - Rakhwal Lahr	Feb, 2011

1	2	3	4	5
172	Nagrota Surian	HP0484	Lab-Jounta 0/0 to 21.400	Mar, 2010
173	Nagrota Bagwan	HP0485	Link road to village Matehar	Jan, 2013
174	Nagrota Bagwan	HP0485	Link road from Hachichik to Bagh	Jan, 2013
175	Nagrota Bagwan	HP0485	Link road to village Tangroti	Jan, 2013
176	Lamba Gaon	HP0486	Laharu - Kuhan Khas	Jan, 2013
177	Dehra Gopipur	HP0487	Bankhandi Sameli Gajrera Kallar road	Feb, 2012
178	Pragpur	HP0488	Jhikli Bharoli - Tikkar	Feb, 2013
179	Indora	HP0489	Mangwal to Thitholi road	Aug, 2010
180	Nagrota Surian	HP0490	khairian - Kimman 0/0 to 2/200	Apr, 2010
181	Indora	HP0491	Indora - Kathgarh	Dec, 2010
182	Sullah (Bhedu Mahadev)	HP0491WB	Link road from Sulah to Raipur Khas	Jan, 2013
183	Nagrota Surian	HP0492	Dehar Khad Bridge - Baneru Road Km. 0/0 to 3/500	Jul, 2010
184	Panchrukhi	HP0493WB	Link road from Tanda to Saralu	Dec, 2012
185	Lamba Gaon	HP0494WB	Link road from Harsi to Dhaneri	Jan, 2013

186	Lamba Gaon	HP0495WB	Link road from Thural to village Hallon Haloon	Jan, 2013
187	Rait	HP0496WB	Link road from Kareri Khas to Ktharna	Mar, 2013
188	Nagrota Surian	HP0497	Jawali - Kardial road Km. 0/0 to 5/500	Jul, 2011
189	Bhawarna	HP0497WB	Link road from Maniara to Tappa	Dec, 2012
190	Nagrota Surian	HP0498	Durana - Dhewa	Aug, 2012
191	Bhawarna	HP0498WB	Gopalpur - Majethli (Link road from Jia to Majhetli)	Jan, 2013
192	Fatehpur	HP0499	Kardial to Papahan Km. 0/0 to 3/0	Dec, 2010
193	Bajinath	HP0499WB	Link road from Kholi to Kothi	Feb, 2013
District: Kinnaur				
1	Pooh	HP0501	Link - Gramming	Jun, 2011
2	Kalpa	HP0512	Rutrang Bridge - Boning Saring	Oct, 2010
3	Pooh	HP0518	Link road - Nassang	Jun, 2011
District: Kullu				
1	Naggar	HP0602	Benchi - Manjlihar	Mar, 2010
2	Naggar	HP0602	Seobag Ghar Tandla road	Jul, 2012
3	Nirmand	HP06036	Mohali - Dhar via Sarga	Jul, 2010

1	2	3	4	5
4	Nirmand	HP0605	Pari Nallah - Sarhar	Sep, 2011
5	Naggar	HP0606	Manali - Kanyal	May, 2011
6	Anni	HP0609	Panai - Jaboo	Aug, 2011
7	Anni	HP0610	Kufridhar - Jather road in G.P. Koila km.0/0 4/0	Oct, 2010
8	Kullu	HP0614	Bhuims Bai - Bhullang	Mar, 2012
9	Nirmand	HP0615	Road from Devdhanak to Ghati	Mar, 2011
10	Kullu	HP0617	Jungru Thana - Tosh	Apr, 2010
11	Kullu	HP0619	Chharour Nallah - Kashawari	Feb, 2012
12	Banjar	HP0622	Banjar Khabal road to Dimmer Chahri	Jun, 2010
13	Kullu	HP0623	Bakhali Barghtohli to Bastori road	Oct, 2010
14	Kullu	HP0624	Banala - Ninu	Sep, 2010
15	Naggar	HP0624	Club House Manali Goshal Shong via Burwa road	Nov, 2010
16	Naggar	HP0625	Jagatsukh to Bhanara Road	Dec, 2011
17	Kullu	HP0626	Kakroo Nallah - Shogi	Mar, 2012
18	Naggar	HP0626	Manseri to Soil road (Sarsai to Dashed Soil)	Mar, 2010

19	Banjar	HP0629	Gushaini - Pekhari	May, 2012
20	Anni	HP0634	Road from Sinvi to Muhan	Apr, 2010
21	Anni	HP0635	Link road From Togi to Dhair	Mar, 2010
22	Anni	HP0647	Amarbag - Tandri	Oct, 2011
23	Banjar	HP0650	Manglor Panihar - Thatibeer	Jul, 2010
24	Kullu	HP0653	Ramshilla - Bysar Gahar	Oct, 2010
25	Naggar	HP0654	Patlikuhal - Pangan	Sep, 2012
26	Naggar	HP0655	Dobhi - Kathi Kukri	Oct, 2010
27	Naggar	HP0656	Ramshilla - Bijji Mahadev road	Mar, 2010
28	Naggar	HP0659	Kais Soil Sor Kotadhar Road	Mar, 2010
29	Kullu	HP0664	Ratocha - Dhara	Mar, 2011
30	Kullu	HP0666	Ruzak - Shallang road	Sep, 2011
31	Kullu	HP0667	Bajaura - Kandi road	Oct, 2012
32	Anni	HP0682	C/o link road Chowai - to Tipper (Thachavi) in Gram Panchyat Pokhari	Dec, 2011
33	Banjar	HP0691	Sainj - Dhaugi road	Sep, 2012
34	Banjar	HP0694	Balagad - Barthi Dhar	Sep, 2011

1	2	3	4	5
District: Lahaul & Spiti				
1	Lahaul	HP0706	Tandi to Peokar road	Dec, 2010
2	Lahaul	HP0707	Road from Tandii to Yangrang	Dec, 2010
3	Spiti	HP0710	Sumdho - Kaza - Gramphoo Road (portion 0/0 to 37/0)	May, 2012
District: Mandi				
1	Balsh	HP0801	Galma - Bushehar	Oct, 2011
2	Balsh	HP0802	Chhakar - Challah	Oct, 2011
3	Gopalpur	HP0802	Durgapur Halog Sadhoh Bhadarwar Chhatter Kalehri road (Portion Bhadarwar to Kalehri Chhatter)	May, 2010
4	Gopalpur	HP0803	Chandi Kashmaila Ropri Thana Chowki BehiKakruhi Khalyana road (Rehari Thana Chowki road)	Nov,2011
5	Karsog	HP0804	Badhan to Katechi	Mar, 2012
6	Mandi Sadar	HP0804	Keepar - Kuthar	Mar, 2011
7	Mandi Sadar	HP0805	Riggar Chawari road	Mar, 2010
8	Karsog	HP0805	Sanarli to Khanora (Bather)	Jun, 2012
9	Karsog	HP0806	Seri to Bagnood	iMar, 2012

10	Sunder Nagar	HP0807	Bhawana to Bobber	Mar, 2012
11	Balh	HP08077	Dadour - Sayoli	Mar, 2012
12	Mandi Sadar	HP0808	Ghata Sihian road	Oct, 2012
13	Sunder Nagar	HP0809	Hafwana to Panyas	Jun, 2010
14	Karsog	HP0809	Kotlu - Nanj	Mar, 2012
15	Mandi Sadar	HP0809	Ratti Troh Road	Jun, 2012
16	Mandi Sadar	HP0809	Arthi to Mandal (Lunapani Mandal) Road	Jun, 2012
17	Mandi Sadar	HP0809	Tilli to Kathalag (Mandi Kathalag) Road	Jun, 2012
18	Dharampur	HP0810	Hayolag - Pehad	Oct, 2010
19	Chauntra	HP0810	Link road to village Sagnehar	Aug, 2012
20	Chauntra	HP0810	Sukabag Matroo Bhajrala road via Stain.	Aug, 2012
21	Chauntra	HP0810	Raja Bharola Nagan road	Aug, 2012
22	Balh	HP0810	Sadhyani Dahanoo Road	Feb, 2012
23	Chauntra	HP0810	Siun Bhararpat road upto vill.Bhardoan.	Aug, 2012
24	Balh	HP0810	Chhajwali to Dashehra (Leda Tyambla) Road	Feb, 2012
25	Chauntra	HP0810	Link road to village Sarohli	Aug, 2012

1	2	3	4	5
26	Chauntra	HP0810	Matroo to Bhatwara road	Aug, 2012
27	Chauntra	HP0810	Suja Sandral Bhajrala road	Aug, 2012
28	Karsog	HP08100	Kheel - Bhagalu	Apr, 2011
29	Seraj	HP0811	Gattu - Jhared	Aug, 2012
30	Dharampur	HP0811	Sanour - Fihar	Jan, 2012
31	Dharampur	HP08111	Dawardu - Kandiyol	Jan, 2012
32	Karsog	HP08114	Dabrot - Mehndi	Mar, 2012
33	Karsog	HP08115	Seri - Shout	Apr, 2010
34	Karsog	HP08116	Karsog - Bagaila	Mar, 2012
35	Chachiot	HP08119	Jachh - Mashogal	Mar, 2012
36	Karsog	HP0812	Sapnot - Mehran	Mar, 2012
37	Mandi Sadar	HP08122	Pansara to Kot Dhalyas (L-042) - and Kot Dhalyas to Pub (L-043)	Aug, 2010
38	Mandi Sadar	HP08123	Shiva - Mehan Dhar upto Village Mehan	Apr, 2012
39	Drang	HP08124	Surahan - Siun	Jun, 2010
40	Karsog	HP08127	Rangan - Gehani Sandhal	May, 2011

41	Seraj	HP0813	Seri - Kakradhar	Jun, 2012
42	Seraj	HP08130	Kuklah (Bandal) - Bagi	Mar, 2012
43	Karsog	HP08135	Link Road to connect PHQ - Kharkan	Mar, 2012
44	Balh	HP08137	Raped - Barswan	Mar, 2010
45	Mandi Sadar	HP08143	Pandoh - Sayog	Mar, 2012
46	Sunder Nagar	HP08144	Bangaloo - Luhanu	Aug, 2012
47	Sunder Nagar	HP08145	Hafwana - Phangwas	Aug, 2012
48	Chachiot	HP08146	Kot - Devidarh	Jan, 2013
49	Mandi Sadar	HP08148	Baggi - Sain	Feb, 2013
50	Karsog	HP08151	Kelodhar - Naglog	Mar, 2010
51	Balh	HP08152	Talyar - Tandri	Aug, 2012
52	Seraj	HP08153	Khuhan - Didar (Teeldhar)	Jul, 2012
53	Karsog	HP08155	Pandar - Janoul	Dec, 2011
54	Karsog	HP0816	Kaw to Bhanera	Mar, 2012
55	Sunder Nagar	HP0816	Nihri - Balag	Mar, 2012
56	Chachiot	HP0817	Bitthi - Kutachi	Mar, 2012

1	2	3	4	5
57	Dharampur	HP08187	gehra - jodhan	Aug, 2012
58	Karsog	HP0819	Bhanera - Dabrot	Mar, 2011
59	Gopalpur	HP08194	Link road to village - Chhimabalah	Aug, 2011
60	Gopalpur	HP08195	Karnal Chhari Padasala - Hawani	Sep, 2011
61	Dharampur	HP08206	Tarohla - Bardana	Oct, 2012
62	Chauntra	HP0824	Bajraur Link road	Aug, 2010
63	Sunder Nagar	HP0826	Chassi Nallah to Dehavi road	Mar, 2012
64	Dharampur	HP0826	Seoh - Beri	Mar, 2010
65	Sunder Nagar	HP0826	Dehavi to Gumahu road	Mar, 2012
66	Sunder Nagar	HP0827	Ghangnoo - Khanokhar	Mar, 2010
67	Sunder Nagar	HP0827	Thikar (Singu) - Paura Kothi	Mar, 2012
68	Karsog	HP0828	Rohada - Pressi	Mar, 2011
69	Balh	HP0829	Leda Gharwashan Tarwai road	Feb, 2013
70	Karsog	HP0829	Seri - Mahawan	Oct, 2012
71	Balh	HP0830	Ghour Nallah Dushara Khabu road	Mar, 2011

72	Karsog	HP0830	Nehra - Bhadarnu	Mar, 2012
73	Balh	HP0832	Anna Kenchi Kushmal road	May, 2010
74	Balh	HP0832	Chanaun Galoo Sadyana road	May, 2010
75	Balh	HP0833	Madan ka Ghar near village Balahar Samrahan road	Mar, 2011
76	Chachiot	HP0838	Kot Devidarth road	Mar, 2011
77	Karsog	HP0843	Tattapani Kamdheri Lamshar road	Aug, 2011
78	Mandi Sadar	HP0844	Mandi - Sadoh	Jun, 2012
79	Seraj	HP0845	Songad - Chalot	Nov, 2010
80	Chauntra	HP0847	Dul - Galu road	Oct, 2010
81	Mandi Sadar	HP0848	Dhamu Deori road	Feb, 2012
82	Chauntra	HP0848	Ladruhin - Khalai road	Apr, 2010
83	Chachiot	HP0850	Jachh to Lote road	Mar, 2010
84	Mandi Sadar	HP0850	Nandal - Arnehar	Sep, 2010
85	Karsog	HP0853	Kelodhar - Gajroob	Jun, 2012
86	Balh	HP0853	Sidhyani - Patha	Oct, 2011
87	Karsog	HP0854	Kandhi - Dharakandulu Road	Mar, 2012

1	2	3	4	5
88	Dharampur	HP0856	Cholthara to Kothi road	Jul, 2012
89	Gopalpur	HP0859	Sarkaghat - Baggi	Oct, 2011
90	Balsh	HP0860	Rewalsar - Dhiundhar	Mar, 2012
91	Gopalpur	HP0864	Kuthera - Bari Matoli	Jun, 2010
92	Karsog	HP0864	Ropru - Jamnoo	Oct, 2010
93	Dharampur	HP0868	Lambri to Sakoh sakota	Mar, 2010
94	Chauntra	HP0869	Khaddar - Khuddi road	Dec, 2010
95	Chachiot	HP0869	Tandi to Nandi road	Sep, 2012
96	Seraj	HP0870	Lamba Thach - Chet	Mar, 2012
97	Sunder Nagar	HP0871	Jaidevi to Sainji road	Aug, 2010
98	Mandi Sadar	HP0872	Bari to Dhanyari road	Mar, 2011
99	Balsh	HP0872	Sarin - Banyat	Mar, 2012
100	Mandi Sadar	HP0872	Lag to Kathwari road	Mar, 2012
101	Mandi Sadar	HP0873	Lot - Paprahal	Mar, 2012
102	Chachiot	HP0873	Sainj to Kashan	Aug, 2011

103	Gopalpur	HP0874	Baturda - Dhanalag	Sep, 2011
104	Mandi Sadar	HP0879	Sansoi - Kasna	Jun, 2011
105	Seraj	HP0885	Tapnali - Ghat	Mar, 2012
106	Mandi Sadar	HP0886	Motipur - Dhayaman	Mar, 2012
107	Mandi Sadar	HP0889	Pandoh to Nagdhar - Nagdhar to Shiva	Apr, 2011
108	Karsog	HP0891	Karsog - Kao	Apr, 2011
109	Chauntra	HP0893	Kaflaun - Khetru	Mar, 2010
110	Balh	HP0895	Baggi - Fagoh	Mar, 2012
111	Dharampur	HP0896	Chakyana - Seoh	Jan, 2012
112	Chauntra	HP0898	Dhelu - Bhateth	Jan, 2012
District: Shimla				
1	Theog	HP0903	Sandhu Lambidhar Majgaon, Chalawag road	Mar, 2010
2	Mashobra	HP09087	Kanda - Moolkoti	Mar, 2010
3	Mashobra	HP09090	Shangti - Neri	Jul, 2011
4	Theog	HP09104	Tyali Mandir - Nano	Nov, 2011
5	Chopal	HP09106	Sarain to Jhokhar	Oct, 2012

1	2	3	4	5
6	Theog	HP09107	Bhekhalty - Majhar	Jan, 2013
7	Chopal	HP09109	Naura to Kulag road	May, 2010
8	Chopal	HP09112	Dhartuo to Makrog road	Sep, 2012
9	Chopal	HP09113	Mannu to Ira road	Dec, 2010
10	Chopal	NIL	Chambidhar Bassadhar road	May, 2012
11	Mashobra	HP09115	Koti - Satlai	Apr, 2010
12	Mashobra	HP09118	Elysium Devidhar - Pagog	Mar, 2010
13	Mashobra	HP0912	Kalihatti Kohbag Bastigunana road	Nov, 2010
14	Chauhara	HP09121	Tikkari - Pekha	Sep, 2011
15	Theog	HP09123	Kanohar Nallah - Jau	Nov, 2011
16	Theog	HP09125	Talia - Dehna	Oct, 2010
17	Chauhara	HP09132	Chirgaon - Chillala	Oct, 2011
18	Mashobra	HP0914	Janadghat to Dublu	Jul, 2011
19	Jubbal and Kotkhai	HP09140	Baghal - Chouri	Sep, 2010
20	Rampur	HP09143	C/O Bevat to Dharan road Km 0/000 to 4/400	Aug, 2010

21	Jubbal and Kotkhai	HP09144	Jubbal Shari - Dhar road	Mar, 2010
22	Basantpur	HP09146	C/o Banuan - Himri link road km. 0/0 to 4/0	Mar, 2011
23	Rohru	HP09147	Brall - Bhroli	Apr, 2011
24	Chauhara	HP09148	Nandla - Jhalwari	Oct, 2010
25	Narkanda	HP0915	Nog Kirti road	Feb, 2011
26	Mashobra	HP09150	Hiranagar - Dhamoon	Oct, 2010
27	Jubbal and Kotkhai	HP09155	KPA Road - Badhal	Apr, 2011
28	Theog	HP09156	Bhakhility - Dharech-Gawech up to Sidhpur	Apr, 2011
29	Chopal	HP09160	Majholi - Bag road km. 0/0 to 4/975	Mar, 2011
30	Mashobra	HP09165	Tipra - Patgair	Mar, 2010
31	Jubbal and Kotkhai	HP09171	Pandli - Chaitihla	Nov, 2010
32	Rohru	HP09174	Parsa, Lowerkoti - Chhupari	Nov, 2010
33	Rampur	HP09177	Shaloon - Pae	Mar, 2010
34	Chauhara	HP09181	Samoli, Sainji - Hingwala Gewas	Mar, 2010
35	Narkanda	HP09182	Baragoan - Machine Khud	Oct, 2011
36	Rampur	HP09188	Upgradation of Nogli - Kareri road Km 0/000 to 12/000	Dec, 2010

1	2	3	4	5
37	Rohru	HP09189	Link road to - Kanda	Oct, 2010
38	Rohru	HP09191	Anu - Thamtari	Oct, 2011
39	Jubbal and Kotkhai	HP09192	Anti - Subhar	Oct, 2011
40	Jubbal and Kotkhai	HP09193	Annu - Shillar	Mar, 2010
41	Narkanda	HP09194	Oddi - Kingal	Nov, 2010
42	Chopal	HP09197	Mundochali To Nawi	May, 2010
43	Rampur	HP09209	Rattenpur Funja road km 0.00 - 9.00	Nov, 2010
44	Jubbal and Kotkhai	HP09212	Karapathar - Patsari	Apr, 2011
45	Mashobra	HP09224	Hiranagar - Sharog	Sep, 2010
46	Theog	HP09225	Narail-Kelwi - Dharampur	Aug, 2012
47	Jubbal and Kotkhai	HP09253	Link road to village - Khola	Aug, 2011
48	Mashobra	HP09255	Mehli - Gusan	Jan, 2013
49	Mashobra	HP09259	Satlai - Chikhar	Feb, 2012
50	Jubbal and Kotkhai	HP0931	Katinda Giltari to Jhalta road	Mar, 2011
51	Narkanda	HP0943	Link to village Kanthru.	Nov, 2011

52	Rampur	HP0953	Dandol - Bahli Munish road	May, 2010
53	Jubbal and Kotkhai	HP0966	Arihla - Bakhral	Mar, 2011
54	Chopal	HP0967	Sainj to Dhakseran road	Aug, 2011
55	Rampur	HP0999	Nankhari - Shakla Barog road	Oct, 2011
District: Sirmaur				
1	Nahan	HP10100	NH-72 - Satiwala	Oct, 2011
2	Sangraha	HP10102	Kharan - Deori	Mar, 2012
3	Paonta Sahib	HP10108	Km 31/800 of L-071 - Khaina	Feb, 2012
4	Paonta Sahib	HP10119	Behral - Kouch Valley	Dec, 2011
5	Rajgarh	HP1017	Gian Kot Bhujjal road via Matal	Feb, 2011
6	Paonta Sahib	HP1024	Chowki Mirgwal Barwas Kanti Mashwa Road	Apr, 2010
7	Rajgarh	HP1028	Halomipul - Dahan	Dec, 2010
8	Sangraha	HP1036	KhooD - Jar Drabal	Mar, 2010
9	Sangraha	HP1039	Ganog - Ghaton	Mar, 2010
10	Paonta Sahib	HP1040	Link road to village Chhechheti km 0/0 to 14/250	Mar, 2010
11	Paonta Sahib	HP1041	Puruwala - Dobri	Mar, 2011

1	2	3	4	5
12	Paonta Sahib	HP1043	Sataun - Kotga Kandon	Oct, 2011
13	Shillai	HP1045	Naya - Kunth Bambal	Mar, 2010
14	Sangrah	HP1046SAN	Pullilani Bhalar - Bhalona	Apr, 2010
15	Rajgarh	HP1049	Kalyon Pab - Leonana	Mar, 2011
16	Rajgarh	HP1050	Dhari - Dibber	Jul, 2011
17	Pachhad	HP1058	Sarahan - Nabgarh Kharana	Mar, 2010
18	Paonta Sahib	HP1061	Link road - Shakholi	Mar, 2010
19	Sangrah	HP1065	Link - Jamu Koti	Jul, 2011
20	Shillai	HP1066	Bela - Sayasu	Dec, 2011
21	Sangrah	HP1068	Haripurdhar - Badol	Apr, 2010
22	Shillai	HP1071	Shillai - Achhoti Pandiyat	Jan, 2012
23	Nahan	HP1080	Banog - Kheiri	May, 2010
24	Shillai	HP1083	Jakhandon - Hallan	Jun, 2011
25	Paonta Sahib	HP1086	Dhaulakuan - Mehat	Jul, 2011
26	Nahan	HP1087	Jamta - Birla	Aug, 2011

27	Nahan	HP1088	Dadahu - Bechar ka bag	Feb, 2011
28	Sangrah	HP1089	KOTI Dhiman - Chhow Bogger	Mar, 2012
29	Shillai	HP1096	Bali Koti to - Chamra Morar	Jun, 2011
District: Solan				
1	Nalagarh	HP1105	Sitalpur to Nanowal road	Jan, 2011
2	Dharampur	HP1106	Bhojnagar Banasar road	Oct, 2011
3	Kunihar	HP1106	C/o road from Chheod Khad to Jaghoon	Jul, 2011
4	Nalagarh	HP1108	Malaon Khas to Jobi	Nov, 2011
5	Kandaghat	HP1111	Link road Chob to Bhaira	May, 2010
6	Dharampur	HP1112	Patta to village Sua road	Oct, 2011
7	Solan	HP1119	Link road to Neri Kalan	Oct, 2011
8	Kunihar	HP1122	C/o road from Kandhar to Beral (PHQ)	Nov, 2011
9	Solan	HP1123	Link road from Joharji to Kaba Kalan	Jan, 2012
10	Nalagarh	HP1124	Tali to Gurukund road	Nov, 2011
11	Kunihar	HP1127	Ghaggar - Manjhu School	Apr, 2011
12	Kandaghat	HP1129	Chardev to Domehar	Dec, 2011

1	2	3	4	5
13	Kandaghat	HP1130	Upgradation of Mamligh to Talai Km 3/0 to 9/400	Oct, 2011
14	Kumihar	HP1130	Kararaghat - Banwan road via Ghanagughat Sherpur and Bapoon (L-062, L-064, L-123)	Aug, 2011
15	Dharampur	HP1131	Upgradation of road from Patta to Barotiwala	Apr, 2011
16	Solan	HP1134	Solan to Dharja road Km 0/0 to 29/0 (Portion Ser Banera to Dharja 22/0 to 29/0)	Jun, 2011
17	Dharampur	HP1135	Gharkhal Subhathu road	Oct, 2011
18	Nalagarh	HP1142	Upgradation of link road from Kumplate to Nand	Apr, 2011
19	Kandaghat	HP1146	Improvement and Upgradation of Waknaghat to	Jan, 2011
20	Kumihar	HP1151	Danoghat - Seri	Dec, 2011
21	Kumihar	HP1153	Galog - Tokana	Jul, 2010
District: Una				
1	Gagret	HP1201	Link road to village Kuneran (N.M.T. road to village Kuneran)	Jul, 2011
2	Gagret	HP1202	Gagret - Bhawa siryan Uperli	Jul, 2010
3	Amb	HP1202	Link road from Repoh to Kudet Jandoh Suri	Feb, 2011
4	Gagret	HP 1203	Mawa Kohlan Jhikli - Gagret	Jun, 2011

5	Amb	HP1204	Link road from Bharwain to Duhai Bangwala	Mar, 2010
6	Amb	HP1205	Link road to village Kharoh	Feb, 2011
7	Amb	HP1205	Nandpur - Mairi	Jun, 2011
8	Amb	HP1206	Link road to village Ghangfet	Dec, 2010
9	Gagret	HP1206	Upgradation/ Renewal of Daulatpur to Bhanjal road o/o to 11/600	Dec, 2010
10	Dhundla	HP1207	Baduhi - dumkhar	Jun, 2011
11	Una	HP1209	Una - Dhamandari	Jun, 2011
12	Dhundla	HP1210	Link road to village Barrian from Chowkiminar road	Mar, 2012
13	Haroli	HP1210	Upgradation/Renewal of Panjavar Bathari road-Gondpur turf Jai Chand Km. 0/0 to 20.240	Mar, 2010
14	Dhundla	HP1212	Link road to village Badwar from T.M.B.D. road	Aug, 2011
15	Una	HP1214	Link road to village Basal from Una Amb Mubarakpur road	Aug, 2011
16	Dhundla	HP1217	Link road to village Jhamber from Kuryala	Mar, 2010
17	Haroli	HP1219	Link road to village Kungrat via Kalehra.(Kalehra to Kungrat)	Jul, 2011
18	Gagret	HP1224	L/R Sunkali to Gokal Nagar	Jul, 2010
19	Amb	HP1226	Repoh Misran to Paloh	Mar, 2010

1	2	3	4	5
20	Gagret	HP1227	Up muhal Joh to Saloh	Aug, 2010
21	Gagret	HP1232	Gagret Ispur road to village Tatehra	Aug, 2010
22	Dhundla	HP1233	C/O link road from Makrer to Bohru	Apr, 2011
23	Gagret	HP1241	Link road from Bhaderkali to Abheypur	May, 2010
24	Dhundla	HP1243	Una Pirmigah Bihru road - Changer	May, 2010
25	Gagret	HP1252	Link road to village Dhawali	Jul, 2011
26	Gagret	HP1254	Link road to village Ram Nagar	May, 2010
27	Dhundla	HP1262	Sohari - Baruha	Mar, 2010
28	Amb	HP1265	Kalu di Bar - Godri Sidh	Jan, 2012
29	Gagret	HP1267	T-05 to - Pirthipur Nichla	Mar, 2010
30	Amb	HP1268	Jallo di Bar - Jawal	Jul, 2011
31	Gagret	HP1269	Dangoh Khas - Dangoh Uperla	Mar, 2010
32	Gagret	HP1271	Link road to village Dangoh khas	Sep, 2010
33	Gagret	HP1276	NMT - Ganu	Dec, 2012
34	Amb	HP1277	Thathal - Nakki	Oct, 2011
35	Amb	HP1282	T04 - Upper Behar Jaswan	May, 2012

District	No. Completed
Bilaspur	34
Chamba	41
Hamirpur	15
Kangra	193
Kinnaur	3
Kullu	34
Lahaul & Spiti	3
Mandi	112
Shimla	55
Sirmaur	29
Solan	21
Una	35
TOTAL	575

Projects in Ganga river basin

†*476. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water flow of the river Ganga would decrease and there is possibility of increased level of water pollution after the commencement of under-construction projects in the Ganga river basin;

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard; and

(c) the number of power projects functioning and under construction in the Ganga river basin till December, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No Sir, the projects under construction on river Ganga are mostly run-of-the-river hydropower projects; which on their commencement, would not significantly decrease the flow in river Ganga (except some changes in flow pattern). All environmental aspects including pollution control are addressed while formulating

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

such projects keeping in mind the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment & Forest from time to time.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In Ganga Basin States, 34 nos. of hydropower projects are functioning and 18 nos. of hydropower projects are under-construction as per the National Register of Large Dams maintained by the Central Water Commission.

Funds for acquisition of coal assets abroad

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

(a) whether Government is aware about the shortfall in supply of domestic coal and gas for power generation;

(b) whether it has been requested to create a fund for acquisition of coal assets abroad;

(c) what is the response of Government in the matter; and

(d) whether Government is willing to take Gujarat as a partner in acquiring coal/gas/assets abroad in the interest of energy security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. So far as the supply of domestic coal is concerned, to bridge the gap between coal demand and indigenous coal supply, CIL has earmarked funds to acquire, explore and develop coal assets abroad and import produces from such acquisition to India. CIL intends to fund its acquisition from its internal resources. As far as supply of gas is concerned, it is estimated that 90 MMSCMD (Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day) gas is required to operate 24,000 MW capacity at 75% PLF. At present, supply of gas is only 27 MMSCMD resulting in a shortfall of 63 MMSCMD.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

Starvation deaths

*478. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of starvation deaths in the country during 2012, State-wise;

(b) whether every week, one person dies in cities like Delhi due to hunger and starvation, as per the information furnished by the Delhi Police under RTI;

- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) No State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration including NCT of Delhi has reported any incident of death due to starvation during 2012.

(b) Delhi Police has informed that no such data is systematically collated by them.

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

(d) The Government has been providing food grains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) such as Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls, Annapurna, Emergency Feeding Programme, etc. In addition, the Government is also implementing several schemes/programmes through State Governments/UT Administrations like National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for welfare of the poor.

Portrayal of women and children in TV channels

479. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a rise in the number of complaints about violent and offensive portrayal of women and children and also glorification of superstition by TV channels in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the self-regulatory body for entertainment channels, the Broadcasting Content Complaints Council, has received complaints on this issue;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Council has issued instructions/warnings to these channels

and advised them to adhere to the self-regulatory guidelines of Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF); and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Stringent action is taken under provisions of Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder, whenever complaints about violent and offensive portrayal of women and children and glorification of superstition by TV Channels, is brought to the notice of this Ministry. Rule 6(1)(k) of the Programme Code provides that no programme should be carried in the cable service which denigrates women through the depiction in any manner of the figure of a woman, her form or body or any part thereof in such a way as to have the effect of being indecent, or derogatory to women, or is likely to deprave, corrupt or injure the public morality or morals. Also Rule 7(2)(vi) provides that no advertisement shall be permitted which, in its depiction of women violates the constitutional guarantees to all citizens. In particular, no advertisement shall be permitted which projects a derogatory image of women. Women must not be portrayed in a manner that emphasises passive, submissive qualities and encourages them to play a subordinate, secondary role in the family and society. The cable operator shall ensure that the portrayal of the female form, in the programmes carried in his cable service, is tasteful and aesthetic, and is within the well established norms of good taste and decency. Action is taken against violations by TV channels under the aforementioned specific provisions. Ministry has also issued advisories to all TV channels regarding sensitive portrayal during reporting of Delhi gang rape incident. Recently this Ministry has asked the self-regulatory bodies i.e. IBF, NBA & ASCI to come out with a concrete media plan regarding positive portrayal of women in the programmes and advertisements carried by TV channels.

Regarding portrayal of children, action is taken under provisions of Programme Code. Rule 6(1)(l) provides that no programme should be carried in the cable service which denigrates children. Rule 6(4) lays down that care should be taken to ensure that programmes meant for children do not contain any bad language or explicit scene of violence. Also Rule 6(5) lays down that Programmes unsuitable for children must not be carried in the cable service at times when the largest numbers of children are viewing. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has issued various guidelines on matters relating to children

such as "Guidelines to regulate child participation in TV serials", "Media reporting on children" etc., which have also been circulated by this Ministry to all TV channels for compliance. In the last three years this Ministry has taken action in 62 cases against TV channels for carrying programmes and advertisements, which were obscene, vulgar and denigrated women and children.

Rule 6(1)(j) of the Programme Code provides that no programme should be carried in the cable service which encourages superstition or blind belief. Rule 7(5) of the Advertising Code provides that no advertisement shall contain references which are likely to lead the public to infer that the product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special or miraculous or super-natural property or quality, which is difficult of being proved. Action is taken by the Ministry under these provisions against violations by TV channels. In the last three years action has been taken in 6 cases for carrying programmes and advertisements promoting superstition and blind belief. Ministry has also issued advisories to TV channels to strictly adhere to the provisions of the Programme and Advertising Codes.

(c) to (f) Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC), self regulatory body for entertainment channels has informed that since its inception in July, 2011 they have received more than 115 complaints relating to portrayal of women, about 87 complaints relating to portrayal of children and more than 102 complaints relating to portrayal of superstition on television channels. Accordingly, they have issued an advisory on 24-01-2012 to all their member channels asking them to exercise due care while framing plotlines where violence against women are to be portrayed. If violence is to be portrayed, then it should be suggestive rather than being graphic. Channels should think carefully before telecasting shows in which women are portrayed as commodities, subjected to excessive violence and abuse on screen. The channels were also asked to be careful while using the power and reach of television and to use it for corrective rather than salacious purposes.

BCCC has also issued an advisory dated 19-07-2012 advising the member channels to strictly adhere to and comply with the 'guidelines to regulate child participation in TV serials, reality shows and advertisements 2010-2011' issued by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR). Two more advisories were issued by BCCC recently on 24-12-2012 regarding Health and Safety of children participating in TV shows and regarding Sexualisation of Children in TV Programmes.

Arsenic and fluoride affected habitations

*480. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that arsenic and fluoride affected water is used in a number of habitations in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such habitations identified during the last three years, State-wise and district-wise;

(c) whether Government is taking steps for setting up of water purification plants in all those habitations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As reported by the State Governments in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1/4/2012, there were 4,314 rural habitations affected with excess arsenic and 17,986 habitations affected with excess fluoride in one or more of their drinking water sources in the States that are yet to be provided with safe drinking water facility.

A district-wise, State/UT-wise statement of habitations affected with arsenic and fluoride contamination in one or more drinking water sources and yet to be provided with safe drinking water facility as on 1/4/2010, 1/4/2011 and 1/4/2012 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

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

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Number of Arsenic and Fluoride affected rural habitations yet to be provided with safe drinking water facility during the last three years

Name of State/UT	Name of the District	As on 01/04/2010		As on 01/04/2011		As on 01/04/2012	
		Arsenic	Flouride	Arsenic	Flouride	Arsenic	Flouride
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	0	9	0	4	0	4
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	0	5	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	0	66	0	55	0	32
Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	0	6	0	2	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	0	81	0	21	0	15
Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	0	4	0	1	0	1
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	0	8	0	4	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	0	7	0	4	0	1
Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboobnagar	0	34	0	26	0	10
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	0	146	0	102	0	61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	0	6	0	8	0	7
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	0	228	0	228	0	195
Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddy	0	7	0	4	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	0	4	0	0	0	0
Assam	Baksha	2	0	36	0	11	0
Assam	Barpeta	5	0	121	0	76	0
Assam	Bongaigaon	0	0	47	0	47	0
Assam	Cachar	1	0	29	0	8	0
Assam	Darrang	7	0	99	0	37	0
Assam	Dhemaji	51	0	62	0	14	0
Assam	Dhubri	5	0	82	0	45	0
Assam	Goalpara	0	0	12	0	11	0
Assam	Golaghat	116	0	389	0	211	0
Assam	Hailakandi	8	0	30	0	3	0
Assam	Jorhat	490	1	486	1	448	1
Assam	Kamrup	0	41	0	2	0	1
Assam	Karbianglong	0	81	0	79	0	8

Assam	Karimganj	9	4	59	0	11	0
Assam	Kokrajhar	1	0	1	0	1	0
Assam	Lakhimpur	7	0	63	0	2	0
Assam	Morigaon	1	0	31	0	23	0
Assam	Nagaon	0	121	1	110	1	70
Assam	Nalbari	0	0	341	0	131	0
Assam	Sibsagar	11	0	123	0	53	0
Assam	Sonitpur	5	0	77	0	24	0
Bihar	Araria	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bihar	Aurangabad	0	30	0	30	0	10
Bihar	Banka	0	1812	0	1664	0	1539
Bihar	Begusarai	84	0	58	0	40	0
Bihar	Bhagalpur	159	224	143	130	172	114
Bihar	Bhojpur (Aara)	30	0	8	0	0	0
Bihar	Buxar	385	0	239	0	222	0
Bihar	Darbhanga	5	0	2	0	2	0
Bihar	Gaya	0	129	0	95	0	54
Bihar	Jamui	0	1153	0	895	0	558

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bihar	Jehanabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	0	81	0	7	0	6
Bihar	Katihar	26	0	9	0	0	0
Bihar	Khagaria	246	0	91	0	60	0
Bihar	Lakhisarai	204	0	169	0	149	0
Bihar	Munger	118	101	116	89	117	102
Bihar	Nalanda	0	213	0	188	0	148
Bihar	Nawada	0	108	0	33	0	1
Bihar	Patna	65	0	58	0	54	0
Bihar	Rohtas	0	106	0	68	0	53
Bihar	Samastipur	154	7	139	5	130	5
Bihar	Saran	37	0	34	0	18	0
Bihar	Sheikhpura	0	193	0	134	0	108
Bihar	Vaishali	76	0	44	0	40	0
Chhattisgarh	Balod	0	0	0	0	0	31
Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	0	0	0	0	0	56
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	0	0	0	21	0	38

Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	0	2	0	9	0	10
Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	0	0	0	0	0	2
Chhattisgarh	Durg	0	1	0	19	0	6
Chhattisgarh	Kanker	0	0	0	12	0	26
Chhattisgarh	Korba	0	0	0	44	0	43
Chhattisgarh	Koriya	0	9	0	9	0	12
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	0	6	0	8	0	7
Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	0	0	0	0	0	46
Chhattisgarh	Surguja	0	0	0	66	0	36
Gujarat	Amreli	0	1	0	1	0	1
Gujarat	Anand	0	18	0	10	0	1
Gujarat	Banas Kantha	0	25	0	35	0	33
Gujarat	Bharuch	0	0	0	8	0	0
Gujarat	Dohad	0	18	0	1	0	0
Gujarat	Jamnagar	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gujarat	Junagadh	0	3	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	Kheda	0	2	0	1	0	2
Gujarat	Narmada	0	6	0	15	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarat	Porbandar	0	1	0	1	0	0
Gujarat	Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	0	31	0	6	0	0
Gujarat	Surendranagar	0	14	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	Tapi	0	38	0	12	0	0
Gujarat	Vadodara	0	29	0	20	0	18
Haryana	Gurgaon	0	2	0	1	0	2
Haryana	Jhajjar	0	0	0	5	0	5
Haryana	Kaithal	0	5	0	1	0	1
Haryana	Mahendragarh	0	0	0	1	0	1
Haryana	Mewat	0	25	0	19	0	3
Jammu and Kashmir	Reasi	0	0	0	2	0	2
Jharkhand	Bokaro	0	38	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	Chatra	0	37	0	1	0	0
Jharkhand	Deoghar	0	13	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	Dumka	0	16	0	0	0	0

Jharkhand	Garhwa	0	37	0	16	0	16
Jharkhand	Giridih	0	1	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	Godda	0	12	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	Gumla	0	10	0	6	0	3
Jharkhand	Hazaribag	0	36	0	7	0	0
Jharkhand	Koderma	0	24	0	4	0	2
Jharkhand	Latehar	0	5	0	1	0	0
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	0	6	0	7	0	4
Jharkhand	Pakur	0	5	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	Palamu	0	129	0	32	0	10
Jharkhand	Paschim Singhbhum	0	5	0	4	0	3
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	0	6	0	3	0	0
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	22	19	5	5	1	0
Jharkhand	Sareikela and Kharsawan	0	3	0	2	0	0
Jharkhand	Simdega	0	7	0	5	0	3
Karnataka	Bagalkot	0	80	0	72	0	68
Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	0	0	0	6	0	4
Karnataka	Bangalore Urban	0	58	0	4	0	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka	Belgaum	0	63	0	31	0	56
Karnataka	Bellary	0	357	0	545	0	397
Karnataka	Bidar	0	7	0	19	0	9
Karnataka	Bijapur	0	161	0	28	0	53
Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	Chik Ballapur	0	261	0	198	0	118
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	0	1	0	53	0	37
Karnataka	Chitradurga	0	212	0	143	0	129
Karnataka	Dakshin Kannad	0	1	0	12	0	12
Karnataka	Davangere	0	277	0	283	0	258
Karnataka	Dharwad	0	2	0	7	0	5
Karnataka	Gadag	0	50	0	68	0	56
Karnataka	Gulbarga	0	59	0	169	0	146
Karnataka	Hassan	0	79	0	72	0	57
Karnataka	Haveri	0	18	0	13	0	10
Karnataka	Kolar	0	193	0	305	0	234
Karnataka	Koppal	0	161	0	128	0	99

Karnataka	Mandya	0	201	0	326	0	265
Karnataka	Mysore	0	49	0	46	0	45
Karnataka	Raichur	18	235	25	107	6	173
Karnataka	Ramanagaram	0	99	0	32	0	13
Karnataka	Shimoga	0	44	0	20	0	13
Karnataka	Tumkur	0	411	0	423	0	520
Karnataka	Udupi	0	1	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	Uttar Kannada	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	Yadgir	16	4	17	4	13	4
Kerala	Alappuzha	0	38	0	38	0	35
Kerala	Ernakulam	0	1	0	1	0	1
Kerala	Idukki	0	1	0	1	0	1
Kerala	Palakkad	0	60	0	60	0	60
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	0	9	0	9	0	9
Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	0	27	0	23	0	22
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	0	3	0	13	0	8
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	0	71	0	61	0	44
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	0	382	0	287	0	427

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	0	0	0	0	0	6
Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	0	795	0	793	0	795
Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	0	29	0	44	0	96
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	0	341	0	333	0	230
Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	0	29	0	21	0	18
Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	0	355	0	323	0	280
Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	0	5	0	4	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	0	47	0	44	0	64
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	0	156	0	120	0	52
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	0	96	0	97	0	108
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	0	10	0	3	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	0	115	0	92	0	48
Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	0	409	0	369	0	277
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	0	11	0	5	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	0	5	0	5	0	5
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	0	4	0	3	0	4
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	0	16	0	11	0	1

Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	0	21	0	18	0	6
Maharashtra	Amravati	0	19	1	8	0	4
Maharashtra	Beed	0	202	0	116	0	73
Maharashtra	Bhandara	0	51	0	22	0	16
Maharashtra	Buldana	0	19	0	10	0	10
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	0	98	0	54	0	31
Maharashtra	Dhule	0	22	0	6	0	2
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	0	5	0	3	0	4
Maharashtra	Gondia	0	7	0	13	0	5
Maharashtra	Hingoli	0	63	0	41	0	18
Maharashtra	Jalgaon	0	107	0	67	0	36
Maharashtra	Jalna	0	76	0	28	0	16
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	0	2	0	1	0	0
Maharashtra	Latur	0	12	0	5	0	0
Maharashtra	Nagpur	0	36	0	49	0	52
Maharashtra	Nanded	0	160	0	163	0	83
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	0	2	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	Nashik	0	20	0	17	0	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	Osmanabad	0	96	0	47	0	11
Maharashtra	Parbhani	0	168	0	87	0	44
Maharashtra	Pune	0	2	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	Sangli	0	2	0	1	0	0
Maharashtra	Satara	0	1	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	Wardha	0	3	0	3	0	2
Maharashtra	Washim	0	116	0	32	0	14
Maharashtra	Yavatmal	0	116	0	69	0	48
Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	0	1	0	0	0	0
Orissa	Anugul	0	26	0	11	0	8
Orissa	Balangir	0	15	0	9	0	14
Orissa	Baleshwar	0	5	0	0	0	0
Orissa	Bargarh	0	13	0	9	0	7
Orissa	Baudh	0	11	0	8	0	7
Orissa	Bhadrak	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	Cuttack	0	12	0	10	0	9
Orissa	Jajapur	0	0	0	0	0	1

Orissa	Jharsuguda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	Kalahandi	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12
Orissa	Khordha (Bhubaneswar)	0	18	0	0	17	0	0	15
Orissa	Nayagarh	0	39	0	0	35	0	0	29
Orissa	Nuapada	0	488	0	0	364	0	0	296
Punjab	Faridkot	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	19
Punjab	Firozpur	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	Muktsar	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Punjab	Sangrur	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Rajasthan	Ajmer	1	502	0	0	341	0	0	237
Rajasthan	Alwar	0	38	0	0	38	0	0	15
Rajasthan	Banswara	0	0	0	0	461	0	0	317
Rajasthan	Baran	0	31	0	0	26	0	0	12
Rajasthan	Bharatpur	0	17	0	0	16	0	0	11
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	0	543	0	0	519	0	0	70
Rajasthan	Bikaner	0	50	0	0	37	0	0	28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan	Bundi	0	29	0	28	0	15
Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	0	15	0	335	0	175
Rajasthan	Churu	0	62	1	98	0	48
Rajasthan	Dausa	2	345	2	318	0	18
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	1	234	0	202	0	48
Rajasthan	Ganganagar	0	87	0	78	0	51
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	0	17	0	9	0	0
Rajasthan	Jaipur	1	472	2	494	2	166
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	1	423	1	423	1	403
Rajasthan	Jalor	0	859	0	1184	0	958
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	0	42	0	38	0	17
Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	0	65	2	68	2	61
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	0	2170	0	1999	0	1849
Rajasthan	Karauli	0	184	0	159	0	159
Rajasthan	Kota	0	6	0	6	0	3
Rajasthan	Nagaur	0	2264	0	1900	0	1463
Rajasthan	Pali	0	146	0	139	0	58

Rajasthan	Rajsamand	1	388	0	344	0	81
Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	0	194	0	181	0	104
Rajasthan	Sikar	0	394	0	349	0	170
Rajasthan	Sirohi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	Tonk	1	913	0	748	0	581
Rajasthan	Udaipur	0	298	0	186	0	12
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	0	11	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	Karur	0	5	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	0	4	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	Salem	0	8	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	0	5	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	0	1	0	0	0	2
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	0	32	0	3	0	3
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	0	11	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	0	7	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	0	14	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	429	0	85	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	229	0	136	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Banda	0	3	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	17	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Basti	0	11	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	0	0	0	2	0	2
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	0	1	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	19	0	1	0	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	0	50	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	0	1	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	0	3	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	0	26	0	2	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	0	29	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	0	4	0	4	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	24	0	4	0	3	0
Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	0	0	74	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	45	13	15	0	0	0

Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	0	1	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	0	5	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	0	6	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	0	5	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	93	74	16	0	5	0
Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	0	1	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	0	1	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	0	2	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Mahamaya Nagar	0	2	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	0	0	0	2	0	2
Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	0	25	0	6	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	0	0	0	1	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	0	48	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	0	13	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	0	65	0	40	0	14
Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	0	3	0	120	0	120
Uttar Pradesh	Sonhadra	0	20	0	27	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	0	86	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	Chamoli	3	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttarakhand	Hardwar	0	0	0	0	0	1
Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	0	1	0	1	0	1
West Bengal	Bankura	0	172	0	170	0	114
West Bengal	Bardhaman	1	0	1	0	1	0
West Bengal	Birbhum	0	53	0	44	0	47
West Bengal	Coochbehar	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	0	460	0	457	0	440
West Bengal	Darjeeling	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	Hooghly	0	0	0	0	44	0
West Bengal	Howrah	0	0	0	0	1	0
West Bengal	Maldah	46	32	41	28	113	32
West Bengal	Murshidabad	883	0	504	0	654	0
West Bengal	Nadia	1066	0	466	0	473	0
West Bengal	North 24 Paraganas	1320	0	740	0	807	0
West Bengal	Purulia	0	235	0	233	0	233
West Bengal	South 24 Paraganas	0	3	0	3	26	3
West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	0	4	0	4	0	4
TOTAL		6548	26180	5339	23512	4314	17986

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Import of coal**

3566. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of coal is increasing every year in comparison to coal production;

(b) if so, the quantum of coal likely to be imported during the year and the expenditure likely to be incurred on it;

(c) the annual production, demand and sale of coal during each of the last three years; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government during the Twelfth Five Year Plan to curtail import of coal and become self reliant in the production of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Import of coal in the country during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 had been 73.26 MT, 68.92 MT and 102.85 MT respectively. The import of coal during the year 2012-13 (April-January,2013) has been 110.43 MT (Prov.). As such, coal is placed under Open General Licence (OGL) and can be freely imported at prevailing international prices by anyone after paying the applicable import duty.

(c) All India raw coal production, demand and dispatch (sale) during the last three years are given below:

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

P=Provisional.

(d) In order to achieve the targeted production of 795 MT by the terminal year of the Twelfth Plan (2016-17), the Government has taken steps to expedite Environment & Forestry clearances, pursue with Ministry of Railways for enhancing

availability of rail rakes and approach State Government for necessary assistance in land acquisition etc. In addition, a series of steps have been taken by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries for augmenting coal production which include (i) increasing the efficiency of the equipments and mechanization (ii) strict supervision of the existing mines and ongoing projects and (iii) Capacity addition from new projects.

Allocation of coal blocks to Madhya Pradesh

‡3567. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal blocks have been allocated to private companies in the country during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details of companies/institutions who have been allocated coal blocks in Madhya Pradesh during the last five years;

(c) the number of coal blocks, out of these, recommended by the State Government;

(d) the latest status of allocated coal blocks;

(e) whether investigations against any of these companies is going on and if so, the name of the agencies conducting these investigations, company-wise; and

(f) whether allocation of these coal blocks would be cancelled in case they are found guilty or do not meet the eligibility criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of coal blocks located in Madhya Pradesh allocated to private companies during the last five years are given below:

Name of private company	Coal block	Date of allocation
1	2	3
Mideast Intergrated Steels Ltd.	Tandsi-III & Tandsi-III (Extn.)	05.08.2008
Birla Corporation Ltd.	Bikram	12.08.2008
Kamal Sponge Steel & Power Limited	Thesgora-B/Rudrapuri	21.11.2008

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
Revati Cement P. Ltd.	Thesgora-B/Rudrapuri	21.11.2008
Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	Urtan North	12.10.2009
Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	Urtan North	12.10.2009

No allocations were made during 2010, 2011 and 2012.

(c) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh had recommended 14 companies for seven coal blocks located in Madhya Pradesh during the said period. Out of the seven coal blocks, three coal blocks were not allocated due to court cases and exhaustion of reserves. Out of the 14 companies recommended by the State Government, two companies were allocated coal blocks.

(d) The above blocks are yet to start production and are at various stages of development.

(e) and (f) As reported by Central Bureau of investigation (CBI), it has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiries regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks – the first one relating to allocation of coal blocks made to private companies during the period 2006-09, the second one relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and the third one relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies.

In the cases related to allocations of coal blocks made to private companies during 2006-09, 10 FIRs have been lodged by CBI so far, including one of the coal block allocated in Madhya Pradesh.

Public Interest Litigations (PILs) have been filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court on the allocation of coal blocks. The case is now listed for hearing on April 30, 2013.

Coal blocks allocated to companies

3568. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how many coal blocks have been allocated to companies for captive mining in the country during the last five years, year-wise and company-wise;

(b) the details of time-frame given for each company to produce coal, company-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the companies have not started producing coal even after the expiry of time-frame;

(d) if so, the details of each of such company which has not started coal production as yet and action taken/proposed to be taken on such companies; and

(e) the details of companies to which linkages have been given by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The details of coal blocks allocated to various companies for captive mining in the country during the last five financial years starting from April, 2008, date-wise and company-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) None of the coal blocks allocated during last five years have started production. Development of coal blocks involves a gestation period of 3 to 7 years for reaching the production stage and another two to three years for reaching the optimal production capacity. As per the guidelines, coal production from a captive coal block should commence within 36 months (42 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of open cast mines and in 48 months (54 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of underground mine, from the date of allocation. If a coal block is not explored, additional two years are allowed for detailed exploration and three months for preparation of geological report.

The responsibility of developing the coal block as per the prescribed guidelines and milestone chart attached with the allocation letter rests entirely with the allottee company. The allottees of coal blocks are in various stages of obtaining statutory clearances and mining lease, preparing mining plan, acquisition of land, procuring machinery and equipment etc. for both mining as well as end-use project. In the terms and conditions of the allocation letters, it is categorically mentioned that in the event of willful delay in the development of coal blocks and in setting up of the end use project, the Government would take appropriate action to de-allocate the said block. Government periodically monitors and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allottee companies in the review meetings. Further, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted on 21.06.2012 under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) to review the progress of development of allocated coal/lignite blocks and associated end use projects of the allottees. Wherever delays are noticed, Government issues show cause notices and advisories to such allottees cautioning them to bring the coal blocks into production as per the guidelines/milestones chart. Based on the recommendations of the then Review Committee and the IMG, the Government has so far de-allocated 47 coal blocks.

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

Statement

The details of coal blocks allocated to various companies for captive mining in the country during last five financial years

Name of Company	Coal Block	Date of allocation	Status/Remarks
1	2	3	4
Rungta Mines Limited	Choritand Tailiaya	14.05.2008	Deallocated
Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	Choritand Tailiaya	14.05.2008	
JSW Steel Ltd.	Rohne	05.06.2008	Not Producing. Forest
Bhushan Power & Steel Ltd.	Röhne	05.06.2008	Clearance Pending.
Jäi Balaji Industries Ltd.	Rohne	05.06.2008	
Murli Industries Ltd.	Lohara (East)	27.06.2008	Deallocated.
Grace Industries Ltd.	Lohara (East)	27.06.2008	
MAHAGENCO (M/s. Aurangabad Co. Ltd., SPV)	Bhivkund	17.07.2008	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending.
Rathi Udyog Ltd.	Kesla Norm	05.08.2008	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending. Cautioned.
Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd.	Macherkunda	05.08.2008	Deallocated.

1	2	3	4
Mideast Intergrated Steels Ltd.	Tandsi-III & Tandsi-III (Extn.)	05.08.2008	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending
Birla Corporation Ltd.	Bikram	12.08.2008	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending. Cautioned.
Binani Cement Ltd.	Datima	05.09.2008	Deallocated
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Tenughat-Jhirki	10.09.2008	Deallocated
Goa Industrial Development Corporation	GarePelma Sector III	12.11.2008	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending. Likely to produce by October, 2013
Mukund Limited	Rajhara North (Central & Eastern)	20.11.2008	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending. Action Pending.
Vini Iron & Steel Udyog Limited	Rajhara North (Central & Eastern)	20.11.2008	Deallocated
Maharashtra Seamless Limited	Gondkhari	21.11.2008	
Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd.	Gondkhari	21.11.2008	
Kesoram Industries Ltd.	Gondkhari	21.11.2008	
Kamal Sponge Steel & Power Limited	Thesgora-B/Rudrapuri	21.11.2008	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending. No Go Area

Revati Cement P. Ltd.	Thesgora-B/ Rudrapuri	21.11.2008	Deallocated	
Electrotherm (India) Ltd.	Bhaskarpara	21.11.2008	Deallocated	
Grasim Industries Ltd.	Bhaskarpara	21.11.2008	Deallocated	
West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd	East of Damogoria (Kalyaneshwari)	27.02.2009	Deallocated	
Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Ramchandi Promotion Block	27.02.2009	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending. Cautioned	
Strategic Energy Technology Systems Limited (SETSLS)	North of Arkhapal Srirampur	27.02.2009	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending. Cautioned	
Rungta Mines Limited	Mednirai	28.05.2009	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending. No Go Area	
Kohinoor Steel (P) Ltd.	Mednirai	28.05.2009	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending. No Go Area	
Tata Steel Ltd.	Ganeshpur	28.05.2009	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending. Likely to produce by January, 2014	
Adhumik Thermal Energy Ltd.	Ganeshpur	28.05.2009	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending. No Go Area	
AMR Iron & Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Bander	29.05.2009	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending. No Go Area	
Century Textiles & Industries Ltd.	Bander	29.05.2009	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending. No Go Area	

1	2	3	4
J.K. Cement Ltd.	Bander	29.05.2009	
Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd	Khappa&Extn.	29.05.2009	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending. Cautioned.
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Khappa & Extn.	29.05.2009	
Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	Rajgamar Dipside (South of Phulakdih Nala)	03.06.2009	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending. Cautioned
Topworth Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Rajgamar Dipside (South of Phulakdih Nala)	03.06.2009	
IST Steel & Power Ltd.	Dahegaon/Makard hokra IV	17.06.2009	Deallocated
Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Dahegaon/Makard hokra IV	17.06.2009	
Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd.	Dahegaon/Makard hokra IV	17.06.2009	
Karanpura Energy Ltd. (SPV of JSEB)	Mourya	26.06.2009	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending
Bhushan Steel Ltd.	Andal East	03.07.2009	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending. Likley to produce by October, 2015

Jai Balaji Industries Ltd.	Andal East	03.07.2009	
Rashmi Cement Ltd.	Andal East	03.07.2009	
Himachal EMTA Power Ltd.	Gourangdih ABC	10.07.2009	Deallocated
JSW Steel Ltd.	Gourangdih ABC	10.07.2009	
Akaltara Power Ltd. (SPV of Chhattisgarh UMPP)	Putra Parogia	09.09.2009	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending
Akaltara Power Ltd. (SPV of Chhattisgarh UMPP)	Pindrakhi	09.09.2009	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending
Ramswarup Lohh Udyog Ltd.	Moirra-Madhujore	06.10.2009	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending. Airport Project
Adhunik Corporation Ltd	Moirra-Madhujore	06.10.2009	
Uttam Galva Steels Ltd	Moirra-Madhujore	06.10.2009	
Howrah Gases Ltd	Moirra-Madhujore	06.10.2009	
Vikas Metal & Power Ltd	Moirra-Madhujore	06.10.2009	
ACC Ltd.	Moirra-Madhujore	06.10.2009	
Jindal Steel & Power Ltd	Urtan North	12.10.2009	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending. Cautioned
Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd	Urtan North	12.10.2009	

1	2	3	4
Sakhigopal Integrated Power Company Ltd. (SPV of first additional Orissa UMPP)	Bankhui	21.06.2010	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending
API Ispat & Powertech Pvt. Ltd.	Rajgamar Dipside (Deavnara)	14.10.2011	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending
CG Sponge Manufacturers Consortium Coalfield Pvt. Ltd.	Rajgamar Dipside (Deavnara)	14.10.2011	
SKS Ispat & Power Ltd. (alongwith Coal India Ltd.)	Vijay Central	01.11.2011	Not Producing. Forest Clearance Pending

Proposals for captive coal blocks in Rajasthan

3569. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the proposals of Rajasthan Government seeking captive coal blocks are pending for a long time;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the fact that the State is facing acute shortage of power due to non-availability of coal and if so, whether Government has any time bound approach to allocate coal blocks on priority; and
- (d) if so, by when the captive coal blocks are likely to be allocated to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) The Government had received requests from Government of Rajasthan from time to time.

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

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

The Government has notified the "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012" on 2nd February, 2012. Further, the notification on the commencement of the said Amendment Act, 2010 has also been effected by the Ministry of Mines on 13th February, 2012. The coal/lignite blocks can now be allocated under the amended Act and above mentioned Rules. The Ministry of Coal has invited application from Government companies for 17 coal blocks out of which 14 are specified for end use power. The application of PSUs of Government

of Rajasthan would be considered along with the other applicant Government companies.

Poor coal supply to power sector in Bihar

3570. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the poor supply of coal to power sector in Bihar led to disruption of supply of power recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Central Government to ensure smooth supply of coal to avoid disruption of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There are three power plants in Bihar which are drawing coal from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources viz., Barauni TPS and Muzaffarpur (Kanti) TPP, both of Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) and Kahalgaon TPS of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). BSEB has requested few suspension of supply for Barauni & Muzaffarpur TPPs as these are under renovation and modernization. Accordingly, coal supply to these TPPs stands suspended at present as per their request. As regards Kahalgaon TPS, coal despatch from CIL sources in 2012-13 has been 11.93 Million Tonnes (Provisional) which is 123% of 9.69 Million Tonnes committed under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA)/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

(c) Coal supplies to Power Utility sector is monitored regularly by an Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways constituted by the Infrastructure Review Committee of Cabinet Secretariat. This Sub-Group takes various operational decisions for smooth coal supplies to power utilities and for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power sector including critical coal stock position.

Prices of high quality coal

3571. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has decided to slash prices of its high quality coal which has become costlier than prevailing market rate globally;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether this move comes at a time when consumers are shunning high quality coal and it will also benefit cement and sponge iron companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) The landed price of high quality imported coal (export) is higher than the price fetched by Coal India Limited (CIL) for its high quality ex-coliery domestic coal. As informed by CIL, any immediate slash in prices of high quality coal produced by it is not envisaged.

Monopoly of CIL in coal mining

‡3572. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited has monopoly in the field of coal mining in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the National Thermal Power Corporation has complained regarding much amalgamation of stone and ash in coal;

(d) if so, whether Government has tried to unearth the truth by an investigation through a Non-Governmental Organisation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) is the single largest coal producing company in the country. There are some other coal producing companies in India like Singareni Coal Company Limited (SCCL) in Andhra Pradesh, other joint venture companies and private entrepreneurs etc.

(c) to (e) CIL and its subsidiary coal companies received some complaints from NTPC regarding oversized coal and coal mixed with some stones/ boulders which altogether cannot be ruled out due to unique geomining conditions/ factors present in Indian coal seams.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

On receipt of such complaints, remedial actions are taken by CIL and its subsidiary coal companies at the loading end. It is relevant to mention that as per New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) supply of coal to consumer is covered under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA). As per the provision under FSA with all power plants and consumers having Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) of more 0.4 million tonne and above, coal supplies are covered under joint sampling and analysis at the loading ends and consumers make payment of coal bills as per the quality of coal, so determined jointly by the seller and the purchaser at the loading end. Besides, as per the provision in FSA, power plants are also compensated for stone of (+250 mm size) jointly measured at the power house end.

Coal production

3573. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that the coal production registered a negative growth of 8.0 per cent in February, 2013 compared to its growth at 18.0 per cent in February, 2012;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is proposing any measures to increase the coal production in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The growth of coal production in February, 2013 was (-)7.9% compared to the same month of previous year when it was 18.3%. The coal production during February, 2011, February, 2012 and February, 2013 was 47.615 MT, 56.335 MT and 51.869 MT respectively

The major reasons for the negative growth in February, 2013 are given below:

- (i) Nation-wide strike on 20th and 21st February, 2013 called by all central trade unions.
- (ii) February, 2012 was of 29 days i.e. one more working day as compared to February, 2013 of 28 days.

(iii) Poor performance by outsourcing agencies in overburden removal at RG OC-III and KTK OC mines (SCCL) affected the overall performance.

(c) and (d) The following measures are taken by the Government to increase the coal production:

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

Shortage of coal

3574. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a shortage of coal in the country, at present;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to import coal to tide over the situation;
- (d) if so, the sources thereof and the likely cost per metric tonne at which it is likely to be made available in the country; and
- (e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure regular supply of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) The production of coal in the country in the current year is short of overall demand for the same. The total production of raw coal in the country during 2012-13 was 557.5 million tonnes. As per available information 110.42 million tonnes of coal was imported during April-January, 2013, thus meeting the gap between overall demand and domestic availability of coal during that period.

It is estimated that there will remain a gap between demand and domestic production even by the terminal year of Twelfth Five Year Plan which will need to be met through import.

(d) and (e) During 2012-13 (upto Jan. 2013) the India imported coal mainly from Indonesia, Australia, South Africa and USA. As such, coal is placed under Open General Licence (OGL) and can be imported at prevailing international prices by anyone paying the applicable import duty. Apart from allowing import of coal, in order to improve the supply of coal.

The Government has taken measures to step up domestic production to the extent feasible through the following measures which include:

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

Price pooling of coal

3575. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the estimated start date of price pooling;
- (b) whether Government plans to act upon the concerns of States that price pooling would benefit the new private sector coal plants at the cost of older Stateowned power producers which have coal linkages; and
- (c) 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) to (c) A proposal with regard to price pooling of imported coal with domestic coal is under consideration of the Government. The concerns expressed by the State Governments in this regard will be duly taken into account while taking a final decision in the matter.

Coal supply for thermal power projects in Rajasthan

‡3576. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of coal supply for Rajasthan's thermal power projects;
- (b) if so, the plan formulated by the Central Government to supply the required coal;
- (c) whether the Central Government has proposed to increase the annual contracted quantity of coal for thermal power projects of the State as per their requirement; and
- (d) 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) to (d) No, Sir. As per Central Electricity Authority's (CEA) daily coal stock report dated 17.04.2013, the Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) of Rajasthan are carrying coal stock of more than 23 days' requirement. The coal supply from CIL sources to the power plants of Rajasthan during 2012-13 has been 16.31 million tonnes against the committed quantity of 16.14 million tonnes, which is 101% of the committed quantity under the Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA).

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

De-allocation of Naini coal block

3577. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI TIIAKOR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Naini coal block allocated to a State PSU has been de-allocated;

(b) if so, whether Government plans or proposes to allocate a new coal block in lieu of de-allocated block; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Naini coal block jointly allocated to M/s. Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited and M/s. Pondicherry Investment Promotion Development Corporation Limited has been de-allocated due to unsatisfactory progress in the development of mine.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Additional coal linkages to private sector power projects

3578. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Ltd. has recently denied to provide additional coal linkages to private sector power projects which has adversely affected their production and expansion plans which may further affect the power production in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for taking such a decision; and

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard in the interest of the country's power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) 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 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, there is prima facie no scope for the grant of new coal linkages/LoAs for Twelfth Plan Power Projects.

(c) Considering the gap between coal demand and its indigenous availability, Government of India has over the years reduced the import duty on coal to 0% for coking coal and 5% for non-coking coal in 2004-05. Further, in the Union Budget for 2013-14, in respect of steam coal and bituminous coal, Government has reduced the import duty to 2% and has levied countervailing duty of 2%.

Supply of stones and rocks mixed coal by CIL

3579. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints of substantial quantities of stones and rocks in coal being supplied by the Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries to power plants of public and private sectors of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken on these complaints and what remedial measures Government proposes to initiate in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) Complaints have been received in Coal India Limited (CIL)/subsidiary coal companies regarding supply of coal mixed with stone/boulders to thermal power plants. The subsidiary coal companies of CIL always put their best efforts to segregate/remove the foreign bodies present in the coal seams. As coal is heterogeneous in nature and different geo mining factors affect the coal seams, some extraneous material can go along with the raw coal being supplied. For this, a provision for stone compensation is kept in the Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA).

The coal companies are supplying the requisite quality and quantity of coal to all power stations under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA). In terms of FSA, joint sampling and analysis facilities at loading ends are provided to the power utilities for assessment of quality of coal and thereby loading of proper quality coal to the power plants is ensured and taken care off. Besides these power plants are compensated for the Stone/Boulders of (+)250 mm size segregated at the unloading end after joint assessment as per terms of FSA.

In addition to the above, remedial/corrective measures are being taken by the concerned coal company of CIL on any specific complaint received regarding quality of coal. Steps taken by CIL and its subsidiary coal companies to improve the quantity of coal supplied to power houses include:

- i. Selective mining of bands of > 1 meter thickness.
- ii. Appropriate positioning of OB and coal benches to avoid contamination.
- iii. Scrapping/cleaning of coal benches before blasting.
- iv. All the major projects having high capacity coal handling plants to dispatch sized and uniform quality of coal to suit the requirement of the consumers.
- v. Establishment of well equipped laboratories at all the projects for regular quality assessment.
- vi. Arrangement for joint sampling with consumers, based on which consumers are provided with the facility of adjustment of payment against coal value.
- vii. Arrangement for awareness programmes/imparting training to the personnel involved in production of coal regarding importance of coal quality and need to improve and maintain the same during mining operations.
- viii. Shale picking, if any, at mine face, stocks, sidings and from the wagons.

Coal supply to NTPC by CIL

3580. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited (CIL) would continue to supply 50 per cent coal to NTPC despite FSA logjam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that NTPC has an outstanding dues worth over 2200 crore as on March this year to CIL; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The coal supplies from Coal India Limited

(CIL) sources to the Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) commissioned upto 31.03.2009 are effected through Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) route. The coal supplies in respect of TPPs commissioned after 31.03.2009 are made through short-term Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) as per the coal allocations made by Central Electricity Authority (CEA). During the year 2012-13, CIL has supplied about 132.84 million tonnes of coal through FSA/MoU route to the TPPs of NTPC as against the committed quantity of 125.98 million tonnes, with a growth of 11% over the despatches in the previous year.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. NTPC has outstanding coal sale dues of around Rs. 2839 Crores to CIL as on 31.03.2013. Subsidiary-wise details of outstanding dues from NTPC as on 31.3.2013 is given below:

(Rs. in crores)		
Name of Power House	Subsidiary coal company	Outstanding coal sale dues as on 31.3.2013
National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)	ECL	1024.26
	CCL	191.36
	BCCL	239.09
	WCL	-4.03
	SECL	78.45
	MCL	131.54
	NCL	1178.98
TOTAL		2839.65

Supply of inferior coal by CIL

3581. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Ltd. has received many complaints from power plants that the coal supplied to them were of inferior quality;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that it is alleged that the coal supplied to

power plants was of the capacity of about 2,100 kilocalories as against the required 3,100 kilocalories; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by CIL in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) Coal India Limited (CIL)/subsidiary coal companies have received complaints regarding supply of coal mixed with some stones/boulders to thermal power plants. This is due to different geo-mining factors of coal seams in India. The subsidiary coal companies of CIL always put their best efforts to segregate/remove the foreign bodies present in the coal seams. As coal is heterogeneous in nature, some extraneous material can go along with the raw coal being supplied for which provision for stone compensation is kept in the Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA). In terms of FSA the Gross Calorific Value (GCV) of coal in a particular consignment is determined based on joint sampling and analysis at loading end. After implementation of joint sampling at loading end from 1st April, 2009 no such incidence of GCV of coal consignment determined in Bomb Calorimeter, has been reported to be as low as 2100 K Cal/Kg. However, the bands declared vary from 2200 K.Cal/Kg to 7000 K.Cal/Kg.

To address the complaints received regarding quality of coal, following remedial steps have been taken by CIL and its sub subsidiary coal companies:

- i. Selective mining of bands of > 1 meter thickness.
- ii. Large scale introduction of Surface Miners.
- iii. Appropriate positioning of OB and coal benches to avoid contamination.
- iv. Installation of metal detectors/magnetic separators over running conveyors before coal loading.
- v. All the major projects having high capacity coal handling plants to dispatch sized and uniform quality of coal to suit the requirement of the consumers.
- vi. Establishment of well equipped laboratories at all the projects for regular quality assessment.
- vii. Arrangement for joint sampling with consumers, based on which consumers are provided with the facility of adjustment of payment against coal value.

- viii. Arrangement for awareness programmes/imparting training to the personnel involved in production of coal regarding importance of coal quality and need to improve and maintain the same during mining operations.
- ix. Beneficiation of non-coking coal in washeries have been planned for "Build Operate & Maintain" (BOM) basis in addition to the existing capacity of non-coking coal.

Poor quality coal supply by CIL

3582. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that both the Coal India Limited (CIL) and the National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. have agreed to involve a third party sampling of coal supplies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that recently NTPC has been complaining of poor quality of coal supplied by CIL; and
- (d) whether the proposed mechanism would address the issue concerning the poor quality of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) With the introduction of Gross Calorific Value (GCV) there has been general demand from the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/ Power Generating Companies that the system of 'third party sampling' should be introduced for more transparency in the system of sampling and analysis. However, the action for engaging an independent third party sampling agency for sampling and analysis at loading points by the supplying coal companies, has not been concluded.

(c) and (d) Complaints are received regarding supply of coal mixed with some extraneous material like stone/boulders to National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). The subsidiary coal companies of CIL always put their best efforts to segregate/remove the foreign bodies present in the coal seams. As coal is heterogeneous in nature and difficult geo mining factors affect the coal seams, presence of some extraneous material along with the raw coal being supplied

cannot be ruled out. However, a provision for stone compensation is kept in the Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA).

Coal companies are supplying the requisite, quality and quantity of coal to all power stations under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA). In terms of FSA, joint sampling and analysis facilities are provided to the power utilities for assessment of quality of coal at the loading end. The PSUs are free to supervise the loading of coal into wagons. The payment of coal is made by the power houses as per the jointly assessed grade of coal. Besides, power plants are compensated for the Stone/Boulders of (+)250 mm size segregated at the Plant after joint assessment by both the seller and the purchaser as per terms of FSA.

Logjam over coal regulator

3583. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that logjam over coal regulator continues over the watchdog's jurisdiction and responsibilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to involve more people in the next meeting concerning the coal issues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) The draft Bill, 2012 on setting up of a Coal Regulator has been referred by the Cabinet to a Group of Minister (GoM) for making recommendations. The GoM has held three meetings so far. Final recommendation on the proposal has not come.

Coal supplies to NTPC

3584. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production and the supply of coal in the country has increased during 2012-13 as compared to the previous years;

(b) if so, the details in this regard along with the targets fixed by various coal companies for the said period;

(c) whether coal companies had increased coal supplies to NTPC during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof, company-wise; and

(e) the details of average daily rake loading during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The production and supply of coal has increased during 2012-13. The details of Raw Coal Production and Supply/ dispatch of coal by companies during the last three years are as under:

(in million tones)

Year	Company	Target	Production	Target (Despatch)	Supply (Despatch)
2010-11	CIL	460.50	431.321	460.50	423.781
	SCCL	46.00	51.333	47.05	50.46
	Others	65.87	50.040	65.87	49.638
	TOTAL	572.37	532.694	573.42	523.465
2011-12	CIL	447.00	435.838	452.00	432.618
	SCCL	51.00	52.211	51.00	51.389
	Others	56.00	51.901	56.00	51.292
	TOTAL	554.00	539.950	559.00	535.299
2012-13(P)	CIL	464.10	452.191	470.00	463.824
	SCCL	53.10	53.190	53.10	53.276
	Others	57.20	52.28	57.20	51.654
	TOTAL	574.40	557.661	580.30	568.754

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details of subsidiary-wise dispatch of coal and coal products to TPPs of NTPC from CIL and SCCL sources during 2012-13 vis-a-vis previous year (2011-12) are furnished below.

(in million tones)

Despatch Performance of CIL to NTPC TPPs in 2012-13 (Provisional)

Company	2012-13	2011-12	% Growth
ECL	19.37	14.66	32.1%
BCCL	3.60	2.84	26.8%
CCL	16.86	16.43	2.6%
NCL	41.51	38.71	7.2%
WCL	0.08	0.11	-30.7%
SECL	25.51	20.33	25.5%
MCL	25.69	22.40	14.7%
NEC	0.23	0.35	-34.9%
CIL	132.84	115.84	14.7%
SCCL	13.45	14.04	-4.2%

(e) Details of subsidiary-wise average daily rake loading from CIL sources during 2012-13 *vis-a-vis* previous year (2011-12) are tabled below:

Rake Loading Performance of CIL in 2012-13 (Provisional)

Company	Average daily rake loading		
	2012-13	2011-12	% Growth
ECL	17.8	14.8	20.3%
BCCL	20.6	19.8	4.0%
CCL	27.3	25.4	7.5%
NCL	18.8	17.7	6.2%
WCL	17.3	14.0	23.6%
SECL	32.9	31.8	3.5%
MCL	50.9	43.5	17.0%
NEC	0.6	0.7	-23.3%
CIL	186.2	167.7	11.0%
SCCL	23.0	21.5	7.0%

Dispute over coal supply to NTPC

3585. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any report about a dispute between Coal India Ltd. and NTPC for supply of coal to NTPC plants;
- (b) if so, whether the matter is settled or not;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether it is a fact that if this matter is not solved immediately, power production may be affected; and
- (e) if so, the details of action being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) had requested for certain clarification on the clauses of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA), which have already been provided by Coal India Limited. Now since most of the issues of differences have been resolved, NTPC has to come forward for signing of FSA.

NTPC has certain reservations against signing of FSAs for supply of coal of less than 3100 Kcal/kg. Since the indigenous availability of coal from CIL sources includes the entire production range falling within the grade notification of the Government, limiting supply to specific range, as being insisted upon by NTPC, is not feasible as this would reduce the availability of coal for NTPC. Since as on date 61 FSAs have been signed including those of State and Central Power Generating Companies, it would not be possible for CIL to go beyond the standard FSA model applicable for power plants to extend special treatment to NTPC.

(d) and (e) The coal supplies from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources to the Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) commissioned upto 31.03.2009 have been concluded through Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) route. The coal supplies in respect of TPPs commissioned after 31.03.2009 is made through short-term Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) as per the coal allocations made by Central Electricity Authority (CEA). During the year 2012-13, CIL has supplied about 132.84 million tonnes of coal through FSA/MoU route to the TPPs of NTPC as against the committed quantity of 125.98 million tonnes, which signifies a growth of 11% over the despatches in the previous year.

Therefore, NTPC has not been facing shortage in coal supply. The coal supply from CIL sources in April, 2013 (upto 23.04.2013) continues to be 100% of the committed quantity under FSA/MoU. Therefore, no situation has arisen which may affect power production at NTPC plants.

Delay in issuance of ration cards

3586. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great delay in issuing new ration cards to the applicants especially BPL families due to which they are deprived of getting their monthly rations in time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that, due to inordinate delay in distribution of ration cards, applicants are being put to many sufferings and are being deprived of getting their monthly ration items in time;

(d) the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being adopted by Government to solve this problem at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) There have been complaints about irregularities in the functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in some States/regions in the country. TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments wherein the operational responsibilities for implementation of TPDS within the State/UT rest with the concerned State/UT Governments. Therefore, as and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, these are referred to the State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action.

In terms of the PDS (Control) Order, 2001, the designated authority appointed by the State/UT Government shall issue a ration card within one month of the date of receipt of the application after necessary checks and verification.

Further, the Revised Model Citizens' Charter issued by this Department in July,

2007 for adoption/implementation by the States/UTs, *inter-alia* stipulates that receipt of application for ration card will be duly acknowledged. The acknowledgement will indicate the date on which the ration card can be collected, provided all the required information has been correctly given. So far, 34 States/UTs have reported adoption/implementation of Revised Model Citizens' Charter.

Export of wheat

‡3587. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to export 50 lakh tonnes of wheat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and by when a final decision would be taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government would provide the wheat kept in godowns for export, so that it can be saved from getting rotten; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has recently allowed sale of upto 50 lakh tons of wheat till 30-6-2013 from the Central Pool stocks in Punjab and Haryana pertaining to the stocks of year 2011-12, through private traders for export purposes. This channel has been opened in order to speed up the evacuation of surplus old stocks of wheat in Central Pool.

(d) Does not arise.

Wastage of foodgrains

3588. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foodgrains in large quantity get spoiled every year in the absence of proper storage arrangement in the country;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details of foodgrains spoiled during the last year;
- (c) whether Government is planning to construct warehouses in the country during 2012-13;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the quantity of foodgrains stored in open godowns during the last year;
- (f) the percentage thereof which become unfit for human consumption; and
- (g) the quantity which was pilfered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, some quantity of foodgrains may get damaged during storage due to various reasons such as storage pest attack, leakages in godowns, procurement of poor quality stocks, spillage during movement and handling of stocks, exposure to moisture in case of unscientific storage, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc. Details of the foodgrains accrued as damaged during last year i.e. 2012-13 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) 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 tons including 20 lakh tons 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 tons has been sanctioned for construction and about 70 lakh tons has been constructed till 31.3.2013. The capacity completed in 2012-13 is about 42 lakh tons.

(e) and (f) Details of foodgrains in central pool stored in Cover & Plinth (CAP) storage during last year as on 1.6.2012 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). A quantity of 219 tons of foodgrains became damaged/non-issuable in CAP storage with FCI which is 0.006% with reference to peak level of stocks in CAP with FCI during 2012-13 (as on 1st June, 2012).

- (g) No pilferage of foodgrains has been reported.

Statement-I

*Region-wise and commodity wise stock accrued with FCI as non-issuable
(damaged) during the year 2012-13 (as on 01.04.2013)*

(Fig. in tons)

Sl. No.	Region	Wheat	Rice	Paddy	Total
1	Bihar	833.5	160.8	3	997.3
2	Jharkhand	1.42	2.01	0	3.43
3	Orissa	1	0	0	1
4	West Bengal	0	45	0	45
5	Assam	0	51.54	0	51.54
6	NEF	0	195	0	195
7	N&M	0	0	0	0
8	Delhi	39.86	0	0	39.86
9	Haryana	148.04	0	0	148.04
10	H.P.	0	0	0	0
11	J&K	0	0	0	0
12	Punjab	34	89	0	123
13	Rajasthan	27.83	93	0	120.83
14	U.P.	1	17.3	0	18.3
15	Uttarakhand	221	0	0	221
16	A.P.	24.72	0	0	24.72
17	Kerala	0	0	0	0
18	Karnataka	107.09	34.67	0	141.76
19	T. Nadu	743.29	6.37	0	749.66
20	Gujarat	195	0	0	195
21	Maharashtra	30	31	0	61
22	M.P.	3.02	0	0	3.02
23	Chhattisgarh	6.46	2.52	0	8.98
TOTAL		2417.23	728.21	3	3148.44

Statement-II*CAP position (Katcha & Pucca) as on 1.6.2012*

Fig. in tons

(Regions)	CAP						Grand Total	
	Katcha		Pucca		Total			
	FCI	State Agencies	FCI	State Agencies	FCI	State Agencies		
Punjab	123569	2928810	3052379	937678	9516056	1061247	12444866	13506113
Delhi	0	0	0	5565	0	5565	0	5565
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	12899	30282	12899	30282	43181
Haryana	0	855056	855056	349622	7742611	349622	8597667	8947289
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	582407	0	582407	0	582407
Rajasthan	336394	0	336394	697846	697846	1034240	0	1034240
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	78542	0	78542	0	78542
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	53069	0	53069	0	53069
Karnataka	0	0	0	100148	0	100148	0	100148
Madhya Pradesh	0	2322473	2322473	14535	621152	14535	2943625	2958160
Maharashtra	690	0	690	28041	0	28041	0	28731
Gujarat	50898	0	50898	7254	0	7254	0	58152
Chhatisgarh	0	0	0	1519	0	1519	0	1519
GRAND TOTAL	511551	6106339	6617890	2869125	17910101	3380676	24016440	27397116

Surplus stock of foodgrains

3589. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the surplus stock of foodgrains available with the Food Corporation of India (FCI);
- (b) whether FCI had offered to sell the surplus stock in the open market;
- (c) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of foodgrains offered and sold along with their reserved prices;
- (d) the reasons for low sale of such foodgrains; and
- (e) the steps taken to manage the available surplus stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) Details of foodgrains stocks available in the Central Pool and Strategic /Buffer reserve norm are as follows:

(Fig. in lakh tonnes)

	Central Pool Stocks as on 1.4.2013	Buffer norm on 1.4.2013	Strategic reserve norm as on 1.4.2013
Wheat	242.07	40	30
Rice	354.68	122	20

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Details of allocation & lifting of wheat and rice under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) [OMSS(D)] starting from July, 2012 to March, 2013 are as follows:

OMSS-Bulk-

(Fig. in lakh tonnes)

Date of allocation	Allocation of wheat	lifting
19.6.2012	30	66.52
10.11.2012	65	

OMSS-Retail-

Date of allocation	Wheat		Rice	
	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting
10.11.2012	5	0.19	5	0.64

Reserve price/rate of foodgrains under OMSS is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Lifting of foodgrains under OMSS- Bulk was satisfactory. However, the lifting against OMSS retail allocation was poor as many States do not have the infrastructure to lift and distribute foodgrains as per scheme's provisions.

(e) Government has been making additional allocation under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to manage surplus foodgrains stocks. During the year 2012-13, a total of 26.96 lakh tonnes of wheat and 52.03 lakh tonnes of rice have been additionally allocated under TPDS. Similarly, starting from July, 2012 hundred lakh tonnes of wheat and 5 lakh tonnes of rice have been allocated under OMSS. Export of 45 lakh tonnes of wheat was also allowed from the Central Pool, during 2012-13.

Statement*Reserve price/rate of foodgrains under OMSS-*

	Wheat (Retail)	Wheat (Bulk+Small Traders)	Rice (Retail)
1	2	3	4
March, 2012- September, 2012	MSP of wheat for RMS 2011-12+bonus	MSP + Bonus for 2011-12 (for wheat procuring States)	MSP + bonus derived cost KMS 2010-11
		MSP plus bonus for RMS 2011-12 + 50% of railway freight from Ludhiana to State Capital (for non- wheat procuring States)	

1	2	3	4
		<p>On 3.7.2012, the reserve price of wheat for bulk sale in all States/UTs was fixed at Rs. 1170/- per quintal <i>i.e</i> MSP + Bonus for 2011-12</p>	
		<p>On 27.7.2012, the reserve price of wheat for bulk sale of wheat was re-fixed at Rs. 1285/- per quintal <i>i.e</i> MSP of 2012-13</p>	
		<p>On 30.8.2012 the reserve price of wheat for bulk sale was revised and fixed at MSP+ Bonus of wheat for RMS 2012-13 (Rs. 1285-per quintal) plus State-wise statutory charges and levies as applicable on procurement during RMS 2012-13 for Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and for other States/ UTs, the reserve price is fixed at MSP + Bonus of wheat for RMS 2012-13</p>	

1	2	3	4
November, 2012-March, 2013	For Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh at MSP of wheat for RMS 2012-13 (Rs.1285/- per quintal) plus State wise statutory charges and levies as applicable on procurement. For other consuming States/UTs except Chandigarh, wheat under the scheme was released at MSP of wheat for RMS 2012-13 (Rs.1285/- per quintal) plus statutory charges and levies as applicable on procurement in Punjab plus freight from Ludhiana to concerned State/UT Capital. For Chandigarh, price of wheat was fixed same as for Punjab.	i.e Rs. 1285 per quintal plus freight charges from Ludhiana to the concerned State/UT capital. For Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh at MSP of wheat for RMS 2012-13 (Rs.1285/- per quintal) plus State wise statutory charges and levies as applicable on procurement. For other consuming States/UTs except Chandigarh, wheat under the scheme was released at MSP of wheat for RMS 2012-13 (Rs.1285/- per quintal) plus statutory charges and levies as applicable on procurement in Punjab plus freight from Ludhiana to concerned State/UT Capital. For Chandigarh, price of wheat was fixed same as for Punjab.	MSP derived prices of rice for KMS 2012-13. If bonus is declared at subsequent stage, it will also be taken into account for fixing sale price.

Violation of BIS norms

3590. SHRI AAYANUR MANRJNATHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that many companies are violating the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) norms and cheating the consumers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) Yes Madam. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) deals with cases of misuse of BIS standards mark by companies who use the Standard Mark without a valid licence from BIS. When such information is received, BIS organises raids on such companies to ascertain facts and collect evidence so that, if required, these violators of BIS Act are prosecuted.

(b) Based on the findings of the raid further action is taken to prosecute the offender in the court of law. The number of raids conducted on such companies and number of cases filed for misuse of standard mark in the past three years are given below:

Year	No. of Raids	No. of cases filed
2010-11	135	101
2011-12	125	113
2012-13	112	66

Food security system

†3591. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food security system was launched in the country, with a view to ensure proper management of food economy, supply of foodgrains on cheap rates and maintain stability in their prices, so that the shortage of food items may not occur;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether information regarding shortage of foodgrains and fluctuation in their prices is being received from various parts of the country, in spite of the implementation of the said system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial steps taken in this regard and the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under which subsidized foodgrains are being made available for 6.52 Crore BPL and 11.52 Crore APL households. The Government had also introduced the National Food Security Bill on 22.12.2011 in the Lok Sabha, which seeks to entitle 75% of the rural and upto 50% of urban population to receive subsidized foodgrains under TPDS.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. No information has been received regarding shortage of foodgrains. However, fluctuations in the prices of certain essential commodities have been reported at times. Steps taken to contain the price rise in essential commodities is given in the Statement.

Statemet

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 branded consumer packs upto 5kg 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 tons 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 30.09.2013 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.
- Government allocated rice and wheat under OMSS Scheme.
- The Scheme of distribution of subsidized import pulses through PDS in a varied from with a subsidy element of Rs. 20/- per kg has been in operation till 31.03.2013. 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 tons of edible oils for this period.

Procurement of paddy in Chhattisgarh

‡3592. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in procurement of paddy in Chhattisgarh and if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(b) whether Government is aware of sale of paddy through Kisan Credit Cards by middlemen; and

(c) whether Government proposes to take action against middlemen and guilty persons after ascertaining facts from the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir. Procurement of paddy has been increasing gradually in the State of Chhattisgarh, as per details given below:

KMS	Procurement of paddy (in lakh tons)
2009-10	44.28
2010-11	51.16
2011-12	59.70
2012-13	71.33

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Chhattisgarh is following the Decentralised (DCP) System of Procurement, where procurement of paddy is undertaken by the State Government and its agencies only. Food Corporation of India (FCI) is not involved in procurement operations. However, no reports of sale of paddy through Kisan Credit card by middleman in the state have been received.

Consumer protection movement

3593. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts the Ministry is making to make consumer protection movement vibrant in the country;

(b) why the Ministry cannot make it mandatory for all TV channels to run the slogan 'Jago Grahak Jago' for consumer awareness during prime time;

(c) whether any consultations have been held in this regard with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and private TV channels;

(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) The important efforts made by the Department to make consumer protection movement vibrant in the country are as under:

(1) 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.

(2) The State Governments are 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.

- (3) Various programmes like setting up of consumer courts, mediation center and Consumer Helpline in both Center and States have been undertaken.
- (4) With the objective of providing financial assistance to promote and protect the welfare of consumer, create consumer awareness and strengthen consumer movement in the country particularly in rural areas Consumer Welfare Fund has been created. Substantial grant have been released to State Governments/UTs, NGOs and academic institutes for creating consumer awareness.
- (5) The Department carries out awareness campaigns on various consumer issues through print, electronic and outdoor mediums.

(b) to (e) Presently the consumer awareness campaigns are carried out on Doordarshan and private TV channels empanelled with DAVP on payment basis. No consultations have been made with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and private channels regarding making it mandatory for all TV channels to run slogan 'Jago Grahak Jago' for consumer awareness during prime time. Any such mandatory condition may not be legally sustainable.

Allocation of BPL rice to Odisha

3594. SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state whether Government is considering the proposal of Odisha to enhance allocation of BPL rice from 27.76 lakh families to 42.32 lakh families, in view of the fact that, the 2011 Census has shown an increase in the number of families to 97 lakh from 86 lakh in 2001 Census?

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

Prices of rice and wheat

3595. DR BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) how Government would explain the rise in prices of rice and wheat despite their adequate stocks with Government agencies; and

(b) whether futures trading in these commodities contribute to rise in their prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) The retail prices of rice during the last one year across the four metropolitan centres of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai show that the increase in prices was in the range of Rs.3-91/- per kg. During the same period, the rise in the retail prices of wheat was in the range of Rs. 3-4/- per kg.

The factors causing rise in prices include *inter alia* demand-supply dynamics along with rising fuel cost, changes in dietary habits as well as logistics and storage facilities.

(b) There are no futures trading in rice as the same is suspended since 27.02.2007. Rise in prices of wheat may not be directly attributed to futures trading in wheat as futures trading merely facilitates discovery of the likely prices of given commodity at future point of time depending upon the likely supply-demand scenario.

Construction of godowns and warehouses in Tamil Nadu

3596. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had allocated requisite amount for construction of godowns and warehouses in Tamil Nadu during the last two years;

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

(c) whether the Central Government has made any steps to reduce the loss of foodgrains, due to rotting and spoilage by any other means from the warehouses and godowns;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by Government to mitigate the problem of loss of foodgrains from Government godowns and warehouses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) To augment the covered storage capacity the 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 storage capacity of 3.45 lakh MT has been approved for construction of godowns in Tamil Naidu under the Scheme. The year wise details of capacities constructed by FCI under PEG Scheme in Tamil Naidu is as under:

(Fig. in Lakh MT)

Year	Capacity added under PEG scheme
2011-12	0.60
2012-13	0.20
TOTAL	0.80

(c) to (e) All precautions are taken by FCI to preserve the quality and to reduce loss of foodgrains. Prophylactic and curative measures are carried out regularly for the control of insects/pests. Effective rodent control measures are also undertaken. Regular quality checks are conducted to ensure proper preservation of foodgrains in storage. Adequate dunnage is provided for the foodgrain stocks stored in CAP. The dunnage material is cleaned and disinfected. To protect the CAP stocks from rain, sun, etc. each stack is covered with a polythene cover. The polythene covers are tied with nylon ropes. Wheat stocks stored in CAP by the State Govts/Agencies are subjected to joint inspection on a regular basis by

officers of FCI and the concerned State Govts/Agencies. Stocks are generally issued on the principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO).

Entitlements under NFSB

3597. SHRI PANKAJ BORA; Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that members of Right to Food Campaign have rejected the draft National Food Security Bill (NFSB);

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the proposed Bill ignores the multiple entitlements which constitute the Right to Food for all ages and all sections of society including vulnerable groups;

(c) whether the members of Right to Food Campaign have urged the Prime Minister to include every adult of the country under PDS; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) During the drafting of the National Food Security Bill (NFSB), the Right to Food Campaign had from time to time raised certain issues/concerns relating to the Bill, which *inter alia* included reduction of foodgrains entitlements, need to create multiple entitlements, need to universalize the public distribution system, and the need to create an enabling environment for promoting food production.

The Bill was prepared after a wide-ranging process of consultation with various stakeholders. The draft Bill was considered and approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 18.12.2011, for introduction in Parliament, and introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22nd December, 2011.

NFSB 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). The Bill also *inter alia* contains separate entitlements for nutritional support to women and children.

Import of wheat and rice

3598. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the production of wheat and rice in the country during the last two years;

(b) the quantum of wheat and rice exported/imported by Government during the said period;

(c) the reason for importing these items despite surplus availability in the country;

(d) whether Government has formulated any plan to increase export of surplus wheat and rice in the ensuing years; 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) The total production of wheat and rice during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 is as follows:

Crop Year	Wheat (in lakh tons)	Rice (in lakh tons)
2011-12	948.8	1053.1
2012-13*	923.0	1018.0

* As per 2nd Advance Estimates of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

(b) The Government has not exported wheat from the Central Pool during the year 2011-12. However, during the year 2012-13 Government has allowed export of 45 lakh tons of wheat from Central Pool Stocks through the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and 50 lakh tons of wheat of Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2011-12 through private exporters. Out of the 45 lakh tons of wheat allowed

for export through CPSUs, as on 31/03/2013, a quantity of 29.23 lakh tons has been exported from the Central Pool stocks.

There has been no export of rice from the Central Pool stocks during the last two years.

No import of wheat and rice has taken place on Government account during the last two years.

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

(d) and (e) The export from the Central Pool Stocks of 45 lakh tons of wheat through CPSUs is continuing and 50 lakh tons of wheat through private exporters is to be taken up by 30/06/2013. There is no proposal to export rice from the Central Pool Stocks at present.

Godowns for storage of foodgrains

3599. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) have constructed godowns for storage of foodgrains in various States;

(b) if so, the location and storage capacity of these godowns, as on date, State-wise;

(c) whether FCI had proposed to construct godowns with storage capacity of 4.67 lakh tonnes during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, whether the target has since been achieved; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) State-wise including the capacities hired from Central Warehousing Corporation/CWC) for

storage of central stock of foodgrains is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Further 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 construction of godowns in 19 States out of which a capacity of 69.92 lakh MTs has been completed. The state-wise capacities completed under the scheme is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). 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. The state-wise storage capacity created during 11th Plan Period and for the year 2012-13 of the 12th Plan Period is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) to (e) There was a proposal to construct storage capacity of 4.54 lakh MTs during the Ninth Five Year Plan. However, the achievement was 3.96 lakh MTs. The shortfall was due to fact that the requirement of a godown of capacity of 0.5 lakh MTs which was proposed to be constructed at Narela (Delhi) was reviewed and dropped due to sufficient capacity being available.

Statement-I

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

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Covered			
			FCI owned	State Govt.	CWC	SWC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
East	1	Bihar	3.66	0.04	0.83	1.13
	2	Jharkhand	0.67	0.07	0.19	0.23
	3	Orissa	3.02	0.00	1.06	1.86
	4	West Bengal	8.40	0.19	0.94	0.00
	5	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00
		TOTAL (E. Zone)	15.85	0.31	3.02	3.22
N.E.	6	Assam	2.12	0.01	0.17	0.17
	7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.02	0.00	0.00
	8	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05
	9	Mizoram	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.00
	10	Tripura	0.33	0.05	0.14	0.00
	11	Manipur	0.23	0.07	0.00	0.00
	12	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00
		TOTAL (N.E.Z)	3.45	0.16	0.51	0.22
North	13	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
	14	Haryana	7.68	4.25	3.39	5.89
	15	Himachal Pradesh	0.19	0.07	0.07	0.00

Statement-I

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

(Fig. in Lac Tonnes)

PEG	PWS 2010	Private Parties	Total Hired	Total Covered	Cap		Total	Grand Total
					Owned	Hired		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0.00	0.00	0.51	2.51	6.17	1.00	0.00	1.00	7.17
0.00	0.00	0.15	0.64	1.31	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.36
0.00	0.00	0.15	3.07	6.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.09
0.00	0.00	0.87	2.00	10.40	0.51	0.00	0.51	10.91
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
0.00	0.00	1.68	8.23	24.08	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.64
0.00	0.00	0.42	0.77	2.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.89
0.00	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
0.00	0.00	0.45	1.34	4.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.79
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67
6.46	0.00	2.45	22.44	30.12	3.33	0.01	3.34	33.46
0.02	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	16	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00
	17	Punjab	21.17	0.37	5.29	40.46
	18	Chandigarh	1.07	0.16	0.84	1.18
	19	Rajasthan	7.06	0.16	3.15	6.42
	20	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.15	7.40	25.83
	21	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.23	0.43	0.51
		TOTAL (N.Z.)	57.17	5.54	20.57	80.29
South	22	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.00	6.39	18.61
	23	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
	24	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	25	Karnataka	3.81	0.00	1.40	1.64
	26	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.59	0.49
	27	Pondicherry	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.12
		TOTAL (S.Z.)	27.95	0.00	10.38	20.86
West	28	Gujarat	5.00	0.17	2.07	0.00
	29	Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.28	3.18
	30	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.05	0.00
	31	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.00	1.25	0.00
	32	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.03	1.11	3.06
		TOTAL (W.Z.)	25.54	0.20	6.76	6.24
		GRAND TOTAL	129.96	6.21	41.24	110.83

Effective Capacity – Capacity available with FCI for storage of foodgrains, as reported by the Regions

Note: The capacity utilization data in r/o Arunachal Pradesh as reflected is for the month of December 12 as the same has not been received for the month of Jan. 2013.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0.10	0.00	0.03	0.28	1.31	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.41
18.20	0.00	4.18	68.50	89.67	7.14	2.76	9.90	99.57
0.19	0.00	0.00	2.37	3.44	0.17	0.06	0.23	3.67
0.25	0.24	2.13	12.35	19.41	1.85	5.02	6.87	26.28
0.59	0.00	0.00	33.97	48.92	5.19	3.21	8.40	57.32
0.00	0.00	0.00	1.17	1.83	0.21	0.01	0.22	2.05
25.81	0.24	8.79	141.24	198.41	18.30	11.07	29.37	227.78
1.65	2.35	1.96	30.96	43.62	2.62	0.00	2.62	46.24
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37
0.68	0.00	0.25	3.97	7.78	1.36	0.00	1.36	9.14
0.30	0.00	0.50	3.88	9.68	0.61	0.00	0.61	10.29
0.15	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.71	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.77
2.78	2.35	2.71	39.08	67.03	4.85	0.00	4.85	71.88
0.00	0.14	0.73	3.11	8.11	0.27	0.00	0.27	8.38
2.33	0.58	1.83	10.20	22.10	1.02	0.00	1.02	23.12
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
0.00	0.00	0.83	2.08	5.45	0.36	0.00	0.36	5.81
0.15	0.08	0.19	4.62	9.74	0.01	0.00	0.01	9.75
2.48	0.80	3.58	20.06	45.60	1.66	0.00	1.66	47.26
31.07	3.39	17.21	209.95	339.91	26.37	11.07	37.44	377.35

Statement-II
Status of construction of godowns under PEG Scheme as on 31.03.2013

Sl. No.	State	Total capacity approved	Work completed		Private Investors	Total
			CWC	SWC		
1	Andhra Pradesh	451,000	30,000	35,800	134,000	199,800
2	Bihar	940,000		20,000	2000	22,000
3	Chhattisgarh	542,600	25,150	222,200		247,350
4	Gujarat	100,000	4,800			4,800
5	Haryana	3,952,800	5,000	108,828	1,321,885	1,435,713
6	Himachal Pradesh	142,550	2,500			2,500
7	Jammu and Kashmir	361,690			40,000	40,000
8	Jharkhand	175,000			10,000	10,000
9	Karnataka	355,300	50,520	151,350	30,000	231,870
10	Kerala	55,000	5,000			5,000
11	Madhya Pradesh	2,366,600	26,400	27,600	138,200	192,200
12	Maharashtra	699,900	42,400	170,370	123,000	335,770
13	Odisha	300,000	122,000	82,000		204,000
14	Punjab	4,999,000	71,600	95,400	3,169,788	3,336,788
15	Rajasthan	250,000		25,000	138,000	163,000
16	Tamil Nadu	345,000	35,000	25,000	20,000	80,000
17	Uttarakhand	25,000				
18	Uttar Pradesh	3,295,500		47,000	413,334	460,334
19	West Bengal	356,600	20,700			20,700
	TOTAL	19,713,540	441,070	1,010,548	5,540,207	6,991,825

Fig. in MT

*Statement-III**State-wise capacity created during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012)*

(Capacity in MT)

Sl. No.	Name of Zone/State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
South						
1.	Karnataka	5000				
2.	Lakshadweep					2500
East						
1.	Orissa			9170		
2.	Jharkhand					825
North						
1	Gujjar Ka Talb/ Noorpur/HP					3340
North East						
1.	Mizoram	4590				
2.	Tripura		2500			
3.	Assam	7500			5000	
4.	Manipur					4590
TOTAL		17090	2500	9170	5000	11255
GRANT TOTAL		45015 MT				

*State-wise capacity created during the year 2012-2013
of Twelfth Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	Name of Zone/State	2012-2013
North East		
1.	Manipur	2910 MT

Decontrol of sugar sector

3600. SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decontrolled sugar sector; and

(b) if so, the estimated increase in profit of the sugar mills and the burden of subsidy on the part of Government to maintain supply of sugar through PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has considered the recommendations of Dr. C. Rangarajan Committee and has *inter-alia*, decided to do away with levy obligation on sugar mills for sugar produced after September, 2012 and dispense with the regulated release mechanism on open market sale of sugar.

(b) With the abolition of levy obligation on sugar mills the State Governments/UT Administrations would be required to procure sugar from the open market and the Central Government would provide fixed subsidy of Rs. 18.50 per kg. to States/UTs for maintaining the current retail issue price of Rs. 13.50 per kg. Considering that the States/UTs quota is about 27 lac tons, the total subsidy burden on Central Government would be approximately Rs. 4995 crores. Since the States /UTs would procure sugar at open market price instead of fixed levy price, the sugar mills would stand benefited to that extent. Further, due to dispensing with the regulated release mechanism, the sugar mills would make savings on account of reduced inventories resulting in reduced interest burden on working capital and the storage cost. These benefits/savings would enable the sugar mills to pay the cane price to farmers in time.

Regularisation of FCI employees

3601. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of FCI depots, where similar prohibition of employment of contract labour was notified during 1990-91, are presently working as contract labourers;

(b) the reasons why FCI has engaged these workers under "No Work No Pay" (NWNP) system, instead of regular departmental employees; and

(c) whether Government has any action plan to regularise all of them in a time-frame?

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

(b) No Work No Pay system is a recognised labour system which has been implemented after bilateral settlements signed with the Labour Unions subsequently in the notified depots.

(c) No, Madam.

Export of wheat through private sector

†3602. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: 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 export 5 million tonnes of wheat through private sector from the country;

(b) if so, whether tenders have been issued by the Food Corporation of India to implement this decision;

(c) if so, the floor price fixed in the tender; and

(d) the basis on which this price has been fixed along with the number of private sector companies from which expression of interests have been received, so far?

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

(b) to (d) Food Corporation of India (FCI) has invited technical bids for empanelment of private exporters. The floor price of sale of wheat of Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2011-12 has been fixed at Rs. 14,840 per metric ton, ex-FCI godown, which is the current Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) price. Four technical bid for Punjab and ten technical bids for Haryana have been received.

Stock of wheat and rice

†3603. 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 stock of wheat and rice in public sector godowns in the country has been found to be in excess of the requirements of the Public Distribution System (PDS) and public welfare schemes;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the quantum of foodgrains required under PDS, public welfare schemes etc. in the country per annum as per present assessments; and

(c) the estimated requirement of foodgrains in the country after the enactment of the National Food Security Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool as on 1st April, 2013 was 596.75 lakh tons. During the year 2012-13 the Government has made allocation of 627.67 lakh tons of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Other welfare Schemes (OWS) and for Festival, calamity relief etc. During the current year 2013-14, Government of India has so far allocated a quantity of 463.95 lakh tons under TPDS and OWS. Further, additional allocation of approximately 61 lakh tons of foodgrains to Above Poverty Line (APL) families and 50 lakh tons of additional allocation of foodgrains to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in States/Union Territories (UTs) has also been proposed. Apart from the above, a proposal to increase the allocation from 10kg - 35kg per APL family per month to 20kg - 35kg per APL family per month is also under consideration.

(c) As per the provisions of the Food Security Bill, estimated annual requirement of foodgrains, at 2011 population, is 607.4 lakh tons.

Curb on fraudulent MLM companies

3604. SHRI A.ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is working on a mechanism to curb fraudulent Multi-Level Marketing (MLM) companies that are swindling investors and indulging in fraudulent schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Department of Consumer Affairs has also issued draft guidelines on this issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) Multi Level Marketing (MLM) Schemes involving

enrolment of a vertical chain of investors/agents constitutes "Money Circulation" and is banned under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation (Schemes) Banning Act, 1978 which is implemented by the States. In order to facilitate effective control of MLM a Group of Officers from Ministries of Finance, Corporate Affairs and Consumer Affairs along with representatives of Reserve Bank of India, Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB) and the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) have prepared Model Rules called Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Rules, to explicitly cover MLM under the said Act. Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) has sent the rules for notification to the States.

Inspection of fraudulent companies

3605. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted inspection of companies which were found to have indulged in irregularities;

(b) if so, the names of such companies inspected after receiving complaints against them during the last five years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government, including amendment of the laws, if any, to keep effective check on frauds/irregularities committed by companies against the investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During last five years *i.e.* from 2008-09 to 2012-13, 782 inspection reports in respect of companies were received in the Ministry. Based on the findings in the inspection reports, penal actions have been taken against the companies and their directors/officers in default for violation of various provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) The Ministry has taken following steps to keep effective check on frauds/irregularities committed by companies:

(i) An Early Warning System has been devised to generate alerts on the basis of certain parameters;

(ii) Market Research and Analysis Unit has been set up in the Serious Fraud Investigation Office; and

- (iii) Certain class of companies have been mandated to file their balance sheets in Xtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) mode for analysis of data and generation of alerts on the basis of certain parameters.

Restriction on religious donations under CSR

3606. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to put a strict provision in the proposed Companies Bill to stop religious donations in the garb of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how it would ensure that CSR funds are invested in such a way that it contributes to growth and quality of life of common people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The Companies Bill, 2012 incorporates a provision of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under clause 135 which states that every company having net worth 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. Draft rules would be framed in consultation with stakeholders/public once the Bill is passed in the Rajya Sabha.

Contribution to trusts under CSR

3607. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of companies which have contributed under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund to various trusts during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 along with the details of such trusts and contribution under CSR;
- (b) whether some irregularities have been reported in CSR by corporates;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has inquired into the alleged irregularities;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) There is no provision for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) spending by companies in the Companies Act, 1956. However, the Companies Bill, 2012 incorporates a provision of CSR under Clause 135 which states that every company having net worth 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 its activities for discharging CSR 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.

- (b) to (f) Question does not arise.

Regulation of foreign online companies under Companies Act

3608. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has brought the foreign firms operating, in the electric mode, but not registered in India, under the Companies Act;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the move was initiated to safeguard the interest of consumers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) It had come to the notice of the Government that certain foreign entities are conducting online activities in India without actually getting themselves registered. In order to regulate online activities of foreign companies which are presently not required to file registration documents with the Registrar and to better safeguard the interest of Indian Consumers and investors, the Companies Bill, 2012, Clause 2 (42) defining "foreign company" has widened the scope of foreign companies to include companies carrying out their activities in India through electronic mode.

Further, provisions in respect of Inspection, Inquiry and Investigation proposed in Clause 206 to 229 of the proposed Bill shall also be applicable to foreign companies, including those that may be operating through electronic mode.

Funds to Himachal Pradesh under RGNDWM

‡3609. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds provided to Himachal Pradesh under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) by the Ministry during the last two years, district-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has urged the State Government to handover the responsibility of rural drinking water projects to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);

(c) if so, by when and the details thereof, district-wise and Panchayat-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The amount of funds provided to Himachal Pradesh under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), by the Ministry during the last two years, is as below:

(Amounts in Rs. crore)

Year	Amount
2011-12	146.03
2012-13	129.90

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Under the NRDWP, funds are not provided district wise, but are provided to the State government which decides on releases of funds to the districts.

(b) to (d) The NRDWP guidelines recommend that the States strive to transfer the management of rural water supply projects to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). As informed by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh, 1495 out of 8411 schemes have been handed over to the PRIs for retail distribution of water and minor maintenance. District-wise details of schemes handed over to PRIs is as under:

Sl. No.	District#	No. of Schemes
1	Kullu	174
2	Mandi	211
3	L & S	0
4	Bilaspur	61
5	Hamirpur	135
6	Una	5
7	Kangra	162
8	Chamba	65
9	Shimla	362
10	Solan	190
11	Sirmour	130
12	Kinnaur	0
		1495

Panchayat-wise details of such transfer are not available at the Central level.

Eradication of open defecation

3610. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to eradicate the practice of open defecation in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure total sanitation facilities in rural areas of the country including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year?

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

(b) The Government seeks to achieve open defecation free status for the entire country including Madhya Pradesh by the year 2022.

(c) The Government is implementing Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) (Earlier known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) towards ensuring total sanitation facilities in the rural areas of the country including Madhya Pradesh. The earlier TSC has been revamped in 2012 to accelerate the Sanitation coverage in the rural areas. Under NBA, following steps have been taken:

- A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction to covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode for holistic sanitation outcomes.
- The scope of providing incentives for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households. Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600/- from the earlier amount of Rs 3200/- under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 4500/- can be spent under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Along-with beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900/-, the total amount of Rs. 10000/- is now available for construction of toilets, which in the case of hilly and difficult areas is Rs. 10500/-.
- More emphasis on Information Education Communication (IEC).with earmarked 15% of the total outlay of district projects for IEC activities. With a view to give thrust to a new approach towards IEC, the Ministry has launched a Communication and Advocacy Strategy (2012-2017).
- Conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme

(NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats. Focused convergence of rural sanitation with associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development with NBA.

Fund released by Centre to States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the funds available in the current year (Opening Balance) is given in the Statement.

Statement

Fund released by Centre to States/UTs during last 3 years and current year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	*2013-14 (Opening Balance as on 01/04/13)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	13880.00	9657.28	15022.69	23134.47
2	Arunachal Pradesh	119.26	204.88	989.08	1170.46
3	Assam	9437.36	12251.18	11943.31	11961.13
4	Bihar	11259.76	17219.09	47814.55	34595.56
5	Chhattisgarh	5479.58	2702.42	5731.55	7567.08
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.48
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.39
8	Gujarat	4692.36	4308.28	3949.42	4000.65
9	Haryana	2361.49	335.27	0.00	365.30
10	Himachal Pradesh	2939.78	469.57	1666.96	954.73
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2792.51	967.95	3511.01	1190.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Jharkhand	5466.98	7264.92	4193.31	12554.06
13	Karnataka	4458.66	8709.28	15950.81	16021.22
14	Kerala	2286.34	158.89	0.00	280.30
15	Madhya Pradesh	14402.60	15076.00	25812.96	13806.21
16	Maharashtra	12911.70	5799.94	11872.83	10192.16
17	Manipur	80.30	1087.87	3509.18	2706.35
18	Meghalaya	3105.23	1115.72	2540.01	1807.59
19	Mizoram	653.40	31.38	497.48	502.01
20	Nagaland	1229.45	174.06	2302.68	1813.74
21	Orissa	6836.73	11171.70	0.00	15957.38
22	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.77
23	Punjab	1116.39	283.18	0.00	1276.49
24	Rajasthan	5670.74	5424.41	13770.97	14672.27
25	Sikkim	112.86	0.00	159.47	272.33
26	Tamil Nadu	7794.35	7662.06	12645.32	10007.66
27	Tripura	925.14	133.92	430.47	645.69
28	Uttar Pradesh	22594.00	16920.72	25776.25	15585.10
29	Uttarakhand	1707.61	804.76	2541.96	1842.13
30	West Bengal	8327.50	14124.34	30638.39	19403.38
TOTAL		152642.08	144059.07	243270.66	224325.75

*No fund has been released to any State/UT yet.

Drinking water supply in schools and colleges in Assam

3611. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drinking water supplied in various Government-run institutions, schools and colleges, in Assam is not safe for drinking;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons and the steps taken/ being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As per information received from the Government of Assam, an intensive quality screening of drinking water supply sources in schools and colleges has revealed that sources in 794 schools have Arsenic contamination and sources in 201 schools have Fluoride contamination. No Colleges were found to have chemically contaminated drinking water sources.

(c) The contamination of drinking water sources is due to geogenic leaching of chemicals into ground water. Rural water supply is a State subject and 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, including in Government run institutions, schools and colleges. The State Government has reported that it has taken up and executed development of spot sources, specifically Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) ring wells in Arsenic and Fluoride free aquifers, as a short term measure, to provide safe drinking water to the affected schools. Where such spot source schemes are not possible, rain water harvesting structures and schemes for the extension of distribution network from existing Piped Water Supply Schemes (PWSS) having safe sources, are taken up. Further to tackle iron as well as bacteriological contamination, water filters, which are stand-alone purification systems, are distributed to schools.

Odourless bio-toilets in villages

3612. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is partnering with the Defence Research and Development Organisation to build odourless bio-toilets in villages to eradicate the menace of open defecation during the next 19 years;

(b) if so, the number of gram panchayats likely to be covered under the programme; and

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) for implementation of bio-digester/bio-tank based eco-friendly toilets developed by DRDO, in Gram Panchayats. It has been decided that willing States may implement the projects with technical assistance from DRDO. NBA guidelines shall form the basis for the project including the financial incentive that would be the same for the bio-digester toilets as provided for in the NBA guidelines. Additional cost over and above that fixed under NBA guidelines plus that allowed under MGNREGS would be met by the State Government.

Nirmal grams in Bihar

†3613. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nirmal Grams declared in Bihar, so far; and

(b) the criteria adopted therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) 217 Gram Panchayats have been declared Nirmal Grams in Bihar so far.

(b) The following criteria has been adopted for declaring Gram Panchayats as Nirmal Grams:

1. The GP should have achieved objectives for all components as approved in the NBA project for that GP.
2. All households in the GP area must have access to and all members should be using individual toilets or community complexes.
3. Where households are using community toilet complexes instead of individual toilets, the community toilet complex should have one

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

latrine seat for a maximum of three households. The community toilets shall be maintained and kept clean and functional by these families.

4. All Government, private aided and unaided schools and Anganwadis must have functional and clean toilets and urinals. All co-educational schools above primary level must have separate urinals and toilet blocks for boys and girls. Adequate Toilets and urinals should be available separately for boys and girls.
5. Complete elimination of open defecation within the boundaries of the GP. Nobody, including floating population, defecates in the open and child faeces are disposed of in toilets.
6. The applicant Gram Panchayat should have adopted a resolution in the Gram Sabha to ban open defecation within the area of that GP. The resolution must also include provision for imposing suitable penalty on the offenders and a system for monitoring to prevent open defecation.
7. All public water sources to have proper platforms and drainages around them.
8. The GP must have a functional mechanism for household garbage disposal and a functional drainage system and cleanliness should be maintained in the inhabited areas.
9. The GP should not have applied and disqualified for NGP thrice during the previous years.

Access to sanitation

3614. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of rural households having access to sanitation, as per 2011 census, State-wise;
- (b) whether Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan aims to achieve 100 per cent access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022;
- (c) whether any road map has been drawn in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The percentage of rural households having access to sanitation as per census 2011 State-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) To eliminate the practice of open defecation and to promote the use of toilets in rural areas of country, Government of India took the major initiative and has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The goal of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is to achieve the vision of Nirmal Bharat by 2022 with all gram Panchayats in the country attaining 'Nirmal' status. Also as per Twelfth plan objectives of NBA, 50% of all the Gram Panchayats are to become Nirmal Grams by 2017. Under NBA, following new strategies have been adopted as way forward for accelerated sanitation coverage:

- A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction to covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode for holistic sanitation outcomes.
- A National Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework for 2012-2017.
- Conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats.
- Focused convergence of rural sanitation with associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development with NBA.
- Recasting component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to a project mode in convergence with MGNREGS.
- Additional provision of up to a ceiling of Rs.4500/- for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS).

- Provision of incentives extended to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- Out of 251132 Gram Panchayats in the Country, 28002 Gram Panchayats have been awarded Nirmal Gram Puraskars till the year 2011-12.
- For Twelfth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 34,377 crore (425% higher than the Eleventh Plan) has been allocated for Rural Sanitation as compared to Rs. 6540 crore provided during Eleventh Plan.

Statement

The percentage of rural households as having access to sanitation as per census 2011, State-wise

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Rural Sanitation Coverage as per Census 2011
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61.08
2	Andhra Pradesh	34.88
3	Arunachal Pradesh	55.75
4	Assam	61.54
5	Bihar	18.61
6	Chandigarh	94.31
7	Chhattisgarh	14.85
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29.28
9	Daman and Diu	65.80
10	Goa	72.60
11	Gujarat	34.24
12	Haryana	57.71

1	2	3
13	Himachal Pradesh	67.45
14	Jammu and Kashmir	41.71
15	Jharkhand	8.33
16	Karnataka	31.89
17	Kerala	94.41
18	Lakshadweep	98.34
19	Madhya Pradesh	13.58
20	Maharashtra	44.20
21	Manipur	87.73
22	Meghalaya	56.94
23	Mizoram	87.10
24	Nagaland	77.69
25	NCT of Delhi	86.50
26	Odisha	15.32
27	Puducherry	40.41
28	Punjab	71.89
29	Rajasthan	20.13
30	Sikkim	85.14
31	Tamil Nadu	26.73
32	Tripura	84.59
33	Uttar Pradesh	22.87
34	Uttarakhand	54.96
35	West Bengal	48.70
	India	32.67

Swajaldhara scheme in Nagaland

3615. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Nagaland Government has submitted any project under the Swajaldhara Scheme during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any sanction has been made against such scheme for the State; and
- (c) the details of funds released from the Ministry therefor during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Swajaldhara Scheme has been discontinued by the Government of India in 2007-08. Hence, no projects under this scheme are to be submitted by State Governments during the last three years.

(b) Since Swajaldhara scheme is not in operation, no sanction has been made under this scheme to the Government of Nagaland.

(c) Does not arise.

Nirmal Grams in Uttarakhand

†3616. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of those villages in Uttarakhand which have been made Nirmal Grams, during the last four years;
- (b) the number of villages targeted to be made Nirmal Grams during 2011-12 and 2012-13 in the State; and
- (c) the funds earmarked for making the villages Nirmal Grams in the State during 2013-14?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The names of those Gram Panchayats in Uttarakhand which have been made Nirmal Grams, during the past four years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The details of the targets fixed in terms of number of Gram Panchayats, for making them Nirmal Grams during the financial years of 2011-12 and 2012-13 in Uttarakhand is as under:

Year	No. of GPs targeted for NGP
2011-12	295
2012-13	729

(c) The allocation for the Annual Implementation Plan is yet to be finalized for the year 2013-14 for all States including Uttarakhand.

Statement

List of NGP Awarded GPs in Uttarakhand during last 4 years

Sl. No.	District Name	Block Name	Panchayat Name	Awarded Year
1	2	3	4	5
L	Almora	Bhaisiachhana	Kunj Raotada	2009
2	Almora	Chaukhutia	Fullae	2009
3	Almora	Dhauladevi	Maram	2009
4	Almora	Dhauladevi	Nailpar	2009
5	Almora	Dhauladevi	Nayal	2009
6	Almora	Hawalbag	Gar Guth	2009
7	Almora	Hawalbag	Shail	2009
8	Almora	Lamgara	Bhabu	2009
9	Almora	Lamgara	Binola Talla	2009
10	Almora	Lamgara	Kala Dugara	2009
11	Almora	Syaldey	Pathana	2009
12	Almora	Takula	Churari	2009
13	Almora	Takula	Majharmafi	2009

1	2	3	4	5
14	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Bhat Khola	2009
15	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Binsar	2009
16	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Chani	2009
17	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Dhangar	2009
18	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Janauti Paldi	2009
19	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Karasmaphi	2009
20	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Khabdoli	2009
21	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Kharktanta	2009
22	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Mankote	2009
23	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Nayal Mapi	2009
24	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Patli	2009
25	Bageshwar	Garur	Agartoli	2009
26	Bageshwar	Garur	Bhagertola	2009
27	Bageshwar	Garur	Bheta Kutolya	2009
28	Bageshwar	Garur	Gheti	2009
29	Bageshwar	Kapkote	Dhapti Gaon	2009
30	Bageshwar	Kapkote	Keemu	2009
31	Chamoli	Dasoli	Bola	2009
32	Chamoli	Dasoli	Pana	2009
33	Chamoli	Deval	Harni	2009
34	Chamoli	Garsain	Chhimta	2009
35	Chamoli	Garsain	Dungri	2009
36	Chamoli	Garsain	Maikholi	2009

1	2	3	4	5
37	Chamoli	Garsatn	Nagali	2009
38	Chamoli	Garsain	Ramra Malla	2009
39	Chamoli	Garsain	Sumerpur	2009
40	Chamoli	Joshimath	Lata	2009
41	Chamoli	Joshimath	Molta	2009
42	Chamoli	Joshimath	Tangani Malli	2009
43	Chamoli	Pokhari	Brahman Thala	2009
44	Chamoli	Tharali	Sona	2009
45	Chamoli	Tharali	Sunau Talla	2009
46	Champawat	Barakot	Chami	2009
47	Champawat	Barakot	Jhirkuni	2009
48	Champawat	Barakot	Kholasunar	2009
49	Champawat	Barakot	Lidu	2009
50	Champawat	Barakot	Rawal Gaon	2009
51	Champawat	Champawat	Kanal Gaon	2009
52	Champawat	Champawat	Polap	2009
53	Champawat	Champawat	Sailani Gunth	2009
54	Champawat	Pati	Tanda Malla	2009
55	Dehradun	Chakrata	Masak	2009
56	Dehradun	Chakrata	Rangyo	2009
57	Dehradun	Doiwala	Chaktun Wala	2009
58	Dehradun	Doiwala	Gouhari Mafi	2009
59	Dehradun	Doiwala	Jolli Grant	2009

1	2	3	4	5
60	Dehradun	Doiwala	Rani Pokhri Grant	2009
61	Dehradun	Kalsi	Dhanpo	2009
62	Dehradun	Kalsi	Khadi	2009
63	Dehradun	Kalsi	Lakhwar	2009
64	Dehradun	Raipur	Danda Khudane Wala	2009
65	Dehradun	Raipur	Kala Gaon	2009
66	Dehradun	Raipur	Kheriman Singh	2009
67	Dehradun	Raipur	Lad Pur	2009
68	Dehradun	Sahaspur	Bhagvan Pur	2009
69	Dehradun	Sahaspur	Galjwadi	2009
70	Dehradun	Sahaspur	Kandoli	2009
71	Dehradun	Sahaspur	Mithibedi	2009
72	Haridwar	Narsan	Mohammadpur Jat	2009
73	Nainital	Bhimtal	Amiya	2009
74	Nainital	Bhimtal	Banna	2009
75	Nainital	Bhimtal	Dehra	2009
76	Nainital	Bhimtal	Dogra	2009
77	Nainital	Bhimtal	Piraun	2009
78	Nainital	Dhari	Parwada	2009
79	Nainital	Haldwani	Kuriyagaon	2009
80	Nainital	Kotabagh	Naya Pandey Gaon	2009
81	Nainital	Kotabagh	Rampur	2009
82	Nainital	Ramgarh	Basgaon	2009

1	2	3	4	5
83	Nainital	Ramgarh	Chaphi	2009
84	Nainital	Ramgarh	Chatola	2009
85	Nainital	Ramgarh	Surayalgaon	2009
86	Pauri Garhwal	Dugadda	Durga Pur	2009
87	Pauri Garhwal	Ekeshwar	Chaya Bada	2009
88	Pauri Garhwal	Ekeshwar	Danda Malla	2009
89	Pauri Garhwal	Khirsu	Srikot Ganganali	2009
90	Pauri Garhwal	Kot	Buransi	2009
91	Pauri Garhwal	Pabo	Chopriyon	2009
92	Pauri Garhwal	Pokhra	Gwani	2009
93	Pithoragarh	Gangolihat	Oliyagaon	2009
94	Pithoragarh	Gangolihat	Simal Kot	2009
95	Pithoragarh	Gangolihat	Sunkhola	2009
96	Pithoragarh	Kanalichhina	Nagrora	2009
97	Pithoragarh	Kanalichhina	Rasgari	2009
98	Pithoragarh	Munakot	Dhunsera Gaon	2009
99	Pithoragarh	Munsyari	Baman Gaon Gooth	2009
100	Pithoragarh	Munsyari	Khoyam	2009
101	Pithoragarh	Munsyari	Kim Khet	2009
102	Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh (Bpn)	Kasani	2009
103	Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh (Bpn)	Kusauli	2009
104	Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh (Bin)	Naini	2009
105	Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh (Bpn)	Rawal Gaon (Garkot)	2009

1	2	3	4	5
106	Rudra Prayag	Jakholi	Dangi	2009
107	Rudra Prayag	Ukhimath	Bhainsari	2009
108	Rudra Prayag	Ukhimath	Byung	2009
109	Rudra Prayag	Ukhimath	Chilond	2009
110	Rudra Prayag	Ukhimath	Giriya	2009
111	Rudra Prayag	Ukhimath	Huddu	2009
112	Rudra Prayag	Ukhimath	Kalimath	2009
113	Rudra Prayag	Ukhimath	Sari	2009
114	Tehri Garhwal	Bhilangana	Manjyadi	2009
115	Tehri Garhwal	Bhilangana	Semalth	2009
116	Tehri Garhwal	Chamba	Budogi	2009
117	Tehri Garhwal	Chamba	Khemara	2009
118	Tehri Garhwal	Chamba	Kudiyaal Gaon	2009
119	Tehri Garhwal	Chamba	Paturi	2009
120	Tehri Garhwal	Thauldhar	Bhaldiyana	2009
121	Tehri Garhwal	Thauldhar	Jaspur	2009
122	Udam Singh Nagar	Khatima	Bandiya	2009
123	Udam Singh Nagar	Khatima	Pratappur	2009
124	Udam Singh Nagar	Khatima	Sripur Bichava	2009
125	Uttar Kashi	Bhatwari	Bagiyalgaon	2009
126	Uttar Kashi	Bhatwari	Bhelatipri	2009

1	2	3	4	5
127	Uttar Kashi	Bhatwari	Kankrari	2009
128	Uttar Kashi	Bhatwari	Malla	2009
129	Uttar Kashi	Bhatwari	Pata	2009
130	Uttar Kashi	Chinyalisaur	Bhark	2009
131	Uttar Kashi	Chinyalisaur	Rauntal	2009
132	Uttar Kashi	Mori	Arakot	2009
133	Uttar Kashi	Mori	Chinwa	2009
134	Uttar Kashi	Naugaon	Khimu	2009
135	Uttar Kashi	Purola	Khabli Sera	2009
136	Uttar Kashi	Purola	Khadkya Sem	2009
137	Almora	Bhaisiachhana	Chhani	2010
138	Almora	Bhaisiachhana	Dhol Nali	2010
139	Almora	Bhaisiachhana	Kalun	2010
140	Almora	Bhikiasain	Hauooli	2010
141	Almora	Bhikiasain	Nirkot	2010
142	Almora	Chaukhutia	Gogta	2010
143	Almora	Dhauladevi	Basan	2010
144	Almora	Dhauladevi	Napnoli	2010
145	Almora	Dwarahat	Bhukmiya	2010
146	Almora	Takula	Padolia	2010
147	Almora	Tarikhet	Almiya Kande	2010
148	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Aagar	2010
149	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Matela	2010

1	2	3	4	5
150	Bageshwar	Garur	Simkhet	2010
151	Bageshwar	Kapkote	Dulam	2010
152	Chamoli	Deval	Kandai	2010
153	Chamoli	Garsain	Dhamkar	2010
154	Chamoli	Garsain	Dhargaid	2010
155	Chamoli	Joshimath	Tapovan	2010
156	Champawat	Barakot	Ezara	2010
157	Champawat	Pati	Manar Talla	2010
158	Champawat	Pati	Sakdena	2010
159	Dehradun	Kalsi	Ichhila	2010
160	Dehradun	Kalsi	Kuroli	2010
161	Dehradun	Raipur	Kudiyaal	2010
162	Dehradun	Sahaspur	Aamwala	2010
163	Haridwar	Bahadrabad	Rawali Mahdood	2010
164	Haridwar	Narsan	Uadalheri	2010
165	Haridwar	Roorkee	Bajuheri	2010
166	Haridwar	Roorkee	Latherdewa Shekh	2010
167	Haridwar	Roorkee	Mukarrabpur	2010
168	Haridwar	Roorkee	Raheempur	2010
169	Nainital	Betalghat	Niglad Malla	2010
170	Nainital	Bhimal	Amritpur	2010
171	Nainital	Bhimal	Silauti Pant	2010
172	Pauri Garhwal	Dugadda	Bhaanpur	2010

1	2	3	4	5
173	Pauri Garhwal	Yamkeshwar	Tola	2010
174	Pithoragarh	Munsyari	Gola	2010
175	Rudra Prayag	Jakholi	Rahar	2010
176	Tehri Garhwal	Chamba	Dharsal Gaon	2010
177	Tehri Garhwal	Chamba	Ghursalgaon	2010
178	Tehri Garhwal	Chamba	Sawari	2010
179	Udam Singh Nagar	Kashipur	Kachnal Gaji	2010
180	Udam Singh Nagar	Sitarganj	Maina Jhundi	2010
181	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Aarey	2011
182	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Bilori	2011
183	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Kandey	2011
184	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Nougaon-2	2011
185	Bageshwar	Garur	Tilsari	2011
186	Chamoli	Dewal	Mel Minda	2011
187	Chamoli	Dewal	Purna	2011
188	Chamoli	Dewal	Rampur	2011
189	Chamoli	Gairsain	Bhandari Khor	2011
190	Chamoli	Gairsain	Jalchaura Malla	2011
191	Chamoli	Gairsain	Kot	2011
192	Chamoli	Gairsain	Kunigad Malli	2011
193	Chamoli	Gairsain	Kunkhet	2011
194	Chamoli	Gairsain	Rangchauda	2011

1	2	3	4	5
195	Chamoli	Gairsain	Silanga	2011
196	Chamoli	Gairsain	Soniyana	2011
197	Chamoli	Gairsain	Veena	2011
198	Chamoli	Joshimath	Mehargaon	2011
199	Chamoli	Pokhari	Simlasu	2011
200	Champawat	Champawat	Pinana	2011
201	Nainital	Bhimal	Jyolikot	2011
202	Nainital	Haldwani	Dewal Chaur Bandobasti	2011
203	Nainital	Haldwani	Himatpur Malla	2011
204	Nainital	Kotabag	Bhimpuri	2011
205	Nainital	Okhalkanda	Jhargaonmalla	2011
206	Nainital	Ramgarh	Losghayani	2011
207	Nainital	Ramgarh	Pura	2011
208	Nainital	Ramnagar	Narayanpur Muliya	2011
209	Pauri(Garhwal)	Dwarikhal	Sheela Banghat	2011
210	Pauri(Garhwal)	Kaljikkhal	Thair	2011
211	Pauri(Garhwal)	Pauri	Bara	2011
212	Pithoragarh	Munsiyari	Bhaiskhal	2011
213	Pithoragarh	Munsiyari	Fapa	2011
214	Pithoragarh	Munsiyari	Khetbharad	2011
215	Pithoragarh	Munsiyari	Saimali	2011
216	Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh	Daula	2011

1	2	3	4	5
217	Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh	Mission Chandak	2011
218	Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh	Takari	2011
219	Rudraprayag	Augustmuni	Geer Bhutare	2011
220	Rudraprayag	Jakholi	Bajeera	2011
221	Rudraprayag	Jakholi	Uchhana	2011
222	Rudraprayag	Ukhimath	Bhatwari	2011
223	Rudraprayag	Ukhimath	Chunni Mangoli	2011
224	Rudraprayag	Ukhimath	Nyalsu	2011
225	Rudraprayag	Ukhimath	Pali-Saruna	2011
226	Rudraprayag	Ukhimath	Ushara	2011
227	Rudraprayag	Ukhimath	Uthind	2011
228	Tehri Garhwal	Chamba	Dikholgaon	2011
229	Tehri Garhwal	Chamba	Papnyula	2011
230	Tehri Garhwal	Jakhnidhar	Chopda	2011
231	Tehri Garhwal	Thauldhar	Semwalgaon	2011
232	Udham Singh Nagar	Rudrapur	Jagatpura	2011
233	Udham Singh Nagar	Sitarganj	Kalyanpur	2011
234	Uttarkashi	Bhatwari	Kyark	2011
235	Uttarkashi	Bhatwari	Pala	2011
236	Uttarkashi	Dunda	Bareth	2011
237	Uttarkashi	Dunda	Chakon	2011
238	Uttarkashi	Dunda	Garhthati	2011

1	2	3	4	5
239	Uttarkashi	Dunda	Matli	2011
240	Uttarkashi	Mori	Makuri	2011
241	Uttarkashi	Mori	Motar	2011
242	Uttarkashi	Naugaon	Kandaun	2011
243	Uttarkashi	Naugaon	Nisni	2011

Weather forecasts by IMD

3617. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Central Government to enhance the efficiency of functioning of Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), as on date, as many times it has been observed that the prediction, particularly about monsoon, is not proper enough and due to this the farming community is facing greater difficulties and bearing heavy economic losses; and

(b) the action taken by the Central Government for better coordination with State Governments in this regard, as many times most of the farmers are not aware about probable weather predictions?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Continuous efforts are made by the Earth System Science Organization (ESSO) - IMD to optimize the level of efficiency of the forecasting systems. Government has already implemented Phase-I of the Modernization during 2007-12.

Under the Phase-I of the modernization of ESSO - IMD, the following state-of-the-art systems were commissioned:

- Observing systems such as Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), Automatic Rain Gauges (ARG), Doppler Weather Radars (DWR) etc.
- Monitoring, Analysis, visualization and product dissemination systems.
- Global/Regional/Meso-scale forecast models with Real-time data assimilation through high performance computing (HPC) systems.

In order to capture the characteristics of the severe weather in real time, 24×7 monitoring system comprising 675 Nos. of AWSs; 1024 Nos. of ARGs; 17 S and C-Band DWRs have been commissioned at Chennai, Sriharikota, Machilipatnam, Visakhapatnam, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Patiala, Delhi Palam, Lucknow, Patna, Mohanbari, Agartala, Delhi Lodi Road and Jaipur. Only DWR at Bhopal is under commissioning.

High Performance Computing (HPC) systems have been successfully used to enhance the weather forecasting capacities by assimilating all available global satellite data for forecast generation. The global model that was earlier run at 50Km grid scale are now run at 22Km grid. The regional scale model run earlier at 27Km grid is replaced by 9Km and 3Km grid scale models. The accuracy of short range (up to 3-days in advance) monsoon forecasts has improved from 50-60% to 70-95%. The skill of district level medium range rainfall forecast (up to 5-7days in advance) has improved from 60-70% to 75-85% in monsoon season and from 70-75% to 85% in non-monsoon seasons. Quantitatively, skill of medium range wind forecasts over the monsoon region is found to be closely comparable to that of USA and UK and slightly behind that of the Europe.

As far as the track and landfall forecasts of the tropical cyclones are concerned, the performance evaluation of the updated forecast systems for the past 5-years, have demonstrated enhanced forecast skill by about 18%. ESSO-IMD currently operates 5-Doppler Weather Radars (DWR) at Chennai, Machilipatnam, Visakhapatnam, Kolkata, Sriharikota on the east coast along with a network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and Automatic Rain Gauges (ARG) for continuous weather surveillance over the Bay of Bengal.

ESSO-IMD has operationalized its location specific nowcasting (near real-time) weather service for severe weather (Thunderstorms; heavy rainfall from lows/depressions over the land) across the country. This service activity currently covers 117 urban centres on experimental basis under which nowcast of 3-6 hour range is issued. Origin, development/movement of severe weather phenomena are regularly monitored through DWRs and with all other available observing systems.

Further, several manual operations have been fully automated. All the scientific staff engaged earlier in manual operations have been provided due training to develop appropriate skills for customization of sector specific (like agriculture, aviation etc.) warning and forecasting services.

(b) Integrated Agro-meteorological Advisory Service (IAAS) is rendered now on twice-weekly basis in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), institutions of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), etc. District level weather forecast for next 5-days in respect of:

- Rainfall,
- maximum temperature, minimum temperature,
- wind speed, wind direction,
- relative humidity and clouds,
- weekly cumulative rainfall forecast.

are provided. Further, crop specific advisories to help the farmers are issued and widely disseminated. The AAS of ESSO-IMD has been successful in providing the crop specific advisories to the farmers through different print/visual/Radio/IT based media including short message service (SMS) and Interactive Voice Response Service (IVRS) facilitating for appropriate field level actions. Currently, over 3-million farmers are subscribed to receive the SMS based advisories. In an independent survey conducted by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi in 2010 about the utilization, it was concluded that 24% of the farming community has been benefiting from the IAAS service.

Further, Ministry of Agriculture/Commissionates of Agriculture in various states carry out weekly review of the current rainfall scenario and outlook for the coming week generated by IMD to assess the ground scenario in support of various crop specific agricultural operations (from sowing to harvest) under the umbrella of Crop Weather Watch Group (CWWG). The CWWG also assesses the likely yields based on the above of various commodities in each of the crop season that would have bearing on the economy of the farming community ultimately.

Rains and floods due to global warming

3618. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether unprecedented rains and floods in various parts of the country are due to global warming;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has done any study on global warming and its effects caused on the country; and

(d) the details of action plan formulated by Government to deal with the said problem?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) There is no clear cause and effect established between global warming and excessive rains and floods.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes Sir. Monsoon rainfall varies on different spatial and temporal scales. Extreme rainfall events that occur at some isolated places (*viz.* heavy rainfall over Mumbai or in Rajasthan) are highly localized and are part of the natural variability of the Indian monsoon system itself. Although, some recent studies hint at an increasing frequency and intensity of extremes in rainfall during the past 40-50 years, their attribution to global warming is yet to be established. Moreover, the report of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC-AR4, 2007) and our country's own assessment using regional climate models indicate that the extremes rainfall events are likely to be more frequent in the later part of the 21st century in the world including India. As regards other extreme weather phenomena, there are many other reasons for their occurrence, which cannot always be related to climate change.

Although, the monsoon rainfall at all India level does not show any trend but on regional scale, areas of increasing trend is discerned. It is not clear if this increasing trend in the heavy rainfall events is attributable to global warming. Summary of the observed long term changes so far include:

- (i) Mean annual surface air temperatures show a significant warming of about 0.5 degree C/100 years during the last century.
- (ii) No significant long-term trends are reported in the frequencies of large-scale droughts or floods in the summer monsoon season.
- (iii) The total frequency of cyclonic storms that form over the Bay of Bengal has remained almost constant.

- (iv) Analysis of past tide gauge records for the Indian coastline regions gives an estimate of sea level rise of 1.30 mm/year.
 - (v) There is evidence that glaciers in Himalayas are receding, however it is unclear as to how much of this recession is attributable to climate change, as glacial retreat is also due to natural long-term inter-glacial cycles.
 - (vi) Studies were undertaken in four climate sensitive regions of the country, viz. Himalayan Region, Western Ghats, North Eastern Region, Coastal Areas to assess the possible impacts on the four sectors viz. agriculture, water, forests and health. A Report entitled, Climate Change & India: A 4×4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Assessment of Impact of Climate Change in 2030s, has been released by the Government during November, 2010 under the aegis of the Indian Network of Climate Change Assessment (INCCA).
- (d) Further, the Government has undertaken the following steps in the area of climate Change:
- (i) Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change has been constituted to coordinate national action for assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change.
 - (ii) Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), it is proposed to establish a permanent institutional mechanism that will play a development and coordination role. The NAPCC was released by the Prime Minister on 30th June, 2008.
 - (iii) Under the NAPCC, eight missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change have been identified as a part of multipronged, long term and integrated strategies for achieving key developmental goals in the context of climate change by appropriately dealing with possible adverse impacts.
 - (iv) Constituted an Expert Committee on Climate Change impacts, which is headed by the Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India.

- (v) Launched a high-priority Programme to address the Science issues of Global and Regional Climate Change (GRCC) with a well-equipped state-of-the-art Center for Climate Change Research (CCCR) at Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, a unit under Earth System Science Organization (ESSO) for inter-disciplinary research and training in the area of science of climate change.

MoU with Natural Environment Research Council and ESSO

3619. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Natural Environment Research Council of UK and the Earth System Science Organisation (ESSO) in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of terms and conditions of the said MoU;
- (d) the manner in which such an agreement would help in improving our forecasting capabilities; and
- (e) the details of status of various ongoing research projects of these organisations?

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

(b) A MoU was signed on 1st March, 2013 to establish an appropriate research cooperation umbrella between the UK and Indian earth system science, climate and environmental research communities. The endeavour of the MoU will be to promote collaboration in the area of Meteorology, Oceanography, Climate variability and change, hydrology, cryosphere, natural hazards and biodiversity by promoting information sharing and identification of new opportunities of collaboration through networking, exchange of scientific and technical capacities, and co-funding of research projects through joint calls.

(c) It is envisaged that the MoU provides a suitable joint research and development mechanism to address some of the significant science challenges in the Asian region relating to improved understanding of the regional scale monsoon; the possible influence of weather and climate circulation patterns of

northern Europe; and the important (and poorly understood) interactions between climate, glaciers, groundwater and whole sustainability of water resources. It is expected that the new knowledge generated under these efforts would translate in to the improved forecasting capabilities globally.

(d) and (e) Under the theme of Changing Water Cycle, 5 joint research proposals have so far been undertaken. A joint meeting to review the progress of the projects was conducted on 7-8 February 2013 in Delhi in which 10 scientists from UK have participated along with 15 scientists of India. The expenditure to be incurred by both the parties is generally based on the principle of parity. The share of current committed funding for the five projects is Rs. 20 crores (£ 2.7 million) (NERC-UK Component) and Rs. 12.5 crore (MoES-Indian component).

Implementation of CAS

3620. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of Conditional Access System (CAS) and the details of next phase;

(b) how Government intends to deal with the increase in monthly charges levied on customers by service providers;

(c) why Government did not promote Indian made set top boxes;

(d) how Government intends to deal with vertical cross media monopoly which would be created during the process;

(e) whether Government is considering to offer portability facility like telecom portability; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) The Conditional Access System (CAS) was implemented in the notified cities of Delhi, Mumbai, and Kolkata from 31st December, 2006 while the same was implemented in Chennai since 2003. The Ministry had issued permission to 31 Multi System Operators (MSOs) to operate in CAS regime. The CAS was replaced with Digital Addressable System (DAS) by amending the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 in 2011. 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. 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 94% 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.

(b) TRAI's Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Fourth) (Addressable Systems) Tariff Order, 2010 dated 21st July, 2010, as amended on 30.4.2012, regulates tariff and pricing for the digital cable TV Systems. As per the said tariff order, it is mandatory for the service providers to offer all channels (pay and free to air) on a-la-carte basis to subscribers. The tariff order further provides that the operators of digital addressable cable TV systems would offer to the consumers a Basic-Service-Tier (BST) comprising of minimum 100 free-to-air (FTA) channels, at a maximum charge of Rs. 100/- (excluding taxes) per subscriber per month. The tariff order also stipulates that it shall be open to the subscriber to choose any combination of free to air channels up to one hundred channels, in lieu of the basic service tier offered by the multi-system operator. The said tariff order also provides for protection of consumer against increase in prices.

(c) As per the information provided by MSOs, Set Top Boxes (STBs) are procured by them from various countries including China and Korea etc. Consumer Electronics and Appliances Manufacturers Association (CEAMA), which is an industry body to represent Indigenous manufactures of STBs has been constantly involved in the entire digitization exercise. They have been included in the Task Force constituted for digitization in Phase I and II. Task force has urged them to enhance their manufacturing capacity to meet increased demand for STBs. The STBs are not procured and supplied by the Ministry. It is purely an industry driven exercise.

(d) Ministry has made a reference to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on 16th May, 2012 on media ownership issues in the broadcasting sector. TRAI has been requested to examine the entire gamut of media ownership issues, and to provide recommendations on vertical as well as horizontal integration within the various segments in the Broadcasting Sector.

(e) and (f) The equivalent of mobile number portability which exists in the telecom sector does not exist in the broadcasting sector as on date.

Allocation/Expenditure for DD Urdu and DD Kashmir programmes

3621. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether allocation/expenditure on commissioning of programmes on DD Urdu and DD Kashmir has been drastically cut down and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of such allocations/expenditures during the last five years; and

(c) whether the practice of separate and adequate allocation for commissioning of programmes on DD Urdu and DD Kashmir and Radio Kashmir Srinagar would be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (c) As per the information given by Prasar Bharati the budget allocated and expenditure incurred for the last five years for DD Urdu and DD Kashmir are given hereunder:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	DD Urdu		DD Kashmir	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
2008-09	7.40	0.001	8.74	5.69
2009-10	40.50	1.81	14.50	12.15
2010-11	53.00	2.09	27.00	26.84
2011-12	5.19	2.50	48.16	48.15
2012-13	21.00	20.80	11.67	11.65

Prasar Bharati has also informed that separate allocation of funds continues to be made to Doordarshan from the Revenue Plan under the scheme Software Acquisition/Production of Doordarshan. There is no plan to discontinue this practice. However, there is no practice of a separate allocation in respect of Radio Kashmir Srinagar (under All India Radio).

Doordarshan and Akashvani Kendras

3622. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Doordarshan and Akashvani Kendras set up/functioning in the country along with the number of viewers and listeners benefited therefrom, DD/Akashvani Kendra-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether the Central Government has received proposals from State Government to set up such Kendras including transmitters, in various parts of the country;

(c) if so the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether Government has also received proposals from those States regarding upgradation of low power transmitters of these Kendras; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that at present 376 All India Radio Stations are functioning in the country as per State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). 546 AM/FM Transmitters are operational at these stations covering 91.90% area and 99.20% population of the country. [*See Appendix 228 Annexure No. 41*]

In respect of Doordarshan (DD), there are 67 Doordarshan Kendras (Studio Centres) and 1415 TV Transmitters (HPTs-214, LPTs-812, VLPT-389) in DD's network as per details given [*See Appendix 228 Annexure No.41*] In terrestrial mode, DD's coverage is estimated to be available to about 92% population of the country spread over about 81% area. Moreover, the areas uncovered by terrestrial transmitters, along with rest of the country, have been provided with multi channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH service "DD Direct Plus".

(b) to (e) Yes Sir. Proposals for setting up of new DD Kendras/Transmitters received from various State Governments during last three years are given below:

Year	No. of Doordarshan Kendra proposed by State Govts.	No. of new transmitters proposed by State Govt.
2010-11	Nil	1
2011-12	Nil	3
2012-13	Nil	Nil

Requests for upgradation of TV Transmitters are received from time to time from different quarters. The requests received from State Governments during the last three years include requests for Upgradation of VLPT Egra (West Bengal) to HPT; LPT Rairangpur (Odisha) to HPT; LPT Karauli (Rajasthan) to HPT; LPT Wardha (Maharashtra) to HPT and LPT, Kolhapur (Maharashtra) to HPT. At present, there is no scheme to set up any new Doordarshan Kendra (Studio centre)/transmitter at any of the above mentioned places.

In view of multi channel TV coverage having been provided in the entire country through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH service "DD Direct Plus", new transmitters for expansion of terrestrial coverage are now not envisaged, except a few in border areas.

Regarding All India Radio, the State-wise details of proposals received for setting up AIR Stations/Kendras and upgradation of low power Transmitters along with action taken thereon are given in the Statement-II and III respectively.

Statement-I

List of Existing A.I.R. Stations along with details of AM/FM/SW Transmitters

Sl. No.	Stations	States	Transmitter Power/Type		
			MW (AM)	FM	SW(AM)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW		
2.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh		6 KW	
3.	Adoni	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
4	Banswada	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
6.	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh		5 KW	
7.	Kammareddy	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
8.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	100 KW		
9.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	200 KW 20 KW	10 KW 10 KW	50 KW
10.	Kothagudam	Andhra Pradesh		6 KW	
11.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh		6 KW	
12.	Machrela	Andhra Pradesh		3 KW	
13.	Mehboobnagar	Andhra Pradesh		10 KW	
14.	Merkapuram	Andhra Pradesh		6 KW	
15.	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
16.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
17.	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh		6 KW	
18.	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
19.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh		1 KW	
20.	Suryapet	Andhra Pradesh		1 KW	
21.	Tirupathi	Andhra Pradesh		10 KW 3 KW	
22.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	100 KW 1 KW*	10 KW 1 KW	
23.	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	
24.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh		10 KW	
25.	Along	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Basar	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
27.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
28.	Deomali	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
29.	Geku	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
30.	Hawai	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
31.	Hunli	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
32.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	50 KW
33.	Kalaktang	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
34.	Miao	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
35.	Namsai	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
36.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh	10 KW	100 W	
37.	Roing	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
38.	Seepa	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
39.	Taliha	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
40.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	10 KW	100 W	
41.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh	10 KW	100 W	
42.	Yomcha	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
43.	Zemithang	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
44.	Ziro	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW	100 W	
45.	Dhubri	Assam		6 KW	
46.	Dibrugarh	Assam	300 KW	1 KW 100 Watt	
47.	Diphu	Assam	1 KW		

1	2	3	4	5	6
48.	Guwahati	Assam	100 KW 10 KW	10 KW 100 Watt	50 KW 50 KW
49.	Haflong	Assam		6 KW	
50.	Jorhat	Assam		10 KW	
51.	Kokrajhar	Assam	20 KW	100 Watt	
52.	Margherita	Assam		100 Watt	
53.	Nazira	Assam		100 Watt	
54.	North Lakhimpur	Assam		100 Watt	
55.	Nowgong	Assam		6 KW	
56.	Silchar	Assam	20 KW	100 Watt	
57.	Tezpur	Assam	20 KW	1 KW	
58.	Tinsukia	Assam		100 Watt	
59.	Aurangabad	Bihar		100 Watt	
60.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	20 KW		
61.	Darbhanga	Bihar	20 KW		
62.	Gaya	Bihar		100 W	
63.	Kishan Ganj	Bihar		100 W	
64.	Patna	Bihar	100 KW	6 KW 10 KW	
65.	Purnea	Bihar		6 KW	
66.	Sasaram	Bihar		6 KW	
67.	Sitamarhi	Bihar		100 W	
68.	Ambikapur	Chattisgarh	20 KW		
69.	Bilaspur	Chattisgarh		6 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
70.	Jagdapur	Chhattisgarh	100 KW	100 W	
71.	Manendragarh	Chhattisgarh		100 W	
72.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh		6 KW	
73.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	100 KW	10 KW	
74.	Saraipalli	Chhattisgarh		1 KW	
75.	Konta	Chhattisgarh		100 W	
76.	Delhi	Delhi	200 KW 'A' 100 KW 'B' 20 KW 'C' 10 KW 'D' 20 KW NC	20 KW 10 KW	100 KW (2nos.) 250 KW (7 Nos.)
77.	Panaji	Goa	100 KW 20 KW	6 KW	250 KW 250 KW
78.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	200 KW	10 KW	
79.	Ahwa	Gujarat	1 KW	100 W	
80.	Bharuch	Gujarat		100 W	
81.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat		100 W	
82.	Bhuj	Gujarat	20 KW		
83.	Dwarka	Gujarat		100 W	
84.	Godhra	Gujarat		6 KW	
85.	Himmatnagar	Gujarat	1 KW		
86.	Jamnagar	Gujarat		100 W	
87.	Mehasana	Gujarat		100 W	
88.	Porbandar	Gujarat		100 W	
89.	Rajkot	Gujarat	300 KW 1000 KW	10 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
90.	Surat	Gujarat		10 KW	
91.	Vadodra	Gujarat		10 KW	
92.	Ambala	Haryana		100 W	
93.	Hissar	Haryana		6 KW	
94.	Kurukshetra	Haryana		10 KW	
95.	Rohtak	Haryana	20 KW	10 KW	
96.	Sirsa	Haryana		100 W	
97.	Barmour	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
98.	Berthein	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
99.	Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
100.	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
101.	Dharmshala	Himachal Pradesh		10 KW	
102.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh		6 KW	
103.	Kasauli	Himachal Pradesh		10 KW	
104.	Keylong	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
105.	Kinnaur (Kalpa)	Himachal Pradesh	1 KW		
106.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh		6 KW	
107.	Mandi	Himanchal Pradesh		100 W	
108.	Manali	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
109.	Rampur	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
110.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	50 KW
111.	Sunder Nagar	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
112.	Bhadarwah	Jammu & Kashmir		6 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
113.	Bimbergalli	Jammu & Kashmir		100 W	
114.	Diskit	Jammu & Kashmir	1 KW		
115.	Drass	Jammu & Kashmir	1 KW	100 W	
116.	Gurej	Jammu & Kashmir		100 W	
117.	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	300 KW	3 KW 10 KW	50 KW
118.	Kargil	Jammu & Kashmir	1 KW 200 KW	100 W	
119.	Kathua	Jammu & Kashmir		10 KW	
120.	Khalsi	Jammu & Kashmir	1 KW		
121.	Kupwara	Jammu & Kashmir	20 KW		
122.	Leh	Jammu & Kashmir	20 KW	100 W	10 KW
123.	Mangla Devi Fort	Jammu & Kashmir		100 W	
124.	Naushera	Jammu & Kashmir	20 KW		
125.	Nyoma	Jammu & Kashmir	1 KW		
126.	Padum	Jammu & Kashmir	1 KW	100 W	
127.	Pahalgam	Jammu & Kashmir		100 W	
128.	Poonch	Jammu & Kashmir		6 KW	
129.	Rajouri	Jammu & Kashmir		10 KW	
130.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	300 KW 10 KW	10 KW 10 KW	50 KW
131.	Tiesuru	Jammu & Kashmir	1 KW	100 W	
132.	Tithwal	Jammu & Kashmir		100 W	
133.	Tral	Jammu & Kashmir		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
134.	Udhampur	Jammu & Kashmir		100 W	
135.	Uri	Jammu & Kashmir		100 W	
136.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand		6 KW	
137.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand		10 KW	
138.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand		100 W	
139.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand		6 KW	
140.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	1 KW *	6 KW	
141.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	100 KW	6 KW 10 KW	50 KW
142.	Bangalore	Karnataka	200 KW	10 KW 10 KW 1 KW	500 KW (6 Nos.)
143.	Bellary	Karnataka		10 KW	
144.	Bhadrawati	Karnataka	20 KW		
145.	Bijapur	Karnataka		6 KW	
146.	Chitradurga	Karnataka		6 KW	
147.	Davangere	Karnataka		100 W	
148.	Dharwad	Karnataka	200 KW	10 KW	
149.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	20 KW	10 KW	
150.	Hassan	Karnataka		6 KW	
151.	Hosdurg	Karnataka		100 W	
152.	Hospet	Karnataka		10 KW	
153.	Karwar	Karnataka		3 KW	
154.	Kumata	Karnataka		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
155.	Madikeri (Mercara)	Karnataka		6 KW	
156.	Mangalore/Udipi	Karnataka	20 KW	10 KW	
157.	Mysore	Karnataka		10 KW	
158.	Raichur	Karnataka		6 KW	
159.	Sagar	Karnataka		100 W	
160.	Sringeri	Karnataka		100 W	
161.	Tumkur	Karnataka		100 W	
162.	Alappuzha (Alleppy)	Kerala	200 KW		
163.	Devikulam (Idduki)	Kerala		6 KW 100 W	
164.	Kannur	Kerala		6 KW	
165.	Kalapetta	Kerala		100 W	
166.	Kasargode	Kerala		100 W	
167.	Kochi	Kerala		10 KW 10 KW	
168.	Kozhikode (Calicut)	Kerala	100 KW	10 KW	
169.	Manjeri	Kerala		3 KW	
170.	Punalur	Kerala		100 W	
171.	Trissure	Kerala	100 KW		
172.	Thiruvanantha- puram	Kerala	20 KW	10 KW	50 KW
173.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
174.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
175.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	10 KW	6 KW	50 KW
176.	Chanderi	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
177.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	20 KW		
178.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
179.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
180.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	20 KW		
181.	Harda	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
182.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	200 KW	6 KW	
183.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	200 KW	10 KW	
184.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
185.	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh		1 KW	
186.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
187.	Neemach	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
188.	Panchmadi	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
189.	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh		3 KW	
190.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	20 KW		
191.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
192.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
193.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
194.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
195.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh		5 KW	
196.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra		6 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
197.	Akola	Maharashtra		6 KW	
198.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra		10 KW	
199.	Beed	Maharashtra		6 KW	
200.	Brahmpuri	Maharashtra		100 W	
201.	Buldhana	Maharashtra		100 W	
202.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra		6 KW	
203.	Dhule	Maharashtra		6 KW	
204.	Gadhchiroli	Maharashtra		100 W	
205.	Gondia	Maharashtra		100 W	
206.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	20 KW		
207.	Jalna	Maharashtra		100 W	
208.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra		6 KW	
209.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	100 KW 'A' 100 KW 'B' 50 KW	10 KW 10 KW	100 KW 50 KW
210.	Malegaon	Maharashtra		100 W	
211.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	300 KW 1000 KW	10 KW	
212.	Nanded	Maharashtra		6 KW	
213.	Nasik	Maharashtra		6 KW	
214.	Oras	Maharashtra		5 KW	
215.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra		6 KW	
216.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	20 KW		
217.	Pune	Maharashtra	100 KW	10 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
218.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	20 KW		
219.	Sangli	Maharashtra	20 KW		
220.	Satara	Maharashtra		6 KW	
221.	Sholapur	Maharashtra		10 KW	
222.	Wardha	Maharashtra		100 W	
223.	Yevatmal	Maharashtra		6 KW	
224.	Chandel	Manipur		100 W	
225.	Churachandpur	Manipur		6 KW	
226.	Imphal	Manipur	300 KW	10 KW	50 KW
227.	Kangpokpi	Manipur		100 W	
228.	Moreh	Manipur		100 W	
229.	Parbung	Manipur		100 W	
230.	Senapati	Manipur		100 W	
231.	Cherrapunji	Meghalaya		100 W	
232.	Jowai	Meghalaya		6 KW	
233.	Nongstoin	Meghalaya	1 KW		
234.	Shillong	Meghalaya	100 KW	10 KW 100 Watt	50 KW
235.	Tura	Meghalaya	20 KW		
236.	Williamnagar	Meghalaya	1 KW		
237.	Aizawal	Mizoram	20 KW	6 KW	10 KW
238.	Laisawei	Mizoram		100 W	
239.	Lawngtlai	Mizoram		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
240.	Lunglei	Mizoram		6 KW	
241.	Rangdil	Mizoram		100 W	
242.	Saiha	Mizoram	1 KW	100 W	
243.	Dimapur	Nagaland		100 W	
244.	Kohima	Nagaland	100 KW	1 KW	50 KW (Int. Setup)
245.	Mokkchung	Nagaland		6 KW	
246.	Mon	Nagaland	1 KW		
247.	Samtore	Nagaland		100 W	
248.	Tuensang	Nagaland	1 KW		
249.	Angul	Orissa		100 W	
250.	Baligurha	Orissa		100 W	
251.	Baripada	Orissa		5 KW	
252.	Berhampur	Orissa		6 KW	
253.	Bhawanipatna	Orissa	200 KW		
254.	Bolangir	Orissa		6 KW	
255.	Cuttack	Orissa	300 KW 1 KW*	6 KW	
256.	Deogarh	Orissa		100 W	
257.	Jeypore	Orissa	100 KW		50 KW
258.	Joranda	Orissa	1 KW		
259.	Keonjhar	Orissa	1 KW*		
260.	Nuapara	Orissa		100 W	
261.	Paradeep	Orissa		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
262.	Paralekhamundi	Orissa		100 W	
263.	Puri	Orissa		3 KW	
264.	Rayagada	Orissa		100 W	
265.	Rourkela	Orissa		6 KW	
266.	Sambalpur	Orissa	100 KW		
267.	Soro	Orissa	1 KW		
268.	Sundergarh	Orissa		100 W	
269.	Bhatinda	Punjab		6 KW	
270.	Jalandhar	Punjab	300 KW 200 KW	10 KW 10 KW	
271.	Firozpur	Punjab		100 W	
272.	Gurdaspur	Punjab		100 W	
273.	Patiala	Punjab		6 KW	
274.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	200 KW		
275.	Alwar	Rajasthan		10 KW	
276.	Anupgarh	Rajasthan		100 W	
277.	Banswara	Rajasthan		10 KW	
278.	Barmer	Rajasthan	20 KW		
279.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	20 KW	10 KW	
280.	Bhartpur	Rajasthan		100 W	
281.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan		10 KW	
282.	Churu	Rajasthan		6 KW	
283.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1 KW*	6 KW	50 KW

1	2	3	4	5	6
284.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan		10 KW	
285.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan		6 KW	
286.	Jhun-Jhunu	Rajasthan		100 W	
287.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	300 KW	6 KW	
288.	Karoli	Rajasthan		100 W	
289.	Kota	Rajasthan	20 KW		
290.	Mount Abu	Rajasthan		6 KW	
291.	Nagaur	Rajasthan		6 KW	
292.	Nathwara	Rajasthan		100 W	
293.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan		6 KW	
294.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	300 KW		
295.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	20 KW	1 KW (Int. Set Up)	
296.	Gangtok	Sikkim	20 KW	100 W 10 KW	10 KW
297.	Namchi	Sikkim		100 Watt	
298.	Rongli	Sikkim		100 Watt	
299.	Rongpo	Sikkim		100 Watt	
300.	Tashiding	Sikkim		100 Watt	
301.	Yangyang	Sikkim		100 Watt	
302.	Zothang	Sikkim		100 Watt	
303.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	200 KW 'A' 20 KW 'B' 20 KW	20 KW 20 KW	50 KW 100 KW

1	2	3	4	5	6
304.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	20 KW	10 KW	
305.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu		10 KW	
306.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu		10 KW	
307.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	20 KW	10 KW	
308.	Nagarcoil	Tamil Nadu		10 KW	
309.	Oottacamund	Tamil Nadu	1 KW	100 W	
310.	Rameshwaram	Tamil Nadu		100 W	
311.	Salem (Yercaud)	Tamil Nadu		100 W	
312.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	100 KW	10 KW	
313.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	20 KW	10 KW	
314.	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu		100 W	
315.	Thirupattur	Tamil Nadu		100 Watt	
316.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	200 KW		
317.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu		100 W	
318.	Agartala	Tripura	20 KW	10 KW	
319.	Amarpur	Tripura		100 Watt	
320.	Belonia	Tripura		6 KW	
321.	Kailashahar	Tripura		6 KW	
322.	Khowai	Tripura		100 Watt	
323.	Teliamura	Tripura		100 Watt	
324.	Sabroom	Tripura		100 Watt	
325.	Chandigarh	Union Territories		6 KW 10 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
326.	Daman	Union Territories (Daman & Diu)		3 KW	
327.	Karaikal	Union Territories (Pondicherry)		6 KW	
328.	Pondicherry	Union Territories (Pondicherry)	20 KW	10 KW	
329.	Silvasa	Union Territories (Dadar & Nagar Haveli)		100 W	
330.	Kavaratti	Union Territories (L & M Island)	1 KW	100 Watt (Additional Channel)	
331.	Port Blair	Union Territories (A & N Island)	100 KW	10 KW	10 KW
332.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	20 KW		
333.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	250 KW (4 Nos.)
334.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	20 KW	10 KW	
335.	Baharaich	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
336.	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
337.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	
338.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	
339.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	50 KW
340.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
341.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
342.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh		10 KW 1 KW	
343.	Lakhimpurkheri	Uttar Pradesh		10 KW	
344.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	300 KW	10 KW 10 KW	50 KW
345.	Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
346.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	1 KW	100 W	
347.	Najibabad	Uttar Pradesh	200 KW		
348.	Obra	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	
349.	Orai	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
350.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
351.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	20 KW	1 KW	
352.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	
353.	Almora	Uttarakhand	1 KW		
354.	Bacher	Uttarakhand		100 W	
355.	Bhatwari	Uttarakhand		100 W	
356.	Gopeshwar (Chamoli)	Uttarakhand	1 KW	100 W	
357.	Kalagarh	Uttarakhand		100 W	
358.	Kashipur	Uttarakhand		100 W	
359.	Khetikhan	Uttarakhand		100 W	
360.	Mussoorie	Uttarakhand		10 KW	
361.	Nainital	Uttarakhand		100 W	
362.	Pratap Nagar	Uttarakhand		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
363.	Pauri	Uttarakhand	1 KW	100 W	
364.	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	1 KW	100 W	
365.	Rajgarhi	Uttarakhand		100 W	
366.	Tanakpur	Uttarakhand		100 W	
367.	Ukhimath	Uttarakhand		100 W	
368.	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand	1 KW		
369.	Asansole	West Bengal		6 KW	
370.	Balurghat	West Bengal		100 W	
371.	Darjeeling	West Bengal		100 W	
372.	Kolkata	West Bengal	200 KW 'A' 100 KW 'B' 20 KW 1000 KW (Under Replacement)	20 KW 10 KW	50 KW
373.	Kurseong	West Bengal	1 KW*	5 KW	50 KW
374.	Murshidabad	West Bengal		6 KW	
375.	Shantiniketan	West Bengal		3 KW	
376.	Siliguri	West Bengal	200 KW	10 KW	
TOTAL (546 Transmitters)			143 (MW)	355 (FM)	48 (SW)

*Being replaced by FM Transmitter.

Statement-II*Details of proposal received from State Government for setting up of Radio Stations*

Sl. No.	Location	State	Action taken
1	2	3	4
2010-11			
1.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	A 100 watt FM transmitter approved under 11 Plan has been commissioned. Additionally, setting up of a 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan. However, the scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority.
2.	Chamrajnagar	Karnataka	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
3.	Anooppur	Madhya Pradesh	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
4.	Phulbani	Odisha	A 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.
5.	Mon & Tuensang	Nagaland	1 kW MW (CRS) is already working at both the places. Additionally, scheme for replacement of these 1 kW MW transmitter by 1 kW FM transmitter have been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan. However, the scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority.

6.	Falodi	Rajasthan	At present, there is no approved scheme for these places.
7.	Sikkim (North, South & West Districts)	Sikkim	At present, there is no approved scheme for these places.
8.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW FM transmitter already commissioned on interim setup from April' 2012.
9.	Malda, Chanchal	West Bengal	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan. However, the scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority.
2011-12			
1.	Perinthamanna	Kerala	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
2.	Minicoy & other major Islands of Lakshwadeep	Lakshwadeep (UT)	At present, there is no approved scheme for these place.
3.	Panna (MP)	Madhya Pradesh	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan. However, the scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority.

1	2	3	4
4.	Phulbani.	Odisha	A 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.
5.	Muktsar	Punjab	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
6.	Falodi	Rajasthan	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan. However, the scheme is yet to be approved/ sanctioned by competent authority.
2012-13			
1.	Satana	Maharashtra	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan. However, the scheme is yet to be approved/ sanctioned by competent authority.
2.	Harda	Madhya Pradesh	A 100 watt FM transmitter approved under 11th Plan has been commissioned.
3.	Katni	Madhya Pradesh	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan. However, the scheme is yet to be approved/ sanctioned by competent authority.

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| 4. | District Godda | Jharkhand | At present, there is no approved scheme for this place. |
| 5. | Bankura | West Bengal | At present, there is no approved scheme for this place. |
| 6. | Remaining Districts in Rajasthan (CM of Rajasthan) | Rajasthan | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter at 14 places and 10 kW FM transmitter at Bundi have been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan. However, the scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority. |

Statement-III

Details of proposal received for upgradation of power during last three years

Sl. No.	Location	State	Proposal received	Existing Setup	Action on proposals
1	2	3	4	5	6
During the year 2010-11					
1.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	Upgradation of the power of 100kW MW transmitter	100 kW MW 10 kW FM 50 kW SW	Upgradation of 100 kW MW Transmitter to 200 kW MW DRM Transmitter is under implementation.
2.	Ziro	Arunachal Pradesh	Upgradation of the power of 1 kW MW transmitter	1 kW MW 100 WFM	At present, there is no approved scheme.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	Upgradation of the power of 20 kW MW transmitter	10 kW MW 100 WFM	Upgradation of 10 kW MW Transmitter to 20 kW MW DRM Transmitter is under implementation.
4.	Kokrajhar	Assam	Upgradation of the power of 20 kW MW transmitter	20 kW MW 100 WFM	At present, there is no approved scheme.
6.	Bhadrawah	J&K	Upgradation of the power of 6 kW FM transmitter	6 kW FM	At present, there is no approved scheme.
6.	Saiha	Mizoram	Upgradation of 1 kW MW Community Radio Station into Local Radio Station	1 kW MW CRS	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, upgradation of existing 1 kW MW CRS to 1 kW FM LRS has been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan. The scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority.
7.	Kohima	Nagaland	Upgradation of the power of 1 kW FM transmitter	00 kW MW 1 kWFM (Interim Setup) 50 kW SW	Approved setup of 10 kW FM Transmitter is being installed.

8.	Mon	Nagaland	Upgradation of 1 kW MW Community Radio Station into Local Radio Station	1 kW MW CRS	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, upgradation of existing 1 kW MW CRS to 1 kW FM LRS has been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan. The scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority.
9.	Tuensang	Nagaland	Upgradation of 1 kW MW Community Radio Station into Local Radio Station	1 kW MW CRS	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, upgradation of existing 1 kW MW CRS to 1 kW FM LRS has been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan.
10.	Almora	Uttarakhand	Upgradation of the power of 1 kW MW transmitter	1 kW MW	5 kW FM transmitter approved under 11th Plan is being installed. Additionally, replacement of this transmitter by 1kW FM transmitter has been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan. The scheme is yet to be approved/ sanctioned by competent authority.
11.	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	Upgradation of the power of 1 kW MW transmitter	1 kW MW	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, replacement of this transmitter by 1kW FM transmitter has

1	2	3	4	5	6
					been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan. The scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority.
12.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	Upgradation of the power of 1 kW MW transmitter	1 kW MW 100 W FM	At present, there is no approved scheme. A Scheme for upgradation of existing 1 kW MW transmitter by 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan. The scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority.
During the year 2011-12					
1.	Patna	Bihar	Upgradation of the power of MW and FM transmitters	100 kW MW 10 kW FM 6 kW FM	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, a Scheme for upgradation of existing 6 kW FM transmitter by 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan. The scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority.

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|----|---------------------------|--|------------------|--|
| 2. | Bhuj
Gujarat | Upgradation of the power of 20 kW MW transmitter | 20 kW MW | At present, there is no approved scheme. A 5 kW FM transmitter approved under Eleventh Plan is being installed. |
| 3. | Sholapur
Maharashtra | Upgradation of the power of 1 kW MW transmitter | 10 kW FM | The 1 kW MW transmitter has already been upgraded by 10 kW FM transmitter. |
| 4. | Williamnagar
Meghalaya | Upgradation of 1 kW MW Community Radio Station into Local Radio Station. | 1 kW MW Tr.(CRS) | At present, there is no approved scheme. However, upgradation of existing 1 kW MW CRS to 1 kW FM LRS has been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan. The scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority. |
| 5. | Nongstoin
Meghalaya | Upgradation of 1 kW MW Community Radio Station into Local Radio Station. | 1 kW MW Tr.(CRS) | At present, there is no approved scheme. However, upgradation of existing 1 kW MW CRS to 1 kW FM LRS has been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan. The scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority. |
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1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Gangtok	Sikkim	Upgradation of the power of 20 kW MW transmitter	20 kW MW 10 kW SW 10 kW FM 100 W FM	At present, there is no approved scheme.
7.	Agartala	Tripura	Upgradation of the power of 20 kW MW transmitter	20 kW MW 10 kW FM	At present, there is no approved scheme.
8.	Pauri	Uttarakhand	Upgradation of the power of 1 kW MW transmitter	1 kW MW 100 Watt	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, replacement of this transmitter by 1kW FM transmitter has been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan. The scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority.
9.	Karaikal	Pondicherry (UT)	Upgradation of the power 6 kW FM transmitter.	6 kW FM Tr:(LRS)	At present, there is no approved scheme.
During the year 2012-13					
1.	Sambalpur	Odisha	Upgradation of the power of 100 kW MW transmitter	100 kW MW	At present, there is no approved scheme. A 5 kW FM Transmitter approved under Eleventh Plan is being installed.

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|----|--------|-------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| 2. | Jaipur | Rajasthan | Upgradation of the power of 1 kW MW transmitter and Vividh Bharati transmitter | 1 kW MW
50 kW SW
6 kW FM | The scheme of upgradation of 1 kW MW transmitter by 10 kW FM is under implementation. A Scheme for upgradation of 6 kW FM transmitter (Vividh Bharati Service) by 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan. The scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority. |
| 3. | Pauri | Uttarakhand | Upgradation of the power of 1 kW MW transmitter | 1 kW MW
100 W FM | At present, there is no approved scheme. However, replacement of this transmitter by 1kW FM transmitter has been proposed under Twelfth Five Year Plan. The scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority. |
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Shifting of frequency of FM Gold channels

3623. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

- (a) whether there are reports of alleged irregularities in shifting the frequency of FM Gold channels;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last four years and the current year and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the corrective steps being taken in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARDI): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that there were reports of alleged irregularities, published in media during the Commonwealth Games (CWG 2010), which were unfounded. The facts are as under:

- i. All India Radio (AIR) had temporarily started its own additional FM Channel viz. "Dilli FM" on 100.1 MHz exclusively for the coverage of CWG-2010 in Delhi.
- ii. There was also an existing proposal to shift the frequency of existing FM Gold Channel of Delhi from 106.4 MHz to 100.1 MHz in view of the compulsion for implementation of National Frequency Allocation Plan (NFAP) circulated by Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC). Under the approved NFAP, AIR is to operate all its FM Channels within its allocated frequency band of 100 MHz to 103.7 MHz, but the present FM Gold Channel frequency was outside this allocated band.
- iii. After the CWG were over, it was decided to implement the above proposal considering the popularity gained by the new Channel on 100.1 MHz. For ensuring advance information to the listeners, the FM Gold, Delhi started broadcasting on 100.1 MHz w.e.f. 01/11/2010, in addition to its regular broadcast on 106.4 MHz.
- iv. However, in view of the adverse reports in the media, the decision to permanently change the frequency of FM Gold, Delhi from 106.4 MHz to 100.1 MHz was deferred subject to wider consultations.

FM Gold Delhi service has never been discontinued on 106.4 MHz and is still continuing on 106.4 MHz.

Celebration of completion of 100 years of film industry

3624. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether Government is celebrating the completion of 100 years of film industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to set up a National Film Heritage Mission in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India is celebrating the centenary of Indian cinema by organizing various events including film festivals in different parts of the country. One of the highlights of the celebrations is the Centenary Film Festival being organized in Delhi from 25th April ,2013 culminating in the 60th National Film Awards function. National Film Heritage Mission has been included in the Twelfth Plan for implementation.

Radio stations in Uttar Pradesh

†3625. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the radio stations operating in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, as on date; and

(b) the places identified for setting up of new radio stations during the current year in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that at present 376 All India Radio (AIR) Stations are functioning in the country including

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

21 places in Uttar Pradesh. The State-wise list of places is given in Statement-I (*See below*). In addition 242 FM radio stations (including 21 stations operationalized under phase-I scheme) are functioning at 85 cities in the country under policy for expansion of FM Radio Broadcasting services through private agencies (phase-II). 18 private FM channels in 9 cities/towns are functioning in the Uttar Pradesh under existing phase-II policy. The details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) New AIR Stations approved under Eleventh Plan are likely to be ready at 109 places in the country during this year, including 2 places in Uttar Pradesh. The State-wise list of places is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

As regards Private FM, under Government's Phase-III policy, 839 private FM channels will be permitted in 294 cities. In Uttar Pradesh 116 private FM channels in 39 cities/towns have been proposed under the Phase-III Policy. E-auction is expected to be held during the year 2013-14. The details are given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

List of Existing A.I.R. Stations along with details of AM/FM/SW Transmitters

Sl. No.	Stations	States	Transmitter Power/Type		
			MW (AM)	FM	SW(AM)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW		
2.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh		6 kW	
3.	Adoni	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
4	Banswada	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
5.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
6.	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh		5 kW	
7.	Kammareddy	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
8.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	100 kW		
9	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	200 kW 20 kW	10 kW 10 kW	50 kW

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Kothagudam	Andhra Pradesh		6 kW	
11.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh		6 kW	
12.	Machrela	Andhra Pradesh		3 kW	
13.	Mehboobnagar	Andhra Pradesh		10 kW	
14.	Merkapuram	Andhra Pradesh		6 kW	
15.	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
16	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
17.	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh		6 kW	
18.	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
19.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh		1 kW	
20.	Suryapet	Andhra Pradesh		1 kW	
21.	Tirupathi	Andhra Pradesh		10 kW 3 kW	
22	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	100 kW 1 kW*	10 kW 1 kW	
23.	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	100 kW	10 kW	
24.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh		10 kW	
25.	Along	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
26.	Basar	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
27	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
28.	Deomali	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
29	Geku	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
30.	Hawai	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
31.	Hunli	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	100 kW	10 kW	50 kW
33.	Kalaktang	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
34.	Miao	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
35.	Namsai	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
36.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh	10 kW	100 W	
37.	Roing	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
38.	Seepa	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
39.	Taliha	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
40.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	10 kW	100 W	
41.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh	10 kW	100 W	
42.	Yomcha	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
43.	Zemithang	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
44.	Ziro	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW	100 W	
45.	Dhubri	Assam		6 kW	
46.	Dibrugarh	Assam	300 kW	1 kW 100 Watt	
47.	Diphu	Assam	1 kW		
48.	Guwahati	Assam	100 kW 10 kW	10 kW 100 Watt	50 kW 50 kW
49.	Haflong	Assam		6 kW	
50.	Jorhat	Assam		10 kW	
51.	Kokrajhar	Assam	20 kW	100 Watt	
52.	Margherita	Assam		100 Watt	
53.	Nazira	Assam		100 Watt	

1	2	3	4	5	6
54.	North Lakhimpur	Assam		100 Watt	
55.	Nowgong	Assam		6 kW	
56.	Silchar	Assam	20 kW	100 Watt	
57.	Tezpur	Assam	20 kW	1 kW	
58.	Tinsukia	Assam		100 Watt	
59.	Aurangabad	Bihar		100 Watt	
60.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	20 kW		
61.	Darbhanga	Bihar	20 kW		
62.	Gaya	Bihar		100 W	
63.	Kishan Ganj	Bihar		100 W	
64.	Patna	Bihar	100 kW	6 kW 10 kW	
65.	Purnea	Bihar		6 kW	
66.	Sasaram	Bihar		6 kW	
67.	Sitamarhi	Bihar		100 W	
68.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	20 kW		
69.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh		6 kW	
70.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh	100 kW	100 W	
71.	Manendragarh	Chhattisgarh		100 W	
72.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh		6 kW	
73.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	100 kW	10 kW	
74.	Saraipalli	Chhattisgarh		1 kW	
75.	Konta	Chhattisgarh		100 W	
76.	Delhi	Delhi	200 kW 'A'	20 kW	100 kW

1	2	3	4	5	6
			100 kW 'B' 20 kW 'C' 10 kW 'D' 20 kW NC	10 kW	(2nos.) 250 kW (7 Nos.)
77.	Panaji	Goa	100 kW 20 kW	6 kW	250 kW 250 kW
78.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	200 kW	10 kW	
79.	Ahwa	Gujarat	1 kW	100 W	
80.	Bharuch	Gujarat		100 W	
81.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat		100 W	
82.	Bhuj	Gujarat	20 kW		
83.	Dwarka	Gujarat		100 W	
84.	Godhra	Gujarat		6 kW	
85.	Himmatnagar	Gujarat	1 kW		
86.	Jamnagar	Gujarat		100 W	
87.	Mehasana	Gujarat		100 W	
88.	Porbandar	Gujarat		100 W	
89.	Rajkot	Gujarat	300 kW 1000 kW	10 kW	
90.	Surat	Gujarat		10 kW	
91.	Vadodra	Gujarat		10 kW	
92.	Ambala	Haryana		100 W	
93.	Hissar	Haryana		6 kW	
94.	Kurukshetra	Haryana		10 kW	
95.	Rohtak	Haryana	20 KW	10 kW	
96.	Sirsa	Haryana		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
97.	Barmour	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
98.	Berthein	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
99.	Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
100.	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
101.	Dharmshala	Himachal Pradesh		10 kW	
102.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh		6 kW	
103.	Kasauli	Himachal Pradesh		10 kW	
104.	Keylong	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
105.	Kinnaur (Kalpa)	Himachal Pradesh	1 kW		
106.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh		6 kW	
107.	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
108.	Manali	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
109.	Rampur	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
110.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	100 kW	10 kW	50 kW
111.	Sunder Nagar	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
112.	Bhadarwah	Jammu and Kashmir		6 kW	
113.	Bimbargalli	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W	
114.	Diskit	Jammu and Kashmir	1 kW		
115.	Drass	Jammu and Kashmir	1 kW	100 W	
116.	Gurej	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W	
117.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	300 kW	3 kW 10 kW	50 kW
118.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	1 kW 200 kW	100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
119.	Kathua	Jammu & Kashmir		10 kW	
120.	Khalsi	Jammu & Kashmir	1 kW		
121.	Kupwara	Jammu & Kashmir	20 kW		
122.	Leh	Jammu & Kashmir	20 kW	100 W	10 kW
123.	Mangla Devi Fort	Jammu & Kashmir		100 W	
124.	Naushera	Jammu & Kashmir	20 kW		
125.	Nyoma	Jammu & Kashmir	1 kW		
126.	Padum	Jammu & Kashmir	1 kW	100 W	
127.	Pahalgam	Jammu & Kashmir		100 W	
128.	Poonch	Jammu & Kashmir		6 kW	
129.	Rajouri	Jammu & Kashmir		10 kW	
130.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	300 kW 10 kW	10 kW 10 kW	50 kW
131.	Tiesuru	Jammu & Kashmir	1 kW	100 W	
132.	Tithwal	Jammu & Kashmir		100 W	
133.	Tral	Jammu & Kashmir		100 W	
134.	Udhampur	Jammu & Kashmir		100 W	
135.	Uri	Jammu & Kashmir		100 W	
136.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand		6 kW	
137.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand		10 kW	
138.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand		100 W	
139.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand		6 kW	
140.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	1 kW *	6 kW	
141.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	100 kW	6 kW 10 kW	50 kW

1	2	3	4	5	6
142.	Bangalore	Karnataka	200 kW	10 kW 10 kW 1 kW	500 kW (6 Nos.)
143.	Bellary	Karnataka		10 kW	
144.	Bhadrawati	Karnataka	20 kW		
145.	Bijapur	Karnataka		6 kW	
146.	Chitradurga	Karnataka		6 kW	
147.	Davangere	Karnataka		100 W	
148.	Dharwad	Karnataka	200 kW	10 kW	
149.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	20 kW	10 kW	
150.	Hassan	Karnataka		6 kW	
151.	Hosdurg	Karnataka		100 W	
152.	Hospet	Karnataka		10 kW	
153.	Karwar	Karnataka		3 kW	
154.	Kumata	Karnataka		100 W	
155.	Madikeri (Mercara)	Karnataka		6 kW	
156.	Mangalore/Udipi	Karnataka	20 kW	10 kW	
157.	Mysore	Karnataka		10 kW	
158.	Raichur	Karnataka		6 kW	
159.	Sagar	Karnataka		100 W	
160.	Sringeri	Karnataka		100 W	
161.	Tumkur	Karnataka		100 W	
162.	Alappuzha (Alleppy)	Kerala	200 kW		

1	2	3	4	5	6
163.	Devikulam (Idduki)	Kerala		6 kW 100 W	
164.	Kannur	Kerala		6 kW	
165.	Kalapetta	Kerala		100 W	
166.	Kasargode	Kerala		100 W	
167.	Kochi	Kerala		10 kW 10 kW	
168.	Kozhikode (Calicut)	Kerala	100 kW	10 kW	
169.	Manjeri	Kerala		3 kW	
170.	Punalur	Kerala		100 W	
171.	Trissure	Kerala	100 kW		
172.	Thruvanantha- puram	Kerala	20 kW	10 kW	50 kW
173.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh		6 kW	
174.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh		6 kW	
175.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	10 kW	6 kW	50 kW
176.	Chanderi	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
177.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	20 kW		
178.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh		6 kW	
179.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh		6 kW	
180.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	20 kW		
181.	Harda	Madhya Pradesh		100W	
182.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	200 kW	6 kW	
183.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	200 kW	10 kW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
184.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh		6 kW	
185.	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh		1 kW	
186.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
187.	Neemach	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
188.	Panchmadi	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
189.	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh		3 kW	
190.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	20 kW		
191.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh		6 kW	
192.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh		6 kW	
193.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh		6 kW	
194.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
195.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh		5 kW	
196.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra		6 kW	
197.	Akola	Maharashtra		6 kW	
198.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra		10 kW	
199.	Beed	Maharashtra		6 kW	
200.	Brahmpuri	Maharashtra		100 W	
201.	Buldhana	Maharashtra		100 W	
202.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra		6 kW	
203.	Dhule	Maharashtra		6 kW	
204.	Gadhchiroli	Maharashtra		100 W	
205.	Gondia	Maharashtra		100 W	
206.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	20 kW		
207.	Jalna	Maharashtra		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
208.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra		6 kW	
209.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	100 kW 'A' 100 kW 'B' 50 kW	10 kW 10 kW	100 kW 50 kW
210.	Malegaon	Maharashtra		100 W	
211.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	300 kW 1000 kW	10 kW	
212.	Nanded	Maharashtra		6 kW	
213.	Nasik	Maharashtra		6 kW	
214.	Oras	Maharashtra		5 kW	
215.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra		6 kW	
216.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	20 kW		
217.	Pune	Maharashtra	100 kW	10 kW	
218.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	20 kW		
219.	Sangli	Maharashtra	20 kW		
220.	Satara	Maharashtra		6 kW	
221.	Sholapur	Maharashtra		10 kW	
222.	Wardha	Maharashtra		100 W	
223.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra		6 kW	
224.	Chandel	Manipur		100 W	
225.	Churachandpur	Manipur		6 kW	
226.	Imphal	Manipur	300 kW	10 kW	50 kW
227.	Kangpokpi	Manipur		100 W	
228.	Moreh	Manipur		100 W	
229.	Parbung	Manipur		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
230.	Senapati	Manipur		100 W	
231.	Cherrapunji	Meghalaya		100 W	
232.	Jowai	Meghalaya		6 kW	
233.	Nongstoin	Meghalaya	1 kW		
234.	Shillong	Meghalaya	100 kW	10 kW 100 Watt	50 kW
235.	Tura	Meghalaya	20 kW		
236.	Williamnagar	Meghalaya	1 kW		
237.	Aizawal	Mizoram	20 kW	6 kW	10 kW
238.	Laisawei	Mizoram		100 W	
239.	Lawngtlai	Mizoram		100 W	
240.	Lunglei	Mizoram		6 KW	
241.	Rangdil	Mizoram		100 W	
242.	Saiha	Mizoram	1 kW	100 W	
243.	Dimapur	Nagaland		100 W	
244.	Kohima	Nagaland	100 kW	1 kW (Int. Setup)	50 kW
245.	Mokkchung	Nagaland		6 kW	
246.	Mon	Nagaland	1 kW		
247.	Samtore	Nagaland		100 W	
248.	Tuensang	Nagaland	1 kW		
249.	Angul	Odisha		100 W	
250.	Bauligurha	Odisha		100 W	
251.	Baripada	Odisha		5 kW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
252.	Berhampur	Odisha		6 kW	
253.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	200 kW		
254.	Bolangir	Odisha		6 kW	
255.	Cuttack	Odisha	300 kW 1 kW*	6 kW	
256.	Deogarh	Odisha		100 W	
257.	Jeypore	Odisha	100 kW		50 kW
258.	Joranda	Odisha	1 kW		
259.	Keonjhar	Odisha	1 kW*		
260.	Nuapara	Odisha		100 W	
261.	Paradeep	Odisha		100 W	
262.	Paralekhamundi	Odisha		100 W	
263.	Puri	Odisha		3 kW	
264.	Rayagada	Odisha		100 W	
265.	Rourkela	Odisha		6 kW	
266.	Sambalpur	Odisha	100 kW		
267.	Soro	Odisha	1 kW		
268.	Sundergarh	Odisha		100 W	
269.	Bhatinda	Punjab		6 kW	
270.	Jalandhar	Punjab	300 kW 200 kW	10 kW 10 kW	
271.	Firozpur	Punjab		100 W	
272.	Gurdaspur	Punjab		100 W	
273.	Patiala	Punjab		6 kW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
274.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	200 kW		
275.	Alwar	Rajasthan		10 kW	
276.	Anupgarh	Rajasthan		100 W	
277.	Banswara	Rajasthan		10 kW	
278.	Barmer	Rajasthan	20 kW		
279.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	20 kW	10 kW	
280.	Bhartpur	Rajasthan		100 W	
281.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan		10 kW	
282.	Churu	Rajasthan		6 kW	
283.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1 kW*	6 kW	50 kW
284.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan		10 kW	
285.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan		6 kW	
286.	Jhun-Jhunu	Rajasthan		100 W	
287.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	300 kW	6 kW	
288.	Karoli	Rajasthan		100 W	
289.	Kota	Rajasthan	20 kW		
290.	Mount Abu	Rajasthan		6 kW	
291.	Nagaur	Rajasthan		6 kW	
292.	Nathwara	Rajasthan		100 W	
293.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan		6 kW	
294.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	300 kW		
295.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	20 kW	1 kW	
				(Int. Set Up)	

1	2	3	4	5	6
296.	Gangtok	Sikkim	20 kW	100 W 10 kW	10 kW
297.	Namchi	Sikkim		100 Watt	
298.	Rongli	Sikkim		100 Watt	
299.	Rongpo	Sikkim		100 Watt	
300.	Tashiding	Sikkim		100 Watt	
301.	Yangyang	Sikkim		100 Watt	
302.	Zothang	Sikkim		100 Watt	
303.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	200 kW 'A' 20 kW 'B' 20 kW	20 kW 20 kW	50 kW 100 kW
304.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	20 kW	10 kW	
305.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu		10 kW	
306.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu		10 kW	
307.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	20 kW	10 kW	
308.	Nagarcoil	Tamil Nadu		10 kW	
309.	Oottacamund	Tamil Nadu	1 kW	100 W	
310.	Rameshwaram	Tamil Nadu		100 W	
311.	Salem (Yercaud)	Tamilnadu		100 W	
312.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	100 kW *	10 kW	
313.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	20 kW	10 kW	
314.	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu		100 kW	
315.	Thirupattur	Tamil Nadu		100 Watt	
316.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	200 kW		

1	2	3	4	5	6
317.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu		100 W	
318.	Agartala	Tripura	20 kW	10 kW	
319.	Amarpur	Tripura		100 Watt	
320.	Belonia	Tripura		6 kW	
321.	Kailashahar	Tripura		6 kW	
322.	Khowai	Tripura		100 Watt	
323.	Teliamura	Tripura		100 Watt	
324.	Sabroom	Tripura		100 Watt	
325.	Chandigarh	Union Territories		6 kW 10 kW	
326.	Daman	Union Territories (Daman and Diu)		3 kW	
327.	Karaikal	Union Territories (Pondicherry)		6 kW	
328.	Pondicherry	Union Territories (Pondicherry)	20 kW	10 kW	
329.	Silvasa	Union Territories (Dadar and Nagar Haveli)		100 W	
330.	Kavaratti	Union Territories (L and M Island)	1 kW	100 Watt (Additional Channel)	
331.	Port Blair	Union Territories (A & N Island)	100 kW	10 kW	10 kW
332.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	20 kW		
333.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh *		6 KW	250 kW (4 Nos.)
334.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	20 kW	10 kW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
335.	Baharaich	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
336.	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
337.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	
338.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	
339.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	50 KW
340.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
341.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	
342.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh		10 KW 1 KW	
343.	Lakhimpurkheri	Uttar Pradesh		10 KW	
344.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	300 KW	10 KW 10 KW	50 KW
345.	Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
346.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	1 KW	100 W	
347.	Najibabad	Uttar Pradesh	200 KW		
348.	Obra	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	
349.	Orai	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
350.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
351.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	20 KW	1 KW	
352.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	
353.	Almora	Uttarakhand	1 KW		
354.	Bacher	Uttarakhand		100 W	
355.	Bhatwari	Uttarakhand		100 W	
356.	Gopeshwar (Chamoli)	Uttarakhand	1 KW	100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
357.	Kalagarh	Uttarakhand		100 W	
358.	Kashipur	Uttarakhand		100 W	
359.	Khetikhan	Uttarakhand		100 W	
360.	Mussoorie	Uttarakhand		10 KW	
361.	Nainital	Uttarakhand		100 W	
362.	Pratap Nagar	Uttarakhand		100 W	
363.	Pauri	Uttarakhand	1 kW	100 W	
364.	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	1 kW	100 W	
365.	Rajgarhi	Uttarakhand		100 W	
366.	Tanakpur	Uttarakhand		100 W	
367.	Ukhimath	Uttarakhand		100 W	
368.	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand	1 kW		
369.	Asansole	West Bengal		6 kW	
370.	Balurghat	West Bengal		100 W	
371.	Darjeeling	West Bengal		100 W	
372.	Kolkata	West Bengal	200 kW 'A'	20 kW	50 kW
			100 kW 'B'	10 kW	
			20 kW		
			1000 kW		
			(Under Replacement)		
373.	Kurseong	West Bengal	1 kW*	5 kW	50 kW
374.	Murshidabad	West Bengal		6 kW	
375.	Shantiniketan	West Bengal		3 kW	
376.	Siliguri	West Bengal	200 kW	10 kW	
TOTAL (546 Transmitters)			143 (MW)	355 (FM)	48 (SW)

*Being replaced by FM Transmitter.

Statement-II*Details of Private FM channels and cities/towns functioning in Uttar Pradesh*

Sl. No.	State	City	No. of Channels
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	4
		Rajahmundry	1
		Tirupati	2
		Vijaywada	2
		Vishakapatnam	4
		Warangal	1
		TOTAL	14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	1
		TOTAL	1
3	Assam	Guwahati	3
		TOTAL	3
4.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	1
		Patna	1
		TOTAL	2
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	2
		TOTAL	2
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	1
		Raipur	4
		TOTAL	5
7.	Delhi (UT)	Delhi	8
		TOTAL	8

1	2	3	4
8.	Goa	Panaji	3
		TOTAL	3
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	5
		Rajkot	3
		Surat	4
		Vadodara	4
		TOTAL	16
10.	Haryana	Hissar	3
		Karnal	2
		TOTAL	5
11	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	3
		TOTAL	3
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	1
		Sri-Nagar	1
		TOTAL	2
13.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	3
		Ranchi	4
		TOTAL	7
14.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	7
		Gulberga	1
		Mangalore	3
		Mysore	2
		TOTAL	13
15.	Kerala	Cochin	3
		Kannur	4
		Kozikode	2

1	2	3	4
		Thiruvananthapuram	4
		Thrissur	4
		TOTAL	17
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	4
		Gwalior	4
		Indore	4
		Jabalpur	4
		TOTAL	16
17.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	2
		Akola	1
		Aurangabad	2
		Dhule	1
		Jalgaon	2
		Kolhapur	2
		Mumbai	7
		Nagpur	4
		Nanded	1
		Nasik	2
		Pune	4
		Sangli	2
		Sholapur	2
		TOTAL	32
18.	Meghalaya	Shilong	1
		TOTAL	1

1	2	3	4
19.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar/ Cuttak	3
		Rourkela	2
		TOTAL	5
20.	Puducherry (UT)	Puducherry (UT)	3
		TOTAL	3
21.	Punjab	Amritsar	3
		Jalandhar	4
		Patiala	3
		TOTAL	10
22.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	2
		Bikaner	1
		Jaipur	5
		Jodhpur	3
		Kota	3
		Udaipur	3
		TOTAL	17
23.	Sikkim	Gangtok	3
		TOTAL	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	8
		Coimbatore	4
		Madurai	3
		Tiruchi	2
		Tirunelveli	2
		Tuticorin	2
		TOTAL	21

1	2	3	4
25.	Tripura	Agartala	1
		TOTAL	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2
		Aligarh	1
		Allahabad	2
		Bareilly	2
		Gorakhpur	1
		Jhansi	1
		Kanpur	3
		Lucknow	3
		Varanasi	3
		TOTAL	18
27.	West Bengal	Asansol	2
		Kolkata	9
		Siliguri	3
		TOTAL	14
		G. TOTAL	242

Statement-III

List of New Air Station being setup during this year

S. No.	State/UT	Place	Power of FM/MW and Type of Transmitter
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	100 Watt FM
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Baririzo	100 Watt FM

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong	100 Watt FM
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Boleng	100 Watt FM
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	1 kW FM FM
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Chayangtajo	100 Watt FM
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Daporijo	1 kW FM
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Gensi	100 Watt FM
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hayuliang	100 Watt FM
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Khonsa	1 kW FM
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	Koyu	100 Watt FM
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mariang	100 Watt FM
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	100 Watt FM
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nampong	100 Watt FM
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	Palin	100 Watt FM
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Raga	100 Watt FM
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rumgong	100 Watt FM
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	Sangram	100 Watt FM
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	Sagalee	100 Watt FM
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tuting	100 Watt FM
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yachuli	100 Watt FM
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yingkiong	100 Watt FM
23.	Assam	Bakuliaghat	100 Watt FM
24.	Assam	Barpeta	100 Watt FM
25.	Assam	Dudnoi	100 Watt FM
26.	Assam	Golpara	1 kW FM

1	2	3	4
27.	Assam	Karim Cjanj	1 kW FM
28.	Assam	Lanka	100 Watt FM
29.	Assam	Lumding	1 kW FM
30.	Assam	Sarihajan	100 Watt FM
31.	Assam	Udalguri	100 Watt FM
32.	Bihar	Bettiah	100 Watt FM
33.	Bihar	Farbisganj	100 Watt FM
34.	Bihar	Madhubani	100 Watt FM
35.	Bihar	Motihari	100 Watt FM
36.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	100 Watt FM
37.	Bihar	Supaul	100 Watt FM
38.	Chhattisgarh	Dongargarh	100 Watt FM
39.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	100 Watt FM
40.	Chhattisgarh	Kharod	100 Watt FM
41.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	100 Watt FM
42.	Chhattisgarh	Pandaria	100 Watt FM
43.	Gujarat	Junagarh	10 kW FM
44.	Himachal Pradesh	Chaurikhas	100 Watt FM
45.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	100 Watt FM
46.	Jharkhand	Chatra	100 Watt FM
47.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	100 Watt FM
48.	Jharkhand	Dumka	100 Watt FM
49.	Jharkhand	Ghatsila	100 Watt FM
50.	Jharkhand	Giridih	100 Watt FM

1	2	3	4
51.	Jharkhand	Gumla	100 Watt FM
52.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	100 Watt FM
53.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	100 Watt FM
54.	Maharashtra	Amravati	10 kW FM
55.	Manipur	Chingai	100 Watt FM
56.	Manipur	Tamei	100 Watt FM
57.	Meghalaya	Baghmara	100 Watt FM
58.	Mizoram	Champhai	1 kW FM
59.	Mizoram	Chiahphuri	100 Watt FM
60.	Mizoram	Khawbung	100 Watt FM
61.	Mizoram	Koiasib	1 kW FM
62.	Mizoram	Pukzing	100 Watt FM
63.	Mizoram	Tuipancj	1 kW FM
64.	Mizoram	Vanlaiphai	100 Watt FM
65.	Mizoram	Zawnrgin	100 Watt FM
66.	Nagaland	Henima (Tenning)	100 Watt FM
67.	Nagaland	Meluri	100 Watt FM
68.	Nagaland	Wokha	1 kW FM
69.	Orissa	Rairangpur	1 kW FM
70.	Punjab	Amritsar	20 kW FM
71.	Punjab	Fazilka	20 kW FM
72.	Rajasthan	Chauritan Hill	20 kW FM
73.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	1 kW MW
74.	Sikkim	Chungthang	100 Watt FM

1	2	3	4
75.	Sikkim	Dentam	100 Watt FM
76.	Sikkim	Gyalshing	100 Watt FM
77.	Sikkim	Lachen	100 Watt FM
78.	Sikkim	Lachung, Forest Guest House	100 Watt FM
79.	Sikkim	Mangan	100 Watt FM
80.	Sikkim	Namthang, Police Thana	100 Watt FM
81.	Sikkim	Soreng	100 Watt FM
82.	Sikkim	Yuksum	100 Watt FM
83.	Tripura	Ambassa	100 Watt FM
84.	Tripura	Chowmanu	100 Watt FM
85.	Tripura	Damchhara	100 Watt FM
86.	Tripura	Dharmanagar	1 Kmw
87.	Tripura	Gandachhara	100 Watt FM
88.	Tripura	Jolaibari	100 Watt FM
89.	Tripura	Longtherai	5 KW FM
90.	Tripura	Nutan Bazar	1 KW FM
91.	Tripura	Sakhan	100 Watt FM
92.	Tripura	Sllachari	100 Watt FM
93.	Tripura	Udaypur	1 kW FM
94.	Tripura	Vangmun (Bhangmun)	100 Watt FM
95.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	10 kW FM
96.	Uttar Pradesh	Maunath Bhanjan	10 kW FM
97.	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	5 kW FM

1	2	3	4
98.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	10 kW FM
99.	Uttarakhand	Gairsan	1 kW FM
100.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	100 Watt FM
101.	Uttarakhand	New Tehri	1 kW FM
102.	Uttarakhand	Ranikhet	100 Watt FM
103.	West Bengal	Bardhwan	10 kW FM
104.	West Bengal	Basanti	100 Watt FM
105.	West Bengal	Farakka	100 Watt FM
106.	West Bengal	Koochbihar	10 kW FM
107.	West Bengal	Krishna Nagar	100 Watt FM
108.	West Bengal	Medinipur	100 Watt FM
109.	West Bengal	Purulia	100 Watt FM

Statement-IV*Details of E-Auction expected to be held in the year 2013-14*

Sl. No.	State	Name of City	Channels available for Phase III
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	3
2		Adoni	3
3		Alwal	3
4		Anantpur	3
5		Bheemavaram	3
6		Chirala	3
7		Chittoor	3
8		Cuddapah	3

1	2	3	4
9		Dharamavaram	3
10		Eluru	3
11		Guntakal	3
12		Hindupur	3
13		Hyderabad	4
14		Kakinada	4
15		Karimnagar	3
16		Khammam	3
17		Kothagudem	3
18		Kurnool	4
19		Machilpatnam	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		Rajamundry	3
30		Ramagundan	3
31		Tirupati	2
32		Vijayawada	2
33		Vizianagaram	3
34		Warangal	3
TOTAL			104

1	2	3	4
35	Andman and Nicobar	Portblair	3
	TOTAL		3
36	Arunchal Pradesh	Itanagar	2
	TOTAL		2
37	Assam	Dibrugarh	3
38		Jorhat	3
39		Nagaon (Nowgang)	3
40		Silchar	3
41		Tinsukia	3
	TOTAL		15
42	Bihar	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	4
58	Chandigarh/UT	Chandigarh	2
		TOTAL	2
59	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	3
60		Durg-Bhillainagar	3
61		Jagdalpur	3
62		Korba	3
63		Rajgarh	3
	TOTAL		15
64	Daman and Diu	Daman	3
	TOTAL		3
65	Delhi	Delhi	1
	TOTAL		1
66	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1
67		Bharuch	3
68		Bhavnagar	4
69		Botad	3
70		Dohad	3
71		Godhra	3
72		Jamnagar	4
73		Jetpur Navagaoh	3
74		Junagadh	3
75		Mahesana	3
76		Palanpur	3
77		Patan	3
78		Porbandar	3

1	2	3	4
79		Rajkot	1
80		Surat	2
81		Surendranagar Dudhrej	3
82		Veraval	3
83		Wadhwan (Surendernagar)	3
TOTAL			51
84	Haryana	Ambala	3
85		Bhadurgarh	3
86		Bhiwani	3
87		Hissar	1
88		Jind	3
89		Kaithal	3
90		Karnal	1
91		Panipat	3
92		Rewari	3
93		Rohtak	3
94		Sirsa	3
95		Thanesar	3
TOTAL			32
96	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	3
97		Jammu	3
TOTAL			6
98	Jharkhand	Bokaro Steel City	3
99		Deoghar	3
100		Dhanbad	4

1	2	3	4
101		Giridih	3
102		Hazaribag	3
103		Jamshedpur	1
TOTAL			17
104	Karnataka	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
120		Raichur	3
121		Shimoga	3
122		Tumkur	3
123		Udupi	3
TOTAL			59

1	2	3	4
124	Kerala	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	4
125		Cochin	1
126		Kanhangad (Kasargod)	3
127		Kozhikod	2
128		Palakkad	3
TOTAL			13
129	Lakshadweep	Kavarati	3
TOTAL			3
130	Madhya Pradesh	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
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

1	2	3	4
147		Ujjain	4
148		Vidisha	3
	TOTAL		59
149	Maharashtra	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
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

1	2	3	4
170	Manipur	Imphal	3
	TOTAL		3
171	Meghalaya	Shilong	1
	TOTAL		1
172	Mizoram	Aizwal	2
	TOTAL		2
173	Nagaland	Dimapur	3
174		Kohima	3
	TOTAL		6
175	Odisha	Baleshwar	3
176		Baripada	3
177		Bhubaneswar	1
178		Brahmapur	3
179		Puri	3
180		Rourkela	2
181		Sambalpur	3
	TOTAL		18
182	Puducherry	Puducherry	1
	TOTAL		1
183	Punjab	Abohar	3
184		Amristar	1
185		Bhatinda	3
186		Hoshiarpur	3
187		Ludhiana	4
188		Moga	3
189		Pathankot	3

1	2	3	4
190		Patiala	1
TOTAL			21
191	Rajasthan	Ajmer	2
192		Alwar	3
193		Beawar	3
194		Bharatpur	3
195		Bhilwara	3
196		Bikaner	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
209	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1
210		Coonoor	3
211		Dingdigul	3
212		Erode	4

1	2	3	4
213		Karaikkudi	3
214		Karur	3
215		Madurai	1
216		Nagarcoil/Kanyakumari	3
217		Neyveli	3
218		Pudukkottai	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
228	Tripura	Agartala	2
	TOTAL		2
229	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2
230		Aligarh	3
231		Allahabad	2
232		Azamgarh	3
233		Bahraich	3
234		Ballia	3
235		Banda	3
236		Bareilly	2

1	2	3	4
237		Basti	3
238		Budaun	3
239		Deoria	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

1	2	3	4
262		Rae Bareilly	3
263		Saharanpur	4
264		Shahjahanpur	4
265		Sitapur	3
266		Sultanpur	3
267		Varanasi	1
TOTAL			116
268	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	4
269		Haldwani-cum Kathgodam	3
270		Haridwar	3
TOTAL			10
271	West Bengal	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
TOTAL			806

1	2	3	4
<i>Cities in border areas of J&K and NE States</i>			
284	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	3
285	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	3
286	Jammu and Kashmir	Katua	3
287	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	3
288	Jammu and Kashmir	Bhaderwah	3
289	Assam	Dubhari	3
290	Assam	Haflong	3
291	Meghalaya	Jowai	3
292	Mizoram	Lung-Lei	3
293	Nagaland	Mokukchung	3
294	Tripura	Belonia	3
TOTAL			33
GRAND TOTAL			839

FM Radio Stations

3626. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated the number of FM radio stations to be established this year;

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

(c) the number of FM Radio stations functioning in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that All India Radio (AIR) FM Stations approved under Eleventh Plan are likely to be established at 109 places in the country during this year. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) At present AIR FM Stations are functioning at 332 places (Total no. of transmitters: 355) in the country. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). In addition 242 private FM radio stations (including 21 stations operationalized under Phase-I scheme) are also functioning at 85 cities in the country under the Government's policy for expansion of FM radio Broadcasting services through private agencies (phase-II). The State-wise details are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

Statement-II

Details of New FM Transmitters being setup during this year

Sl. No.	State/UT	Place	Power of FM/MW & Type of Transmitter
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	100 Watt FM
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Baririzo	100 Watt FM
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong	100 Watt FM
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Boleng	100 Watt FM
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changiang	1 kW FM FM
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Chayangtajo	100 Watt FM
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Daporijo	1 kW FM
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Gensi	100 Watt FM
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hayuliang	100 Watt FM
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Khonsa	1 kW FM
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	Koyu	100 Watt FM
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mariang	100 Watt FM
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	100 Watt FM
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nampong	100 Watt FM
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	Palin	100 Watt FM

1	2	3	4
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Raga	100 Watt FM
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rumgong	100 Watt FM
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	Sangram	100 Watt FM
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	Sagalee	100 Watt FM
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tuting	100 Watt FM
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yachuli	100 Watt FM
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yingkiong	100 Watt FM
23.	Assam	Bakuliaghat	100 Watt FM
24.	Assam	Barpeta	100 Watt FM
25.	Assam	Dudnoi	100 Watt FM
26.	Assam	Golpara	1 KW FM
27.	Assam	Karim Cjanj	1 KW FM
28.	Assam	Lanka	100 Watt FM
29.	Assam	Lumding	1 KW FM
30.	Assam	Sarihajan	100 Watt FM
31.	Assam	Udalguri	100 Watt FM
32.	Bihar	Bettiah	100 Watt FM
33.	Bihar	Farbisganj	100 Watt FM
34.	Bihar	Madhubani	100 Watt FM
35.	Bihar	Motihari	100 Watt FM
36.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	100 Watt FM
37.	Bihar	Supaul	100 Watt FM
38.	Chhattisgarh	Dongargarh	100 Watt FM
39.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	100 Watt FM

1	2	3	4
40.	Chhattisgarh	Kharod	100 Watt FM
41.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	100 Watt FM
42.	Chhattisgarh	Pandaria	100 Watt FM
43.	Gujarat	Junagarh	10 KW FM
44.	Himachal Pradesh	Chaurikhas	100 Watt FM
45.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	100 Watt FM
46.	Jharkhand	Chatra	100 Watt FM
47.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	100 Watt FM
48.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	10 KW FM
49.	Jharkhand	Dumka	100 Watt FM
50.	Jharkhand	Ghatsila	100 Watt FM
51.	Jharkhand	Giridih	100 Watt FM
52.	Jharkhand	Gumla	100 Watt FM
53.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	100 Watt FM
54.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	100 Watt FM
55.	Maharashtra	Amravati	10kwfm
56.	Manipur	Chingai	100 Watt FM
57.	Manipur	Tamei	100 Watt FM
58.	Meghalaya	Baghmara	100 Watt FM
59.	Mizoram	Champhai	1 KW FM
60.	Mizoram	Chiahphuri	100 Watt FM
61.	Mizoram	Khawbung	100 Watt FM
62.	Mizoram	Koiasib	1 KW FM
63.	Mizoram	Pukzing	100 Watt FM
64.	Mizoram	Tuipancj	1 KW FM

1	2	3	4
65.	Mizoram	Vanlaiphai	100 Watt FM
66.	Mizoram	Zawngin	100 Watt FM
67.	Nagaland	Henima (Tenning)	100 Watt FM
68.	Nagaland	Meluri	100 Watt FM
69.	Nagaland	Wokha	1 KW FM
70.	Orissa	Rairangpur	1 KW FM
71.	Punjab	Amritsar	20 KW FM
72.	Punjab	Fazilka	20 KW FM
73.	Rajasthan	Chauntan Hill	20 KW FM
74.	Sikkim	Chungthang	100 Watt FM
75.	Sikkim	Dentam	100 Watt FM
76.	Sikkim	Gyalshing	100 Watt FM
77.	Sikkim	Lachen	100 Watt FM
78.	Sikkim	Lachung, Forest Guest House	100 Watt FM
79.	Sikkim	Mangan	100 Watt FM
80.	Sikkim	Namthang, Police Thana	100 Watt FM
81.	Sikkim	Soreng	100 Watt FM
82.	Sikkim	Yuksum	100 Watt FM
83.	Tripura	Ambassa	100 Watt FM
84.	Tripura	Chowmanu	100 Watt FM
85.	Tripura	Damchhara	100 Watt FM
86.	Tripura	Gandachhara	100 Watt FM

1	2	3	4
87.	Tripura	Jolaibari	100 Watt FM
88.	Tripura	Longtherai	5 KW FM
89.	Tripura	Nutan Bazar	1 KW FM
90.	Tripura	Sakhan	100 Watt FM
91.	Tripura	Silachari	100 Watt FM
92.	Tripura	Udaypur	1 KW FM
93.	Tripura	Vangmun (Bhangmun)	100 Watt FM
94.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	10 KW FM
95.	Uttar Pradesh	Maunath Bhanjan	10 KW FM
96.	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	5 KW FM
97.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	10 KW FM
98.	Uttarakhand	Gairsan	1 KW FM
99.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	100 Watt FM
100.	Uttarakhand	New Tehri	1 KW FM
101.	Uttarakhand	Ranikhet	100 Watt FM
102.	West Bengal	Balurghat	10 KW FM
103.	West Bengal	Bardhwan	10 Watt FM
104.	West Bengal	Basanti	100 Watt FM
105.	West Bengal	Farakka	100 KW FM
106.	West Bengal	Koochbihar	10 Watt FM
107.	West Bengal	Krishna Nagar	100 Watt FM
108.	West Bengal	Medinipur	100 Watt FM
109.	West Bengal	Purulia	100 Watt FM

Statement-II*Details of Existing FM Stations of AIR (State-wise)*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Transmitters
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20
4.	Assam	15
5.	Bihar	8
6.	Chandigarh (Union Territory)	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	7
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli (UT)	1
9.	Daman (Union Territory)	1
10.	Delhi	2
11.	Goa	1
12.	Gujarat	12
13.	Haryana	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	21
16.	Jharkhand	7
17.	Karnataka	21
18.	Kerala	11
19.	L&M Island (Union Territory)	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	20

1	2	3
21.	Maharashtra	25
22.	Manipur	7
23.	Meghalaya	4
24.	Mizoram	6
25.	Nagaland	4
26.	Odisha	14
27.	Puducherry (Union Territory)	2
28.	Punjab	6
29.	Rajasthan	18
30.	Sikkim	8
31.	Tamil Nadu	15
32.	Tripura	7
33.	Uttar Pradesh	21
34.	Uttarakhand	14
35.	West Bengal	9
		355

Statement-III

*State-wise details for expansion of FM Radio Broadcasting
Services through private agencies (Phase-II)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Channels
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	3

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	2
6.	Chhattisgarh	5
7.	Delhi (UT)	8
8.	Goa	3
9.	Gujarat	16
10.	Haryana	5
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
13.	Jharkhand	7
14.	Karnataka	13
15.	Kerala	17
16.	Madhya Pradesh	16
17.	Maharashtra	32
18.	Meghalaya	1
19.	Odisha	5
20.	Puducherry (UT)	3
21.	Punjab	10
22.	Rajasthan	17
23.	Sikkim	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	21
25.	Tripura	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18
27.	West Bengal	14
TOTAL		242

Community Radio Stations

3627. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Community Radio Stations (CRS) operating in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of applications for CRS pending with Government for clearance, at present State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any study about the functioning of CRS in the States; and
- (d) if so, the outcome/results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) 148 Community Radio Stations are operational in the country. 227 applications are in various stages of inter-Ministerial clearances. State-wise details of operational Community Radio Stations (CRS) and the number of applications in various stages of inter-Ministerial clearances are available on Ministry's website: www.mib.nic.in.

(c) and (d) Review of the functioning of Community Radio Stations (CRS) is a continuous exercise in the Ministry. Ministry has examined issues concerning the growth and functioning of community radio stations in India. A detailed report about the operating CR Stations has been brought out in the form of CR Compendium, which is available on Ministry's website: www.mib.nic.in. An Inter Ministerial Committee has also been constituted to review the functioning of this sector. This Committee meets regularly and takes stock of the progress made and challenges being faced by the Community Radio Stations.

Advertisements harmful for vulnerable sections

3628. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT:

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) has issued directives to take action against the advertisements that causes grave public offence or are harmful to a group of individuals, especially vulnerable sections such as women and children, and suspend them immediately;
- (b) how many complaints have been received by the Consumer Complaint

Council (CCC) in this respect during 2012 and the current year, till date, month-wise;

(c) the details of the action taken thereon, so far; and

(d) the steps being proposed to ensure strict action against misleading advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARD): (a) The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) has informed that they have set up a new initiative wherein advertisements which are extremely inappropriate, indecent, vulgar and against public interest are suspended pending investigation. In cases where it appears prima facie that an advertisement is in serious breach of the ASCI code and its continued transmission on any medium causes or has the effect of causing public harm, then ASCI would, pending investigation, forthwith direct the advertiser/the advertising agency/the media buying agency and the media concerned, to suspend the advertisement.

(b) to (d) ASCI has informed that in 2012-13 they have received 2954 complaints against 784 advertisements. 640 of these complaints have been upheld and the advertisers have been asked to withdraw or modify the advertisements. More than 90% of the advertisers have complied with the orders of ASCI. ASCI informed that they will be writing to the concerned Ministries so that they can take appropriate action against the advertisers who do not comply with the ASCI orders.

Decrease in regional films

3629. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a decrease in the number of regional films due to lack of interest and awareness;

(b) whether regional films dubbed in other languages require right promotion, marketing and distribution; and

(c) if so, what steps the Ministry is taking to encourage and popularise regional films in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Production, promotion and marketing of films in India is largely a private sector initiative.

(c) National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) Limited, a Central Public Sector Enterprise, under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been mandated by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to produce and promote meaningful cinema, including regional cinema. NFDC in last five years, has commissioned 19 films in various regional languages.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, through eminent panel of Jury, selects films for 'Indian Panorama'. A majority of these films are regional and of high standard of excellence. These films are screened at the International Film Festival of India and various other national and international film festivals.

The National Film Awards, since long instituted by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, have categories of awards meant to encourage regional cinema. Films, many of which are regional, are also preserved, restored and digitalized regularly by NFDC and National Film Archives of India.

Fake voters

3630. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey conducted by the Chief Election Officer has revealed that there has been a surge in the number of fake voters in the country;

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

(c) what steps Government is taking to control the surge in the number of fake voter cards being issued; and

(d) how Government proposes to confiscate the multiple voter cards that many individuals possess today?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Election Commission of India has intimated that it has not received any information from any of the Chief Electoral Officers regarding such surveys of fake voters in the country.

(c) Efforts are constantly being made by the Election Commission of India to ensure error free electoral rolls in the country.

(d) As per the provisions of sections 17 and 18 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, no person is to be registered in the electoral roll for more

than one constituency; and no person is to be registered in the electoral roll for any constituency more than once, respectively. Registering oneself at two places in the Electoral Roll is an offence punishable under section 31 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. Such cases, if brought to the notice of the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) of concerned assembly constituency are treated following due procedure.

Special Courts for Muslim youth

3631. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

- (a) whether Government is considering to set up special courts for Muslim youth accused of various offences, including terror-related charges;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when these special courts would come into being?

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

Amendment in Representation of People Act

3632. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to amend the Representation of People Act is pending in the Ministry for more than last 16 months;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry had heard the views and had consulted the State Governments, NGOs and the Election Commission on this new law more than 16 months ago and on disqualifying a candidate to contest any type of elections on whom criminal charges such as rape, murder, etc. have been framed by courts;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the reasons that the Ministry had slowed down on the amendments; and
- (f) by when the new law would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (f) With a view to carrying out comprehensive electoral reforms, a Core-Committee

was constituted on the 1st October, 2010 under the Chairmanship of an Additional Solicitor General. The talking points of the Committee included (i) De-criminalisation of Politics; (ii) Funding of Elections; (iii) Conduct and Better Management of Elections; (iv) Regulation of Political Parties; (v) Audit and Finances of Political Parties; and (vi) Review of Anti-Defection Law. The Committee under the aegis of Legislative Department and in co-sponsorship of the Election Commission of India conducted seven regional consultations, wherein the stakeholders have been consulted, who inter-alia included leaders and workers of the political parties, legislators, legal luminaries, representatives of NGOs, eminent persons, civil servants (serving and retired), students etc. and views were gathered.

Thereafter, with a view to moving further in the matter, the 20th Law Commission was requested to submit concrete suggestions on electoral reforms 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. The Law Commission has started deliberation on the issue and is likely to submit its suggestions to the Government soon. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the ministry had slowed down on the amendments. Government remains committed to moving forward expeditiously in the matter and for creating a broad political consensus on the way forward.

Funds for infrastructure development in subordinate courts

3633. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government provides Central funds to States for computerization, construction of buildings and other infrastructure of subordinate courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Central funds made available to Karnataka so far, and the details of infrastructure created in subordinate courts of the State with these funds, so far?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Development of judicial infrastructure in the States is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. In order to augment their resources, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for development of infrastructural facilities for judiciary has been in operation since 1993-94. The Scheme, prior to its modification in 2011, provided for release of Central grants on a matching sharing basis. However, with a view to enhance resources of the State Governments, the

Government has increased the central share by revising the funding pattern from 50:50 to 75:25 (for States other than North Eastern States) under modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary from the year 2011-12 onwards. The funding pattern for North-Eastern States has been kept as 90:10 w.e.f 2010-11. The modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme covers subordinate courts only.

Prior to revision of funding under the scheme, Rs. 1245 crore was released to States/UTs from 1993-94 to 2010-11. After revision, Rs. 1303 crore has been released during last two years (Rs. 595 crore in 2011-12 and Rs. 708 crore in 2012-13).

Since the inception of CSS for infrastructure facilities for judiciary from 1993-94, Central Government has released Rs. 171 crore to the State Government of Karnataka. As per the information available, State Government has constructed 247 Court buildings and 343 residential buildings for judicial officers/staff from Central and State funds.

For computerisation of courts and making them ICT enabled, Government is implementing e-Court Mission Mode Project for the district/subordinate Courts in the country and for up gradation of ICT infrastructure in superior courts. Under the Scheme, funds are given to National Informatics Centre (NIC) which is the implementing agency for Project. Rs. 571 crore has so far been released to NIC for the Project.

Setting up of special courts

3634. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court, while delivering a judgment, took serious objections that Government has not taken any substantial steps despite a letter written in 2007 by the then Chief Justice of India to the Prime Minister for establishing special courts;

(b) if so, the action Government has taken, so far, in accordance with the Supreme Court ruling, during this period;

(c) whether the Supreme Court had further state there is a need to set-up at least 210 more special courts/CBI courts to deal with more than 1,000 cases pending in different parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken so far by the Prime Minister?

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

Disposal of cases of crime against women

3635. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of crime against women pending in courts across the country;

(b) the average time taken in judgment and punishment in these cases;

(c) whether Government has taken any step to expedite these cases and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has taken any steps to provide legal and other aid to women victims in such cases and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) As per information received from National Crime Records Bureau, information regarding number of cases of crime against women pending in various courts across the country is given in the Statement (*See* below).

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

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

Legal and other aid to women victims is provided by the trial courts under Section 357 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The assistance of State Legal Services Authorities is also sought, if required.

Statement
Cases pending trial at various courts under sexual offences against women during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rape			Molestation			Sexual Harassment		
		2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2406	2579	2782	5567	6314	6908	3189	3658	4142
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	483	509	524	347	392	422	11	11	12
3.	Assam	4225	4765	4993	1771	2188	2088	6	8	10
4.	Bihar	3621	3281	3253	2130	2162	2453	50	55	55
5.	Chhattisgarh	3545	3660	3764	7767	7783	7924	449	519	601
6.	Goa	61	78	97	75	82	98	26	33	31
7.	Gujarat	2540	2742	2935	6937	7126	7300	924	944	934
8.	Haryana	889	1023	977	1670	1698	1584	926	1011	899
9.	Himachal Pradesh	446	474	486	1223	1395	1491	127	161	200
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	961	994	1052	4074	4467	5043	1266	1293	1382
11.	Jharkhand	1595	1687	1795	862	760	792	23	21	20
12.	Karnataka	1170	1331	1489	4449	5243	6055	62	49	72
13.	Kerala	3427	3815	4320	9425	10519	12327	792	1065	1265
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7797	8108	7790	24654	23827	22393	1868	1924	1701
15.	Maharashtra	11855	12254	12798	26102	27124	27787	8170	8774	8436
16.	Manipur	62	63	67	9	9	9	0	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	414	483	544	177	194	219	4	4	4
18.	Mizoram	90	97	108	56	51	70	1	0	0
19.	Nagaland	36	30	30	12	14	8	0	2	2

20.	Odisha	3679	4139	4537	14467	15846	17461	1075	1166	1241
21.	Punjab	498	457	453	801	694	651	57	52	46
22.	Rajasthan	2530	2830	3127	8742	9098	9397	88	92	88
23.	Sikkim	58	86	78	19	23	25	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1443	1497	1617	3280	3176	3323	1026	926	971
25.	Tripura	579	651	687	809	921	1071	5	7	10
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4366	4145	4278	7205	7115	7486	6648	4114	1719
27.	Uttarakhand	239	232	242	361	413	444	626	522	454
28.	West Bengal	10518	11714	13032	10315	11641	13092	65	89	119
	TOTAL STATES	69533	73724	77855	143306	150275	157921	27484	26200	24415
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	65	87	170	191	206	20	27	33
30.	Chandigarh	48	46	46	71	64	74	34	17	25
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	13	12	18	22	25	1	2	3
32.	Daman and Diu	1	2	2	3	4	3	3	2	2
33.	Delhi UT	1368	1410	1439	3484	3641	3798	470	483	529
34.	Lakshadweep	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	32	33	35	232	233	250	80	89	92
	TOTAL UT's	1509	1571	1621	3979	4156	4356	608	620	684
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	71042	75295	79476	147285	154431	162277	28092	26820	25099

Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau.

Special courts for rape/harassment cases

3636. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special courts have since been set up to try rape cases/women harassment complaints in all the States/UTs;

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

(c) whether these courts have been funded by the Central Government; and

(d) the details of women harassment/rape complaints that have been filed in various such courts of the country, indicating how many of such cases have been disposed of, punishment awarded, etc. to the accused and the number of cases still pending, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Government has written to the State Governments as well as the Chief Justices of High Courts for setting up of Fast Track Courts for speedy trial of cases of rape. As per information received from the States, 73 Fast Track Courts have been designated/set up for trial of cases of sexual offences against women. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Government has requested the states to provide the requisite financial support to the High Courts for setting up of Fast Track Courts. However, in pursuance of the Supreme Court judgement in the case of Brij Mohan Lai, Government has approved funding of salaries of 10% additional judges in State Judicial Services on a matching basis upto 31st March, 2015. They have been requested to make use of 10% additional positions of Judges being created at the district/subordinate level.

(d) Statements indicating details of rape and sexual harassment cases are given in Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

Statement-I***Statement of Fast Track Courts for heinous crimes against women***

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of FTCs set up so far for trial of rape cases along-with the copies of the notifications issued for setting up of these courts
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	As of now, no FTCs are set up for trial of rape cases. However, the High Court of

1	2	3
		Andhra Pradesh has earmarked 27 existing courts for trial of such cases.
2	Chhattisgarh	16
3	Delhi	6 FTCs of additional Sessions Judges established to deal with cases of sexual assaults of women.
4	Jharkhand	10 Courts of the District and Additional Sessions Judges/Additional Judicial Commissioner have been designated as the Fast Track Courts for trial of rape cases.
5	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir High Court earmarked the five existing Courts in the State for trial of rape case.
6	Madhya Pradesh	9 fast track courts set up for trial of cases of crimes against women. High Court has issued effective instructions to all the Sessions Judges in the State of Madhya Pradesh for expeditious disposal of cases related to the offences of rape, gang-rape and rape with murder.

Statement-II

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV),
Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons
Convicted (PCV) under Rape during 2009-2011*

Sl.No.	State	2009						CR
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	1188	965	118	1487	1302	182	1362
2	Arunachal Pradesh	59	46	3	60	51	3	47
3	Assam	1631	1004	128	1644	1040	235	1721
4	Bihar	929	763	178	1086	1043	237	795
5	Chhattisgarh	976	982	219	1128	1117	243	1012
6	Goa	47	24	7	56	41	7	36
7	Gujarat	433	377	33	610	597	44	408
8	Haryana	603	525	125	848	832	230	720
9	Himachal Pradesh	183	176	29	250	260	40	160
10	Jammu and Kashmir	237	196	12	303	301	12	245
11	Jharkhand	719	687	294	765	764	341	773
12	Karnataka	509	401	33	595	567	48	586
13	Kerala	568	615	53	694	751	57	634
14	Madhya Pradesh	2998	2951	562	4243	4221	854	3135
15	Maharashtra	1483	1433	182	2075	2076	225	1599
16	Manipur	31	5	0	22	7	0	34
17	Meghalaya	112	67	7	110	96	7	149
18	Mizoram	83	86	58	81	117	53	92

Statement-II

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV),
Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons
Convicted (PCV) under Rape during 2009-2011*

2010					2011					
CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1210	141	1761	1674	173	1442	1216	111	1758	1783	157
34	4	49	40	4	42	38	4	47	41	4
1110	95	1629	1153	117	1700	1012	179	1470	1080	165
533	227	892	816	280	934	820	210	1185	1036	246
942	204	1198	1203	270	1053	1027	217	1257	1253	240
44	5	50	62	7	29	33	4	34	46	4
391	33	617	620	40	439	409	31	621	616	46
590	113	866	853	161	733	532	135	801	820	175
139	21	197	204	38	168	143	29	187	183	46
177	3	266	259	5	277	231	14	349	346	18
705	171	836	911	194	784	604	185	758	731	220
512	54	771	703	82	636	533	74	837	812	84
644	45	659	779	52	1132	706	31	1226	798	390
3089	777	4387	4407	1230	3406	3223	826	4593	4603	898
1458	146	2180	2145	202	1701	1565	205	2533	2422	268
4	1	22	5	1	53	5	1	24	5	2
80	4	135	73	4	130	81	0	128	83	0
94	84	112	125	123	77	68	46	74	70	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19	Nagaland	22	25	10	27	29	16	16
20	Odisha	1023	834	146	1119	1100	183	1025
21	Punjab	511	440	158	681	631	234	546
22	Rajasthan	1519	967	221	1388	1387	296	1571
23	Sikkim	18	19	5	19	19	5	18
24	Tamil Nadu	596	515	91	776	776	111	686
25	Tripura	190	169	24	336	169	24	238
26	Uttar Pradesh	1759	1312	623	2918	2168	1187	1563
27	Uttarakhand	111	98	49	138	146	83	121
28	West Bengal	2336	1572	130	1748	1707	132	2311
	Total State	20874	17254	3498	25207	23315	5089	21603
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	14	1	36	27	1	24
30	Chandigarh	29	17	16	38	25	26	31
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	1	5	5	1	3
32	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
33	Delhi UT	469	440	178	557	615	195	507
34	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	1	8	4	1	8	4	3
	TOTAL UT	523	484	200	638	681	227	569
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	21397	17738	3698	25845	23996	5316	22172

Source : Crime in India

Note : Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

<i>Written Answers to</i>										[29 April, 2013]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	283
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
13	14	17	19	12	23	20	16	27	19	29		
1126	132	1363	1369	188	1112	1037	148	1224	1219	204		
438	166	766	654	244	479	426	155	598	571	208		
972	202	1343	1355	298	1800	1119	205	1642	1634	358		
31	2	21	30	1	16	12	11	25	12	11		
487	105	777	682	136	677	478	72	837	611	110		
185	28	320	226	32	205	238	24	258	248	28		
1171	705	2580	1842	1304	2042	1580	816	3571	2398	1325		
104	58	171	159	86	129	98	48	149	143	73		
1866	90	2395	2242	128	2363	2004	79	1870	2104	121		
18149	3630	26380	24610	5412	23582	19258	3876	28083	25687	5470		
20	0	39	28	0	13	22	0	28	48	0		
29	14	44	38	16	27	21	9	27	31	10		
4	2	3	4	2	4	3	0	4	3	0		
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
449	141	602	532	201	572	477	186	707	647	243		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
2	1	5	2	1	7	4	0	29	20	0		
505	158	694	605	220	624	527	196	795	749	254		
18654	3788	27074	25215	5632	24206	19785	4072	28878	26436	5724		

Statement-III

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV),
Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons
Convicted (PCV) Under Sexual Harassment During 2009-2011*

Sl.No.	State	2009						CR
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	3520	3103	613	4178	3848	681	4562
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6	2	0	2	2	0	1
3	Assam	10	5	3	15	7	3	20
4	Bihar	12	14	0	16	20	0	16
5	Chhattisgarh	152	140	26	235	233	56	182
6	Goa	10	7	0	10	7	0	16
7	Gujarat	114	107	14	188	190	22	110
8	Haryana	605	583	358	717	717	396	580
9	Himachal Pradesh	37	37	1	40	51	1	78
10	Jammu and Kashmir	371	365	99	512	511	114	262
11	Jharkhand	83	36	11	38	35	14	16
12	Karnataka	64	30	1	40	39	1	83
13	Kerala	395	361	58	456	445	68	537
14	Madhya Pradesh	728	848	221	1047	1042	285	918
15	Maharashtra	1099	1021	22	1337	1275	23	1180
16	Manipur	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	1	2	1	1	1	1	0
18	Mizoram	1	1	0	1	1	0	0

Statement-III

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV),
Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons
Convicted (PCV) Under Sexual Harassment During 2009-2011*

2010					2011					
CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3332	731	3820	3965	861	3658	3291	639	4122	4223	852
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
9	3	35	13	6	8	6	0	26	9	0
9	0	22	20	0	11	14	0	9	16	0
172	31	261	258	65	174	165	23	250	254	37
13	2	22	21	2	12	7	2	16	9	2
98	9	131	134	13	93	81	9	168	164	9
526	334	635	628	408	490	455	382	564	555	429
51	1	73	65	1	62	52	2	56	59	1
234	100	295	295	139	350	337	94	458	458	117
11	3	20	37	3	7	13	7	16	14	4
16	0	22	21	0	81	47	2	44	47	3
515	70	604	617	78	573	516	108	598	580	133
899	309	1182	1183	340	762	748	340	850	851	412
1063	34	1515	1441	42	1071	1013	38	1300	1321	47
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
20	Odisha	210	199	15	297	290	19	232
21	Punjab	33	34	13	50	40	18	38
22	Rajasthan	24	21	9	24	24	16	23
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	501	519	296	568	651	371	638
25	Tripura	5	5	0	10	6	0	9
26	Uttar Pradesh	2524	2475	1838	3878	3807	2734	11
27	Uttarakhand	249	259	98	419	431	254	165
28	West Bengal	108	91	24	120	102	26	163
	Total State	10864	10265	3721	14200	13775	5103	9843
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	4	0	8	4	0	10
30	Chandigarh	2	1	4	6	1	6	4
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
32	Daman and Diu	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
33	Delhi UT	118	92	53	132	151	68	80
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	16	13	6	21	21	9	22
	TOTAL UT	145	112	63	168	178	83	118
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	11009	10377	3784	14368	13953	5186	9961

Source : Crime in India

Note : Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

<i>Written Answers to</i>				[29 April, 2013]			<i>Unstarred Questions</i>				287
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
2	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	
231	11	354	346	16	235	233	12	313	302	15	
27	13	42	36	17	31	23	11	34	32	15	
17	9	22	22	11	9	7	7	13	13	7	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
624	417	739	752	353	464	343	170	490	457	186	
4	0	9	7	0	9	6	0	9	9	0	
21	1951	15	36	3157	3	1	1642	3	1	2158	
169	244	282	291	228	72	70	109	111	110	149	
127	37	165	140	44	200	147	41	225	175	43	
8170	4310	10269	10331	5786	8377	7578	3639	9676	9662	4621	
7	0	14	11	0	3	6	0	7	11	0	
0	8	2	0	12	12	10	0	11	12	0	
1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
100	47	89	100	74	162	140	33	165	156	43	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	2	28	26	6	16	11	4	20	12	4	
128	57	135	139	92	193	168	37	204	192	47	
8298	4367	10404	10470	5878	8570	7746	3676	9880	9854	4668	

Independent recruitment mechanism for judges

3637. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering any proposal for independent recruitment mechanism for judges;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any report or proposal of recommendation is pending with Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

Registered political parties

†3638. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of registered political parties in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that many parties exist only on paper;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Election Commission of India can cancel the recognition of such parties; and
- (e) if not, whether there are possibilities of misuse of facilities being extended to the registered political parties by such parties?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Election Commission of India has intimated that as on 19.4.2013, 1465 political parties are registered with the Commission. Out of these, fifty political parties are recognized (6 National and 44 State) and remaining are registered un-recognised political parties.

(b) and (c) The Election Commission has intimated that it does not have any information on this aspect.

(d) Recognition and de-recognition is a continuous process depending upon the poll performance of registered political parties in general elections and governed by Paras 6A, 6B, 6C and 16A of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968. As such, the Election Commission has power to cancel the recognition of political parties under the said provisions.

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

Speedy disposal of divorce cases

3639. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the action taken by Government for urgent and speedy disposal of divorce cases as due to very lengthy legal process, it creates financial burden on divorce petitioners and adds to the burden on judicial system and keeping in view of the fact that, once there is serious dispute in peoples married life, they approach the court for divorce, then there is no meaning to unnecessary delay in judicial process for divorce which is one of the major reasons for which they are not able to take decision about their future?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): The Family Courts Act, 1984 provides for establishment of Family Courts by the State Governments in consultation with the High Courts with a view to promote conciliation and secure speedy settlement of disputes relating to marriage and family affairs and for matters connected therewith. Under section 3(1) (a) of the Family Courts Act, it is mandatory for the State Governments to set up a Family Court for every area in the State comprising of a city or a town, whose population exceeds one million. In other areas of the States, the Family Courts may be set up, if the State Governments deems it necessary. The States and the Union Territories may also specify, after consultation with the High Court, the local limits of the area

to which the jurisdiction of the Family Courts shall extend. The Family Courts function under the administrative control and superintendence of the State Government or the Union Territory administration and the High Court concerned.

The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 4th August, 2010, seeks to further amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 to provide for irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground for divorce with certain safeguards to wife and children. The said Bill is pending consideration and passing in the Rajya Sabha on the basis of the recommendations of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances and Law and Justice.

Fast Track Courts

3640. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) functioning in the country during the last five years, State-wise and legislation-wise;

(b) the number of FTCs which started functioning since 2009, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the number of FTCs which stopped functioning since 2009, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for their closure, State-wise?

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

The term and funding of FTCs was not extended beyond 2011 because they form part of the judicial structure of subordinate courts which are the responsibility of the respective State Government.

Statement

Details of fast track courts which were established by States from the year 2000 onwards and funded by Central Government upto 31.3.2011

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Earmarked no. of FTCs as in 2000	Earmarked no. of FTCs as on 31/3/2005	No. of FTCs functional as on 31/3/2011	No. of FTCs functional as on December, 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	86	86	108	108
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5	3	3	3
3	Assam	20	20	20	20 (upto Oct. 2012)
4	Bihar	183	150	179	183
5	Chhattisgarh	31	31	25	-
6	Goa	5	5	5	4
7	Gujarat	166	166	61	-
8	Haryana	36	16	6	7
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	9	9	9
10	Jammu and Kashmir	12	-	-	-
11	Jharkhand	89	89	39	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Karnataka	93	93	87	93
13	Kerala	37	31	38	38
14	Madhya Pradesh	85	66	84	-
15	Maharashtra	187	187	51	100
16	Manipur	3	2	2	2 (upto Oct. 2012)
17	Meghalaya	3	3	3	3
18	Mizoram	3	3	3	2
19	Nagaland	3	2	2	2 (upto Oct. 2012)
20	Odisha	72	41	35	35
21	Punjab	29	18	15	15
22	Rajasthan	83	83	83	-
23	Sikkim	3	-	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	49	49	49	-
25	Tripura	3	3	3	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	242	242	153	-
27	Uttarakhand	45	45	20	22 (upto June, 2012)
28	West Bengal	152	119	109	150
TOTAL		1734	1562	1192	796

Cases pending in Supreme Court

3641. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court since 2010, as on date;
- (b) whether Government is aware that the delay in justice is injustice itself;
- (c) whether judges do not have sufficient time to deliver judgement owing to immense volume of cases; and
- (d) the steps Government proposes to clear huge pendency?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) As per information received from the Supreme Court, 8941 cases were pending as on 31.03.2013, out of the cases instituted in the year 2010.

(b) to (d) Huge backlog and pendency of cases in courts is a major bottleneck affecting dispensation of timely justice. The pendency in courts is mainly because the filings of cases have been either equal or more than the disposal. The disposal of pending cases in the Courts is within the domain of the judiciary. However, the Government has been assisting the judiciary through a variety of measures. These include funding support for infrastructure development for the subordinate judiciary and computerization of the Courts, etc. Besides, Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms for following a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in the judicial administration. The Mission has devised an integrated strategy which *inter-alia* includes better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development.

In the short span since it has come into existence, the Mission has taken several steps in each of the five strategic areas. Constitution Amendment Bill for raising the retirement age of High Court Judges is before the Parliament. A comprehensive proposal has been formulated for constitution of All India Judicial Service (AIJS). All the 28 States have formulated their Litigation Policies with a view to reduce the Governmental litigation. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) constituted to suggest necessary amendments to the Negotiable Instruments (NI)

Act along with other policy and administrative measures to check, increasing litigation relating to cheque bounce cases, has recommended measures including procedural and legislative changes to reduce number of cheque bounce cases.

An important aspect of the judicial reforms relates to re-engineering court procedures and court processes for early disposal of cases. A comprehensive scheme of National Court Management Systems (NCMS) has been formulated and notified by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Under the NCMS, a National Framework of Court Excellence (NFCE) has been prepared, which shall set measurable standards of performance for courts addressing the issues of quality, responsiveness and timeliness.

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

In the recently concluded conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts, States have been requested to set up Fast Track Courts for disposal of pending rape cases as well as cases under other heinous crimes. While doing so, priority shall be given for fast tracking cases of offences against women, children, disabled persons, senior citizens and marginalised section of the society. For this purpose, States have been requested to use 10% additional positions of judges approved by the Central Government on a matching share basis, at the district/ subordinate level, following the direction of the Supreme Court in the case of *Brij Mohan Lal Vs. Union of India*.

Pending cases and vacant posts of judges

†3642. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending for disposal in the Supreme Court and in each of the High Courts of the country as on the 31st January, 2013;

(b) the present number of judges in the Supreme Court and various High Courts and the number of posts of judges lying vacant in these courts; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the steps taken by Government to fill up the vacant posts of judges and the speedy disposal of the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The data on pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the information furnished by Supreme Court, 66,569 matters were pending in the Supreme Court as on 31.01.2013. Out of the 66,569 matters, 21,862 matters are up to one year old and are, thus, not in arrears. Details of pending cases in the High Courts as on 31.03.2012 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of the present number of judges in the Supreme Court and various High Courts and the number of posts of judges lying vacant in these courts are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) As per the Memorandum of Procedure, initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges of a High Court rests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court and for appointment of a Judge in the Supreme Court, it rests with the Chief Justice of India. The Government is periodically reminding the Chief Justices of the High Courts to initiate proposals in time for filling up the existing vacancies as well as the vacancies anticipated in the next six months in the High Courts. The filling up of vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous consultative process among the Constitutional authorities. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges.

The disposal of pending cases in Courts is within the domain of judiciary. The Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms in August, 2011 to achieve twin goals of (i) increasing access by reducing delays and arrears; and (ii) enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission has been pursuing five strategic initiatives: (i) outlining policy and legislative changes (ii) re-engineering of procedures and court processes (iii) focussing on Human Resource Development, (iv) leveraging Information and Communication Technology and tools for better justice delivery and (v) Improving Infrastructure. The Mission has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration which, *inter-alia*, involve better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases.

Statement-I*Pendency Position in the High Courts as on 31.03.2012*

Sl. No	Name of the High Court	Number of Pending Cases
1	Allahabad	10,08,533
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,99,229
3	Bombay	3,62,948
4	Calcutta	3,50,260
5	Delhi	63,012
6	Gujarat	79,529
7	Gauhati	51,899
8	Himachal Pradesh	48,743
9	Jammu and Kashmir	85,298
10	Karnataka	1,71,463
11	Kerala	1,23,437
12	Madras	4,83,848
13	Madhya Pradesh	2,35,150
14	Orissa	3,07,528
15	Patna	1,15,329
16	Punjab and Haryana	2,43,733
17	Rajasthan	2,79,577
18	Sikkim	69
19	Uttarakhand	20,507
20	Chhattisgarh	52,264
21	Jharkhand	58,511
	TOTAL	43,40,867

Statement-II

*Details showing the Approved Strength, working Strength and Vacancies of Judges
in the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts*

(As on 25.04.2013)

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Approved Strength			Working Strength			Vacancies as per Approved Strength		
		Pmt.	Addl.	Total	Pmt.	Addl.	Total	Pmt.	Addl.	Total
1	2	3			4			5		
A.	Supreme Court of India			31			29			2
B.	High Court									
1	Allahabad	76	84	160	55	38	93	21	46	67
2	Andhra Pradesh*	#32	17	49	22	07	29	10	10	20
3	Bombay	48	27	75	42	07	49	06	20	26
4	Calcutta	45	13	58	37	02	39	08	11	19
5	Chhattisgarh	06	12	18	05	06	11	01	06	07
6	Delhi	29	19	48	28	15	43	01	04	05
7	Guwahati	17	07	24	13	02	15	04	05	09
8	Gujarat	29	13	42	20	08	28	09	05	14
9	Himachal Pradesh	#08	03	11	07	02	09	01	01	02
10	Jammu and Kashmir	09	05	14	08	03	11	01	02	03

1	2	3	4	5						
11	Jharkhand	10	10	20	09	02	11	01	08	09
12	Karnataka	#34	16	50	32	04	36	02	12	14
13	Kerala	27	11	38	22	08	30	05	03	08
14	Madhya Pradesh*	32	11	43	27	08	35	05	03	08
15	Madras *	#43	17	60	39	08	47	04	09	13
16	Manipur	04	-	04	02	-	02	02	-	02
17	Meghalaya	03	-	03	02	01	03	01	-01	0
18	Orissa	17	05	22	13	-	13	04	05	09
19	Patna	29	14	43	28	06	34	01	08	09
20	Punjab and Haryana*	38	30	68	30	11	41	08	19	27
21	Rajasthan	32	08	40	23	09	32	09	-01	08
22	Sikkim	03	0	03	02	0	02	01	-	01
23	Tripura	04	-	04	02	02	04	02	-02	0
24	Uttarakhand	09	0	09	09	0	09	-	-	-
	TOTAL	584	322	906	477	149	626	107	173	280

*Acting Chief Justice #Temporary conversion of post

Fast Track Courts for children and elderly

3643. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

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

- (a) whether Government has announced to set up Fast Track Courts for children and elderly/senior citizens, in view of their old age and vulnerability;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) by when these courts are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts held on 7/4/2013 has resolved that the State Governments would, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the respective High Court, take steps to establish Fast Track Courts for handling cases involving offences against women, children, differently-abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of society. It has further resolved that State Governments would provide funds for this purpose.

Status of courts

3644. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of village courts, lower courts and family courts at present, State-wise;
- (b) the funds allocated to States in this regard during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (c) the estimated number of courts required to be constituted for speedy disposal of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) State-wise position of number of Gram Nyayalayas, District and Subordinate Courts and Family Courts is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Funds released to States for Gram Nyayalayas and Family Courts is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Funds released to States for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) Out of nearly 3 crore cases pending in various courts in the country, 2.68 crore cases are pending in subordinate courts. The Supreme Court in the All India Judges Association case in its judgement given on 21st March 2002 had observed that increase in judge-strength to 50 judges per million population, should be effected. The current judge population ratio is 15.47 judges per million population. The Chief Justice of India has written to the Chief Justices of the High Courts on 26th February, 2013 to pursue with the State Governments to increase their annual outlay on judiciary to double the number of judges in the subordinate judiciary at the earliest with necessary infrastructure and support staff. Once this is implemented, the judge population ratio will go up to 30 judges per million population in the country.

Statement-I

Number of Gram Nyayalayas notified, Lower Courts and Family Courts as reported by the concerned High Court/State Government

Sl. No.	Name of the state	Number of Gram Nyayalayas notified	Number of District/ Subordinate Courts sanctioned as on 31-3-2012	Number of Family Courts functional in the State
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	834	27
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2	-
3	Assam	-	356	2
4	Bihar	-	1458	30
5	Chhattisgarh	-	276	19
6	Delhi	-	623	5
7	Goa	2	49	-
8	Gujarat	-	1727	9
9	Haryana	2	476	-

1	2	3	4	5
10	Himachal Pradesh	-	132	-
11	Jammu and Kashmir	-	206	-
12	Jharkhand	6	499	8
13	Karnataka	2	945	10
14	Kerala	-	411	16
15	Madhya Pradesh	89	1321	15
16	Maharashtra	10	2016	22
17	Manipur	-	31	1
18	Meghalaya	-	36	-
19	Mizoram	-	65	-
20	Nagaland	-	29	2
21	Odisha	14	625	5
22	Pondicherry	-	20	1
23	Punjab	2	493	-
24	Rajasthan	45	922	6
25	Sikkim	-	13	1
26	Tamil Nadu	-	866	6
27	Tripura	-	92	3
28	Uttar Pradesh	-	2102	15
29	Uttarakhand	-	278	7
30	West Bengal	-	933	2
31	Daman and Diu	-	7	-
32	Lakshadweep	-	3	-
33	Chandigarh	-	20	-
TOTAL		172	17866	212

Statement-II*Grants released to States under the Schemes of Gram Nyayalayas and Family Courts in the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of the state	Grants released for Gram Nyayalayas (Rs. in lakh)			Grants released for Family Courts (Rs. in lakh)					
		Under Plan			Under Plan			Under Non-Plan		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Goa		25.2							
2	Haryana		25.2							
3	Jharkhand		75.6							
4	Karnataka		25.2							
5	Madhya Pradesh	745.0	156.8							
6	Maharashtra		9.6	15.8			195.0	100.0		-
7	Mizoram			40.0			10		40.0	
8	Nagaland									
9	Odisha		110.6		80.0	20.0	25.0			
10	Punjab			25.2						
11	Rajasthan		144.0	243.0	70.0					
12	Tripura									75.0
13	Uttarakhand						210.0			
	TOTAL	745.0	446.2	410.0	190.0	20.0	440.0	140.0	-	75.0

Statement-III

Assistance provided to the State Governments under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Facilities for subordinate Judiciary in the last three years.

(Rs. in lakh)

States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 31.03.2013)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1888.00	6393.00	8281.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	972.00	750.00	1722.00
Assam	500.00	2890.00	2954.90	6344.90
Bihar	0.00	0.00	1524.00	1524.00
Chhattisgarh	400.00	2097.00	0.00	2497.00
Goa	0.00	172.00	0.00	172.00
Gujarat	0.00	0.00	9893.00	9893.00
Haryana	1320.00	2138.00	0.00	3458.00
Himachal Pradesh	547.00	0.00	0.00	547.00
Jammu and Kashmir	140.00	1035.00	2572.00	3747.00
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	1500.00	1500.00
Karnataka	500.00	2961.00	7610.00	11071.00
Kerala	606.00	1169.00	1499.00	3274.00
Madhya Pradesh	1738.20	4403.00	2046.00	8187.20
Maharashtra	1458.52	12915.00	5920.24	20293.76
Manipur	209.71	0.00	0.00	209.71
Meghalaya	200.00	0.00	0.00	200.00

1	2	3	4	5
Mizoram	155.00	0.00	704.78	859.78
Nagaland	415.29	169.00	750.00	1334.29
Odisha	723.00	2416.00	1534.00	4673.00
Punjab	0.00	0.00	7902.00	7902.00
Rajasthan	70.00	1172.00	1042.00	2284.00
Sikkim	220.00	0.00	549.50	769.50
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	1953.00	1953.00
Tripura	100.00	0.00	1495.60	1595.60
Uttarakhand	688.20	0.00	829.76	1517.96
Uttar Pradesh	2858.00	15659.00	9398.00	27915.00
West Bengal	425.35	2518.00		2943.35
TOTAL	13274.27	54574.00	68820.78	136669.05
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00
Chandigarh	400.00	500.00	0.00	900.00
Dadra and Nagar Havelli	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.00	2250.00	2000.00	4250.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pondicherry	600.00	1250.00	0.00	1850.00
TOTAL	1000.00	5000.00	2000.00	8000.00
GRAND TOTAL	14274.27	59574.00	70820.78	144669.05

Electoral reforms

3645. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring forward the electoral reforms in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government had constituted any expert group to go into this issue and to recommend measures for undertaking this exercise;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to bring forward the required electoral reforms in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) The Government is committed to bring forward a comprehensive electoral reforms. With a view to achieve the aforesaid objective, the 20th Law Commission was requested to submit concrete suggestions on electoral reforms 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. The Law Commission has started deliberations on the issue and is likely to submit its suggestions to the Government soon.

Assistance to entrepreneurs under RGUMY

3646. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is providing assistance to potential entrepreneurs under the Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana;
- (b) if so, the details of individuals/organizations and the assistance provided under the scheme during last three years State-wise;

(c) whether Government has any policy to check proper utilization of assistance and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The Government is providing only handholding assistance to first generation entrepreneurs (Udyamis) under RGUMY through selected lead agencies called Udyami Mitras (UM) who are paid for providing such handholding services.

(b) As per the Scheme, the Udyami Mitras provide handholding support from initial stage of registration of prospective entrepreneur till successful establishment, commencement of production and follow up for a period of six months. For this purpose Udyami Mitras are paid handholding charges. The Udyami Mitras submit their claims to the concerned Claim Processing Authorities (CPAs). The Organisations under the Ministry and Commissioner/Director Industries of State/UT Governments function as CPAs and Ministry places funds in advance with them for release of handholding charges to the Udyami Mitras on successful achievement of milestones prescribed in the Scheme. The number of Udyamis registered with Udyami Mitras for availing the hand holding assistance under the scheme and progress made by them during the last three years State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The implementation of the Scheme is being monitored by the Ministry on-line through software available at <http://rgumv.nic.in>. On receipt of application along with beneficiary contribution, as applicable, from the beneficiaries, the Udyami Mitras upload the required details in respect of each beneficiary – like name, age, category, particulars of the EDP/SDP/ESDP undergone by the applicant, along with certificate number, duration and name of the institution; particulars regarding payment of beneficiary's contribution etc. on the server maintained by Ministry of MSME with National Informatics Centre (NIC). The details of claims submitted by Udyami Mitras and claims settled by CPAs as fed by the concerned are also checked for consistency in the number of claims and funds released.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Number of Udyamis Registered (R) and the number of Udyamis who have shown progress (P) in setting up of new enterprises as on 25-04-2013

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Year 2010-2011			Year 2011-2012			Year 2012-2013		
		R	P		R	P		R	P	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1	Andaman Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	576	0	414	0	121	0	0	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	122	17	1362	1314	5516	2970			
5	Bihar	2	0	2	0	3	0			
6	Chandigarh	1	0	5	0	1	0			
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0			
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0			
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0			
10	Delhi	3	0	3	0	179	45			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Goa	3	0	2	0	178	0
12	Gujarat	219	105	124	44	73	38
13	Haryana	4	0	2	0	220	133
14	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	51	0	12	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	5	0	0	0	0	0
16	Jharkhand	823	2	128	0	2	0
17	Karnataka	9	0	26	0	3	0
18	Kerala	1	0	0	0	1	0
19	Lakshadweep	1	0	1	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	59	0	10	0	2	0
21	Maharashtra	605	382	1368	554	38	0
22	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	2	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	2	1
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0

26	Orissa	308	111	127	47	569	111
27	Pondicherry	1	0	2	0	0	0
28	Punjab	13	4	139	85	3	0
29	Rajasthan	171	34	293	164	548	204
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	578	0	570	0	119	0
32	Tripura	21	18	454	428	1100	671
33	Uttar Pradesh	828	313	2802	1203	2729	751
34	Uttarakhand	116	16	64	0	14	0
35	West Bengal	6	0	22	11	202	35
TOTAL		4614	1002	7971	3850	11635	4959

Small scale industries' contribution to exports

†3647. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the share of small scale industries in export *vis-a-vis* organized sector, as on date;

(b) the contribution of small scale industries in creating employment opportunities and also in creating assets in the country;

(c) whether any long term policy has been prepared for the development of small scale industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Under a revised method of estimation, the share of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises product exports in total exports of India has been provisionally estimated at 43% in 2011-12.

(b) The Government monitors employment and creation of fixed assets in the MSMEs 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), employment and fixed assets in the MSME sector, State/UT-wise, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The long term policy is outlined in the Eleventh Five year Plan Document, recommendations of the Prime Minister's Task Force (2010) and Twelfth Five Year Plan Document. The incorporated areas include Policy/Programme support, Institutional matters and legal/regulatory measures for the growth of MSME sector such as enactment of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, credit support, infrastructure/technology/skill development, cluster development, marketing support, rehabilitation and exit policy, the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), SME exchange, Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises, etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State/UT-wise Distribution of Employment and
Fixed Assets in MSME Sector*

Sl. No	State/UT	Employment (Lakh)	Fixed Assets* (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4
1	Jammu and Kashmir	5.75	8475.28
2	Himachal Pradesh	4.68	5599.25
3	Punjab	26.79	37126.69
4	Chandigarh	1.23	607.05
5	Uttarakhand	6.96	6014.98
6	Haryana	18.84	25998.80
7	Delhi	19.81	10164.54
8	Rajasthan	30.79	25452.90
9	Uttar Pradesh	92.36	56161.03
10	Bihar	28.26	8405.45
11	Sikkim	0.79	72.16
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1.19	937.48
13	Nagaland	1.71	1273.67
14	Manipur	2.36	646.03
15	Mizoram	0.81	403.14
16	Tripura	1.75	661.73
17	Meghalaya	1.92	468.55
18	Assam	14.25	6941.15
19	West Bengal	85.78	39433.22

1	2	3	4
20	Jharkhand	12.91	5020.72
21	Odisha	33.24	12284.89
22	Chhattisgarh	9.52	3303.41
23	Madhya Pradesh	33.66	10530.40
24	Gujarat	47.73	166753.68
25	Daman and Diu	0.37	1881.53
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.41	229.58
27	Maharashtra	70.04	67941.24
28	Andhra Pradesh	70.69	32757.63
29	Karnataka	46.72	27161.11
30	Goa	1.88	3820.19
31	Lakshadweep	0.06	17.30
32	Kerala	49.62	44353.53
33	Tamil Nadu	80.98	77824.34
34	Puducherry	1.01	1135.29
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.38	96.95
ALL INDIA		805.24	689954.86

* Excludes activities under wholesale/retail trade, legal, educational and social services, hotel and restaurants, transports and storage and warehousing(except cold storage)

Eco-friendly products of MSMEs

3648. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state the details of steps taken to promote eco-friendly products of MSMEs in the country especially in view of employment opportunities in the country and particularly in the North Eastern Region?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has established under an Act of Parliament, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) which has been mandated to promote and holistically develop khadi and village industries (KVI) sector in the country including North Eastern Region. KVI products are also eco-friendly. In particular, khadi is a hand-spun and hand-woven fabric made from natural fibre using natural dyes and without the use of power in spinning and weaving, thus leaving less carbon footprints in the process. Coir industries also use natural fibre and Coir Board has been making special efforts for use of natural dyes.

Further, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), the major scheme implemented by the Ministry through KVIC as nodal agency seeks to generate self-employment in the country including North Eastern Region by assisting in setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. PMEGP also encourages eco-friendly activities. Rural transport such as CNG-auto rickshaw has been taken out of the negative list of PMEGP for North Eastern Region and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which would also encourage eco-friendly mode of transportation.

Upgradation of skills of workers

3649. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government realizes that upgradation of skills of all workers is essential for sustainable growth of economy at 8-10 per cent per annum;
- (b) whether activities of National Skill Development Corporation instituted recently is sufficient only to touch the tip of the issue;
- (c) whether education, health, agriculture, industry and labour departments would be asked to train students, unemployed youths and workers in various skills so that within 5-10 years the country would have necessary number of skilled manpower in all the fields; and
- (d) whether Government would mobilize all its institutional resources to this end during the Twelfth Five Year Plan itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Government has identified skill development as a critical factor for achieving faster, sustainable and inclusive growth. Towards meeting the challenge of skilling of new entrants to the labour force, a target to skill at least 50 million individuals by the end of the Twelfth Plan has been set. By 2022, the target is to skill 500 million.

(b) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) was setup to fulfil the growing need in India for skilled manpower across sectors and to narrow the existing gap between the demand and supply of skills. NSDC has the target of skilling/ up skilling 150 million people out of the total target of skilling 500 Million people in the country by 2022.

(c) Skill Development targets assigned to various Ministries under the Prime Minister's Skill development Mission are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Government has taken a number of steps to mobilise institutional support for skill development. Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development has been constituted for coordinated action on skill development. The Council headed by the Prime Minister is concerned with vision setting and laying down core strategies for skill development at the national level with a view to address the skill deficit. The National Skill Development Coordination Board chaired by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission coordinate action for skill development both in the public and the private sector. To promote private sector initiative in skill development, National Skill Development Corporation has been launched. Office of Adviser to the Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development has been set up to develop strategies for skill development, map the gaps in the area of skill development, identify new areas for employability, advise on remodeling of existing skill development programmes, promote greater use of Information Communications Technology in the area of skill development etc. In his Budget Speech 2013, Finance Minister has announced that funds will be released for skill development under the National Rural Livelihood Mission, National Urban Livelihood Mission, Border Area Development Programme Fund, Special Central Assistance to the Scheduled Caste sub plan, Tribal sub plan and other funds.

Statement*Skill Development Targets allotted to Various Ministries
for the period 2011-2022*

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Organisation	Projected No. of trained persons by 2022 (in Lakh)
1	2	3
1	M/o Labour and Employment	1000
2	M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	136.7
3	M/o Agriculture	200
4	M/o Rural Development	200
5	M/o Human Resource Development	500
6	M/o Women and Child Development	100
7	M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Allev.	150
8	M/o Tourism	50
9	M/o Social Justice and Empowerment	50
10	M/o Textiles	100
11	M/o Heavy Industries	100
12	Department of IT	100
13	National Skill Development Corp.	1500
14	Transport	100
15	M/o Food Processing Industries	50
16	Construction Industry	200
17	M/o Health and Family Welfare	100
18	M/o Overseas Indian Affairs	50

1	2	3
19	M/o Finance-Insurance/Banking	100
20	M/o Consumer Affairs	100
21	M/o Chemical and Fertilizers	50
22	Other	150
TOTAL		5300

MSMEs units

3650. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country has increased during the last five years; and

(b) if so, the details regarding their numbers, working units, closed units and approximate value of their production and its contribution to GDP?

THE MTNISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes Sir. 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, the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) during the last five years in the country has been increasing. Year wise details are 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
2007-08	1,74,226
2008-09	1,93,748
2009-10	2,14,284
2010-11	2,37,485
2011-12	2,81,188

(b) Information on the working units, closed units and production of MSMEs in the country is collected by conducting All India Census of the sector, periodically. As per latest Census (Fourth Census) conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, 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 working and closed MSMEs are 361.76 lakh and 4.96 lakh(Registered Sector) respectively. The gross output of MSME sector excluding activities under wholesale/retail trade, legal, educational and social services hotel and restaurants, transports and storage and warehousing (except cold storage) is Rs 10,77,212.86 crore.

Based on the data of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) published by Central Statistic; 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 (lates available) is as under:

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

Relaxation for SCs/STs in tender bidding process

3651. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any relaxation over and above LI price in tender bidding process has been granted in case of business owned by persons belonging to Scheduled cast and Scheduled tribe communities to enable them to avail the 4 percent preferential treatment provision of sourcing supplies in Government purchases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER IN STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) As per public procurement policy for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSEs), effective from 1st April, 2012, the following facilities to MSEs have to be given by the Central Ministries/Departments/CPSUs:

1. 20% of the procurement of the ministries/Departments/CPSUs has to be made from MSEs.
2. Out of 20% target of annual procurement from MSEs, a sub-target of 4% is earmarked for procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST.
3. Ministries/Departments/CPSUs have to prepare an Annual procurement plan for purchases and the same has to be uploaded on their official website.
4. Ministries/Departments/CPSUs have to report goals set with respect to procurement to be met from MSEs and achievement made thereto in their respective Annual Reports.
5. Providing MSEs tender set free of cost, exempting from payment of earnest money and adopting e-procurement.
6. 358 items reserved exclusively to be procured from MSEs.
7. In tender, participating MSEs quoting price within price band of L1 + 15% shall also be allowed to supply a portion of requirement by bringing down their price to L1 price in a situation where L1 price is from someone other than a MSE and such MSE shall be allowed to supply up to 20% of total tendered value.

The above facilities under the policy are applicable to MSEs owned by SC/ST also. Besides this, special vendor development programmes for SC/ST entrepreneurs has to be organized by Government Departments/CPSUs and a special window for SC/ST entrepreneurs has been opened under its single point registration scheme and awareness programme to cover SC/ST entrepreneurs under its scheme of Marketing consortia are being organized by NSIC as per the provision of the policy.

- (c) Does not arise.

Assistance to entrepreneurs belonging to SCs and STs

3652. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is keeping a record of amount of business provided to entrepreneurs/vendors belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities by Ministries, Government departments and public sector annually;

(b) if so, the details of the amount of such business provided during the current financial year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Under section 11 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, the Government of India has notified a Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Order, 2012 effective from 1st April, 2012. Under the Policy, every Central Ministry/Department/PSU has to set an annual goal for procurement from MSEs at the beginning of every financial year, with the objective of achieving an overall procurement of minimum 20 per cent of total annual purchases of products produced/ services rendered by MSEs. After a period of three years, *i.e.* with effect from 1st April, 2015 overall 20% procurement shall be mandatory for every Central Ministry/Department/PSU. The Policy also earmarked a sub target of 4% out of this 20% procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST Entrepreneurs.

The Government Ministries/ Departments/ PSUs have been requested to provide details of procurement made from MSEs including MSEs owned by SC/ST in the year 2012-13 and detail of annual procurement plan for the year 2013-14. However, the amount of such business provided during the current financial year may be made available by Ministries/ Departments/ PSUs after the end of the financial year 2013-2014.

(c) Does not arise.

Ban on export of iron ore and chrome ore

3653. SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state : whether the Ministry is seriously considering to discourage/ban export of iron-ore and chrome ore which can effectively be utilized for value addition in the country?

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 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.

Revision of royalty rates of minerals

3654. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the existing royalty rates of various minerals, alongwith the year in which the same was last revised;
- (b) whether various mineral rich States have urged the Central Government to hike the royalty rates of various kinds of minerals;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the reaction of the Central Government thereon alongwith the details of their revised royalty rates; and
- (e) the reasons for the delay in revision of royalty rates and by when the new revision is likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) The rates of royalty in respect of major minerals (excluding coal, lignite and sand for stowing) were last revised *vide* gazette notification number G.S.R. 574(E) dated 13.8.2009. The rates of royalty in respect of Coal including Lignite were revised *vide* notification number G.S.R. 349 (E), dated the 10th May, 2012 by the Ministry of Coal. The rates of royalty in respect of Sand for Stowing were revised *vide* notification number G.S.R. 214(E) dated the 11th April, 1997 by the Ministry of Coal. The rates of royalty are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (e) Some of the mineral rich States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan have requested to enhance the rates of royalty for major minerals. The Government has set up a Study Group on revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals (other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing) on 13.9.2011. The Study Group has to undertake detailed consultations with all stakeholders. The Study Group is likely to submit its final report shortly.

Statement*Royalty Rates of minerals*

Name of mineral with grade	Rate of Royalty (In Rs. per tonne or as a percentage of sale price on advalorem basis)
i) Apatite:	5%
ii) Rock Phosphate	
a) Above 25% P ₂ O ₅	11%
b) Upto 25% P ₂ O ₅	6%
Asbestos	
a) Chrvsotile	Rs. 880
b) Amphibole 15%	15%
Barytes	5.5%
a) Bauxite and Laterite	Despatched for use in alumina and aluminium metal extraction
	0.50% of London Metal Exchange aluminium metal price chargeable on the contained metal in ore produced
	25%
b) Bauxite and Laterite	Despatched for use other than alumina and aluminium metal extraction and fore export
Brown Ilmenite (Leucoxene), Ilmenite, Rutile and Zircon	2%
Cadmium	15%
Calcite	15%
China clay/Kaolin (including ball clay and white shale, white clay)	
a) Crude	8%
b) Processed (including washed)	10%
Chromite	10%
Columbite-tantalite	10%

Copper	4.2% of London Metal Exchange copper metal price chargeable on the contained copper metal in ore produced
Diamond	11.5%
Dolomite	Rs.63
Felspar	12%
Fire Clay (Including plastic, pipe, lithomargic and natural pozzolanic clay)	12%
Fluorspar (also called fluorite)	6.5%
Garneta	
a) Abrasive	3%
b) Gem	10%
Gold	
a) Primary	2% of 'London Price' of primarygold metal contained in gold ore produced.
b) By-product gold	3.3% of 'London Price' on by-product gold metal actually produced.
Graphite	
a) with 40% or more fixed carbon	2%
b) with less than 40% fixed carbon	12%
Gypsum	20%
Iron Ore: Lumps, fines and concentrates all grade	10%
Lead	
(a) Contained lead metal in ore produced	7% of London Metal Exchangelead metal price chargeable on the contained lead metal in ore produced.
(b) Contained lead metal in concentrate produced	12.7% of London Metal Exchange lead metal price chargeable on the contained lead metal in concentrate produced

Limestone	
a) L.D. Grade (less than 1.5 per cent silica content)	Rs.72
b) Others	Rs.63
Lime Kankar	Rs.63
Limeshell	Rs.63
Magnesite	3%
Manganese Ore	
a) Ore of all grade	4.2%
b) Concentrates	1.4%
Mica (crude, waste and scrap)	4%
Monazite	Rs.125
Nickel	0.12% of London Metal Exchange nickel metal price chargeable on the contained nickel metal in ore produced
Ochre	Rs.20
Pyrites	2%
Pyrophyllite	20%
Quartz	15%
Ruby	10%
Silica sand, Moulding sand and Quartzite	8%
Sand for Stowing	Rs.3
Selenite	10%
Sillimanite	2.5%
Silver	
a) By-product	7% of London price on byproduct silver metal actually produced
b) Primary Silver	5% of London price chargeable on the contained silver metal in ore produced
Slate	Rs.45
Talc, Steatite and Soapstone	18%

Tin	7.5% of London Metal Exchange tin metal price chargeable on the tin metal contained in ore produced
Tungsten	Rs.20 (per unit per cent of contained WO ₃ per tonne of ore and on pro-rata basis)
Uranium	2% of annual compensation amount received by M/s. Corporation of India Uranium Limited, to be apportioned among the States on the basis of data provided by DAE.
Vanadium	20%
Vermiculite	3%
Wollastonite	12%
Zinc	
(a) contained zinc metal in ore produced	8% of London Metal Exchange zinc metal price on ad valorem basis, chargeable on contained zinc metal in ore produced
(b) contained as zinc metal in concentrate produced	8.4% of London Metal Exchange zinc metal price on ad valorem basis chargeable on contained zinc metal in concentrate produced
All other major minerals including Agate, Clay (Others), Chalk, Corundum, Diaspore, Dunite, Felsite, Fuschite, Kyanite, Quartzite, Jasper, Perlite, Rock Salt, Shale, Pyroxenite, etc.	10%

Royalty for Coal (including Lignite)

A. Coal produced in all the States and Union territories except the State of West Bengal.

(1) Royalty on Coal:

The rate of royalty on coal shall be @ 14% (Fourteen percent) ad-valorem on

price of coal, as reflected in the invoice, excluding taxes, levies and other charges.

(2) Royalty on Lignite:

The rate of royalty on lignite shall be @ 6% (Six percent) ad-valorem on transfer price of lignite, as ratified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and for lignite sold to other consumers, the royalty shall be @ 6% (Six percent) ad valorem on the price of lignite as reflected in the invoice, excluding taxes, levies and other charges.

(3) Royalty on coal and lignite produced from captive mines:

For calculating royalty on coal and lignite produced from captive mines, the price of coal and lignite shall mean the basic pithead price of Run of Mine (ROM) coal and lignite, as notified by the Coal India Ltd./Singareni Collieries Company Ltd./Neyveli Lignite Corporation, for similar Gross Calorific Value (GCV) of coal or lignite for the mines, nearest to that captive mine;

Provided that for the coal and lignite produced from the coal and lignite blocks, allocated under the Government dispensation route for commercial use, the respective ad-valorem royalty shall be applicable on the price notified by the respective State Governments.

(4) Adjustment of royalty against levying of cess:

For the States other than West Bengal, for the levy of cess or other taxes specific to coal bearing lands, the royalty allowed shall be adjusted for the local cesses or such taxes, so as to limit the overall revenue yield.

B. Coal produced in the State of West Bengal

Group	Quality of Coal	Royalty on coal in Rupees per tonne
1	2	3
Group-1	Steel Gr-I Steel Gr.II Washery-I Direct Feed	Seven rupees only per tonne
Group - II	Washery-II Washery-III Semi Coking Gr-I Semi Coking Gr-II	Six rupees and fifty paise only per tonne

1	2	3
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 6701 and above	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 6401-6700	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 6101-6400	
Group-III	Washery-IV Non-Coking Coal having GCV(Kcal/kg) range of 5801-6100	Five rupees and fifty paise only per tonne
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 5501-5800	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 5201-5500	
Group-IV	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 4901-5200	Four rupees and thirty paise only per tonne
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 4601-4900	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 4301-4600	
Group-V	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 4001-4300	Two rupees and fifty paise only per tonne
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 3701-4000	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 3401-3700	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 3101-3400	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV \leq 3100	

Mining scam in Karnataka

3655. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court and Central Government empowered Committee probe into Karnataka mining scam suggest the alleged barons of illicit mining may have cheated the State of Rs.50,000 crore in taxes and levies, as the mining syndicate which thrived across regimes claimed it was taking out just 50 million

tonnes of iron ore a year whereas inspections showed that in reality, another 30-40 million tonnes of ore was illegally mined and siphoned off; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) The Central Empowered Committee (CEC) in its reports submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court stated about large scale illegal mining in the State of Karnataka. Based on the reports of the CEC, Hon'ble Supreme Court entrusted the cases of illegal export of iron ore from Belikere Port, illegal mining by Associated Mining Company and illegal mining carried out by Deccan Mining Syndicate for investigation to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). Besides this, Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its judgment dated 18.4.2013 in the WP(C) No. 562 of 2009 has, *inter-alia*, cancelled 51 mining lease in Karnataka and imposed a penalty of Rs. 5 crores for illegal mining pit and Rs. 1 crores for illegal dumping. The Government of Karnataka has informed that the State Government has complied with the Hon'ble Supreme Court order by extending its cooperation to CBI and also stated that the State Government will comply with the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 18.4.2013 in the WP(C) No. 562 of 2009.

Enquiry into mining of Iron and Manganese ore

3656. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted any committee to enquire into the matter of mining of iron and manganese ores across the country;

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

(c) whether the committee has submitted its preliminary report to Government?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has appointed Shri Justice M. B. Shah Commission of Inquiry (COI) under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 to inquire into the large scale mining of iron ore and manganese ore without lawful authority in several States *vide* notification No. S.O.2817 dated 22.11.2010. The terms of reference of the Commission of Inquiry are:

(i) to inquire into and determine the nature and extent of mining and trade and transportation, done illegally or without lawful authority, of iron ore

and manganese ore, and the losses resulting there from; and to identify, as far as possible, the persons, firms, companies and others that are engaged in such mining, trade and transportation of iron ore and manganese ore, done illegally or without lawful authority;

- (ii) to inquire into and determine the extent to which the-management, regulatory and monitoring systems have failed to deter, prevent, detect and punish offences relating to mining, storage, transportation, trade and export of such ore, done illegally or without lawful authority, and the persons responsible for the same;
- (iii) to inquire into the tampering of official records, including records relating to land and boundaries, to facilitate illegal mining and to identify, as far as possible, the persons responsible for such tampering; and
- (iv) to inquire into the overall impact of such mining, trade, transportation and export, done illegally or without lawful authority, in terms of destruction of forest wealth, damage to the environment, prejudice to livelihood and other rights of tribal people, forest dwellers and other persons in the mined areas, and the financial losses caused to the Central and State Governments.

(c) Commission has submitted its 'First Interim Report' on 14th July, 2011 and the 'Report on the State of Goa' on 15th March, 2012 (part I and II) and on 25th April, 2012 (part III) respectively.

**Screening Committee for evaluation of
exploration applications**

3657. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Screening Committee was constituted for the purpose of evaluation of applications for exploration of mineral bearing offshore blocks located in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal during 2011;
- (b) if so, the details of composition, powers and functions of such committee; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) In the year 2010, the Controller General, Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) as Administering Authority for Offshore Area Mineral (Development & Regulation) Act, 2002 had constituted a screening committee for the purpose of scrutinizing and evaluating applications received for grant of mineral bearing offshore blocks located in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal for exploration and for making recommendations to the Administering Authority. The screening committee comprised of following:

- 1 Shri M. Sengupta, the then Superintending Mining Geologist, IBM.
 - 2 Dr. A.R. Gujar, Scientist, National Institute of Oceanography, Goa.
 - 3 Dr. B.R. Venkatesh, Director, Geological Survey of India, Mangalore.
- (c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Prior approval for Bauxite mining lease

3658. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Gujarat Government has recommended 10 bauxite mining lease proposals for prior approval of Ministry in Jamnagar district; and
- (b) the action taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Mines has received ten proposals recommended by the Government of Gujarat seeking prior approval of the Central Government for grant of mining lease for bauxite in Jamnagar district in favour of Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation. In these cases, after preliminary examination, queries were raised to the State Government. The reply from the State Government has been recently received.

Declaration of followers of Jainism as minority

†3659. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the World Jain Confederation has demanded to declare the followers of Jainism as minority;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the followers of Jainism have also organised sit-in demonstration at Jantar-Mantar in Delhi in this regard and are demanding the same status for many years;

(d) whether Government is committed to give minority status to the followers of Jainism or whether any steps are being taken in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) Representation from World Jain Confederation demanding declaration of Jain as a minority community under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 has been received.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The matter regarding declaring Jain as a minority community under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 is sub-judice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Settlement of disputed Wakf properties

3660. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wakf properties in dispute, state-wise;

(b) the number out of them which have been settled, so far;

(c) whether any time schedule has been drawn for their settlement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (d) As per the provisions of Section 4 of the Wakf Act, 1995, the State Government appoints Survey Commissioner of Wakfs and as many Additional or Assistant Survey Commissioners of Wakfs as may be necessary for the purpose of making a survey of Wakfs existing in the State/UT. The Survey Commissioner submits his report to the State Government who forwards it to the Board. After examining of the report by the Board, a list of wakfs is published in the official gazette. If any question or dispute arises with regard to a Wakf

property in the list of wakfs, the Board or the mutawalli or any person interested therein may institute a suit in a Tribunal for the decision of such question and the decision of the Tribunal in this respect is final. The Tribunal is constituted by the State Government as per the provisions of Section 83 of the Wakf Act, 1995. Therefore, it is the duty of the State/UT Wakf Board and the concerned State/UT Government to resolve any disputes in respect of wakf properties.

Plan for development of minorities

3661. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a five year plan for overall development of minorities; and

(b) if so, the details worked out therefor so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (b) The Ministry of Minority Affairs was created on 29th January, 2006 to ensure a focused approach regarding the issues related to the minorities and to play a pivotal role in the overall policy, planning, coordination, evaluation and review of the regulatory and development programmes for the benefit of the minority communities.

The total outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) was Rs. 7000 crore. The outlay for Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17) has been fixed at Rs. 17,323 crore. The details of allocation and expenditure booked for the welfare of minorities in respect during Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12), Annual Plan 2012-13 and allocation for 2013-14 are given below:

Year	Allocation Budget Estimates	(Rs. in crore) Revised Estimates	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
2007-08	500.00	350.00	196.65
2008-09	1000.00	650.00	619.02
2009-10	1740.00	1740.00	1709.42

1	2	3	4
2010-11	2600.00	2500.00	2008.86
2011-12	2850.00	2750.00	2283.42
2012-13	3135.00	2200.00	2165.62
2013-14	3511.00		

Problems of minorities in Jharkhand

3662. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to address the problems of minorities in Jharkhand threadbare and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the minorities of the State get a level playing field in the society as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, for the welfare and upliftment of minority communities notified under Section 2(c) of National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, Ministry of Minority Affairs implements the following schemes all over the country including Jharkhand:

- (i) Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP).
- (ii) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme.
- (iii) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme.
- (iv) Merit-cum Means based Scholarship.
- (v) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme.
- (vi) Maulana Azad National Fellowship.
- (vii) Equity Contribution to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation.
- (viii) Enhancement of Corpus Fund of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF).
- (ix) Computerization of records of State Wakf Boards.
- (x) Leadership Development of Minority Women.

During Eleventh Five Year Plan, Rs. 179.97 crore was approved and Rs. 139.23 crore released for construction of 8 ITI buildings, 8 Hostels, 1335 AWC, 9215 IAY,

2 Polytechnic, 28 ACRs and 237 Health Centers in six Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) of Jharkhand. Further, during 2012-13 Rs. 49.16 crore approved and Rs. 22.55 crore released for construction of 870 IAY houses, 3 ITIs, 1 Polytechnic, 1 School Building, 120 ACRs, 6 Hostels, 128 AWCs, 10 Health Centers, Provision of water lifting and distribution scheme. MsDP has been further expended and in the State of Jharkhand a total of 44 Blocks and 4 Towns in 13 Districts will be considering during Twelfth Plan Period.

Since inception of NMDFC till 31.3.2013, an amount of Rs. 380.19 lakh for 1350 beneficiaries has been released to the State of Jharkhand under the Schemes of NMDFC. During the year 2013-14 Rs. 100.00 lakh has been fixed as tentative target for disbursement under NMDFC Schemes.

The total budget allocation for the Ministry of Minority Affairs has been enhanced from Rs. 7000 crore to Rs. 17,323 crore in the current Twelfth Five Year Plan which would certainly cover more minorities including Muslim.

Through above schemes the problems of minorities in Jharkhand are addressed simultaneously the Ministry has taken steps to give wide publicity of the schemes of this Ministry to generate awareness through the print and electronic media. Uploading of the data on minority welfare schemes implemented by various Ministries and State Governments/UTs Administrations has been made mandatory. Activity wise time-lines have been laid down and communicated to the States/UTs under the Scholarship Schemes. Online Scholarship Management System (OSMS) has been developed and launched for the on-line application for the Merit-cum-Means Scholarship scheme which is being extended for the Post-Matric Scholarship scheme also. Regular review meetings with the officials of the State Governments are held to expedite the implementation of the programmes. In addition, the officials of the Ministry visit States/UTs to review and inspect the implementation of projects under various schemes/programmes.

Implementation of schemes/programmes for minorities

3663. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the challenges confronting the development of minorities, particularly Muslims, require sustained policy interventions, adequate finances, appropriate institutional set-up to ensure effective implementation of schemes/programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how the Twelfth Five Year Plan addresses this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. To ensure a focused approach towards issues relating to the minorities including Muslims and to enable them to access the benefits of the development programmes, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for development of minority communities with focus on educational empowerment, area development, economic empowerment, and strengthening of minority institutions. During Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Ministry implemented Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme and Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for development of infrastructure and basic amenities for minorities, scholarship schemes for educational empowerment, lending schemes at concessional interest rates for economic empowerment, and schemes for strengthening of State Wakf Boards and development of Wakf properties. During Eleventh Five Year Plan, Rs.6817.37 Crore were spent for development and welfare of minorities.

During Twelfth Five Year Plan, expansion of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme is high on agenda. MsDP has been restructured for sharper focus on minority concentration areas, and extending the benefit of this programme to 710 blocks, 66 towns/cities and clusters of villages. Ministry intends to make all scholarships schemes online and demand driven with simplified procedure. The implementation of scheme for "Leadership Development of Minority Women" has been started for women empowerment. A new scheme for Skill Development of Minorities has been formulated. Action has been initiated for restructuring of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) to bring about more efficiency and effectiveness in its lending operations and to allow it to cover greater number of beneficiaries. Social Audit and concurrent monitoring of Area Development schemes/programmes has also been envisaged during Twelfth Plan. For the Twelfth Five Year Plan, Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 17,323 Crore as Gross budgetary Support.

Inclusion of Siddi community of Gujarat in minority list

3664. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) by when the Central Government is including Siddi community of Gujarat in the list of minority communities;

(b) whether the Central Government intends to amend the existing laws in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and if so, by when the Siddi community should be included as a minority community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (c) As per Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, the following communities have been notified as minority communities:

- (i) Muslims
- (ii) Christians
- (iii) Sikhs
- (iv) Buddhists, and,
- (v) Zoroastrians (Parsis)

There is no proposal for inclusion of the Siddi community of Gujarat in the list of Minority Communities under consideration of the Government.

Discrimination against minorities

3665. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints of discrimination received by Government against the minorities for providing employment, housing facility, education to their children and loans during the last two years, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details of actions taken by Government against such complaints during that period State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether Government has formulated any guidelines for redressal of complaints against minorities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) The number of Complaints received by the National Commission of Minorities (NCM) against various categories, during the last two years, State/Union Territory-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of action taken by NCM against such Complaints during the last 2 years State/Union Territory-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) to (e) A copy of the Guidelines formulated by NCM for redressal of complaints is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I*State-wise Subject-wise Summary of Complaint*

From: 1-Apr-11 To:31-Mar-12

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Educational Matter	Service Matter	Law and Order Matter	Economic Matter	Cultural Rights	Religious Rights	Waqf Matter	Others	Total
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Andhra Pradesh	12	12	22	31	4	2	3	9	31	114
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4
Assam	1	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	5	12
Bihar	6	6	14	32	2	0	5	0	19	78
Chandigarh	1	1	1	4	0	0	1	1	1	9
Chhattisgarh	3	3	3	2	0	0	2	0	4	14
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Delhi	24	24	37	154	6	4	17	13	52	307
Goa	1	1	3	3	1	0	1	0	1	10
Gujarat	3	3	11	21	2	1	1	0	4	43

Haryana	13	13	70	4	1	6	13	17	137
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	6	0	1	1	2	3	17
Jammu and Kashmir	6	8	7	1	0	1	0	11	34
Jharkhand	3	11	21	2	0	1	0	7	45
Karnataka	6	6	28	1	0	1	0	10	52
Kerala	0	3	3	0	0	4	0	4	14
Lakshadweep	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Madhya Pradesh	19	16	55	2	1	6	2	15	116
Maharashtra	13	22	27	2	0	4	1	25	94
Manipur	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
Meghalaya	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Mizoram	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	4
Nagaland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Orissa	1	4	11	1	0	0	1	6	24
Pondycheery	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Punjab	9	12	27	2	2	4	3	14	73
Rajasthan	6	12	33	1	1	4	2	9	68
Sikkim	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil Nadu	8	11	22	2	0	1	1	11	56
Tripura	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	55	111	567	42	2	29	19	126	951
Uttarakhand	9	7	45	2	0	5	2	16	86
West Bengal	8	12	20	2	0	0	1	6	49
TOTAL	215	354	1,199	79	17	99	70	406	2,439

State-wise Subject-wise Summary of Complaint

From: 1-Apr-11 To:31-Mar-12

	Educational Matter	Service Matter	Law and Order Matter	Economic Matter	Cultural Rights	Religious Rights	Waqf Matter	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Over India	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Andaman and Nicobar	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	11	8	31	1	0	3	3	30	87
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assam	1	2	11	0	0	1	0	1	16

Bihar	7	16	38	2	1	5	3	14	86
Chandigarh	0	5	2	0	0	2	1	0	10
Chhattisgarh	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	13
Daman and Diu	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Delhi	35	49	115	6	2	6	6	27	246
Goa	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Gujarat	5	13	18	0	0	1	0	15	52
Haryana	7	10	54	3	1	8	6	31	120
Himachal Pradesh	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	3	9
Jammu and Kashmir	2	11	7	1	0	1	0	10	32
Jharkhand	7	7	18	2	0	1	0	4	39
Karnataka	9	7	33	1	0	0	1	10	61
Kerala	3	5	11	1	0	1	0	5	26
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	9	12	34	4	0	7	4	23	93
Maharashtra	11	18	29	2	0	6	2	30	98
Manipur	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Meghalaya	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Odisha	4	4	14	1	0	4	0	23	50
Puducherry	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	5
Punjab	9	13	17	2	1	5	2	32	81
Rajasthan	10	8	24	2	0	1	7	7	59
Sikkim	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
Tamil Nadu	6	6	19	1	0	3	0	11	46
Uttar Pradesh	68	73	428	24	3	12	26	128	762
Uttarakhand	4	8	31	3	1	1	3	15	66
West Bengal	11	11	12	0	1	2	1	14	52
TOTAL	225	296	964	57	10	71	66	443	2,132

Statement-II*State-wise. Subject-wise summary of complaint*

From: 1-Apr.,-11 To:31-Mar.,-12

	Closed	Forward And Closed	Report Called	Under Process	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	2	0	2
Andhra Pradesh	60	29	17	8	114

Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1	4
Assam	6	3	0	0	12
Bihar	36	10	10	10	78
Chandigarh	3	2	3	3	9
Chhattisgarh	5	6	0	0	14
Daman and Diu	0	1	0	0	1
Delhi	127	58	76	76	307
Goa	3	3	3	3	10
Gujarat	9	13	14	14	43
Haryana	78	22	8	8	137
Himachal Pradesh	4	5	6	6	17
Jammu and Kashmir	8	8	7	7	34
Jharkhand	20	3	7	7	45
Karnataka	35	6	5	5	52
Kerala	9	1	1	1	14
Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	5
Madhya Pradesh	63	2	5	5	116
Maharashtra	44	9	16	16	94

1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	2	1	1	0	4
Meghalaya	2	0	1	0	3
Mizoram	1	3	0	0	4
Nagaland	0	0	1	0	1
Odisha	14	5	3	2	24
Puducherry	3	1	0	0	4
Punjab	15	14	15	29	73
Rajasthan	35	21	4	8	68
Sikkim	1	0	4	2	7
Tamil Nadu	31	15	3	7	56
Tripura	1	0	0	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	453	406	32	60	951
Uttarakhand	46	23	11	6	86
West Bengal	21	15	10	3	49
TOTAL	1,139	756	257	287	2,439

State-wise, Subject-wise summary of complaint

From: 1- Apr-12 To: 31-Mar.-13

	Closed	Forward and Closed	Report Called	Under Process	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Over India	1	1	0	0	2
Andaman and Nicobar	1	2	0	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	43	20	8	16	87
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1
Assam	7	4	3	2	16
Bihar	33	39	6	8	86
Chandigarh	1	1	1	7	10
Chhattisgarh	7	2	3	1	13
Daman and Diu	2	0	0	1	3
Delhi	77	67	29	73	246
Goa	2	0	1	1	4
Gujarat	5	10	3	34	52
Haryana	59	49	6	6	120
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2	5	9
Jammu and Kashmir	16	6	1	9	32

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jharkhand	19	13	3	4	39
Karnataka	30	12	12	7	61
Kerala	12	10	1	3	26
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	45	22	8	18	93
Maharashtra	26	21	9	42	98
Manipur	1	1	0	0	2
Meghalaya	1	0	1	1	3
Odisha	12	8	4	26	50
Puducherry	3	1	1	0	5
Punjab	12	6	2	61	81
Rajasthan	30	21	3	5	59
Sikkim	1	2	0	1	4
Tamil Nadu	25	11	4	6	46
Uttar Pradesh	318	289	51	104	762
Uttarakhand	41	17	3	5	66
West Bengal	28	15	4	5	52
TOTAL	860	651	170	451	2,132

Statement-III*Procedure for handling petitions by the NCM*

For the purpose of clarity and uniformity in processing complaints, consolidated revised guidelines in supersession of all the previous guidelines have been attempted as below:

- (i) Any grievance or complaint received will be registered at the initial stage under the Complaint Monitoring System (CMS) by personal staff of the authority receiving it, namely Chairperson/Vice Chairperson/Members/Secretary as the case may be, and marked downwards for appropriate action. Complaints received on the Toll free number will also be integrated into the Complaints Monitoring System.
- (ii) Any grievances/complaints received will be registered at the initial stage under the Complaints Monitoring System and duly acknowledged.
- (iii) All complaints/representations will be examined at the sectional level and submitted directly to the Member by SRO for a decision. All complaints/representations received by the Commission are to be so submitted to obtain a decision as to the manner of proceeding.
- (iv) Complaints/representations, on which action is not required to be taken, if so decided by the Member, will be marked to the Joint Secretary who will record the reason for not proceeding further with reference to the relevant provision of law. The Member might use the following as guideline in arriving at a decision:
 - (a) Representations which are not directly addressed to the Commission or are copies of representations addressed to authorities other than the Commission;
 - (b) Representations on matters which may be *sub judice*;
 - (c) Representations which are vague and unclear or anonymous;
 - (d) Representations on grievances for which the normal channels of redress have not been exhausted;
 - (e) Representations of petty or frivolous nature;
 - (f) Representations which are outside the purview of the Commission;

- (g) Representations from public servants which are not routed through the normal administrative channels.

The printout of cases disposed of every fortnight downloaded from the CMS will be placed before NCM in its weekly meeting, for information.

- (v) All other complaints/representations which require intervention by the Commission under orders of the Member concerned will be taken up with the concerned authority by the Secretariat at the appropriate official/political level by officers not below the rank of US. A time limit of 21 days will be given to the concerned authority to submit a report.
- (vi) The first reminder will be issued at the level of DS/Director/JS after a gap of 21 days followed by subsequent reminder, allowing a gap of 15 days between each reminder. In case no response has been received by the second reminder, JS will ensure that, apart from issue of a second reminder the matter is put up to the Member concerned for directions on further action.
- (vii) The report received will be examined at the sectional level and submitted by SRO within 15 days of the receipt of the report directly to the Member concerned through the officer dealing with the file. The Member will call for a hearing or communication to the petitioner for a response before holding such a hearing. All the cases for which a hearing is called will be submitted by the dealing hand to Legal Officer who will proceed to submit the cases directly to the Members concerned.
- (viii) A bench comprising at least two Members, one dealing with the allotted State and the other representing the community and could include Chairman/Vice Chairman, will be constituted for each hearing. In case the Member represents the community and the State, another Member might be nominated with the approval of Chairperson to constitute a Bench under his Chairmanship.
- (ix) An action taken report will be called for from the concerned authorities on the decision of the Commission at its hearing for which a time period of one month will be given if not specified in the Decision Notice, followed by reminders at the level of JS/Secretary giving a gap of 15 days for each reminder. If no response is received, the matter will be placed before the Commission for any further action.

- (x) In any case the concerned authority fails to appear before the Commission or fails to comply with the directions or decision of the Commission, appropriate administrative or legal action will be initiated at the level of Secretary.
- (xi) In selected matters of a grave nature or importance to a particular religious community, the Chairperson/VC/Members/Secretary who receives the petition will refer it to the concerned Member dealing with the community who will in turn take up the matter at his/her appropriate level and follow it up. (This is suggested because the cases taken selectively at Members' level will have more and desired impact). Copies of the petition and letter sent to the authority by the Member will be forwarded to the Secretary for record and follow up wherever necessary.
- (xii) The complaints of individual nature received from the residents of States where State Minorities Commissions exist may if so decided by Member be referred to the respective State Commissions/State Government. In the States where no Minorities Commissions have been set up, complaints may, at the discretion of the Member, be referred to the Minorities Welfare Department of the concerned State Government. Complaints/Petitions addressed to the Commission but related to a matter not related to the functions of the Commission will in all cases be forwarded to the respective authorities for appropriate action.

Underutilization of funds allocated for minorities

3666. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 20 per cent of the funds allocated under various schemes, being run for welfare of minorities particularly Muslims, by the Ministry remains unused;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise during the last two years, scheme-wise and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of funds allocated and used/spent during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, scheme-wise;

(d) whether Government would take concrete steps for inclusion of more minorities, particularly Muslims under the schemes being run by Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (c) Ministry of Minority Affairs implements various schemes for the welfare and upliftment of Minority Communities notified under Section 2(c) of National Commission for minority Act, 1992. The scheme-wise allocation and expenditure for the period 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) to (e) During Eleventh Five Year Plan, district was adopted as the unit of planning under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) and 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) only were identified on the basis of substantial minority population and backwardness criteria for the implementation of MsDP. Consequently, certain blocks and villages with substantial minority population remained outside the 90 MCDs. The Ministry has proposed to make block as the unit of planning for implementation of MsDP during Twelfth Five Year Plan. Accordingly, 710 Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs) with substantial minority population and falling in districts fulfilling backwardness criteria have been identified in the country for implementation of MsDP. Out of these, 165 blocks falling in 69 districts exist outside the earlier identified 90 MCDs. Further, the Ministry also proposes to cover cluster of minority concentration villages lying outside the MCBs for implementation of MsDP.

The total budget allocation for the Ministry of Minority Affairs has been enhanced from Rs. 7000 crore to Rs. 17,323 crore in the current Twelfth Five Year Plan, which would certainly cover more minorities including Muslim.

Statement*Scheme-wise allocation and expenditure for the period 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	2010-11					2011-12			2012-13		
		BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp.		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1	2											
Plan Schemes/Programmes (Voted, Revenue and Capital)												
A. Central Sector Scheme(CS)												
1	Grants-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	125.00	125.00	125.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	100.00	0.01	0.00		
2	Free Coaching & Allied Schemes for Minorities	15.00	15.00	14.37	16.00	16.00	15.98	20.00	14.42	14.00		
3	Contribution to the Equity of NMDFC	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	100.00	99.64	99.64		
4	Research /studies, monitoring and evaluation of development Schemes for Minorities including publicity	22.00	22.00	19.63	36.00	36.00	24.48	40.00	33.30	33.29		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	Grant-in-aid to State Channelising Agencies (SCA) engaged for implementation in NMDFC programme	4.00	4.00	3.83	2.00	2.00	1.35	2.00	0.66	0.00
6	Scheme for Leadership development of Minority Women	15.00	5.00	0.00	15.00	0.04	0.00	15.00	12.80	10.45
7	Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minority students	30.00	30.00	29.98	52.00	52.00	51.98	70.00	66.00	66.00
8	Computerisation of records of State Waqf Boards	13.00	6.00	3.63	5.00	2.00	0.62	5.00	1.65	0.89
9	Interest subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas studies	2.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.02	0.00
*10	Promotional Activities for Linguistic Minorities	1.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Scheme for containing population decline of small minorities	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.01	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	265.00	265.00	228.86	450.00	450.00	362.91	500.00	340.75	326.55
5	Strengthening of the State Waqf Boards	7.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	CS Scheme		0.00
6	Scheme for promotion of education in 100 minority concentration towns/cities out of 251 such town/cities identified as backward.							50.00	0.04	0.00
7	Village development programme for villages not covered by MCB/MCD							50.00	0.04	0.00
8	Support to district level institutions in MCDs							25.00	0.04	0.00
9	Free cycles to girl students of class IX							5.00	0.04	0.00
	* Secretariat, M/o. Minority Affairs Service	0.50	0.50	0.44	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.00	1.00	0.98
	SUB-TOTAL (CSS)	2257.00	2177.92	1697.43	2409.00	2326.96	1874.00	2750.00	1971.32	1941.35
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B) =	2600	2500	2008.87	2850.00	2750.00	2283.42	3135.00	2200.00	2165.62

Targets of JNNSM

3667. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been able to meet all the targets under the 1st phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, for which 2012-13 is the terminal year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is considering partnerships with domestic as well as international private firms, to increase the capacity of grid-connected solar power;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Government has met all the targets under the Phase-I of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. The details of targets and achievements are as under:

Application Segment	Target for Phase-I (2010-13)	Achievement for Phase-I
Grid solar power (large plants, roof top and distribution grid plants)	1,100 MW	1,684.4355 MW (including those under state initiative)
Off-grid solar applications allotment	200 MW	252.5 MW
Solar Thermal Collectors (SWHs, solar cooking, solar cooling, Industrial process heat applications, etc.)	7 million sq. meters	7.001 million sq. meters

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Grid connected solar power projects are allotted through a process of bidding where domestic as well as international private firms are free to participate.

(f) Does not arise.

Installation of solar water pumps

3668. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has installed solar water pumps in all the villages across the country during the last year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No Sir. However, under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry provides a subsidy of 30% of the project cost limited to Rs. 57,000 per kWp for installation of solar water pumps having solar photovoltaic module capacity upto 5 kWp.

(b) During 2012-13, 3855 pumps were installed in the States of Rajasthan (3845 nos.) and Chhattisgarh (10 nos.). No pump was installed in Maharashtra during the year under the Scheme.

Establishment of Akshay Urja shops

3669. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to establish the Akshay Urja shops in all the districts of the country;

(b) the number of districts where such shops are yet to be opened; and

(c) the details of Akshay Urja shop policy of Government and the time-frame estimated to cover all the districts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has been implementing a scheme for setting up of Akshay Urja shops in all districts of the country. So far 341 Akshay Urja shops have been supported in the country. No proposals from remaining about 265 districts have been received in MNRE.

(c) MNRE provides financial support as recurring grant and an incentive linked with turn-over for the operation of shops for a period of two years. The total amount of financial support is limited to Rs. 2.40 lakhs per shop. No time frame has been fixed to cover all districts of the country.

Power from wind mills

3670. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether wind mills can generate more power than some of the nuclear power plants;

(b) whether wind energy contributes about 40 per cent of power in Tamil Nadu during the peak seasons; and

(c) if so, the details of proposals for installation of wind turbines in Lakshadweep?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The present wind power installed capacity in the country is 19051 MW whereas the nuclear power installed capacity is 4780 MW. As per information available in Central Electricity Agency's website, nuclear power projects have generated 13.72 Billion units of electricity during April-August, 2012, whereas wind power projects have generated 18.91 Billion units of electricity during the corresponding period.

(b) A total of 7162 MW wind power projects have been installed in Tamil Nadu which is around 40.8% of total installed power capacity in Tamil Nadu of 17540 MW. Depending upon functionality of different type of power plants, the wind energy contribution in terms of generation during peak windy season in Tamil Nadu is around 30%.

(c) On account of non-availability of state policies to promote wind power development, transportation problems and gusty nature of winds, as per information available with Ministry, there is no proposal for installation of wind power projects in Lakshadweep.

Support of renewable energy in Tamil Nadu

3671. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had rendered any support to Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) for augmenting the production and use of new and renewable energy to mitigate the growing demand and supply of power needs of the State;

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

(c) whether the Central Government has made any steps to support the State Government both financially and technologically in renewable energy generation *viz.* solar, thermal-solar, biogas and wind energy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated in this regard during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been supporting Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) for the development of renewable energy in the State. In Tamil Nadu, 7162 MW of wind power, 547 MW of Bio- power, 123 MW small hydro and 17 MW solar power projects have been setup. This apart, about 37.2 MW off-grid renewable energy system have been also installed.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is extending both technical as well as financial support for the implementation of various schemes of wind, solar, bio-energy and small hydro. Apart from support for R&D programmes in academic institutions, a dedicated centre for wind energy technology has been setup in Tamil Nadu. The Ministry has released an amount of Rs. 153.46 crore during the last 5 year under its various programmes in the States of Tamil Nadu.

Financial assistance for solar projects in West Bengal

3672. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has given any financial assistance for solar projects in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of such assistance given during the last four years, year-wise;

(c) the measures taken by the Central Government to promote the use of solar power in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the amount granted and released therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) During 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, the Ministry released Rs. 11.78 crores, Rs. 12.47 crores, Rs. 8.12 crores and Rs. 3.82 crores respectively to West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency for various off-grid solar photovoltaic systems and power projects.

(c) The Ministry, under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Application scheme of JNNSM provides a subsidy of 30% of the project cost ranging from Rs. 42/- to Rs. 72/- per watt peak for off-grid SPV power plants having module capacity upto 100 kWp depending on their capacity and configuration in general category States. In Special Category States, UT Islands and districts with international borders, the Ministry provides 90% of the cost of the off-grid SPV power plants limited to in the range of Rs. 126/- and 216/- per Wp for installation by Central and State Government Ministries, Departments and their organizations, State Nodal Agencies and Local Bodies. The Ministry also provides a subsidy of 30% of the cost of project limited to Rs.150 per watt peak for installation of micro/mini-grid SPV power plants of unit capacity up to 250 kWp.

The Ministry is providing generation based incentives at a rate equal to difference between CERC approved applicable tariff and a notional rate of Rs. 5.50 per unit for the year 2010-11, escalated at 3% every year thereafter for solar power projects of total capacity 100 MWp. The Government is extending exemption on excise duty on the components procured from within the country and levying concessional customs duty on the components imported for the first time installation of solar power plant. Accelerated depreciation and tax holiday facilities are also available for solar power projects.

(d) State-wise release of funds for SPV systems/ devices and power plants during 2012-13 is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise funds released during 2012-13 under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme for SPV systems/devices and power plants is given below

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund released in Rs. in Lakhs during 2012-13
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	134.41
2	Arunachal Pradesh	582.26
3	Assam	223
4	Bihar	20
5	Chhattisgarh	5280.13
6	Haryana	225.69
7	Himachal Pradesh	191.39
8	Jammu and Kashmir	3361.10
9	Jharkhand	270.49
10	Karnataka	113.59
11	Kerala	854.68
12	Madhya Pradesh	448.97
13	Maharashtra	27.57
14	Manipur	1483.30
15	Mizoram	178.80
16	Nagaland	1036.40
17	Punjab	96.51
18	Rajasthan	3890.32
19	Sikkim	261.63

1	2	3
20	Tamil Nadu	127.95
21	Tripura	401.90
22	Uttarakhand	123.00
23	Uttar Pradesh	2675.35
24	West Bengal	382.02
25	Others (CEL, REIL, NABARD, RRBs, NGOs and system Integrators, etc.)	17526.01
TOTAL		39916.47

Utilization of allocated funds

3673. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of Rs. 11,000 crores during the Eleventh Five Year Plan was fully utilized during that period;

(b) if so, whether a Parliamentary Panel found disparities between targets set and achieved due to alleged lackluster performance of the Ministry;

(c) whether for the Twelfth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 40,000 crores was demanded;

(d) if so, the allocation for the Plan outlay for the Twelfth Plan and what amount has been utilized till the first two quarters of 2012-13; and

(e) whether perspective planning of different schemes for the Plan has been done, so that much needed solar/wind/biogas, sources could be fully exploited?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy had requested for an outlay of Rs. 10,460 crore for the Eleventh Plan period. However, an amount of Rs. 4068 crore was made available during this period and against this, Rs. 3798 crore were utilized.

(b) The Ministry was able to cover up shortfalls encountered in some programmes during initial years of the Eleventh Plan. During the Eleventh Plan

period, renewable power generation capacity addition of 14,660 MW was achieved against the envisaged target of 14,000 MW.

(c) and (d) The Ministry had requested for an outlay of Rs. 40,000 crore for the Twelfth Plan period. An allocation of Rs. 19,113 crore has been made for the renewable energy programmes for this period. In the first two quarters of 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 654.67 crore was utilized.

(e) The target of 29,800 MW comprising 15,000 MW from wind, 10,000 MW from solar, 2,100 MW from small hydro and 2,700 MW from bio-power including waste to energy has been fixed for the Twelfth Plan period.

Solar plants

3674. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of solar plants commissioned during the last three years across the country;

(b) the details of solar plants likely to be commissioned during the current financial year;

(c) whether Government has fixed any target for solar power projects; and

(d) if so, the details of results achieved, so far?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): Details of grid connected solar power plants commissioned during the last three years across the country are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The commissioning of solar plants during the current year will depend on allocation by state as allocation are still being made.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, Government has fixed targets for solar power projects as under:

Application Segment	Target for Phase-1 (2010-13)	Cumulative Target for Phase-2 (2013-17)	Cumulative Target for Phase-3 (2017-22)
Grid solar power (large plants, roof top & distribution grid plants)	1,100 MW	10,000 MW	20,000 MW

Statement

*Details of State-wise SPV/ST Grid Connected Power Plants
capacity commissioned during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total commissioned cap. till 31.03.2013 (MW)
1	Andhra Pradesh	23.15
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.025
3	Chhattisgarh	4
4	Gujarat	857.9
5	Haryana	7.8
6	Jharkhand	16
7	Karnataka	14
8	Kerala	0.025
9	Madhya Pradesh	37.315
10	Maharashtra	100
11	Orissa	13
12	Punjab	9.325
13	Rajasthan	551.15
14	Tamil Nadu	17.05
15	Uttar Pradesh	17.375
16	Uttarakhand	5.05
17	West Bengal	2.05
18	Andaman and Nicobar	5.1
19	Delhi	2.5555
20	Lakshadweep	0.75
21	Puducherry	0.025
22	Others	0.79
	TOTAL	1684.4355

Difficulty in identification of BPL families

3675. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is facing difficulties in identifying eligible BPL beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering for setting up of any Commission for this purpose;

(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) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Various indicators have been laid down for ranking of households in SECC 2011.

Rise in number of BPL families

3676. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of 20 point programme poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes the number of BPL families is increasing in various States like Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand; and

(b) whether it is due to the fact that flagship programme of the Central Government and various schemes of State Government are not properly implemented or people or State Governments are increasing the number to get the benefit of various schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The percentage of Below Poverty Line (BPL) population is estimated by the Planning Commission based on a large sample survey done by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). These estimates show decline in the percentage of BPL population at the national level from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 29.8% in 2009-10. As per the Planning Commission, during this period, the percentage of

persons below poverty line decreased in the state of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal and Jharkhand.

(b) The decrease or increase of the below poverty line families in a particular States depends on multiple factors like pace of economic development, agricultural growth, levels of population growth rate, etc, including the effective implementation of various programmes of the Government.

Direct benefit transfer in rural areas

3677. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Direct Benefit Transfer in rural areas would involve biometric verification by means of UID;

(b) whether Government has taken note of the fact that biometric machines are not able to read the finger prints of labourers and older citizens;

(c) if so, the details thereof, including the corrective steps being planned; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Along with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), pension schemes of National Social Assistance Scheme (NSAP) has been identified for Direct Benefit Transfers. For the roll out of DBT, the Ministry is required to digitize its beneficiary database and seed them with Aadhar numbers. In MGNREGA, focus of DBT is to credit the accounts of the MGNREGA beneficiaries through e-payments. However, with the implementation of Business Correspondent Model (BC Model) biometric authentication may also be done.

(b) to (d) This Ministry has not received any complaints on the difficulty in registering the fingerprints of labourers and older citizens.

Chirag movement in Maharashtra

3678. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Chirag Movement in Maharashtra in its rural sector;

(b) whether the above project is a voluntary-funded project in this region;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a solar-based project;

- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the action plan to launch such projects in other rural areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

National Rural Livelihood Mission

3679. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched a National Rural Livelihood Mission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of allocation, target and achievement under the Mission during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. NRLM's mission is to reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled waged employment opportunities resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong and sustainable grassroots institutions of the poor. NRLM aims to reach out to all the rural poor families (BPL families) and link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities. It will nurture them till they come out of poverty and enjoy a decent quality of life. The salient features of the NRLM are:

- (i) at least one member from each identified rural poor household, preferably a women, to be brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time-bound manner, the ultimate target being full coverage of BPL families;
- (ii) setting up of strong institutions of the poor in the form of SHGs and their .Producers Groups etc. federations for reducing dependence on external agencies;
- (iii) a multi pronged approach envisaged for continuous capacity building of the targeted families, SHGs, their federations, government functionaries, bankers, Non Government Organization (NGOs) and other key stakeholders;

- (iv) subsidy to be available in form of revolving fund and capital subsidy as an incentive for inculcating the habit of thrift and accumulation of their own funds towards meeting their credit needs in the long run and immediate consumption needs in the short run;
- (v) universal financial inclusion of all poor households, SHGs and their federation;
- (vi) in order to ensure affordable credit, the NRLM has a provision for subsidy on interest rates above 7 per cent per annum for all eligible SHGs who have availed of loans from mainstream financial institutions, based on prompt loan repayment;
- (vii) to look at stabilizing and enhancing existing livelihoods and subsequently diversifying them;
- (viii) to pursue skill upgradation and placement projects through partnership mode; and
- (ix) to promote convergence with other programmes of the Government.

(c) The Government was earlier implementing the Swarnjayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) which has been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). In order for the States/Union Territories to transit to NRLM, the following three criteria are required to be met:

1. The States should either set-up a society or re-designate an existing society as State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) and place a full time Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to head it.
2. A multidisciplinary team of professionals should be put in place in the State society and also at various levels in the first phase in districts and blocks.
3. Prepare a 7 year State Perspective Implementation Plan (SPIP) and Annual Action Plan under NRLM ready.

So far, the Ministry has approved Annual Action Plan of 19 States who have met the above criteria and funds have been released/sanctioned to them. These States are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. A statement indicating allocation made under SGSY/NRLM, targets and achievements during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 is given in the Statement.

*Statement**Physical and Financial progress under SGSY NRLM*

State	2011-12				2012-13			
	Central Allocation (Rs. In lacs)	No. of total Swarozgaris Assisted		Central Allocation (Rs. In lacs)	No. of total Swarozgaris Assisted			
		Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement		
Andhra Pradesh	11472	105746	108814	11623	101653	328064		
Arunachal Pradesh	678	5211	45	623	4536	0		
Assam	17628	135418	23933	16194	118024	1329		
Bihar	27291	251565	135426	27649	241808	3065		
Chhattisgarh	6062	55885	2976	6141	53711	44103		
Goa	176	1632	35	175	1432	0		
Gujarat	4318	39799	3634	4375	38259	23194		
Haryana	2541	23427	2343	2574	22510	10715		
Himachal Pradesh	1070	9863	905	1084	9483	9486		
Jammu and Kashmir	1324	12204	643	1342	11740	0		
Jharkhand	10290	94850	9567	10425	91179	24054		
Karnataka	8663	79861	241	8777	76760	72291		
Kerala	3887	35832	1387	3938	34440	0		

Madhya Pradesh	12986	119712	5984	13156	115060	57953
Maharashtra	17125	157855	12518	17349	151726	32958
Manipur	1182	9082	51	1086	7911	0
Meghalaya	1324	10169	2585	1216	8861	941
Mizoram	306	2352	1044	281	2046	0
Nagaland	908	6973	5519	834	6076	0
Orissa	13122	120957	285	13294	116263	30760
Punjab	1235	11382	1214	1251	10939	3291
Rajasthan	6578	60642	3478	6664	58279	66397
Sikkim	340	2616	2163	313	2279	0
Tamil Nadu	10144	93510	7934	10277	89882	201323
Tripura	2134	16392	13456	1960	14282	4797
Uttar Pradesh	39290	362184	49082	39827	348314	151584
Uttarakhand	2069	19071	2022	2096	18333	9649
West Bengal	14582	134417	7614	14773	129205	68245
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	169	118	25	169	0
Daman and Diu	25	169	0	25	169	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	169	0	25	169	0
Lakshadweep	25	169	0	25	169	0
Puducherry	275	1899	2256	275	1804	0
TOTAL	219100	1981182	407272	219672	1887471	1144199

Proposal for upgradation of PMGSY roads in Gujarat

3680. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government had resubmitted a proposal of Rs.466 crore for upgradation of rural roads under PMGSY in February, 2011 which was earlier rejected by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the difficulties in approving the said proposal which is pending with the Central Government since long;

(c) whether Government has approved pre-proposal for upgradation of rural roads in other States;

(d) if so, the reasons for not approving the proposal of Gujarat; and

(e) whether the Central Government would approve any roads under PMGSY during 2013-14?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. It was received but was returned to the State since it was not falling under the four allowed categories of Ministry's then Advisory *vide* DO No. H-12013/1/2009 dated 12th June, 2009 given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(i) Residual new connectivity coverage under Phase-I of Bharat Nirman

(ii) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank;

(iii) New habitations connectivity in the identified Left Wing Extremist (LWE) districts.

(iv) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

(c) and (d) Proposals were also not being approved for Upgradation in other States till the Advisory of 2009 was superseded by the Ministry's circular No.P-17025/6/2010 dated 19-07-2012 given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

2. I would, therefore, request you to restrict submission of project proposals under PMGSY only to the categories mentioned above. Once the new targets under the second phase of Bharat Nirman are finalised further instructions would be issued.

With regards

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(J. K. Mohapatra)

Statement-II

No. P-17025/6/2010-RC

Government of India

Ministry of Rural Development

Department of Rural Development

Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi-1

Dated: 19th July, 2012

CIRCULAR No. 03/2012

Subject: Proposals for Upgradation under PMGSY

Ministry of Rural Development had issued an Advisory letter No. H-12013/1/2009-RC dated 12th June, 2009 regarding proposals under PMGSY and the Circular No. 02/2012 of 15th Feb, 2012, revising the same.

2. It may be recalled that as per the above advisory, dated 12th June, 2009, the following four categories of proposals were being considered for clearance under PMGSY:
- (a) Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under Phase-I of Bharat Nirman.
 - (b) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
 - (c) New habitation connectivity in the 33 identified LWE affected Districts.
 - (d) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

Later on, relaxation given to the 33 identified LWE districts as at (c) above was extended to 82 Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under

Integrated Action Plan (IAP), for which proposals of New Connectivity for eligible unconnected habitations of population of 250 and above (2001 census) are already being considered.

3. In view of progress made in clearance of aforesaid categories of proposals, the above advisory was revisited and Circular No. 02/ 2012, dated Feb, 2012 was issued to relax the conditions for consideration of proposals of New Connectivity by MoRD. The decision on consideration of proposals of Upgradation was deferred in order to accord priority to New Connectivity.
4. However, some States have been requesting for allowing Upgradation as they have largely completed New Connectivity. It has accordingly been decided to consider proposals of Upgradation in respect of States who have progressed in their new connectivity proposals, provided they fulfill the following criterion:
 - (i) The State should have awarded at least 80% of the new connectivity road-works for execution to connect the eligible unconnected habitations in the State under PMGSY.
 - (ii) The State should have completed all works awarded more than 2 years earlier, as per para 19.2 of the PMGSY Guidelines except those for which termination action has been initiated or delayed due to forest clearance/land dispute.
 - (iii) In order to calculate the eligible unconnected habitations in the State under PMGSY, the State may exclude the works dropped, works covered under other schemes, works pending due to forest clearances/Court Cases, Stage-1 sanctions and for any other specific reasons (to be given).
 - (iv) All figures will be considered as per OMMAS website.
5. In respect of 82 Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), the States may seek approval for preparation of DPRs for upgradation of roads based on their requirements alongwith new connectivity.
6. The proposals should be sent within the balance upgradation target of the State and encompassing the following details:

- (i) The proposed road should be an eligible Through Route and Main Rural Link Roads under PMGSY Core-Network.
 - (ii) The CUPL indicating priority of proposed road should be attached- (as per para 6.2 of PMGSY Guidelines).
 - (iii) The CUPL should be based on Pavement Condition Survey during last 24 months- (as per para 6.2 of PMGSY Guidelines).
 - (iv) The CUPL must be shared with Hon'ble Members of Parliaments etc. in accordance with para 6.4 of the PMGSY Guidelines.
7. The following information should also be sent in formats with the proposals as per Annexure:
- (i) Number of SQM inspections assessed by State as per Physical progress and carried out since April, 2011, till the last quarter, in Part-A of Annexure.
 - (ii) Information about the amount of maintenance funds required, credited to the Bank Account of SRRDA and actual expenditure made by SRRDA during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 as per Part-B of Annexure .
 - (iii) Details of awarded roads out of number of road-works required for whole Scheme to connect all eligible unconnected habitations in the State (excluding the works dropped, works covered under other schemes, works pending for completion due to court cases, forest clearance, Stage-I sanctions and for any other specific reason (to be given) in Part-C of Annexure.
8. The States may send the eligible proposals for Upgradation restricting to the upgradation targets for the State as soon as the SRRDA Accounts for 2011-12 have been certified.
9. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Sd/-

(Y. S. Dwivedi)

Director (RC)

Enclosed: Annexure as above

To:

All Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries dealing with PMGSY in the States.

Copy to:

PS to Hon'ble MRD

- (i) PS to Hon'ble MoS (RD-PJ)
- (ii) PS to Hon'ble MoS(RD-SA)
- (iii) PS to Hon'ble MoS (RD-AS)
- (iv) PPS to Secretary (RD)
- (v) PPS to SS & FA
- (vi) PPS to AS (RD)
- (vii) PS to JS (RC)
- (viii) Dir (SRM)/Dir (YSD)/DS(MR)/Dir (F&A)/Dir (Tech)/Dir (P-I)/Dir (P-II)/Dir (P-III)-NRRDA
- (ix) Technical Director (NIC)
- (x) Guard File.

*To be enclosed with new proposals for Upgradation under
PMGSY from the States*

Part A

No. of SQM inspections due (Quarter wise)	No. of SQM inspections carried out (Quarter wise)	No. of SQM inspection Reports uploaded on the Website (Quarter-wise)	No. of digital Photographs uploaded on Website (Quarter-wise)
a	b	c	d

Part B

Year	Maintenance amount due as per contracts (Rs Crores)	Amount credited to SRRDA Bank Account for maintenance (Rs Crores)	Expenditure by SRRDA on maintenance (Rs Crores)
a	b	c	d
2010-11			
2011-12			
2012-13			

Part C**New Connectivity**

No. of Road-works required for whole Scheme to connect all eligible unconnected habitations in the State	No. of Works justified to be excluded @	No. of works awarded out of (a-b)	% of works awarded out of (a-b)
a	b	c	d [c*100/(a-b)]

@Works dropped, works covered under other schemes, forest clearance/Court cases, Stage-I sanctions and for any other specific reason (to be given).

Eligibility criteria under IGNOAPS and NFBS

‡3681. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the eligibility criteria to avail the benefits of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS); and

(b) the number of beneficiaries during 2011-12 and 2012-13 and the details of funds allocated and released to the States particularly to Rajasthan, Scheme-wise and State/Union Territory-Wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) According to the existing criteria, to get benefits of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) the applicant, whether male or female must be 60 years or above in age. Under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) benefit is provided to the bereaved family, on the death of the primary breadwinner in the family, who is in the age group of 18-59 years. The Primary breadwinner as specified in the scheme, whether male or female has to be a member of the household whose earning contributed substantially to the total household income Both these schemes are applicable only to persons belonging to a household living Below Poverty Line(BPL) as per the criteria prescribed by the Government of India.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which comprises of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme(IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme(NFBS) and Annapurna scheme was transferred to State Plan in 2002-03. Since then, the funds for NSAP are released by the Ministry of Finance to the States and by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Union Territories as Additional Central Assistance (ACA), as a combined allocation for all the schemes under NSAP taken together. The details of beneficiaries reported and the amount allocated and released to States/Union Territories during 2011-12 and 2012-13 under NSAP, is given in the Statement.

Statement

*State-wise Allocation, release and number of beneficiaries reported under
National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)*

Year: 2012-13

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total	Total	No. of beneficiaries reported	
		Allocation	Release	IGNOAPS	NFBS
		(Rs. in Lakh)			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	67563.36	67563.36	1587813	22501
2	Bihar	101216.67	101216.67	3819350	29446
3	Chhattisgarh	23072.95	23072.95	636157	7792
4	Goa	292.00	292.00	2136	NR
5	Gujarat	13246.21	13246.21	395958	2744
6	Haryana	7505.39	7505.39	147191	2054
7	Himachal Pradesh	3098.36	3098.36	84825	1513
8	Jamm and Kashmir	4308.89	2821.15	131194	NR
9	Jharkhand	18215.64	18215.64	636213	3036
10	Karnataka	45649.44	45649.44	1239641	4592

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Kerala	9164.00	9164.00	289141	342
12	Madhya Pradesh	54351.43	54351.43	1476300	37988
13	Maharashtra	43866.00	43866.00	1200000	36000
14	Odisha	74305.32	74305.32	1777083	15000
15	Punjab	5783.11	5783.11	166233	213
16	Rajasthan	25513.08	25513.08	683516	NR
17	Tamil Nadu	57350.39	57350.39	1150537	12415
18	Uttar Pradesh	163952.23	111027.03	3766717	33216
19	Uttarakhand	7904.87	7904.87	245692	2530
20	West Bengal	78165.01	78165.01	1310280	28342
21	Arunachal Pradesh	1138.98	1138.98	31209	NR
22	Assam	22504.42	22504.42	750501	10471
23	Manipur	1697.50	1044.22	72514	NR
24	Meghalaya	1062.00	1062.00	50997	2000
25	Mizoram	867.57	867.57	26359	197
26	Nagaland	1677.27	1048.52	47191	600
27	Sikkim	236.00	236.00	18707	63
28	Tripura	4491.91	4491.91	152550	500
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	230.69	174.00	1011	NR
30	Chandigarh	189.61	190.00	3784	NR
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	272.14	204.00	8891	NR
32	Daman & Diu	43.44	33.00	1115	NR

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1	2	3	4	5	6
33	NCT Delhi	4860.31	4455.00	399087	NR
34	Lakshadweep	27.44	21.00	738	NR
35	Puducherry	872.80	873.00	23607	NR
TOTAL		844696.42	788455.03	22334238	253555

NR: Not Reported

*State-wise Allocation, release and number of beneficiaries reported under
National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)*

Year: 2011-2012

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Allocation	Total Release	No. of beneficiaries reported	
		(Rs. in Lakh)		IGNOAPS	NFBS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	40949.02	40949.02	1386401	22369
2	Bihar	97147.75	97147.75	3525109	36804
3	Chhattisgarh	23506.54	23506.54	600957	10471
4	Goa	129.00	129.00	2136	569
5	Gujarat	8998.00	8998.00	355087	1406
6	Haryana	6929.82	6929.82	131326	5668
7	Himachal Pradesh	2934.39	2934.39	94220	1287
8	Jammu and Kashmir	2372.00	2372.00	126914	3000
9	Jharkhand	27728.08	27728.08	732991	9369
10	Karnataka	39782.87	39782.87	933891	18684
11	Kerala	8594.37	8594.37	254397	1974
12	Madhya Pradesh	53973.36	53973.36	1281512	36648

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Maharashtra	20505.99	20505.99	1071000	17000
14	Odisha	51086.43	51086.43	1777083	14861
15	Punjab	4414.00	4414.00	177040	519
16	Rajasthan	25538.44	25538.44	632860	NR
17	Tamil Nadu	31909.00	31909.00	1204245	13082
18	Uttar Pradesh	131679.43	131679.43	3799208	94023
19	Uttarakhand	7578.09	7578.09	252827	1908
20	West Bengal	47504.93	47504.93	1883799	25099
21	Arunachal Pradesh	504.12	504.12	31209	500
22	Assam	11207.50	11207.50	598965	8830
23	Manipur	1893.93	1893.93	72514	NR
24	Meghalaya	1486.49	1486.49	48112	2000
25	Mizoram	792.78	792.78	26359	365
26	Nagaland	1027.72	1027.72	46483	600
27	Sikkim	455.53	455.53	17027	56
28	Tripura	3978.37	3978.37	152550	1900
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	198.00	198.00	NR	NR
30	Chandigarh	158.00	158.00	3784	80
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	238.00	238.00	NR	NR
32	Daman & Diu	32.00	32.00	NR	NR
33	NCT Delhi	3709.00	3709.00	140791	1168
34	Lakshadweep	22.00	22.00	NR	NR
35	Puducherry	682.00	682.00	23607	NR
TOTAL		659646.95	659646.95	21384404	330240

NR: Not Reported.

Maintenance of rural roads in Assam

3682. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal from the Assam Government regarding repair/renewal/upgradation of rural roads in the State is under Government's consideration;

(b) if so, the considered views of Government in this regard; and

(c) the quantum of funds provided by the Central Government to the State for the above purposes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT(SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) since the year 2000. The Programme envisages single all-weather connectivity to the unconnected habitations in the Core Network in the rural areas with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in Hill States, the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and selected Tribal and Backward Districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission under Integrated Action Plan (IAP). The Ministry has recently issued a sanction to Assam under Phase-X-Batch-I (New Connectivity) of PMGSY amounting to Rs. 510.02 crores for 121 road works and 257 bridges covering 262.516 km. length.

(c) The details of funds released to the State under PMGSY during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Funds Released
2010-11	1900.67
2011-12	1682.84
2012-13	154.27

MGNREGA scam in Bihar

†3683. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether a scam of Rs.2,900 crore has taken place under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Bihar and several other irregularities have also been found in this scheme there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has ordered an inquiry into the said scam/irregularities;

(d) whether Government has received the inquiry report; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) The Ministry receives a number of complaints from States including Bihar on implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). 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, underpayment of wages, non-payment of wages, use of machinery, delay in payments, corruption and other irregularities. As implementation of the Act is vested with the States/UTs, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the State Governments concerned for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law. Action against the guilty officials, if any, is taken by the State Government as per law. On the basis of a report by the Centre for Environment and Food Security (CEFS) on the implementation of MGNREGA in Bihar, the State Government has investigated the irregularities pointed out and where discrepancies in terms of fake/underpayment of wages were found, legal, administrative and disciplinary action has been taken. It has been reported by the State Government of Bihar that FIRs have been lodged against 50 persons, the services of 24 persons have been terminated, and show-cause notices have been issued to 76 persons.

Diversion of MGNREGA funds

3684. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds allocated under Government's flagship programme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), are diverted by the State Governments to various other projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has urged the State Governments not to divert the funds under State projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) As per the Section 22 of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (MGNREGA) 2005, central share of funds under MGNREGA is released to meet state Governments' requirement towards payment of wages for unskilled manual work, administrative expenses and cost towards materials used in the approved activities. The State Governments, under MGNREGA are required to utilise central share of programme funds only for approved items of works subject to the conditions laid down in the MGNREGA Operational Guidelines. The implementing State Governments are not allowed to divert MGNREGA funds to Projects/Schemes other than approved MGNREGA activities.

Revision of guidelines of IAY

3685. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to revise the guidelines of rural housing scheme, the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to provide houses to the rural poor by helping in construction and upgradation of dwelling units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government is in the process of revising Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) guidelines. The important changes/proposed changes are:

- Enhancement of Unit Assistance under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) to Rs.70,000/- in plain areas and Rs.75,000/- in hilly/ difficult areas/IAP districts.

- Enhancement of unit assistance for purchase of homestead site under IAY to Rs.20,000/-.
- Provision of 4% administrative expenses under IAY.
- Transfer of funds under IAY to an identified account of State Government.

(c) and (d) Indira Awaas Yojana, financial assistance is provided to rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) households for construction/upgradation of dwelling units. For construction of dwelling units, the financial assistance is Rs.70,000/- in plain areas and Rs.75,000/- in hilly/ difficult areas/ IAP districts. For upgradation of an unserviceable kutcha house, the assistance of Rs. 15,000/- is provided in both the areas.

Hike in wages under MGNREGA

3686. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to hike the wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there have been demands to increase the wages at par with the cost of living of poor rural masses; and

(d) if so, whether Government is considering to increase the wages under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The wage rates under MGNREGA have been revised vide notification dated 26.02.2013 effective from 1st April, 2013. The State-wise revised wage rates is given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) To ensure that MGNREGA workers wages are protected against inflation, the Central Government has decided to index the wages with the Consumer Price Index for Agriculture labourers (CPIAL). Accordingly, on January 14, 2011, the Ministry of Rural Development issued a notification revising MGNREGA wage rates by linking it to the CPIAL. All subsequent revisions, including the latest revision effective from 01.04.2013 have been made through indexation with CPIAL.

Statement*State-wise revised wages rates under MGNREGA w.e.f. 1.4.13*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Prevailing wage rate (Rs.)	Wage rate effective from 01.04.2013 (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	137	149.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	124	135.00
3	Assam	136	152.00
4	Bihar	122	138.00
5	Chhattisgarh	132	146.00
6	Gujarat	134	147.00
7	Haryana	191	214.00
8	Himachal Pradesh - Non	126	138.00
8a	Himachal Pradesh - Scheduled	157	171.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	131	145.00
10	Jharkhand	122	138.00
11	Karnataka	155	174.00
12	Kerala	164	180.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	132	146.00
14	Maharashtra	145	162.00
15	Manipur	144	153.00
16	Meghalaya	128	145.00
17	Mizoram	136	148.00
18	Nagaland	124	135.00

1	2	3	4
19	Odisha	126	143.00
20	Punjab	166	184.00
21	Rajasthan	133	149.00
22	Sikkim	124	135.00
23	Tamil Nadu	132	148.00
24	Tripura	124	135.00
25	Uttar Pradesh	125	142.00
26	Uttarakhand	125	142.00
27	West Bengal	136	151.00
28	Goa	158	178.00
29	Andaman and Nicobar		
29a	Andaman	178	198.00
29b	Nicobar	189	210.00
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	157	175.00
31	Daman and Diu	136	150.00
32	Lakshadweep	151	166.00
33	Puducherry	132	148.00
34	Chandigarh	189	209.00

DFI to help women SHGs

3687. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has suggested to establish a Developmental Finance Institution (DFI) for the benefit of women Self-Help Groups (SHGs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether the Ministry of Finance has consented to this proposal; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has suggested to the Ministry of Finance to establish a Developmental Finance Institution (DFI) for the benefit of Women Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

With reference to para 87 of the Budget speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister for the year 2013-14, this Ministry has proposed that the DFI would be set up with an initial equity of Rs. 1000 crore. This Institution can raise further resources through a variety of instruments such as Tax Free Bonds and concessional loans etc. These funds will be used to access the entire banking network through a system of incentives, to enable the banks to take up intensification of banking services to Women SHGs. The Fund can also be utilised to intervene in the markets through alternative people friendly, community owned financial institutions. The expectation is that this would enable an additional flow of credit to the SHGs to the extent of Rs. 15000 to 20000 crores per year, specially in the poorly served regions across the country.

(c) and (d) No response to the proposal for setting up of DFI has been received from Ministry of Finance.

ADB loan for rural roads

3688. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of latest USD 252 million loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), towards improving rural roads in India, granted in April, 2013;
- (b) the details of plans for utilization of these funds and the projects to be financed with these funds;
- (c) the details of beneficiary States and the selection procedure therefor;
- (d) whether Government proposes to finance other States which are equally backward in terms of infrastructure; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA): (a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to connect the eligible unconnected habitations as per PMGSY Guidelines. The Programme envisages to provide connectivity to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network in the rural areas with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Hill States, Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in the 82 Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission under Integrated Action Plan (IAP). Upgradation of selected Rural Roads to provide full farm to market connectivity is also an objective of the scheme, though not central to it. Government of India arranges funding from its own plan resources, a portion of cess on diesel and loans from International Agencies like World Bank, Asian Development Bank besides loans from NABARD. International borrowings also assist in adopting the international best practices. In order to fulfill this aim, Government of India has signed in April, 2013 first Tranche of a Loan Agreement of US\$ 252 Million as a part of US\$ 800 Million Rural Connectivity Investment Program with ADB to sanction a part of the rural connectivity projects in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

(b) It is planned to construct 342 km roads in Assam, 1,008 km roads in Chhattisgarh, 1,187 km roads in Madhya Pradesh, 757 km roads in Odisha, and 167 km roads in West Bengal under the first tranche of loan component from ADB.

(c) At present under International loan assistance, the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are covered in World Bank schemes and the State of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal are covered in ADB schemes.

(d) and (e) The PMGSY projects are being cleared to the States based on eligibility as per PMGSY guidelines by considering proposals from all States whether covered under ADB/WB or not.

Status of agreement with Ekta Parishad

3689. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has had a discussion with Ekta Parishad on Land Reforms Policy;
- (b) whether any understanding has been reached; and
- (c) what is the status of the agreement between Government and Ekta Parishad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA): (a) to (c) An agreement on land reforms was signed between the Ministry of Rural Development and Jan Satyagraha on 11th October, 2012 at Agra. As per the aforesaid agreement, this Department has constituted a Task Force on Land Reforms under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development. Two meetings have been held with the members of the Task Force on Land Reforms under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development on 26th November, 2012 and 26th February, 2013. As a follow up of the aforesaid meetings, the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development has issued two Advisories on Land Reforms to the Chief Ministers of various States. The First Advisory lists measures to provide free legal assistance to the poor by establishing community based paralegal programmes. The Second Advisory relates to specific issues concerning access to land for the poor that need resolution within the concerned State.

Training to youth

‡3690. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the government has set any target to impart training to youth for employment and also to provide them an opportunity to become an entrepreneur;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the details of achievements made in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise and year-wise; and
- (c) the details of training given to youth for improving their efficiency and skill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development has targets in the

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

two programmes for skilling of rural youth, i.e. Aajeevika Skill Development Programme (earlier known as SwarnJayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana special projects) which provides employment and the Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) which provides opportunities for self-employment.

(b) As per available information, details of annual targets set for training and achievements thereof in Aajeevika Skill Development Programme is given below:

Aajeevika Skill Development Programme

Year	Target (No. of beneficiaries to be trained)	Achievement #
2010-11	**	86000
2011-12	**	3,75,000 \$
2012-13	6,00,000	196457
2013-14	7,50,000	not available

Note: # No. of beneficiaries trained in the year.

** Sanctions during this period were for multi-year projects. Year-wise targets for training are not available.

\$ includes carry forward of beneficiaries from projects granted in earlier year.

Since the projects granted so far under the Aajeevika Skill Development Programme are multi-state projects, data on year-wise, State-wise targets and achievements is not separately maintained. However, a cumulative data on State-wise achievements in training under the Aajeevika Skill Development Programme as on 10th April, 2013 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

As per available information, in case of RSETI, no State-wise targets were set for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12. State-wise targets and achievements for the year 2012-13 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). It is proposed to provide skill training to 2.55 lakh youth through RSETIs during 2013-14.

(c) The training programme under Aajeevika Skill Development Programme targets rural BPL youth and school dropouts. The training includes orientation, soft skill training, trade specific class room and practical training. The training courses are held in approximately 68 trades. The training facilitates placement in organised sector jobs.

Statement-I

*Cumulative State-wise achievement in Skilling under Aajeevika Skill
Development Programme (as on 10th April, 2013)*

Sl. No.	State Name	No. youth skilled
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	91508
2	Arunachal Pradesh	293
3	Assam	22774
4	Bihar	42774
5	Chandigarh	1212
6	Chhattisgarh	35671
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	635
8	Delhi	299
9	Goa	998
10	Gujarat	25011
11	Haryana	23896
12	Himachal Pradesh	11115
13	Jammu and Kashmir	1026
14	Jharkhand	36720
15	Karnataka	65247
16	Kerala	11926
17	Madhya Pradesh	83124
18	Maharashtra	45866
19	Manipur	536
20	Meghalaya	4587
21	Mizoram	1138
22	Nagaland	2022
23	Orissa	54934
24	Puducherry	560

1	2	3
25	Punjab	11138
26	Rajasthan	40819
27	Tamil Nadu	88298
28	Tripura	1220
29	Uttar Pradesh	96873
30	Uttarakhand	13498
31	West Bengal	33649
GRAND TOTAL		849367

Statement-II*State-wise targets and achievements of RSETI in the year 2012-13*

Sl. No	State	No. of candidates to be trained in 2012-13'in RSETI	Total No. of Trainees Trained in RSETI
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	250	123
2	Andhra Pradesh	16450	20078
3	Arunachal Pradesh	250	0
4	Assam	4300	4391
5	Bihar	11150	16527
6	Chhattisgarh	4450	4202
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	250	312
8	Goa	0	53
9	Gujarat	8650	26638
10	Haryana	4450	7390
11	Himachal Pradesh	4050	4849
12	Jammu and Kashmir	4250	3747
13	Jharkhand	7250	7563
14	Karnataka	21950	35994

1	2	3	4
15	Kerala	8100	9568
16	Madhya Pradesh	12900	17745
17	Maharashtra	12200	10066
18	Meghalaya	0	528
19	Mizoram	250	58
20	Nagaland	250	210
21	Orissa	11500	15260
22	Puducherry	0	460
23	Punjab	5450	6304
24	Rajasthan	15000	27583
25	Sikkim	0	96
26	Tamil Nadu	11700	13286
27	Tripura	2100	1592
28	UT of Lakshadweep	250	38
29	Uttar Pradesh	27400	34323
30	Uttarakhand	3400	5207
31	West Bengal	12100	10721
TOTAL		210300	284912

SC/ST beneficiaries under MGNREGA

3691. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of SC/ST households which have benefited under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA); and
- (b) how many days of work they get, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The details the number of SC/ST households provided employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and number of days of employment provided per SC/ST household for FY 2011-12 onwards as reported by the States/UTs are given in the Statement (See below).

Statement

The number of SC/ST households provided employment under MGNREGA and number of days of employment provided per SC/ST households for 2011-12

Sl. No.	State	2011-12				2012-13 (Provisional)					
		Number of household provided employment (In Nos)		Average days per household	Number of household provided employment (In Nos)		Average days per household				
		SCs	STs	SCs	STs	SCs	STs	SCs	STs	SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	Andhra Pradesh	1288061	664039	59	79	1389600	713434	47	59		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	4422	3	16	41	96576	18	24		
3	Assam	80439	269963	25	30	74899	244961	25	26		
4	Bihar	448116	33541	38	36	478498	37075	43	42		
5	Chhattisgarh	278156	960967	42	47	256834	938429	42	48		
6	Gujarat	62610	347903	39	36	52388	286983	46	38		
7	Haryana	145981	95	37	34	153660	65	42	65		

8	Himachal Pradesh	148508	32251	54	51	142730	32284	49	51
9	Jammu and Kashmir	32903	70106	43	48	36272	82381	44	50
10	Jharkhand	195509	641414	40	38	166358	586345	42	39
11	Karnataka	269779	135617	41	43	226215	114457	46	49
12	Kerala	200330	33235	49	46	206023	36433	62	59
13	Madhya Pradesh	755524	1134873	45	43	584760	905150	37	34
14	Maharashtra	114624	273843	53	56	109184	248111	53	49
15	Manipur	3244	200518	46	78	7605	219138	30	40
16	Meghalaya	3065	309967	35	50	2422	280859	27	46
17	Mizoram	41	168192	73	77	27	173466	72	73
18	Nagaland	3498	347695	59	80	3527	351434	38	35
19	Odisha	247318	510333	32	34	287931	564388	33	36
20	Punjab	196452	76	25	28	190077	101	27	31
21	Rajasthan	802269	991186	45	53	770045	943653	53	55
22	Sikkim	2583	20086	58	59	2570	21275	59	65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23	Tamil Nadu	1779520	91208	49	42	1854721	100768	61	54
24	Tripura	104574	223701	84	92	108572	235722	84	94
25	Uttar Pradesh	2437931	84723	36	39	1653727	50037	28	29
26	Uttarakhand	85167	14464	43	39	72317	11570	41	39
27	West Bengal	1791155	515909	28	30	1818171	530555	35	36
28	Andaman and Nicobar	2	823	7	40	2	699	13	36
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
30	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	343	2531	30	26	150	846	14	13
32	Lakshadweep	7	3824	41	43	2	1779	19	26
33	Puducherry	13532	42	28	24	12813	42	24	13
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		11491242	8087547	42	50	10662141	7809016	44	46

Assistance provided under IAY

3692. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial and other assistance provided under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY);

(b) the details of assistance provided to people under IAY during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that people are demanding to increase the amount of assistance to Rs.1 lakh; and

(d) if so, what constraints the Ministry is facing in acceding to the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 45,000/- in plain areas and Rs. 48,500/- in hilly/difficult areas/IAP districts is being provided to rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) households for construction of dwelling units which has been enhanced from to Rs. 70,000/- in plain areas and Rs. 75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas/IAP districts *w.e.f.* 1/4/2013. For upgradation of an unserviceable kutchra houses, the unit assistance of Rs. 15,000/- is provided in both the areas. A statement showing the year-wise, State-wise Central assistance provided during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Under IAY, unit assistance has already been enhanced *w.e.f.* 1/4/2013, from Rs. 45,000/- to Rs. 70,000/- in plain areas and from Rs. 48,500/- to Rs.75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas/IAP districts.

Statement

*State-wise Central assistance provided for the year 2010-11
to 2012-13 Under Indira Awaas Yojana*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	97594.48	89237.17	84243.65
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3784.31	3197.95	3327.41
3	Assam	71031.77	76768.36	57349.21

1	2	3	4	5
4	Bihar	226058.94	217691.10	171817.38
5	Chhattisgarh	13279.76	25387.10	16780.23
6	Goa	517.43	545.20	490.39
7	Gujarat	51934.99	38069.29	20813.87
8	Haryana	5974.80	6045.43	6357.54
9	Himachal Pradesh	2143.04	2118.67	2178.76
10	Jammu and Kashmir	6643.35	5830.04	5775.10
11	Jharkhand	55864.20	21816.66	25707.73
12	Karnataka	44880.07	29895.68	20787.96
13	Kerala	18590.80	18964.62	14539.64
14	Madhya Pradesh	44223.47	43588.24	39232.78
15	Maharashtra	54813.82	53881.90	51306.53
16	Manipur	2541.31	2362.86	2137.81
17	Meghalaya	5572.45	5513.12	4894.99
18	Mizoram	1335.55	1108.60	1080.27
19	Nagaland	4455.68	3442.32	3641.79
20	Orissa	47573.66	62730.58	46799.86
21	Punjab	6358.58	2175.07	659.49
22	Rajasthan	37422.23	39472.88	26211.11
23	Sikkim	852.16	501.54	348.25
24	Tamil Nadu	34801.21	35173.29	36956.84

1	2	3	4	5
25	Tripura	10826.77	11530.63	6186.32
26	Uttar Pradesh	115179.92	115805.74	87774.23
27	Uttarakhand	5395.01	5827.08	4081.19
28	West Bengal	63014.36	67609.09	43631.13
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	77.09	98.04	791.81
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91.69	89.56	0.00
31	Daman and Diu	41.02	0.00	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	71.12	0.00	0.00
33	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		1032945.00	986477.80	785903.26

Approval for World Bank loan

3693. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has requested the Ministry of Finance for approving US \$ 1.4 billion World Bank loan;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposal; and
- (c) how the Ministry is planning to use the above funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) and (c) Details as given in the Statement.

Statement*Proposal of World Bank Loan*

Sl. No.	Projects Name	Purpose and Objectives	Funds requested/approved
Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)			
1.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	For smooth implementation and imbibing best international practices in PMGSY and as per provision of the Project Appraisal Document (PAD), US\$ 1,440 million has been provided as Component "A" for providing connectivity to about 8,200 habitations through construction of about 24,200 km. road under PMGSY and US \$ 60 million has been made for institutional strengthening under Component "B" of this project.	US\$ 1.5 billion

Under National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP)

2.	National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP) for supporting National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) to be availed over a period of five years.	This credit is supporting implementation of NRLM in 412 blocks of 13 districts in 13 high poverty States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.	US \$ 1 billion
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3. Project named "Neeranchal"
- US \$ 245 million (The total project cost is Rs. 2868.75 Crore out of which the share of Government of India is Rs. 1518.75 Crore and IDA funding is Rs. 1350.00 Crore)

Under Integrated Watershed Management Programme

For upscaling the soft components of the Integrated Watershed Management Programme e.g. institutional and human capacity building, innovation support through use of scientific tools for watershed management and monitoring and evaluation. Department of Land Resources had requested for IDA funding for the Project. The project is proposed to be implemented in dry land areas with focus on Jharkhand, Odisha, A.P., Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Mid-term review of MGNREGA

3694. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has made any mid-term review of the working of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of drawbacks identified in the scheme; and
- (d) how the Ministry is planning to address the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Rural Development organizes concurrent evaluation/assessment of all its programmes/Schemes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on periodic basis through independent and reputed agencies and organizations. The Ministry of Rural Development has engaged Institutions like Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), National Sample Survey organization (NSSO) and other professional institutions to conduct studies and surveys on the implementation of MGNREGA. Significant positive impacts of MGNREGA, as revealed through these studies are:

- i. Increase in Agriculture wages and enhanced bargaining power of rural poor.
- ii. Reduction in distress migration.
- iii. Creation of "Green Jobs".
- iv. Improvement in ground water table, agricultural productivity and cropping intensity.
- v. Reduction in water vulnerability index, agriculture vulnerability, livelihood vulnerability index.

(c) and (d) While implementing the Act, the challenge is to ensure demand driven legal entitlements, to address the issue of delay in payment of wages to workers and to improve overall delivery system in the implementation of

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

- (i) Keeping in view the challenges in implementation in MGNREGA permissible administrative expenditure limit was enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening management and administrative support structures for maintenance of records, social audit, grievance redressal and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure.
- (ii) To strengthen the institutional outreach for wage disbursement, it has been decided that State Governments should roll out the Business Correspondent Model to make wage payment through Banks with Bio-metric authentication at village level.
- (iii) States have been instructed to establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for greater flexibility in management of funds for MGNREGA.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) 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.

Construction of all weather roads in all habitations

3695. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are still 1,64,849 habitations which are not provided with all weather connectivity roads in the country;
- (b) if so, the reason therefor; and
- (c) whether Government has fixed any tentative time frame to accomplish the task of connecting them with all weather roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the number of unconnected habitations eligible for providing all weather connectivity in the country is 1,78,184. The Ministry of Rural Development has cleared proposals for 1,32,011 habitations, out of which, 91,278 habitations have been connected upto March, 2013 as reported by the States/UTs.

(c) Rural Road is a State subject and PMGSY is implemented through State Rural Road Development Agency (SRRDA) at State level and Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) at district level. State Governments are required to take appropriate action to improve the institutional arrangements and the executing capacity of the States to execute the programme effectively and timely.

Introduction of PMGSY-II

3696. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-II (PMGSY-II) in a few States of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such States;

(c) the details of objectives of PMGSY-II in phase; and

(d) the details of funds allocated to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-II (PMGSY-II) Scheme is proposed with the objective of consolidation and upgradation of the existing rural road network as part of the poverty alleviation strategy.

(d) The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-II (PMGSY-II) Scheme is yet to be approved. As such funds have not been allocated for the purpose to the States.

Assets created under MGNREGA

3697. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has served the purpose of creating tangible assets in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any survey to find this out;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government would bring forward a White Paper on the assets created and the amount spent on this scheme, so far, since its inception; and
- (f) 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) to (b) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households, by providing on demand up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every rural household for doing unskilled manual work. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is also an important objective of the Act. Schedule-I of MGNREGA as amended from time to time lists the category of works on which the Schemes formulated by State Governments under Section 4(1) of the Act for giving effect to the provisions of the Act shall focus upon. These primarily include water harvesting and irrigation, flood control and protection, land development, plantation, environmental protection and conservation, sanitation, horticulture, livestock, water and soil conservation works, drought proofing, afforestation, works relating to augmenting natural resource base for improving rural economy, rural connectivity etc.

(c) to (f) The Ministry of Rural Development had 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). Some major findings of such studies related to MGNREGA are:

- (i) Increase in Agriculture wages and enhanced bargaining power of rural poor.

- (ii) Reduction in distress migration.
- (iii) Creation of "Green Jobs".
- (iv) Improvement in ground water table, agricultural productivity and cropping intensity.
- (v) Reduction in water vulnerability index, agriculture vulnerability, livelihood vulnerability index.

An anthology of research studies on MGNREG Act, 2005 was also published in a book titled "*Sameeksha*" which has comprehensively brought out all major studies done on MGNREGA.

The details of number of works completed under MGNREGA during the last two years as reported by States/Union Territories are given in the Statement.

Statement

Number of works completed under MGNREGA during the last two years

Category of Works	Number of Works completed (In Nos)	
	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3
Rural Connectivity	423011	315030
Flood Control	104394	65861
Water Conservation And Water Harvesting	350487	340159
Drought Proofing	137312	121478
Micro Irrigation	148399	120602
Provision of Irrigation facility to Land development	230092	170129
Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	108758	127316
Land development	266672	217646
Any Other Activity Approved by MRD	80874	43138
Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	5784	2617

1	2	3
Coastal Areas	NA	0
Rural Drinking Water	NA	171
Fisheries	NA	1068
Rural Sanitation	NA	29836

NA: Not applicable (works included in 2012).

Initiative to attract best talent in science

3698. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiatives by formulating any programme with the objectives of attracting the best talent in science, in order to form a scientific community in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the programmes and the number of SC/ST students enrolled in such programmes during the last three years?

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

(a) Yes Sir. With the objective of attracting best talents in science, in the year 2008, the Government had formulated and initiated a programme entitled '*Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research*' (INSPIRE). This programme is continuing in the Twelfth plan period. Apart from this, the 'Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana' (KVPY) scheme, of the Department of Science and Technology, being implemented by Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore also aims to attract talents for science.

(b) INSPIRE programme, including Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE), has five components namely:

- (i) INSPIRE Awards – wherein two lakhs students selected every year from schools are given Rs. 5000 for making Science projects/models and exhibiting the same at District, State, Regional and National level exhibitions.
- (ii) INSPIRE Internship – wherein 50,000 students are exposed every year for interactions with eminent scientists and academicians including Nobel laureates through Science camps organized by various Academic/Research Institutions all over India.

- (iii) Scholarship for Higher Education – 10,000 scholarships, each valued at Rs. 80000 per year are awarded annually for study of Basic/Natural Sciences at the BSc – MSc/Int. MSc levels. Scholars are exposed to research at the early stage of their career by means of undertaking short term research projects.
- (iv) INSPIRE Fellowship – 1000 Fellowships are awarded annually to first rank holders at the University level Post-graduate examination, for pursuing PhD degree.
- (v) INSPIRE Faculty Award – 1000 Tenure track Research Positions in Universities/Research Labs/Academic Institutions are awarded annually for pursuing an independent research career in science and applied Sciences.

Though INSPIRE programme including Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE) does not have any special provision for SC/ST students, it captures the enrolment of the SC/ST students into all its components in a natural way. The details are given below:

- (i) INSPIRE Award: 24.81% of INSPIRE Awardees belong to SC/ST communities.
- (ii) INSPIRE Scholarship: 1061 SC/ST students so far awarded scholarships.
- (iii) INSPIRE Fellowship: 28 SC/ST students awarded.
- (iv) INSPIRE Faculty Award: 5 students awarded.

Apart from this, under 'Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana' (KVPY) scheme of the Department of Science and Technology, 100 SC/ST students were offered the KVPY Fellowships in the year 2012-13 as a special measure towards empowerment of these students.

Migration of scientists

3699. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many scientists in various Government research institutions/laboratories have resigned to join more remunerative positions in the private sector or migrated abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such scientists who have resigned to join private sector/migrating abroad during the last three years and the current year, institution-wise;

(c) whether Government has conducted any exit interviews for the scientists who left their jobs before retirement;

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

(e) the steps taken by Government to retain such scientists in their institutions and to prevent their migration?

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

(a) and (b) There is a negligible number of migration of scientists from Government research institutons/laboratories either to private sector or abroad. In last three years and the current year, instances of resignation for such purpose have not come to the notice of Ministry of Science and Technology.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Science and Technology provides for consultations with the scientists who intend to leave their jobs before retirement.

(e) The various steps and the mechanism in place, for retaining such scientists in their institutions include:

- Sharing of proceeds with scientists from sponsored projects, consultancy projects and premia and royalty received from the industry;
- Mobility of scientists between parent department, academia and industry with the aim of providing them exposure to different working environments and giving them an opportunity to utilize such exposure into their research and development endeavors;
- Enabling laboratories to create "Knowledge Alliance" with private industry/overseas research centres to forge partnership in achieving higher level of co-authored scientific publications with foreign scientists and market driven R&D in the knowledge economy and enhancing chances of commercialization;
- Allowing laboratories to establish incubation centers in their premises to nurture startup companies and encourage early stage

innovation. Such a step enables commercialization of research labs' knowledgebase as well as helps scientist in their entrepreneurial ventures;

- Offering researchers to have an equity stake in scientific enterprises/spin offs while in employment. Further, publicly funded research organizations can invest knowledgebase as equity in the enterprises.

Claim for re-imburement under AIBP

3700. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1540 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 11 March, 2013 and state:

(a) the amount claimed for re-imburement under AIBP by Himachal Pradesh since 2007 onwards, Scheme-wise;

(b) the amount actually re-imbursed by the Central Government against the claims submitted by the State Government; and

(c) if re-imburement was less than the amount claimed, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Union Government provides Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the approved ongoing projects on the request of State Governments satisfying AIBP Guidelines on year to year basis for their expeditious completion. The details of CA released under AIBP to the Major/Medium Irrigation Projects and Surface Minor Irrigation Projects received from Himachal Pradesh for release of CA under AIBP since 2007-08 is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) State Government is required to submit a utilization certificate along with their proposals for seeking central assistance for the next year indicating that the funds released under AIBP for the previous year has been utilized. As per the utilization certificate submitted by the Govt, of Himachal Pradesh for the funds released for the irrigation projects, the proposals were processed on year to year basis.

Statement*CA released under AIBP to Himachal Pradesh during 2007-08 to 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Major, Medium & Minor Irrigation Projects							
Himachal Pradesh							
1	Shahnehar Irrgn. Project (VIII)	21.410	46.980	16.860		54.270	
2	Sidhata (IX)	25.730	10.530	0.000		14.550	
3	Changer Lift (IX)	23.400	24.300	0.000	5.670		
4	Balh Valley (Left Bank)-XI, 2009-10			36.000	5.451	13.770	
	28 MI Schemes in 1999-2000 (C-28-3/05)		0.000	0.000			
	17 MI Schemes in 2000-01 (C-17-3/06)		0.000	0.000			
	102 MI Schemes in 2005-06 (C-19-3/07)	16.410	0.000	0.000			
	116 MI Schemes in 2007-08	27.100	0.000	0.000			
	116 Ongoing MI Schemes in 2008-09		37.508	37.820			
	191 New MI Schemes in 2010-11				32.400	47.115	
	181 MI schemes						48.519

Study of interlinking of major rivers

3701. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any indepth study for amalgamation of all major rivers in the country to ensure continuous flow of water throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/ areas which comprises of two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development. Component National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MoWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. NWDA has already identified 14 links under Himalayan Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component. Out of these, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links under Himalayan Component (Indian portion) has been prepared. The present status of links identified for preparation of Feasibility Reports is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Five Peninsular links namely (i) Ken - Betwa, (ii) Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal, (iii) Damanganga - Pinjal, (iv) Par - Tapi - Narmada and (v) Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) have been identified as priority links for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely Ken-Betwa has been completed and was communicated to the party states. Modifications of the proposals and final Detailed Project Report preparation have been taken up by NWDA in the light of observations of the concerned states. It has been decided that the DPR of the Project will be prepared in two phases. DPR of one priority link namely Ken-Betwa (Phase-I) has been completed and NWDA has taken up the survey & investigation works of Phase- II of the link project. The Ken-Betwa link project has been included in the list of National Projects.

Further, after receiving the concurrence of the concerned states, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of two more priority links namely Par-Tapi-Narmada and Damanganga-Pinjal. A tripartite MOU for preparation of DPRs of both these links was signed by the Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Union Minister for Water Resources on 3.05.2010. The DPRs of these links are in various stage of completion.

Efforts are being made to arrive at consensus on the other priority link viz. Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal through deliberations with the concerned States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan for preparation of DPR.

Another priority link namely Godavari (Polavaram) -Krishna (Vijayawada) is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their own planning.

The preparation of Pre Feasibility/Feasibility reports of intra-state links proposed by States were included in the functions of NWDA in November, 2006 in consultation with the State Governments. NWDA has requested all the States/UTs to inform the details of intra - state links for further studies by NWDA. So far, NWDA has received 36 proposals of intra-state links from 7 States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Out of these, Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 27 intra-state links have been completed by NWDA up to March, 2013.

On the request of Bihar Government, the preparation of DPRs of 2 intra-state links of Bihar also is in progress. As desired by Govt, of Bihar, NWDA has completed the Preliminary Project Report (PPR) of Burhi Gandak-None-Baya -Ganga link and sent the same to Governments of Bihar. The preparation of Preliminary Project Report (PPR) of Kosi-Mechi is also completed and sent to Government of Bihar.

The details of intra-state link proposals received from the State Governments along with their status and target for completion of their PFRs is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Further 10 proposals (3 from Bihar, 6 from Karnataka and 1 from Chhattisgarh) have also been received. These are being examined for their suitability for further studies. The provision for appropriate environment flow is kept while finalization of ILR.

Statement-I

Status of water transfer links identified for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FR) by NWDA

Peninsular Rivers Development Component

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 1. | Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link | - FR completed |
| 2. | Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link * | -FR completed (Taken by the State as per their own proposal) |
| 3. | Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link | - FR completed |
| 4. | Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link | - FR completed |
| 5. | Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link | - FR completed |
| 6. | Krishna (Srisaillam) - Pennar link | - FR completed |
| 7. | Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link | - FR completed |
| 8. | Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link | - FR completed |
| 9. | Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link | - FR completed |
| 10. | Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link* | - FR completed |
| 11. | Damanganga - Pinjal link* | - FR completed & DPR started |
| 12. | Par - Tapi - Narmada link* | - FR completed & DPR started |
| 13. | Ken - Betwa link* | - DPR (Phase-I) Completed |
| 14. | Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link | - FR completed |
| 15. | Netravati - Hemavati Link | - PFR completed |
| 16. | Bedti - Varda link | - FR work taken up |

Himalayan Rivers Development Component

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Kosi-Mechi link | - Entirely lies in Nepal |
| 2. | Kosi-Ghaghra link | - S&I works taken up |
| 3. | Gandak-Ganga link | - S&I works completed |
| 4. | Ghaghra-Yamuna link | - FR completed (for Indian portion) |
| 5. | Sarda-Yamuna link | - FR completed (for Indian portion) |
| 6. | Yamuna-Rajasthan link | - S&I works completed |
| 7. | Rajasthan-Sabarmati link | - S&I works completed |
| 8. | Chunar(at Ganga)-Sone Barrage link | - S&I works completed |
| 9. | Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link | - S&I works taken up |
| 10. | Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link | - S&I works taken up |
| 11. | Jogighopa(at Brahmaputra)-Tista-Ganga at Farakka
(Alternate to M-S-T-G) link | - S&I works taken up |
| 12. | Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link | - S&I works completed |
| 13. | Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link | - S&I works completed |
| 14. | Subernarekha-Mahanadi link | - S&I works completed |

* Priority links

PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report; FR- Feasibility Report; DPR- Detailed Project Report.

S&I - Survey & Investigation in Indian portion.

Statement-II*Intra-State link proposals received from the State Governments*

Sl. No.	Name of intra-state link	Present status/ Target of Completion of PFR
1	2	3
Maharashtra		
1.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) - Nalganga (Puma Tapi)[Wainganga - Western Vidarbha & Pranhita - Wardha links merged and extended through Kanhan - Wardha link]	Completed
2.	Wainganga - Manjra Valley	Completed (Not found feasible)
3.	Upper Krishna - Bhima (system of Six links)	Completed
4.	Upper Ghat - Godavari Valley (Damanganga (Ekdare)-Godavari Valley)	Completed
5.	Upper Vaitarna - Godavari Valley	Completed
6.	North Konkan - Godavari Valley	Completed
7.	Koyna - Mumbai city	Completed
8.	Sriram Sagar Project (Godavari) - Purna - Manjira	2013-14
9.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) - Godavari (SRSP)	Withdrawn by Govt. of Maharashtra
10.	Middle Konkan - Bhima Valley	2013-14
11.	Koyna - Nira	Completed
12.	Mulsi - Bhima	Completed
13.	Savithri - Bhima	2013-14
14.	Kolhapur - Sangli - Sangola	Completed
15.	River linking projects of Tapi basin and Jalgaon District	2013-14
16.	Nar - Par - Girna valley	Completed

1	2	3
17.	Narmada - Tapi	2013-14
18.	Khariagutta - Navatha Satpura foot hills	*
19.	Kharia Ghuti Ghat - Tapi	*
20.	Jigaon - Tapi - Godavari Valley	2013-14
Gujarat		
21.	Damanganga - Sabarmati - Chorwad	Completed
Orissa		
22.	Mahanadi - Brahmani	Completed
23.	Mahanadi - Rushikulya (Barmul Project)	Completed
24.	Vamsadhara - Rushikulya (Nandini Nalla Project)	Completed
Jharkhand		
25.	South Koel - Subernarekha	Completed
26.	Sankh - South Koel	Completed
27.	Barkar - Damodar - Subernarekha	Completed
Bihar		
28.	Kosi - Mechi [entirely lie in India]	Completed
29.	Barh - Nawada	Completed
30.	Kohra - Chandravat (now Kohra-Lalbegi)	Completed
31.	Burhi Gandak - None - Baya - Ganga	Completed
32.	Burhi Gandak - Bagmati [Belwadhar]	Completed
33.	Kosi - Ganga	Completed
Rajasthan		
34.	Mahi - Luni link	Completed
35.	Wakal - Sabarmati - Sei - West Banas - Kamberi link	Completed
Tamil Nadu		
36.	Ponnaiyar - Palar link	Completed

* Targets being fixed in consultations with concerned States.

Recycling of water resources

3702. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Prof. P.M. Natarajan, noted water expert, has cautioned that the earth cannot indefinitely support an ever-increasing population;
- (b) whether he also urged that recycling of water resources has become a must to ensure the earth's carrying capacity or its sustainable support; and
- (c) what steps Government is taking to recycle water resources on a large scale?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per a news item published in the Deccan Herald, Chennai, on 23rd March, 2013, Prof. P.M. Natarajan, a former Member of Tamil Nadu Planning Commission and presently Director, Centre for Climate Change, Periyar Manniyammai University, Thanjaur, in an interview to the newspaper, has cautioned that the earth cannot indefinitely support an ever-increasing population and urged that recycling water resources has become a must to ensure the earth's carrying capacity.

(c) Government of India has launched the National Water Mission with the objective of conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management'. Goal IV of National Water Mission relates to 'increasing water use efficiency by 20%'. One of the strategies included under Goal IV is incentivizing recycling of water including waste-water.

The National Water Policy, 2012 inter-alia recommends that 'recycle and reuse of water including return flows, should be the general norm' and that recycle and reuse of water, after treatment to specified standards should also be incentivized through a properly planned tariff system.

Ministry of Urban Development have informed that the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and the State Governments are taking necessary actions for treatment and disposal of sewage and wastewater. The sewage treatment plants operated by the

ULBs/Water Boards/State Government Departments treat the waste water. The treated waste water is either reused for non-potable uses or released back into the water bodies/seas/land application.

Irrigation projects in Chhattisgarh

‡3703. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and the details of minor, medium and major irrigation projects in Chhattisgarh;
- (b) the number and the details of projects for which no Central Assistance has been received so far by the State Government; and
- (c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) 11 number of major/medium irrigation projects of Chhattisgarh State have been included under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) since inception of AIBP in the year 1996-97, out of which 6 are completed and 5 are ongoing. The year-wise details of central assistance (CA) released under AIBP in respect of major and medium projects in Chhattisgarh State is given in the Statement (*See below*).

A total No. of 274 Minor Irrigation (MI) Schemes of Chhattisgarh with an estimated cost of Rs. 892.4627 crores have been included for funding under AIBP upto 31.03.2012. The total potential planned of above schemes is 93669 th ha. The total CLA/grant amounting to Rs. 690.0587 crore has been released for these MI schemes upto 31.03.2013. State Government has reported that out of 274 MI schemes, 144 MI schemes have been completed upto June, 2012. An irrigation potential of 35.803 th ha has been achieved.

(c) At present no proposal of on-going schemes of major/medium/minor project of Chhattisgarh is pending for release of Central Assistance to the State Government.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Irrigation Projects in Chhattisgarh*

*Central Loan Assistance (CLA)/ Grant releases on Major, Medium, ERM
Projects for the period 1996-97 to 2012-13 under AIBP for Chhattisgarh*

Sl. No	Completed (C)	State/Project Name	Maj./Med./ ERM	CLA released		
				Total upto 2004-05	2004- 05	2005- 06
Chhattisgarh						
1	C	Hasdeo Bango	Maj.	243.78	0	0
2	C	Shivnath Diversion	Med.	3.54	0	0
3	C	Jonk Diversion	Maj.	7.6	0	0
4		Kosarteda	Med.	9.7575	0.8775	1.564
5	C	Mahanadi Res. Pr.	Maj.	0		6.1005
6	C	Barnai	Med.	2.65		
7	C	Minimata (Hasdeo Bango Ph)	Maj.			
8		Kelo Project	Maj.			
9		Kharung	Maj/ ERM			
10		Sutiapat	Med.			
11		Maniyari Tank (ERM)	Maj/ ERM			
TOTAL				267.3275	0.8775	7.6645

Statement*Irrigation Projects in Chhattisgarh*

Central Loan Assistance (CLA)/ Grant releases on Major, Medium, ERM Projects for the period 1996-97 to 2012-13 under AIBP for Chhattisgarh

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Grant released							Cumulative CLA/ Grant released Total upto 31.03.2013	
2006- 07	2007- 08	2008- 09	2009- 10	2010- 11	2011- 12	Total upto 31.03.2012	2012-13	
						0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243.78	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.54	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.6	
0	9.38	0	14.5	18.6937	0	45.0152	54.7727	
0	8.344	12.51	0	0	0	26.9545	26.9545	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.65	
	19.67	29.51	16.824	0	0	66.004	66.004	
			13.523	13.5	0	27.023	27.023	
				4.5	0	4.5	3.375	7.875
				6.318	0	6.318	12.15	18.468
					22.252	22.252	22.252	
0	37.394	42.02	44.847	43.0117	22.252	198.0667	15.525	480.9192

Fresh water policy

3704. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has any plan to frame a fresh water policy, in view of sporadic drought conditions of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The National Water Resources Council (NWRC) at its sixth meeting held on 28th December, 2012, based on the broader consensus that emerged amongst States, had adopted the National Water Policy (2012). The National Water Policy, 2012 *inter alia* recommends measures for management of water related disasters like floods and droughts.

- (c) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

Irrigation potential in Jharkhand

3705. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether only a small area of land is under irrigation in Jharkhand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the quantum of funds that have been released to the State to increase irrigation potential during the last three years, year-wise and project-wise;
- (d) the details of the projects pending with the Cenral Government which were submitted by State Government;
- (e) when these projects would be cleared; and
- (f) the steps taken by Government to increase the irrigation potential of the State?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Out of the ultimate irrigation potential of 1276.50 thousand hactare, under major,

medium irrigation sector in Jharkhand, cumulative potential of 397.77 thousand hectare has been reportedly created up to tenth plan. A target of 148.20 thousand hectare was proposed by the State Government for the eleventh plan. The details of potential created year-wise and project wise in Jharkhand since 1996-97 under AIBP are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Year-wise and project-wise central assistance released to the state to increase the irrigation potential during the last 3 years are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) As informed by Central Water Commission, no project proposal of Jharkhand is under appraisal. Recently, Government of Jharkhand has prepared one DPR of Rarhu Reservoir Project. The DPR was examined and Project Authorities requested in January, 2013 to formulate and submit the DPR as per prescribed guidelines of MoWR/CWC. Earlier 12 nos. major and medium project proposals were appraised and comment sent. Due to non-response by Project Authorities, the proposals were returned as per existing guidelines of MoWR/CWC. The details are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(e) State Governments conceive, formulate and implement irrigation projects. Some of these major and medium irrigation/multipurpose projects are submitted to CWC for techno-economic appraisal and acceptance of the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources for Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose projects. Clearance of Projects depend upon time taken by the Project Authorities in furnishing compliance to the technical observations made by CWC and submission of clearance from other agencies including Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Tribal Affairs etc., as necessary.

(f) Irrigation development being a State subject, the projects are planned, funded, executed, operated and maintained by the State Governments from their own resources as per the requirement and priorities of works. Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) Govt. of India, provides assistance and guidance to the state Govt. MoWR launched AIBP scheme in 1996-97 to provide central loan assistance/grant to the major, medium and ERM projects which were in advance stages of completion as per guidelines enforced from time to time as per the requirement of the irrigation development works.

Statement-I*Irrigation potential creation of Jharkhand State under AIBP*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Project Potential		Potential Created under AIBP during						
		Ultimate Potential before AIBP	Created Target for AIBP	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-2000	2000-01	2001-02	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Gumani	16.194	0.000	16.194	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2.	Torai+	8.000	0.000	8.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Latratu C	9.900	3.800	6.100		0.000	1.800	1.400	1.800	1.100
4.	Kansjore C	6.264	0.000	6.264		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.500
5.	Sonua	8.008	0.000	8.008			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
6.	Surangi	2.601	0.000	2.601		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7.	Tapkara Reservoir C	1.860	0.041	1.819		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8.	Upper Sankh	7.069	0.000	7.069						
9.	Panchkhero	3.085	0.000	3.085						
10.	Subernarekha multipurpose	236.846	2.200	234.846						
TOTAL		299.827	6.041	293.986	0.000	0.000	1.800	1.400	1.800	3.600

C: Completed.

+: Torai Project of Jharkhand has been abandoned due to Public Agitation.

Statement-I*Irrigation potential creation of Jharkhand State under AIBP*

(Potential in Th. Ha.)

2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Potential Created under AIBP upto 3/2012	Target year of completion
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2012-13
0.000	0.000									0.000	2013-14
0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.100	Completed
0.500	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.500	0.000	0.000	0.107	1.657		6.264	Completed
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2012-13
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2012-13
1.520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.520	Completed
		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.400	0.000	0.000	0.400	2012-13
		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2012-13
									0.000	0.000	2014-15
2.020	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.500	0.000	0.000	0.507	1.657	0.000	14.284	

Statement-II

CLA/Grant releases under AIBP for the period 1996-97 to 2012-13 of Jharkhand State

Sl. No.	Project Name	Maj./ Med./ ERM	Plan of Start	Latest Estimated Cost of whole project	Latest Estimated Cost under AIBP	Cumulative CLA released upto 3/2005	Grant released			Total Cumulative Grant released upto 3/2013	Target year of completion	
							2010-11	2011-12	2012-13			
1.	Gumani	Maj.	V	162.5900	161.7170	25.9400	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.462	31.4020	2012-13
2x	Torai +	Med.	V	62.5700	42.5400	2.5000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.5000	2013-14
3.	Latratu c	Med.	VII	42.1690	4.6700	2.1300				0.000	2.1300	completed
4.	Kansjore c	Med.	VII	52.9730	34.3998	10.5600	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.480	11.0400	completed
5.	Sonua	Med.	VI	82.6500	61.1386	17.6380	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.608	19.2460	2012-13
6.	Surangi	Med.	VII	47.9910	34.7063	12.1500	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.134	13.2844	2012-13
7.	Tapkara Reservoir c	Med.	VI	4.9400	0.8600	0.5150				0.000	0.5150	completed
8.	Upper Sankh	Med.	VII	141.1900	89.0640	8.2700	11.240	0.000	0.000	18.080	26.3500	2012-13

9.	Panchkhero	Med.	VII	75.6897	54.6487	4.4950	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.747	8.2420	2012-13
10.	Subernarekha	Maj.	V	6613.7400	4398.8600		335.540	515.717	851.257	851.2570	851.2570	2014-15
Multipurpose												
TOTAL												
				7286.5027	4882.6044	84.1980	11.240	335.540	515.717	881.768	965.9664	

C: Completed

+: Torai Project of Jharkhand has been abandoned due to Public Agitation.

Statement-III*List of projects in Jharkhand accepted by the Advisory Committee of MoWR since 2009 to date*

Sl. No.	Date of Meeting	Project Name	Major/ Medium	Estimated Cost in Rs. crore	Benefits in ha.
1	09.10.2009	Upper Sankh Reservoir Scheme (Revised)	Medium	141.19	7,069
2	09.10.2009	Panchkhero Reservoir Scheme (Revised)	Medium	75.69	2,601
3	09.10.2009	Surangi Reservoir Scheme (Revised)	Medium	41.17	2,601
4	14.03.2011	Subernarekha Multipurpose Project (Revised)	Major	6613.74	236,846
5	16.09.2010	Gumani Barrage Project (Revised)	Major	185.76	16,194
6	27.10.2010	Raisa Reservoir Scheme	Medium	81.11	3,145
7	27.10.2010	Tajna Reservoir Scheme	Medium	87.76	5,670

Protection of river islands

3706. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of river islands identified across the country which are on the verge of submersion due to flood and soil erosion, State-wise;

(b) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government to protect such islands from the recurring problem of flood and erosion; and

(c) the amount being allocated to the State Governments including Tamil Nadu for protecting such islands during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No identification of islands which are on the verge of submergence due to floods and soil erosion has been done by Ministry of Water Resources across the country.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Water consumption

3707. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) how much water is available for annual exploitation from water sources in the country;

(b) how much of it is exploited now; whether the exploitation is uniform throughout the country and which are the regions in the country which face fierce scarcity of water;

(c) what are the percentages of yearly consumption of water by agriculture, industry, services and households; and

(d) whether there is an acute shortage of water in various fields and how Government intends to overcome them?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per assessment by Central Water Commission (CWC) in the year 1993, the average annual water availability in the country is 1869 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM). However, the utilizable water resources, considering topographic, hydrological and other constraints, has been estimated to be about 1121 BCM comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 431 BCM of replenishable ground water.

(b) It has been estimated in the year 2009 by CWC that about 450 BCM of surface water and by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) that about 243 BCM of ground water

are being utilized for various purposes. Exploitation/utilization of water in the country is not uniform and varies from State to State and region to region.

The availability of water resources is limited but demand for water is increasing due to increasing population, increasing industrialization and changing life style. The latest assessment of replenishable ground water resources (as on 2009) indicates that 802 assessment units (Blocks/Mandals/Taluks) fall under 'Over-exploited' category, 169 units fall under 'Critical' category and 523 units fall under 'Semi-critical' category. Details of State-wise categorization and criteria for categorization of assessment units are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The annual consumption of water in the country for irrigation, domestic and industries as assessed by National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD-1999) for year 2025 are 611 BCM (72%), 62 BCM (7%) and 67 BCM (8%) respectively. The details of the total water requirement of the country for different uses as assessed by NCIWRD for years 2010, 2025 and 2050 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) On the basis of the population indicated in 2011 census, the per capita water availability in the country works out to be about 1,545 cubic meter per year making India a water stressed country. According to Falkenmark Water Stress Indicator, water availability below 1,700m³ per capita per year indicates water stress condition.

With a view to augmenting the water resources for utilization for various purposes, several measures are undertaken by respective State Governments which, *inter-alia*, include conservation of water resources through reservoir, traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water. Central Government also provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various schemes and programmes namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)", "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme", "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies" and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water.

The Government of India have also launched the National Water Mission with the objective of "conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management".

Central Ground Water Board is encouraging water harvesting and re-use of water in all those areas, including big cities and industrial clusters, where either ground water levels are declining or the areas fall under over exploited, critical, semi critical stage of ground water development.

The Ministry of Drinking Water and 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.

Statement-I

Categorization of Blocks/Mandas/Talukas in India (As on 2009)

SI. No.	States/ Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over-exploited	Critical	Semi-critical
1	2	3	4	5	6
States					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1108	84	26	93
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	0	0	0
3	Assam	23	0	0	0
4	Bihar	533	0	0	4
5	Chhattisgarh	146	0	0	14
6	Delhi	27	20	0	5
7	Goa	11	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	223	27	6	20
9	Haryana	116	68	21	9
10	Himachal Pradesh	8	1	1	0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	14	0	0	0
12	Jharkhand	208	4	2	2
13	Karnataka	270	71	11	34
14	Kerala	152	1	3	22

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Madhya Pradesh	313	24	4	61
16	Maharashtra	353	9	1	19
17	Manipur	8	0	0	0
18	Meghalaya	7	0	0	0
19	Mizoram	22	0	0	0
20	Nagaland	8	0	0	0
21	Orissa	314	0	0	0
22	Punjab	138	110	3	2
23	Rajasthan	239	166	25	16
24	Sikkim	4	0	0	0
25	Tamil Nadu	386	139	33	67
26	Tripura	39	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	820	76	32	107
28	Uttarakhand	17	0	1	5
29	West Bengal	269	0	0	38
TOTAL STATES		5792	800	169	518
Union Territories					
1	Andaman and Nicobar	33	0	0	0
2	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0
4	Daman and Diu	2	1	0	1
5	Lakshdweep	9	0	0	4
6	Pondicherry	4	1	0	0
TOTAL UTs		50	2	0	5
GRAND TOTAL		5842	802	169	523

Criteria for categorization:

Over-Exploited: Stage of Ground water development - >100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period or both.

Critical: Stage of Ground Water Development - >90% and <=100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon period.

Semi-Critical: Stage of Ground Water Development - > 70% and <=100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period.

Statement-II*Water Requirement for Different Uses for the Years 2010, 2025 and 2050 (Assessed by NCIWRD)*

Sl. No.	Uses	(Quantity in Billion Cubic Meters)									
		Year 2010			Year 2025			Year 2050			%
		Low	High	%	Low	High	%	Low	High	%	
Surface water:											
1	Irrigation	330	339	48	325	366	43	375	463	39	
2	Domestic	23	24	3	30	36	5	48	65	6	
3	Industries	26	26	4	47	47	6	57	57	5	
4	Power	14	15	2	25	26	3	50	56	5	
5	Inland Navigation	7	7	1	10	10	1	15	15	1	
6	Flood Control	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	
7	Environment (1) Afforestation	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	
8	Environment (2) Ecology	5	5	1	10	10	1	20	20	2	
9	Evaporation Losses	42	42	6	50	50	6	76	76	6t	
10	TOTAL	447	458	65	497	545	65	641	752	64	

Ground Water:										
1	Irrigation	213	218	31	236	245	29	253	344	29
2	Domestic & Municipal	19	19	2	25	26	3	42	46	4
3	Industries	11	11	1	20	20	2	24	24	2
4	Power	4	4	1	6	7	1	13	14	1
	TOTAL	247	252	35	287	298	35	332	428	36
	GRAND TOTAL	694	710	100	784	843	100	973	1180	100
Total Water Use:										
1	Irrigation	543	557	78	561	611	72	628	807	68
2	Domestic	42	43	6	55	62	7	90	111	9
3	Industries	37	37	5	67	67	8	81	81	7
4	Power	18	19	3	31	33	4	63	70	6
5	Inland Navigation	7	7	1	10	10	1	15	15	1
6	Flood Control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Environment (1) Afforestation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Environment (2) Ecology	5	5	1	10	10	1	20	20	2
9	Evaporation Losses	42	42	6	50	50	6	76	76	7
	TOTAL	694	710	100	784	843	100	973	1180	100

Interlinking of river bedti and varada basin

3708. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present status of interlinking of river Bedti and Varada basin of Karnataka;
- (b) whether the integrated environmental study was done in this regard;
- (c) what are the outcomes of the study;
- (d) whether the Central Government has received any response from the State Government on this issue;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The concurrence from the Government of Karnataka for Survey and Investigations and preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs) in respect of Bedti - Varda link project was received. During the field visits of National Water Development Agency (NWDA) officers/ staff for taking up the investigation for preparation of FR, lot of opposition was faced from the local people. This matter was discussed during meetings of Governing Body (GB). As per decision of 50th GB a seminar in association with the Government of Karnataka, was organized on the link at Sirsi, Uttar Kannada District, Karnataka State to propagate the likely benefits of the link amongst the local people, who are opposing the survey works of the link and to create a conducive atmosphere in the survey area for carrying out field surveys and investigation activities related with preparation of Feasibility Report of the link. But NGOs and local public are against any project which changes environment/ ecology of the area/their district. NWDA proposes to address the concerns of NGOs/Public and will carry out the study of eco-system of Bedti Basin with special reference to Uttar Kannada District. NWDA has prepared the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the proposed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Eco-system studies of Bedti-Varda link and sent to local NGO i.e. Bedti-Aghanashini Kolla Sanrakshana Samithi during August, 2008 for their suggestions/comments.

(d) to (f) During 27th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of NWDA on 31.03.2012 representative of the Government of Karnataka mentioned that the Government of Karnataka is still making effort with NGOs to reach a consensus for conducting EIA study for the link.

Projects by China on Brahmaputra river

‡3709. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 39 projects have been implemented by China on Brahmaputra river till date;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether, on being opposed by Government, China has merely given an assurance that China's projects would not harm the interests of India;
- (d) if so, the facts thereof; and
- (e) whether Government has made any assessment through its own sources regarding negative impact of the projects on India being constructed by China?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) The recently released 'Outline of the Twelfth Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China' indicates that three more hydropower projects on the main stream of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation by the Chinese Authorities. A hydro power project at Zangmu is under construction. Government has ascertained that construction activity on Brahmaputra River at Zangmu on the Chinese side is a Run of the River (RoR) hydro electric project which will not adversely impact the downstream areas in India. Government carefully monitors all developments on the Brahmaputra River.

As a lower riparian state with considerable established user rights to the waters of the River, India has conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels of the Government of the People's Republic of China. India has urged China to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas. During Hon'ble Prime Minister's meeting with Chinese President XI Jinping on the sidelines of the 5th BRICS Summit in Durban, South Africa on 27th March, 2013, President XI assured Hon'ble PM that they were quite conscious of their responsibilities and the interest of the lower riparian countries.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Inter-State water disputes

3710. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various Inter-State water disputes yet to be settled;
- (b) whether Government has proposed changes in the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act to resolve water disputes quickly;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is proposed to appoint an agency to maintain a data bank at the national level for each river basin; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The following water disputes referred to the tribunals under Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 have not yet been finally settled.

Sl. No.	Name of Tribunal	States concerned	Date of constitution	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	April, 1986	Report and decision under section 5(2) given in April, 1987. A Presidential Reference in the matter is before Supreme Court and the matter is sub-judice. Further report under Section 5(3) pending.
2	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal -II	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	April, 2004	Report and decision under section 5(2) given on 30.12. 2010. Further report under Section 5(3) to be given.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal	Andhra Pradesh and Odisha	February, 2010	Report and decision under section 5(2) to be given.
4.	Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	November, 2010	Report and Decision under section 5(2) yet to be submitted.
5.	Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puduchery	June, 1990	Report and decision under section 5(2) given on 5.2.2007 which is published vide Notification dated 19.2.2013. Special Leave Petition (SLP) filed by party States in Hon'ble Supreme Court pending and the matter is sub-judice. Further report under Section 5(3) pending.

(b) and (c) The Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956, was amended in the year 2002 whereby adjudication of water disputes by the Tribunals was made time bound.

(d) and (e) The proposal to appoint an agency to maintain a Data Bank at the national level for each river basin is at conceptual stage.

National programmes for ground water conservation

3711. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to formulate a national level programme for ground water conservation with a view to maintain the water table;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other steps being taken/proposed to be taken by Government to maintain declining ground water levels?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources has prepared a Master Plan for artificial recharge to ground water. The Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water is a conceptual document which comprises of State-wise details of feasibility of artificial recharge through various types of structures suitable to the local conditions in the respective States/Union Territories. The Plan takes into consideration the existing ground water conditions in the respective States/UTs, long term ground water level behaviour, the geomorphology of the area as well as the experience gathered during the Pilot Projects taken up under Demonstrative Artificial Recharge schemes in various parts of the Country.

(c) In view of the above reply at (a) and (b) question doesn't arise.

(d) The Central Government promotes water conservation measures in the Country by supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources by way of technical and financial support through various schemes. Other Steps taken by the Government to address the problems of ground water depletion, *inter alia* include:

- (i) Extending technical and financial support to States/UTs under schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies for conservation of water resources in the Country.
- (ii) CGWB has prepared a Master Plan for artificial recharge to ground water in the Country.
- (iii) Setting up of National Water Mission with the objective of, *inter-alia*, conservation of water resources.
- (iv) Circulation of a Model Bill by the Ministry of Water Resources to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation, development and conservation; and
- (v) Advisory by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to all the Chief Secretaries of the States and Administrators of the Union Territories, having 'Over-exploited' blocks, to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting.

Decreasing water level of dams/reservoirs in Uttar Pradesh

‡3712. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water level of most of the dams/reservoirs in Uttar Pradesh is decreasing steadily;

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

(c) the action plan of Government in this regard and the extent of success achieved, as a result of it?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Central Water Commission, which monitors live storage status and issues bulletin on weekly basis for 84 reservoirs in the country including two reservoirs of Uttar Pradesh, has informed that Matatila and Rihand reservoirs in Uttar Pradesh have lower live storage during the current year when compared to last year. However total storage position is better when compared with the average live storage of corresponding period in last ten years.

(b) and (c) The storage details of the above two reservoirs as per Reservoir Bulletin of 18.4.2013 is given in the Table.

Sl. No.	Name of reservoir	Live storage in Billion Cubic Metre			
		At Full Reservoir Level	As on 18.04.2013	As on corresponding period of last year	Average of last ten years of corresponding period
1	Matatila	0.707	0.211	0.274	0.303
2	Rihand	5.649	1.23	1.789	0.904
	TOTAL	6.356	1.441	2.063	1.207

The water level in reservoirs varies from year to year mainly depending on the rainfall and operation of reservoirs to meet the demands for various purposes. Water being State subject, utilization of available water in reservoirs for various

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

purposes is within the purview of the respective State Governments. However, the Ministry of Water Resources reviews the storage available in reservoirs vis-a-vis progress of onset of south west monsoon and issue Advisory to the state governments stating *inter-alia* that priority is to be given to drinking water supply and irrigation and making judicious use of water.

Union Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme for completion of ongoing irrigation projects which includes water storage projects thereby increasing live storage capacity. Union government also provides financial assistance under the scheme of RRR of Water Bodies which results in restoration of lost water storage potential of these water bodies. In addition, Union Government provides financial assistance under CAD&WM programme for better management of available water which results in efficient water utilization for irrigation.

Depletion of underground aquifers

3713. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any studies conducted to examine the claims that there is a severe depletion of underground aquifers and sharply reduced soil fertility;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors ground water levels on regional scale through a network of observation wells located throughout the Country. Ground water level data of 11024 wells analysed for the pre-monsoon period (April/May) during the last five years (2007-2012) indicates that 55% of the wells have registered declining trend of ground water level. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below). CGWB has not conducted any study relating depletion of ground water levels with soil fertility. Reduction in soil moisture results in less dissolution of nutrients in the soil. The depletion in ground water level reduces the soil moisture in the root zone and accordingly the nutrient uptake by the crops get hampered leading to reduction in crop yield.

- (c) In view of the reply at (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

Statement**Rate of Decline of Ground Water for Pre-monsoon period (April/ May) during 2007 to 2012**

Name of the States/UTs	Total No. of Wells analysed	Total No. of wells showing decline	% of wells showing decline	Maximum Rate of Decline/ Trend (m/yr)	No. of Wells showing Declining trend in the Range of			% >2 (m/yr)		
					0.00-1.0 (m/yr)	1.00-2.00 (m/yr)	>2 (m/yr)			
	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
Orissa	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

Rationing of water

†3714. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether, keeping in view the present scenario of availability of water in the country, the Planning Commission has submitted a proposal for implementation of the rationing system for water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, despite the availability of natural water in sufficient quantity, there is scarcity of water for domestic use; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Sir. Planning Commission has informed that they have not submitted any proposal for implementing the rationing system for water.

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

(c) and (d) The average annual water availability in the country has been assessed as 1869 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM). However, the utilizable water resources, considering topographic, hydrological and other constraints, has been estimated to be about 1121 BCM comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 431 BCM of replenishable ground water. The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) had, in its Report (1999), assessed the water requirements for domestic uses for the years 2025 and 2050 as 62 BCM and 111 BCM respectively. Hence, the availability of water for domestic use is sufficient to meet the demand.

Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes. State Governments allocate water for different uses depending on their priorities and requirements.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Ministry of Drinking Water and 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.

Research and development for management of water resources

‡3715. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started any scheme/programme for research and development for management of water resources throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated and spent therefor during the last three years; and

(c) the details of targets set and achieved during that period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes Sir, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India is implementing a Plan Scheme namely 'Research and Development Programme in water Sector' with objective to find solutions to the country's water resources related problem; to improve available technology and engineering methods and procedures and to maintain a lead in the latest technology etc.

(b) Under the Plan Scheme 'Research and Development Programme in Water Sector':

(i) Ministry of Water Resources provides fund for taking up the research work on specific and identified regional problems in water sector through its apex organizations namely Central Water and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Power Research Station, Pune; Central Soil and Materials Research Station, New Delhi; National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee and Central Water Commission.

- (ii) Ministry of Water Resources also provides financial assistance to promote research work in the field of Water Resources Engineering. The assistance is provided by way off grants to academicians/experts in the Universities, IITs, Recognized R&D laboratories, Water resources/Irrigation departments of the Central and State Governments and NGOs. Research proposals of applied nature as well as basic research are considered for support through three Indian national Committees (INCs) on Surface water, Ground water and Climate change.
- (iii) The Ministry also supports various academic institutions/research organizations in organizing Seminar Symposium, workshop etc on important water related issues and other mass awareness programme.

During the last three year (2010-11 to 2012-13), an outlay of Rs. 200.19 Crore was made against which expenditures of Rs. 107.00 Crore was incurred.

(c) Targets are fixed as per the physical deliverables of the scheme instead of State-wise. During last three years, the physical targets and achievements of deliverables are given in the Statement.

Statement

Physical targets and Achievements of Deliverables

Deliverables	Year		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	(Target/Achievement in numbers)		
1. Completion of physical/mathematical Model/desk studies	195/266	215/240	140/198
2. Preparantion of technical reports/ research papers	510/513	582/521	430/501
3. Organisation of workshops/seminars	30/40	30/53	29/55
4. Training of personnel	265/264	275/406	237/258

Implementation of new national water policy

‡3716. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank had suggested the Government in 2005 that there should be change in water policy for sustainable economic development;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing a new water policy even after the lapse of 7 years since then;

(c) whether it is a fact that the States have raised objections against many provisions of the draft National Water Policy-2012 formulated by Government; and

(d) if so, by when a new National Water Policy is likely to be implemented after the redressal of the objections raised by the States?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Mr. John Briscoe of the World Bank had prepared a Report titled "India's Water Economy: Bracing for a Turbulent Future" in 2005. The report is based on a study conducted by the World Bank on its own. The report in general discusses various aspects of water resources development and management in India.

Most of the issues raised in the report were already addressed in the National Water Policy, 2002.

Keeping in view the challenges emerging from increasing demands on water resources in the country due to population growth, urbanization, industrialisation etc., Government of India initiated a review of the National Water Policy, 2002. The new National Water Policy, 2012 has been adopted by the National Water Resource Council at its meeting held on 28th December, 2012.

(c) and (d) During the sixth Meeting of the National Water Resources Council, held on 28.12.2012 at New Delhi to consider the Draft National Water Policy (2012), some State Governments had suggested modifications in certain provisions of the Draft National Water Policy (2012). The suggestions of the State Governments were examined and the National Water Policy (2012) has been adopted by National Water Resources Council as per deliberations.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Policy to resolve water disputes

3717. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has taken a decision to formulate a new policy to resolve water disputes in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether views from States have been sought; and
- (d) if so, the details of views expressed by different States?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The National Water Resources Council (NWRC) at its sixth meeting held on 28th December, 2012, based on the broader consensus that emerged amongst States, had adopted the National Water Policy (2012) containing *inter-alia* the proposal to resolve water disputes in the country. The clause 12.2 of the Policy states "a permanent Water Disputes Tribunal at the Centre should be established to resolve the disputes expeditiously in an equitable manner. Apart from using the "good offices" of the Union or the State Governments, as the case may be, the paths of arbitration and mediation may also be tried in dispute resolution".

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, some of the major views of the States on resolving the water disputes in the country in Draft National Water Policy (2012) expressed during the sixth Meeting of the National Water Resources Council (NWRC), held on 28th December, 2012 at New Delhi are given in the Statement.

Statement

Views of State Governments expressed during 6th meeting of National Water Resources Council held on 28th December, 2012 at New Delhi

Sl. No.	Major Concerns of State Governments
1	2
1	Assam
(i)	The use of our river water should be based on concept of territorial integrity, which reinforces the commonality of purpose and states that lower riparian States also have a right to natural flow of river and upper riparian can use it but must allow the waters to flow unchanged in quantity and quality.

1

2

2 Punjab

- (i) The distribution of water resources should be and must be based on universally accepted Riparian Principles.
- (ii) Inter basin transfer of water based on equity and social justice will be in conflict with exclusive rights of people living in basin areas.
- (iii) Any integrated water resources management for the basins as a whole or sub-basin will be direct infringement on the freedom of the States to plan, formulate and execute water supply schemes as per their needs.

3 Goa

- (i) Goa has strong objections against the policy of Inter Basin Transfer of water that does not take into account long term in basin needs of the State from which outside the basin diversion are proposed.
- (ii) Goa believes that River Basin Organizations (RBOs) cannot be effective mechanism in the resolving disputes between basin States. It is Goa's settled conviction that with unfettered powers with no accountability to the State legislatures, far from paving the way for resolving disputes between basin States, RBOs would only further aggravate the disputes.

4 Karnataka

- (i) A suitable mechanism has to be evolved which will facilitate the basin States to decide on the equitable and justifiable share based on the ground realities rather than creating more and more Authorities.

5 Jharkhand

- (i) Water could be allocated to States in proportion to their contribution and there is a need for expeditious resolution of inter-State water disputes.

6 Kerala

- (i) All the riparian States should be able to work out a solution to disputes among themselves in spirit of true nationalism.

7 Madhya Pradesh

- (i) The NWP (2012) lays emphasis on centralized monitoring, regulation and
-

control. Instead it should institutionalize ways to strengthen State Water Resources Departments by complementary interventions, capacity buildings, etc. so that they themselves can undertake these activities.

8 Tamil Nadu

- (i) The existing agreements, awards of Tribunal, covenants, etc. should be protected in Inter State River Projects.
- (ii) The project planning of water resources projects having inter-state ramifications including hydro-power projects should be managed by Central Government utilities.
- (iii) The establishment of a permanent Water Disputes Tribunal will be impracticable and ineffective. Further, it will expose the poor understanding of the disputes that arise in several river basins, which are very varied in purport and content.

Assistance to Maharashtra for irrigation facilities

‡3718. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action plan for future has been prepared by the Ministry, keeping in view the rising demand of water for drinking water and irrigation day by day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the details of the steps to be taken by the Ministry to address the problem of drought and shortage of drinking water prevailing in Maharashtra and other States;

(d) the acreage area of crop damaged due to the present situation of drought in Maharashtra; and

(e) the amount of funds allocated to that State for generating the irrigation facilities since 2009, till date?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The demand of water assessed for irrigation and drinking water by the National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (India) (NCIWRD) is given in the following table:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(In BCM)

Sector (High Demand)	2025	2050
Irrigation	611	807
Drinking water	62	111

Water being a State subject, planning, execution, operation and maintenance of water related projects (irrigation and drinking water projects) are being carried out by the State Governments from their own resources and as per their own requirements and priority of works. However, for irrigation, the Ministry of Water Resources provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CAD&WM) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (RRR). Under AIBP, the financial assistance is provided for expeditious completion of on-going irrigation projects which results in creation of storage capacity thereby reducing water crisis in irrigation sector. The financial assistance is provided under the scheme of CAD&WM for efficient use of available water thus increasing availability of water for various uses and the financial assistance is provided under RRR for restoration of lost storage potential of water bodies. All these programmes are being reformed and up scaled during Twelfth Plan.

During water crisis, Ministry of Water Resources takes a review of storage available in reservoirs *vis-a-vis* progress of onset of south west monsoon. Keeping in view possibility of delay in the onset of the monsoon and also uneven spatial distribution which may result in some areas getting less than normal rainfall, the Ministry issues an Advisory to all the State Governments stating *inter-alia* that priority is to be given to drinking water supply and irrigation and judicious use of water may be made. It is also suggested to the State Governments and UTs to make the judicious use of ground water to the extent possible to meet the situation.

(d) As per Ministry of Agriculture, the State Government of Maharashtra reported that 1556316 ha Rabi area had suffered crop loss of 50% or more in 9 drought notified districts.

(e) The Grant released under AIBP, CADWM and RRR to the State of Maharashtra from the year 2009-10 and till date is given below:

(Amount in Crore)

Name of scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
AIBP	1395.386	1812.912	1122.682	840.175
CADWM	34.048	0.000	21.483	4.092
RRR	0.000	0.000	80.530	0.000

Misuse of ground water

3719. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any complaints from the State Governments/NGOs/individuals asking for an enquiry into the alleged misuse of ground water for industrial use by various chemical distilleries, coal, steel and power companies for their projects in few States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government has conducted any survey on the ground water quality in various parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to improve ground water quality?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) under the Ministry of Water Resources has received 11 complaints since 2009 against Chemical, Distillery, Coal, Steel and Power industries. Out of 11 complaints received, two each are from the States of Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan and one each from the States of Haryana, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha. The complaints received by CGWA have been referred to concerned Regional Directors of CGWB

and the District Collectors for investigation and submission of report in the matter. Details of complaints and action taken thereof are given in the Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources regularly monitors ground water quality of shallow aquifers on regional scale once every year during pre-monsoon (April/May) through a network of 10714 observation wells located throughout the Country. As per ground water quality data generated during various scientific studies and ground water quality monitoring, ground water in some parts of various States are contaminated by Salinity, Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Nitrate and heavy metals. Eight States have excess concentration of Arsenic, 19 States have higher concentration of Fluoride, 20 States have higher concentration of Nitrate and 23 States have higher concentration of Iron beyond prescribed norms. State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). There are also reports of sporadic occurrence of heavy metals like Lead, Chromium, Cadmium and Manganese in the ground water in 13 States.

(e) Since *in-situ* treatment of contaminated aquifers due to presence of Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Nitrate and Heavy Metals is difficult, remedial measures are concentrated on providing alternate sources of water supply. The CGWB assists the States in identifying aquifers which are free from geogenic contaminants. Besides, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MoDWS) has informed that 20% of the allocated funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) are earmarked for water quality problems. Further, it is indicated that the States may utilize up to 65% of funds released under NRDWP for improving water quality of ground and surface water.

Statement-I*List of Complaints alleging abuse of Ground Water for industrial use (2009-2013)*

Sl. No	State	Name of Company/ Industry	Nature of complaint	Status of action taken by CGWB/CGWA
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	M/s. Ranbay Laboratories Ltd.	Illegal Extraction of ground water	Referred to District Collector, Medak for necessary action
2	Gujarat	M/s. DCW Dharangadhara Chemical Factory	Illegal Extraction of ground water	Referred to Member Secretary, Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Gandhinagar for necessary action
3	Haryana	M/s. Seagull Beverages, Faridabad	Illegal Boring & Commercial use of Ground Water	Referred to District Collector Faridabad for necessary action
4	Maharashtra	M/s Sua Explosive Accessories Pvt. Ltd. Wardha.	Ground Water Pollution of Nitrate	Referred to Regional Director CR, Nagpur who in turn referred to Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Mumbai for necessary action
5	Orissa	M/s. Jindal Steel & Power Ltd., Angul	Over exploitation of ground water	DLEC inspected industry and found no violation of CGWA NOC violation. Report submitted.

1	2	3	4	5
6	Rajasthan	M/s. AgroBiotech Industries Ltd. Ajitgarh, Sikar dist.	Illegal exploitation of ground water	Referred to District Collector, Sikar for necessary action
7	Rajasthan	M/s. AgroBiotech Industries Ltd. Ajitgarh, Sikar dist.	Illegal exploitation of ground water	Referred to District Collector, Sikar for necessary action
8	Tamil Nadu	M/s. Kals Distilleries Pvt. Ltd., Kallakotai and Kals Breweries Pvt. Ltd., Veeralimalai	Abstracting enormous amount of water and pollution of drinking water	Referred to RD, SECR, Chennai for necessary action
9	Tamil Nadu	Green Field Molasses/ Grain Based Distillery Unit, Vadaseri Village Thanjavur district	Depletion of Ground water	Investigation in progress
10	Uttar Pradesh	M/s. Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverage Co. Ltd. at Mehndiganj.	Over exploitation of Ground Water	Referred to Regional Director, CGWB, NR, Lucknow and report submitted
11	Uttar Pradesh	M/s. Abhinav steel Ltd. Satharia, Jaunpur	Exploitation of water for industrial use	Investigation was done by CGWB, report prepared and submitted to Ministry of Water Resources.

Statement-II

Name of the States/Districts from where chemical constituents in ground water beyond BIS Norms have been reported

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.05 mg/l)	Iron (above 1.0mg/l)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, Guntur, Hyderabad, Kadapa, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari	Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari	-	Adilabad, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy, Vishakhapatnam
2	Assam	Goalpara, Kamrup, KarbiAnglong, Naugaon, Golaghat, Karimganj		Sivsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Cachar, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Goalpara, KarbiAnglong, Karimganj,	Cachar, Darrang, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup, KarbiAnglong, Karimganj,

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Dhubri, Nalbari, Nagaon, Morigaon, Darrang & Baksha	Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sibsagar, Sonitpur
3	Bihar	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabua), Munger, Nawada, Rohtas, Supaul	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Darbhanga, Kaimur (Bhabua), Patna, Rohtas, Saran, Siwan	Bcgusarai. Bhagalpur. Bhojpur. Buxar. Darbhanga, Katihar. Khagaria. Kishanganj, Lakhisarai. Munger, Patna, Purnea. Samastipur. Saran, Vaishali	Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Buxar, East Champaran, Gopalganj, Katiha?, Khagaria, Kishanganj. Lakhiserai, Madhepura, Muzaffarpur, Nawada. Rohtas, Saharsa, Samastipur, Siwan, Supaul, West Champaran
4	Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Janjgir-Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Korba, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon	Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Koriya
5	Delhi	East Delhi, New Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South	East Delhi, Central Delhi, New Delhi, North Delhi, North	—	—

6	Goa	—	West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi	—	North Goa, South Goa
7	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehesana, Narmada, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehesana, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara	—	Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Kachchh, Mehesana Narmada,
8	Haryana	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh,	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh, Panchkula,	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Karnal, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamunanagar.	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh,

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar	Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar		Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	Una	-	-
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajaori, Udhampur	Jammu, Kathua, Anantnag, Kupwara	-	Baramulla, Budgam, Kathua, Kupwara, Pulwama, Srinagar
11	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Palamu, Ramgarh, Ranchi	Chatra, Garhwa, Godda, Gumla, Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamu, Paschimi Singh bhum, Purbhi Singh bhum, Ranchi, Sahibganj	-	Chatra, Deoghar, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Ranchi, West Singhbhum
12	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal,	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamrajnagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar,	-	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal,

	Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur	Koppal, Koorg, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur. Shimoga, Tumkur, Udipi, Uttara Kannada	Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udipi, Uttara Kannada
13	Kerala Palakkad, Alappuzha, Idukki, Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram	Alappuzha, Idukki, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad	Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Quilon, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad
14	Madhya Pradesh Alirajpur, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhand, Chhatrapur, Chhindwara, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargon, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinhpur, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur,	Alirajpur, Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhand, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatrapur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Khargon,	Balaghat Barwani, Betul, Bhand, Bhopal, Chhatrapur, Chhindwara Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Narsinghpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa,

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		Sheopur, Sidhi, Singrauli, Uajjain, Vidisha	Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Singrauli, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha		Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha, East Nimar
15	Maharashtra	Amravati, Beed, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalna, Nagpur, Nanded, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Auragabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nasik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal	-	Ahmednagar, Amravati, Beed, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Jalna, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Satara, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal

16	Manipur	—	—	Bishnupur, Thoubal	Bishnupur, Thoubal
17	Meghalaya	—	—	—	East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills
18	Orissa	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Khurda, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Nawapara, Sonpur	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, J.Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Khurda, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawapada, Nayagarh, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur	—	Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Deogarh, J.Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandmahal, Keonjhar, Kendrapara, Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur
19	Punjab	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Tarn-Taran	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Nawanshahr, Patiala, Ropar, Rupnagar, Sangrur, Tarn-Taran	Mansa, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Ropar.	Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh, Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Mansa, Rupnagar, Sangrur

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20	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungargarh, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bundi, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungargarh, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Partapgarh, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Swai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	—	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungargarh, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur
21	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Perambator, Puddukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirappally, Thirunelveli,	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Perambalor, Puddukotai,	—	Namakkal, Salem

22	Tripura	—	—	Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur, Trichy, Tuticorin, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar	Dhalai, North Tripura, South Tripura, West Tripura
23	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	Agra, Aligarh, Badayun, Bulandshahar, Chandauli, Etah, Farukhabad, Firozabad, Gautam Budh Nagar, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Lalitpur, Mahamaya Nagar, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Varanasi	Bahraich, Balia, Balrampur, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Chandauli, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Lakhimpur Kheri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muradabad, Rai Bareilly, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shajahanpur, Siddarthnagar, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Unnao
				Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baghpat, Balrampur, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Bulandshahar, Chitrakoot, Etah, Etawah, Fatehpur, Firozabad, GB Nagar, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Lakhimpur, Mahoba, Mathura, Meerut,	Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Etawah, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hardoi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur, Lalitpur, Mau, Siddartnagar, Unnao

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Mau, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Mirzapur, Raebareilly, Rampur, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Shajahanpur, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Shravasti, Siddarth Nagar, Unnao		
24	Uttarakhand	—	Dehradun, Haridwar, Udhamsinghnagar	—	—
25	West Bengal	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshindinajpur, Malda, Nadia, Purulia, Uttardinajpur, South 24 Praganas	Bankura, Bardhaman	Bardhaman, Hooghly, Howrah, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, N-24 Parganas, S- 24 Parganas	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshindinajpur, E. Midnapur, Howrah, Hugli, Jalpaiguri, Kolkata, Murshidabad, N-24 Parganas, Nadia, S-24 Parganas, Uttardinajpur, West Midnapur
26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	Andaman

Decline in ground water level

3720. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, according to the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), there has been a decline in ground water level in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether CGWB has issued any guidelines for retention of ground water level;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (e) the details of steps taken by CGWB for compliance of said guidelines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors ground water levels on regional scale through a network of observation wells located throughout the country. Ground water level data of 11024 wells analysed for the pre-monsoon period (April/May) during the last five years (2007-2012) indicates that 55% of the wells have registered declining trend of ground water level. At majority of the locations, water level has declined at the rate of 1 meter/year. State-wise details are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 3713 (Part (a) and (b)]

(c) and (d) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has fixed norms for withdrawal of ground water. In areas notified by the CGWA, permission to abstract ground water through any energized means is not accorded for any purpose other than drinking and domestic use. In non-notified areas, 'No Objection Certificate (NOC)' for industries is accorded subject to undertaking recharge measures and mandatory recycling and reuse of water depending upon the category of areas as per ground water resource assessment. In over-exploited areas, NOC is not given for water intensive industries or industries using ground water as raw material. NOC for infrastructure projects is issued subject to utilization of runoff from entire project area for recharge of ground water. The latest norms fixed by CGWA for extraction of ground water by industries using water as raw material are as below:

Category of area as per ground water resource assessment (2009)	Ground water withdrawal limit
Safe	Withdrawal limited to 200% of ground water recharge
Semi-critical	Withdrawal limited to 100% of ground water recharge
Critical	Withdrawal limited to 50% of ground water recharge
Over-exploited and Notified Areas	Permission is not granted.

(e) CGWB monitors compliance of the conditions laid down in the "No Objection Certificate" by conducting random inspections of the industries for ensuring withdrawal of ground water to the prescribed limit, artificial recharge to augment ground water resources, ground water quality and recycling/reuse of water. "No Objection Certificates" granted are renewed only after ensuring compliance of the conditions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MoU (2013-14) between the Govt. of India and Hindustan Copper Limited

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): 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 Mines) and the Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8904/15/13]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Mines) and the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8905/15/13]

...*(Interruptions)*...

MoU (2013-14) between the Govt. of India and National Projects Construction Corporation Limited

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I lay

on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Water Resources) and the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8496/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

Notification of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

उद्योग विभाग (आर. आर. विभाग) द्वारा जारी की गई सूचना, जिसके अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित सूचनाओं का प्रकाशन किया गया है—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. 21-CWA/2013, dated the 4th February, 2013, designating Shri Rajendra Bose, Joint Director as Director (Discipline) of Institute of Cost Accountants of India, under Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8912/15/13]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 87 (E), dated the 15th February, 2013, regarding granting of Nidhi status to companies, under sub-section (3) of Section 620 A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8911/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

Report and Accounts (2010-11) of Prasar Bharti, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MANISH TEWARD): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Accounts of Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 21 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8940/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE**

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): 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 Defence:—

- (i) Nineteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Fifteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Defence; and
- (ii) Twentieth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Defence.

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): 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 External Affairs:—

- (i) Nineteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs; and
- (ii) Twentieth Report (Fifteenth Lok-Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of External Affairs.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour, Shri Mohd. Ali Khan. He is not there. Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot. ...(Interruptions)...

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shrimati Jaya Bachchan stating that she is unable to attend the

sittings of the current Session due to personal and family commitments. She has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 22nd April to 10th May, 2013, of the current (228th) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does she have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 22nd April to 10th May, 2013, of the current (228th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I will call out the names of hon. Members and they will just lay their Special Mentions on the Table. ...(Interruptions)...
Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilonia.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

Demand to take preventive steps to check increasing number of deaths in road accidents in the country

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): According to the World Health Organisation (WHO) Report released on 15.03.2013, the number of road traffic deaths was 'unacceptably' high in India, which recorded 1,30,037 deaths in road accidents during 2010. China recorded second highest deaths at 70,134 after India in 2010, while Brazil came third registering 36,499 deaths. The Report says that only 28 countries, representing 449 million people (7 per cent of the world's population), have adequate laws that address all the five risks factors-speed, drunk-driving, not putting up helmets, seat-belts and child restraints. India has a dismal record on all the five fronts. Though the country has speed limit norms for all types of road and norm for alcohol percentage in blood for all drivers is well defined, detection of violations is very low. On both the counts, the enforcement is as low as "three" in a scale of 0-10 whereas its neighbour like Singapore has scored seven points.

Eighty-eight countries have reduced the number of road fatalities between 2008 and 2011, but Indian roads have become more deadly. Everyday 391 and each

*Laid on the Table.

[Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania]

hour 16 die on roads. With 1.43 lakh deaths in 2011, India still tops the list of nations in total number of road deaths. A country with huge two-wheeler population — roughly 60-70 per cent of total vehicles — India has scored poorly on the compliance with helmets law. The global Report points out that only 50 per cent drivers wear seat belt and it is less than 10 per cent in the case of passengers.

In view of above horrendous scenario of the latest global Report on the status of road safety pushing up the total fatalities in India, I would urge the hon. Minister for Road Transport and Highways to kindly initiate preventive action.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vivek Gupta. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**Demand to abolish the law providing capital
punishment in the country**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): The death penalty is the ultimate denial of human rights. It is the premeditated and cold-blooded killing of a human being by the State. It violates the right to life as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which India is a signatory. In fact, India is one of the few countries of the world that still has death penalty. According to the Amnesty International, 140 countries have abolished the death penalty. It is bizarre how under the same set of circumstances, some have received the death sentence while others have been given life sentence and still others acquitted. Moreover, studies have shown that there is a class and caste connection to death sentence, where the lower castes and lower classes are more susceptible to getting the death penalty because they cannot afford proper legal aid. This discriminatory nature renders death penalty unconstitutional. As far as deterrent effect is concerned, there is no credible evidence that the death penalty deters crime more effectively than long terms of imprisonment. In fact, imprisonment will give time to the accused to repent his mistakes and thus make him a rehabilitated individual who can make a morally valuable contribution to the society. Death penalty is nothing but legal murder and should not have any place in a democratic and civil society like ours.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Avinash Rai Khanna. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda.

**Demand to create public land banks to protect interests of
poor and marginal farmers in the country**

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, 58 per cent of Indians have agriculture as their main source of livelihood. Surprisingly, 70 per cent of farmers operate under one hectare and are severely resource constrained. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, 'Agriculture' remains the primary focus as also a major concern. Landless and marginal farmers constitute 92 per cent of tenants but to most of them, leasing is under 0.5 hectare. Majority of such tiller-tenants are unlisted in revenue records and thus, obviously, are excluded from governmental schemes for credit, insurance, farm input etc. Women face further constraints both in land and input access.

There is tenurial insecurity for lessees. Owners are shifting to non-farm jobs, resulting in growth of absentee landlordism. Further, there is a large-scale land acquisition for non-agriculture use. For the last two decades, Government has been discussing legalization of tenancy to protect the small and marginal farmers. Simultaneously, we cannot be oblivious of the fact that tenurial security is making the landlords apprehensive of their losing the titles to tenants in one-to-one contract. Need of the hour is evolving a solution to link land demand with supply in a way that protects disadvantaged farmers, without freezing land lease markets. The only way seems to be creation of public land banks which would facilitate land development and enhance access for poor farmers to institutional finance, modern technologies, quality inputs and market support.

These banks need to be managed by a Panchayati Raj Institution at the Gram Panchayat or Block/Mandal level. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to move towards this direction and chisel out an all acceptable formula in the interest of tillers of land for agricultural operations.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Darshan Singh Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anil Madhav Dave....*(Interruptions)*... Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do in that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned at four minutes
past twelve of the clock.

ଅଫିସରମାନଙ୍କୁ ପୁରୁଷାଦେବୀଙ୍କୁ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶାସନରେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶାସନରେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶାସନରେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ଏହାଛଡ଼ା ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶାସନରେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶାସନରେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Darshan Singh Yadav, ...*(Interruptions)*... Lay it on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*... ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶାସନରେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

Demand to provide employment and to amend labour laws to give amenities to agricultural labourers

ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶାସନରେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶାସନରେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ଏହାଛଡ଼ା ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶାସନରେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶାସନରେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

