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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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Shri Baishnab Parida  
Shri N. Balaganga

**Lok Sabha**

Shri Suresh Angadi  
Shri P. K. Biju  
Shri Jeetendra Singh Bundela  
Shri Sivasami C.  
Shrimati Helen Davidson  
Shri Mahadeo Singh Khandela  
Dr. Charles Dias  
Shri Kapil Muni Karwariya  
Shri Virender Kashyap  
Shri N. Peethambara Kurup  
Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar  
Shri Raghuvir Singh Meena  
Capt. Jai Naraian Prasad Nishad  
Shri M. K. Raghavan  
Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao  
Shri M. I. Shanavas

Shri Balkrishna K. Shukla  
Shri Bhoopendra Singh  
Shri Kunwar Rewati Raman Singh  
Shri Manicka Tagore

**Committee on Industry**

Chairman – *Vacant*

**Rajya Sabha**

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Shri Ashk Ali Tak  
Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu  
Shri Natuji Halaji Thakor  
Shri Basawaraj Patil  
Prof. S. P. Singh Baghel  
Shri Vivek Gupta  
Shri Nandamuri Harikrishna  
Shri M.P. Achuthan

**Lok Sabha**

Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala  
Shri Khiladi Lal Bairwa  
Shri N. S. V. Chitthan  
Shrimati Poonamben Veljibhai Jat  
Shri Ram Singh Kaswan  
Shri Hassan Khan  
Shri Kaushalendra Kumar  
Shrimati Ingrid Mcleod  
Shri Bharat Ram Meghwal  
Shri Somen Mitra  
Shri P. R. Natarajan  
Shri Gorakhnath Pandey  
Shri Jayaram Pangri  
Shri R. K. Singh Patel  
Shri B. Y. Raghavendra  
Shri Gopal Singh Shekhawat  
Shri Ijyaraj Singh  
Ch. Lal Singh  
Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki  
Shri E. G. Sugavanam  
Shri Ramsinh Rathwa

**Committee on Personnel, Public  
Grievances, Law and Justice**

Shri Shantaram Naik – *Chairman*

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Shri Ram Jethmalani

Shri Bhupender Yadav

Shri Ramchandra Prasad Singh

Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan

Shri Sanjiv Kumar

Shri Parimal Nathwani

**Lok Sabha**

Maulana Badruddin Ajmal

Shri P. C. Gaddigoudar

Shri D. B. Chandre Gowda

Shri Shailendra Kumar

Shri Jitender Singh Malik

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal

Shri Pinaki Misra

Shri S. Semmalai

Shri S.D. "Shariq"

Shrimati Meena Singh

Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh

Dr. Prabha Kishore Taviad

Shri Suresh Kashinath Taware

Shri Madhusudan Yadav

Shri T. R. Baalu

Shri S. S. Ramasubbu

Shri N. S. V. Chitthan

Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer

Shri Abhijit Mukherjee

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Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy - *Chairman*

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Shrimati Maya Singh

Shri M. Rama Jois

Shri Alok Tiwari

Shri T.M. Selvaganapathi

Shri Rabinarayan Mohapatra

Shri Paul Manoj Pandian

Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

**Lok Sabha**

Shri K. C. Singh "Baba"

Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty

Shri Vincent H. Pala

Shri M. B. Rajesh

Shri K. Jayaprakash Hegde

Shri Marotrao Sainuji Kowase

Dr. Ajay Kumar

Shri O. S. Manian

Shri Dayanidhi Maran

Shri Basori Singh Masram

Shri Natubhai Gomanbhai Patel

Shrimati Kamla Devi Patle

Shri Ramashanker Rajbhar

Shri Tathagata Satpathy

Shri Yashvir Singh

Shrimati Supriya Sule

Shri Pradeep Tamta

Shri Joseph Toppo

Shri Mansukhbhai D. Vasava

Shri Ramakant Yadav

Prof. (Dr.) Ranjan Prasad Yadav

**Committee on Transport,  
Tourism and Culture**

Shri Sitaram Yechury - *Chairman*

**Rajya Sabha**

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Prof. Alka Balram Kshatriya

Shri V. Hanumantha Rao

Shrimati Bimla Kashyap Sood

Shri Aayanur Manjunatha

Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap

Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley

Shri Kunal Kumar Ghosh

Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera

**Lok Sabha**

Shri Sisir Kumar Adhikari

Yogi Adityanath

Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi

Shri Subrata Bakshi

Shrimati Tabassum Hasan

Dr. Mahesh Joshi

Shri M. Krishnaswamy

Shri G.V. Harsha Kumar

Shri S. Pakkappa

Shri Prabodh Panda

Shri Deoraj Singh Patel

Shri Adhalrao Shivaji Patil

Shri Nilesh N. Rane

Shri Modugula Venugopala Reddy

Shri Madan Lal Sharma

Shri Dushyant Singh

Shri Rakesh Singh

Shri Shatrughan Sinha

Shri K. Sudhakaran

Shri Dinesh Trivedi

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA****CABINET MINISTERS**

Dr. Manmohan Singh	The Prime Minister and also in-charge of the Ministries/Departments not specifically allocated to the charge of any Minister viz.:
	(i) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions;
	(ii) Ministry of Planning;
	(iii) Department of Atomic Energy; and
	(iv) Department of Space.
Shri A. K. Antony	The Minister of Defence.
Shri Sharad Pawar	The Minister of Agriculture and The Minister of Food Processing Industries.
Shri P. Chidambaram	The Minister of Finance.
Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	The Minister of Health and Family Welfare.
Shri Sushilkumar Shinde	The Minister of Home Affairs.
Shri M. Veerappa Moily	The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
Dr. Farooq Abdullah	The Minister of New and Renewable Energy.
Shri S. Jaipal Reddy	The Minister of Science and Technology and The Minister of Earth Sciences.
Shri Kamal Nath	The Minister of Urban Development and The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.
Shri Ajit Singh	The Minister of Civil Aviation.
Shri Vayalar Ravi	The Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs.
Shri Mallikarjun Kharge	The Minister of Railways.
Shri Kapil Sibal	The Minister of Communications and Information Technology and The Minister of Law and Justice.
Shri Anand Sharma	The Minister of Commerce and Industry
Kumari Selja	The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment.
Shri G.K. Vasani	The Minister of Shipping.
Shri Praful Patel	The Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.
Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal	The Minister of Coal.
Shri Salman Khurshid	The Minister of External Affairs.
Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo	The Minister of Tribal Affairs and The Minister of Panchayati Raj.
Shri Beni Prasad Verma	The Minister of Steel.
Shri Jairam Ramesh	The Minister of Rural Development.
Shri K. Rahman Khan	The Minister of Minority Affairs.
Shri Dinsha J. Patel	The Minister of Mines.
Dr. Girija Vyas	The Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
Shri M.M. Pallam Raju	The Minister of Human Resource Development.
Shri Harish Rawat	The Minister of Water Resources.
Shrimati Chandresh Kumari Katoch	The Minister of Culture.



Shri Sis Ram Ola	The Minister of Labour and Employment
Dr. Kavuru Samba Siva Rao	The Minister of Textiles
Shri Oscar Fernandes	The Minister of Road Transport and Highways

**MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)**

Shrimati Krishna Tirath	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
Prof. K.V. Thomas	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.
Shri Srikant Jena	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and The Minister of State of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.
Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Power.
Shri K.H. Muniyappa	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
Shri Bharatsinh Solanki	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
Shri Sachin Pilot	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
Shri Jitendra Singh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence.
Shri Manish Tewari	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
Dr. K. Chiranjeevi	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Tourism.

**MINISTER OF STATE**

Shri E. Ahamed	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.
Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.
Shri V. Narayanasamy	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.
Shrimati D. Purandeswari	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Dr. E. M. Sudarsana Natchiappan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles.
Shri Jesudasu Seelam	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.
Shri Jitin Prasada	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Shrimati Preneet Kaur	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.
Shri Tusharbhair Chaudhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.
Shri Pratik Prakashbapu Patil	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal.
Shri R. P. N. Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.
Shri Namo Narain Meena	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance
Dr. Shashi Tharoor	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
Shri Pradeep Jaini	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development.
Shri K. C. Venugopal	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
Shri Charan Das Mahant	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
Shri Milind Deora	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping.
Shri Rajeev Shukla	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning.
Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
Shri Tariq Anwar	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
Shri K. J. Surya Prakash Reddy	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways.
Shrimati Ranee Narah	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways.
Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
Shri Sarvey Sathyanarayana	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.
Shri Ninong Ering	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
Shrimati Deepa Dasmunsi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development.
Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
Dr. (Shrimati) Kruparani Killi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology.
Shri Lalchand Kataria	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development.
Shri A.H. Khan Choudhury	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
Shri Porika Balram Naik	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

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THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES OFFICIAL REPORT  
IN TWO HUNDRED TWENTY NINTH SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA  
Commencing on the 5th August, 2013/14th Sravana 1935 (Saka)

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Monday, the 5th August, 2013/14th Sravana, 1935 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

(The National Anthem, "Jana Gana Mana", was played.)

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### MEMBER SWORN

Shrimati Kanimozhi (Tamil Nadu)

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### OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri Gandhi Azad, Shri Madan Bhatia, Shri Kota Punnaiah, Shri Samar Mukherjee and Shri Khurshed Alam Khan, former Members of this House.

Shri Gandhi Azad passed away on the 5th of June, 2013, at the age of 66 years.

Born in July, 1946 at Azamgarh District of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Azad was educated at D.A.V. Degree College, Azamgarh; D.N. College and Meerut College. A social worker, Shri Azad started his career as a teacher in a primary school and also served in various Government Departments including the Sales Tax Department. He was also associated with various social welfare organisations.

Shri Gandhi Azad represented the State of Uttar Pradesh in this House for two terms from November, 1996 to November, 2002, and again from November, 2002 to November, 2008. He was the Leader of the Bahujan Samaj Party in the Rajya Sabha from December, 1996 to July, 1998.

In the passing away of Shri Gandhi Azad, the country has lost an able Parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

Shri Madan Bhatia passed away on the 27th of June, 2013, at the age of 83 years.

Born in August, 1929 in Jhelum, Shri Bhatia was educated at Government Colleges in Lahore and Ludhiana and at Lincoln's Inn, Cambridge University.

A lawyer by profession, Shri Bhatia served as Chairman of the All India Conference of Lawyers in October, 1980. He was actively involved in the uplift of the downtrodden sections of society and established '*Janata Vikas Kendra*' in slum areas of Delhi. He also authored the book 'Public Service Law Through Cases'.

Shri Bhatia was a Nominated Member of this House for two terms, from September, 1982 to September, 1988 and again from November, 1988 to November, 1994.

In the passing away of Shri Madan Bhatia, the country has lost a distinguished Parliamentarian, a legal luminary and a dedicated social worker.

Shri Kota Punnaiah passed away on the 29th of June, 2013, at the age of 87 years. Born in May, 1926 in Andhra Pradesh, Shri Punnaiah was educated at Municipal High School and S.R.R. and C.V.R. Colleges, Vijayawada. A social worker, Shri Punnaiah worked tirelessly for the uplift of the Backward Classes and weaker sections of society. He was President of the District Depressed Classes League, Khammameth. He was a Member of several bodies and institutions like the Journalists' Association of Khammameth, the All India Leather Advisory Committee and the Film Censor Board (Southern Region), Tamil Nadu. He was also Secretary of the State Social Welfare Committee, Government of Andhra Pradesh. An avid sports and music lover, he also had a Telugu play '*Mnade Kondalu*' and a Telugu publication to his credit. Shri Punnaiah represented the State of Andhra Pradesh in this House from April, 1960 to April, 1966; from April, 1966 to April, 1972 and again from April, 1972 to April, 1978.

In the passing away of Shri Kota Punnaiah, the country has lost an able Parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

Shri Samar Mukherjee passed away on the 18th of July, 2013, at the age of 99 years. Born in November, 1913 in Puras Village of Howrah district in West Bengal, Shri Mukherjee was educated at Calcutta University. A freedom fighter and social worker, Shri Mukherjee underwent imprisonment several times during the freedom struggle. He was an active trade union leader. He served as the General Secretary of the Centre of Indian Trade Union from 1983 to 1991 and thereafter as its Vice-President. He also served as General Secretary of the United Central Refugee Council. He was also the President of the All India Estate Insurance Employees

Federation and the Federation of Printing Press and Allied Firms Employees Union. Shri Mukherjee started his legislative career as a Member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly in 1957 and was a Member of that Assembly from 1957 to 1962. He was also a Member of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabha from 1971 to 1984. Shri Samar Mukherjee represented the State of West Bengal in this House for two terms, from December, 1986 to July, 1987 and from July, 1987 to July, 1993. He was the Leader of CPI(M) in both the Houses.

In the passing away of Shri Samar Mukherjee, the country has lost a veteran freedom fighter, a noted trade unionist, an able Parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

Shri Khurshed Alam Khan passed away on the 20th of July, 2013, at the age of 94 years. An educationist and social worker, Shri Khan was associated with several educational and social welfare institutions. He served as Chairman of the Delhi State Haj Committee, and the Urdu Advisory Committee, Delhi Administration. He was also the Chairman of the World Tourism Organisation.

Shri Khan was Vice-Chairman of the Governing Board of Dr. Zakir Husain Memorial College, Delhi. He was Chancellor of Jamia Milia Islamia University, New Delhi, from 1985 to 1990 and again from 1995 to 2001. He was a founder-member of Dr. Zakir Husain Memorial Trust which helps needy students with financial assistance for their studies.

Shri Khurshed Alam Khan represented the NCT of Delhi and the State of Uttar Pradesh in this House from April, 1974 to April, 1980 and again from July, 1980 to December, 1984. Shri Khan was also a Member of the Eighth Lok Sabha from 1984 to 1989. He served in the Union Council of Ministers as Minister of State and as Minister of State (Independent Charge) in varying spells from October, 1980 to October 1986.

Shri Khan served as Governor of Goa from July, 1989 to March, 1991 and as Governor of Karnataka from January, 1991 to December, 1999. During this period, he also held additional charge as Governor of Maharashtra and Kerala.

In the passing away of Shri Khurshed Alam Khan, the country has lost an able administrator, a distinguished Parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Gandhi Azad, Shri Madan Bhatia, Shri Kota Punnaiah, Shri Samar Mukherjee and Shri Khurshed Alam Khan.

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

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

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

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#### REFERENCES BY THE CHAIR

- (i) **Victims of the flash floods, cloud burst and landslides in Uttarakhand**
- (ii) **Victims of floods due to heavy monsoon rains in several parts of the country**
- (iii) **Loss of lives caused by Maoist and terrorist attacks in different areas**
- (iv) **Death of school children after consuming mid-day meal in Saran district of Bihar**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, 580 persons lost their lives, while 4,473 others were reportedly injured and approximately 5,526 persons are still reportedly missing in flash floods, landslides and cloudbursts that took place in Uttarakhand on June 9, 2013. Also, twenty security personnel belonging to the Indian Air Force, National Disaster Response Force and ITBP involved in rescue and relief operations lost their lives in a MI-17 Helicopter crash on the 25th June, 2013. There has also been a severe damage to infrastructure and property in the State. The holy shrine of Kedarnath and certain pilgrim spots bore the brunt of nature's fury.

Hon. Members, heavy monsoon rains, and floods have also severely affected several other parts of the country leading to loss of lives and destruction of crops, infrastructure and property, particularly in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

The loss of so many precious lives in these natural calamities is unfortunate and indeed sad.

I request the whole House to join me in expressing our heartfelt condolences and sympathy for the families of those who lost their near and dear ones and pray for the speedy recovery and rehabilitation of the injured and displaced.

Hon. Members, as you are also aware, 27 persons including former Union Minister, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, some Congress leaders including Shri Mahendra Karma, Shri Nand Kumar Patel and several others lost their lives and 37 others were injured when a large group of Maoists attacked a cavalcade carrying these leaders and workers in Jiram Ghati area in Bastar District of Chhattisgarh, by exploding an IED, followed by heavy firing on the 25th of May, 2013.

In two other incidents of terrorist attacks at Hari Singh High Street, Hyderpora Bypass and Barzula in Srinagar on the 22nd and the 24th of June, 2013, 10 security personnel (8 Army and 2 Police personnel) were killed and 17 others, including a civilian, were injured.

On the 22nd of July, 2013, 6 persons including the Superintendent of Police, Pakur, were also killed and 3 others were injured, when CPI (Maoist) ambushed the convoy of the S.P. at Jamni in Dumka District of Jharkhand.

Hon. Members, in yet another senseless act of violence, nine serial bomb blasts occurred in the Mahabodhi Temple at Bodhgaya in Bihar on the 7th of July, 2013, targeting innocent pilgrims and monks who had gathered to worship at the temple. The incident left two injured. The blasts in the Mahabodhi Temple, a World Heritage Site and one of the holiest Buddhist Shrines in the world, is a cause of anguish and deep concern for all of us.

The loss of precious lives and injury to people in all these incidents is indeed tragic and unfortunate. Such dastardly attacks and acts of violence deserve to be condemned in the strongest terms and must be confronted with determination and firmness.

I am sure, the whole House will join me in expressing our deepest condolences and sympathy to the bereaved families and pray for the speedy recovery of the injured.

Hon. Members, as you are aware, 23 children lost their lives and 23 others were taken seriously ill due to food poisoning after consuming mid-day meal at Navsrijit Government Primary School in Chhapra in Saran District of Bihar on the 16th of July, 2013.

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



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

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

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### FELICITATIONS TO INDIAN SPORTSPERSONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on behalf of the House and on my own behalf, I congratulate the Indian Cricket Team for winning the ICC Champions Trophy; the Indian Archery Team for winning one Gold and two Bronze medals in different events in the Third Archery World Cup Championship held in Medellin, Columbia in July, 2013; Ms. K. Jennitha Anto for winning the Thirteenth IPCA World Women's Individual Chess Championship for the disabled in Czech Republic on the 24th of July, 2013; the Indian Wrestlers' Team for winning fifteen medals including three Gold, nine Silver and three Bronze medals, besides winning the Champions' Trophy in the Free Style category in the Asian Cadet Championship in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia on the 28th of July, 2013 and Shri Aditya Mehta for winning the Gold medal in the Men's Snooker event in the World Games held at Cali, in Columbia, from 26th of July to 30th of July, 2013.

I hope that such outstanding performance by our sportspersons ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, recently our Women's Hockey Team also won a medal.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, please include winning of Women's Hockey Medal ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It shall be included in the records.

I hope that such outstanding performance by our sportspersons, in all the fields mentioned, would be a great source of inspiration for our younger players.

I wish all these sportspersons success in their future endeavour also and that they bring more laurels to the country.

Now, Question No. 1 please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Questions please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have given a notice for suspension of Question Hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No banner shall be shown. I am sorry you can't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the Chair. There is only one rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... I appeal to the hon. Members to go back to their places.

The House is adjourned due to disorder created by three Members in the Well.

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

The House re-assembled at thirty-seven minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 1. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to run. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, you will not come into the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the fishermen from Tamil Nadu are being attacked by the Sri Lankan Navy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Members will not come into the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will not display banners. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is in violation of rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the fishermen are repeatedly being attacked by the Sri Lankan Navy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us transact some Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. Dr. Maitreyan, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 1.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I want the hon. Prime Minister to listen to this and to take adequate steps in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your places and allow the Question Hour to run. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 1.

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**ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION****Improving coal production**

1. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the coal production has increased during the last few years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the rate of increase compared to the Gross Domestic Product during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the total coal reserve in the country and its quality; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Central Government to improve the coal production in the country?

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

***Statement***

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Coal production increased from 532.04 million tonnes in 2009-10 to 557.71 million tonnes during 2012-13.

The details of rate of increase of coal production compared to GDP during last four years and current year are given below:

Year	Production (Million tonnes)	Rate of increase in coal production over last year (%)	Rate of Increase (Growth) in GDP* %
2009-10	532.042	8.0%	8.6
2010-11	532.694	0.1%	9.3
2011-12	539.950	1.4%	6.2
2012-13	557.707	3.3%	5.0
2013-14 (Q1)	126.65	-1.3 %	NA

\* Source: GDP: CSO - GDP data is at factor cost at constant prices. Coal production from Office of CCO

Note: The production of coal (at 102.9 Mte) for Coal India Limited (CIL) in Q1 of 2013-14 grew at 0.4% over corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) The data on the total coal reserve and its quality as on 1.4.2013 is given below:

Type of Coal (in Million tonnes)	Proved	Indicated	inferred	Total
Prime Coking	4,614	699	0	5,313
Medium Coking	13,269	11,893	1,879	27,041
Blendable/Semi Coking	482	1,003	222	1,707
Non Coking (Including High Sulphur)	104,816	129,037	30,999	264,852
TOTAL :	123,181	142,632	33,100	298,913

Source : ECO

(d) The Government has taken a series of steps to improve coal production in the country which include the following:

- Expansion of existing and ongoing projects wherever feasible
- Reorganization of existing mines wherever feasible
- Emphasis on taking up of new projects in coal PSUs - CIL and SCCL
- Developing new projects through Mine Developer Operator route/ outsourcing
- Improvement of technology, adoption of mass production technologies
- Adoption of high capacity heavy earth moving machinery (HEMM)
- Rigorous monitoring of implementation of ongoing projects
- Constant persuasion with Railways for implementation of critical railway projects in potential coalfields
- Constant follow up with Central and State agencies for expediting environmental/forestry clearance; land acquisition and R & R issues
- Persuading State authorities to address law & order issues in some coal fields.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, in the "Economic Times" of 27th May, the Coal Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't disrupt the House, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...  
 Please observe that procedure. ...(*Interruptions*)... You  
 also can observe the procedure. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, attacks are being carried out on Tamil Nadu  
 fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What notice have you given? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister should take some action in  
 this regard. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the notice you have given? ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned, due to disruption, till 12.00 hours.

The House then adjourned at thirty-nine minutes  
 past eleven of the clock.

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

#### Production and import of coal

\*2. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of domestic coal production and import of coal for the last  
 four years;

(b) the reasons for falling domestic coal production and rising coal import;

(c) whether it is a fact that rising coal import will lead to upward revision of  
 power cost thus hitting consumers; and

(d) what steps Government proposes to take to increase domestic  
 production?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) All India  
 coal production has increased from 532.04 million tonnes during 2009-10 to 557.71

million tonnes during 2012-13. The details of domestic coal production and import of coal during last four years and current year is given below:

Year	Production and Import of Coal (Million tonnes)	
	Production	Import of coal
2009-10	532.04	73.25
2010-11	532.69	68.92
2011-12	539.95	102.85
2012-13	557.71	137.56

Source: CCO for Production of Coal and DGCI&S for Import of Coal

(b) As such, production of coal in the country has not been falling. There has been an increase in domestic coal production especially since 2010-11. However, the production of coal in the country is short of its demand which has been rising due to the growth of the economy. Therefore, coal is required to be imported to fill the gap.

The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has stated that in order to meet the shortfall between domestic coal and its availability, Power Utilities have been importing coal for blending in Power Stations designed to operate on domestic coal. Moreover, the import of coking grade coal by the Steel sector has also increased despite growth in the domestic production.

(c) It may be stated that imported raw coal is generally costlier, but of higher calorific value as compared to domestic coal. As regards the impact on power cost, the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has stated that increase in variable cost of generation due to increase in coal import depends upon quantity of (imported) coal blended, location of plant, heat value of imported coal, source of origin and size of power plant etc.

(d) The Government has taken a series of steps to increase domestic coal production which include the placing emphasis on the following;

- Expansion of existing and ongoing projects wherever feasible
- Reorganization of existing mines wherever feasible

- Emphasis on taking up of new projects in coal PSUs - CIL and SCCL
- Developing new projects through Mine Developer Operator route/ outsourcing Improvement of technology
- Adoption of high capacity heavy earth moving machinery (HEMM) Rigorous monitoring of implementation of ongoing projects
- Constant persuasion with Railways for implementation of critical railway projects in potential coalfields
- Constant follow up Central and State agencies for expediting environmental/ forestry clearance; land acquisition and R & R issues
- Persuading State authorities to address law and order issues in some coal fields
- Expediting the development of captive coal blocks allocated to various private and public sector companies and their monitoring.

#### **Irregularities in implementation of MGNREGS**

†\*3. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many irregularities have been reported from different places in the implementation of Government's Flagship Scheme the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any measures to check these irregularities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country. Since the implementation of the Act is vested with the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. The number of complaints that have been received and monitored at the Ministry level is given State-wise in the Statement (*See* below).

There is a comprehensive system of monitoring and review of the implementation of MGNREGA, which *inter-alia* include Periodic Progress Report, Performance Review Committee, Quarterly Regional Reviews, Area Officers' Scheme, National Level Monitors and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State and District levels. Independent Monitoring and verification by National Level Monitors (NLMs) and Area Officers are also carried out in cases of specific complaints. The findings and reports of such review meetings and visits are shared with the concerned States/UT Governments for follow up action.

Enquiry reports are analyzed at the central level and suitable advisories are issued to the State Governments for initiation of departmental inquiry, proceedings for disqualification/termination in respect of elected officials, lodging of FIR against the delinquent official(s) in case *prima-facie* a criminal intent is established, recovery of amount misappropriated etc. Detailed instructions by way of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dealing with complaints have also been issued to all States/UTs and have been displayed on website [www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in).

Other important measures taken up under MGNREGA to ensure transparency and accountability are:

- The Ministry has notified MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules 2011 in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- With a view to ensuring timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment, Schedule II of MGNREG Act was amended to ensure wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through institutional accounts in Banks or Post Offices (unless specifically exempted)
- To reduce time required in payment of wages State Governments have been instructed to roll-out electronic Fund Management System(e-FMS).
- To strengthen the institutional outreach for wage disbursement, State Governments have been instructed to roll out the Business Correspondent



Model to make wage payment through Banks with Biometric authentication at GP/village level.

- Permissible administrative expenditure limit was enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure.
- ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including job cards, muster rolls, employment demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/utilised, social audit findings, registration of grievances, etc. Uploading of Photographs of works has been instructed
- Instructions have been issued for affixing photographs to the existing job cards.
- States have been instructed to switch to e-Muster Rolls to check instances of tampering and misuse of muster rolls.
- Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.
- The State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been established for monitoring of the scheme.

***Statement***

*Status of complaints under MGNREGA as on 31.07.2013*

Sl. No.	State	Received	Disposed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63	35	28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	00	00
3.	Assam	87	48	39
4.	Bihar	297	150	147
5.	Chhattisgarh	140	111	29
6.	Goa	01	00	01

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	52	43	09
8.	Haryana	115	76	39
9.	Himachal Pradesh	47	41	06
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	33	11	22
11.	Jharkhand	200	148	52
12.	Karnataka	50	33	17
13.	Kerala	19	15	04
14.	Lakshadweep	02	02	00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	707	354	353
16.	Meghalaya	08	05	03
17.	Maharashtra	43	35	08
18.	Manipur	32	18	14
19.	Mizoram	01	01	00
20.	Nagaland	06	06	00
21.	Odisha	129	82	47
22.	Punjab	37	20	17
23.	Puducherry	03	01	02
24.	Rajasthan	306	213	93
25.	Sikkim	01	01	00
26.	Tamil Nadu	21	13	08
27.	Tripura	08	03	05
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1729	1047	682
29.	Uttarakhand	44	29	15
30.	West Bengal	44	32	12
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01	00	01

**Performance of SGSY**

\*4. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been successful in providing regular employment to the youth living below poverty line;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of beneficiaries under this Scheme State-wise; and
- (d) whether any other kind of training is provided under this Scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government had been undertaking placement linked skill development projects under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) as special projects scheme. The scheme is now continuing under the National Rural Livelihood Mission Programme (also known as Aajeevika). As per available information, a total of 8,49,838 candidates have been trained and 6,70,814 candidates have been given placement under the Special Projects for Placement linked Skill development scheme from the year 2004 till April, 2013.

(c) State-wise details of number of beneficiaries are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) As per available information, the following training programmes are also held under SGSY and Aajeevika:-

- (i) Skill, Empowerment and Employment Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir covering both rural and urban youth, named as Himayat. Under this scheme so far 10933 candidates have been trained 7080 candidates have been placed (As on 2nd August, 2013).
- (ii) Scheme for skilling of rural youth for giving self employment under Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI). Under this scheme a total of 9,80,184 candidates have been trained since the year 2009-10.

**Statement***Details of skill and placement State-wise achievement (Since 2004-05) till May, 2013.*

Sl. No	State Name	Districts	No. of PIAs	Total no. Projects	Total Target	Total Trained	Total Placed	Total Under Training
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	27	43	105185	91608	77966	13908
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	293	293	151	0
3	Assam	23	21	25	31374	22774	17952	7191
4	Bihar	33	22	34	53420	42814	32044	9390
5	Chandigarh	1	2	2	1062	1212	921	0
6	Chhattisgarh	20	22	30	51986	35671	26234	16821
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	475	635	409	0
8	Delhi	1	2	3	299	299	240	0
9	Goa	2	4	4	1168	998	665	0
10	Gujarat	27	17	31	30700	25011	19934	5484

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	Haryana	21	19	32	25933	23896	18927	3715
12	Himachal Pradesh	10	7	10	12651	11115	8058	3766
13	Jammu and Kashmir	10	5	6	1165	1026	680	0
14	Jharkhand	21	20	31	48370	36720	25977	13563
15	Karnataka	30	21	33	71300	65247	55920	8469
16	Kerala	14	8	16	12090	11926	8993	1022
17	Madhya Pradesh	50	37	52	105319	83237	61444	32178
18	Maharashtra	36	24	35	58984	45948	35677	9284
19	Manipur	3	3	6	1231	536	311	171
20	Meghalaya	7	5	7	9473	4587	2749	2328
21	Mizoram	4	4	4	1798	1138	846	840
22	Nagaland	4	4	4	3207	2022	1543	968

23	Odisha	31	29	40	69659	55070	42293	13710
24	Puducherry	2	2	2	1738	560	379	649
25	Punjab	18	13	16	14798	11138	8054	1015
26	Rajasthan	33	28	39	47872	40819	31949	8102
27	Tamil Nadu	33	20	35	101905	88298	81439	13291
28	Tripura	6	4	9	1231	1220	969	311
29	Uttar Pradesh	73	38	56	120745	96873	70273	43736
30	Uttarakhand	12	12	21	15834	13498	10407	5126
31	West Bengal	21	17	28	42522	33649	27410	8498
TOTAL		571			1043787	849838	670814	223536

Source: nrlnskills.in.

**Amendments in the Wakf Act**

\*5. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Wakf Board has recently submitted any memorandum to Government regarding amendments in the Wakf Act, 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): (a) The Punjab Wakf Board has submitted a memorandum regarding "Amendment in the Wakf Act, 1995" to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India vide their letter dated 19.3.2013 which was received in the Ministry of Minority Affairs vide PMO ID No. 3724319/PMO/2013-PoI dated 26.3.2013. The Punjab Wakf Board has also submitted another memorandum on this issue to Shri Sukhdev Singh Libra, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha vide their letter dated 12.4.2013 which was received in this Ministry from the Office of the Hon'ble Finance Minister's office vide letter dated 01.05.2013.

(b) The details of the amendments proposed by the Punjab Wakf Board, in brief, are as under:

- (i) In the Wakf Act, 1995 there is no restriction on leasing and exchange of the land of wakf, graveyards. The State Wakf Boards, especially, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi have leased out thousands of acres of land of unused and abandoned wakf graveyards for cultivation since last many years, to save such waqf lands from encroachments and to increase income of Wakf Boards.
- (ii) The State Wakf Boards of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Rajasthan never lease out running graveyards. Only abandoned and unused lands of wakf graveyards, with no trace of graves, already under occupation, or threat, thereof, are leased out to save such wakf lands from encroachments and to generate revenue, with the conditions that whenever graveyards land is required for burial, it would be retrieved back by the Board. A part

of even such unused graveyards land is reserved for burial purposes with boundary walls, if required. The leasing of Wakf graveyard or development of abandoned wakf graveyard (especially in urban areas) is not un-Islamic.

- (iii) Amendment in Section 51 of the Wakf Act, 1995, has been proposed in the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010, that no graveyard wakf land can be leased out or exchanged by the Wakf Boards. The present Wakf Act, 1995, does not bar leasing or exchange of the Wakf graveyards. Section 51 of the Wakf Act, 1995, clearly provides that Wakf graveyards can also be sold with prior sanction of the Board. In the proposed Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010, sale of graveyard lands is permissible but leasing or exchange of the same is prohibited. These two provisions in the amendment are contradictory and against the interest of Muslim Community in many ways. Rather, it should have been otherwise in the amendment that the sale of wakf graveyards should have been prohibited and leasing or exchange should have been allowed. No safeguards has been proposed for graveyards already leased. Section 51 of Wakf Act, 1995 deals with alienation and not leasing. Leasing is not alienation.
- (iv) The Representatives from Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh have pleaded that there should not be any bar in leasing or exchange of wakf graveyard lands. Non-acceptance of the this suggestion of Punjab Wakf Board will have serious implications in the States like Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

(c) The (Amendment) Bill, 2010 with proposed amendments in the Wakf Act, 1995, was passed by the Lok Sabha on 7th May, 2010. The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha. The Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha submitted its report on 16th December, 2011 to the Rajya Sabha. The recommendations of the Select Committee were examined in the Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice and based on this, draft official amendments have been prepared by the Ministry of Law and Justice. The Bill is in the Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing. The amendments proposed by the Punjab Wakf Board are being examined.



**Allocation of additional funds under NRDWP**

\*6. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to allocate additional funds to some States like Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) by according them special status;

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

(c) the details of the additional funds likely to be released thereunder, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Any additional release of funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme to any State/UT can be made at the end of the financial year after taking into account the requirement of the State/UT, the extent of expenditure of the funds already released to the State/UT, and the availability of savings at the national level.

**Welfare of senior citizens**

\*7. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the population of senior citizens in the country has been increasing very fast and, according to an estimate, it would be 20 per cent of the total population by 2050; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the efforts made by Government to provide them good health and decent life in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) As per census 2001, the population of senior citizens in the country was 7.7 crore which is 7.5 per cent of the total population. While in 1996, about 6.6 per cent of the total population was aged 60 years and above, the figure is projected to go up to 12.4 per cent in 2026 as per the May 2006 Report of the

Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by the National Commission on Population published by the Office of the Registrar General of India.

(b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) since 1992 with the objective of improving the quality of life of indigent senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities etc. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to voluntary organizations for running and maintenance of old age homes, day care centres and mobile medicare units etc.

Besides, the Ministry of Rural Development is administering the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOPS) under which Central assistance is given towards pension @ Rs. 200/- per month to persons above 60 years, and @ Rs. 500/- per month to persons above 80 years belonging to a household below poverty line, which is meant to be supplemented by at least an equal contribution by the States.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also launched the National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE) in 2010 to address the health related problems of elderly people. The basic aim of the NPHCE programme is to provide separate and specialized comprehensive health care to the senior citizens at various levels of state health care delivery system including outreach services.

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

\*8. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers that there has been blatant violation of terms and conditions of licences granted to allocatees of coal blocks;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering cancellation of such licences;

(c) if so, the details of the action under contemplation against the defaulting allocatees; and

(d) if no action has been initiated or proposed to be taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Coal Blocks have been allocated in pursuance of the provisions of Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 and block allocattees are required to execute Mining Lease with the concerned State Government under the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. The Government have allocated coal blocks to various Government and private Companies subject to terms and conditions mentioned in the allocation letters. As and when violation of terms and conditions of allocation are reported, necessary action is taken against the block allocattees which may include de-allocation of the block. The Government periodically reviews and monitors the progress of development of coal blocks as well as associated end use plants through the mechanism of 'Review Committee' earlier and Inter-ministerial Group (IMG) now. Based on the recommendations of the then Review Committee and IMG, Government has so far de-allocated 47 coal blocks.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry (PE) cases regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks - relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 2006-09, relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and relating to allocation of coal, blocks to Government companies. As per information available, in the cases related to allocations of coal blocks made to private companies during 2006-09, 13 FIRs have been lodged by the CBI.

#### **Requirement of coal for power plants**

\*9. SHRI A. A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the current requirement of coal for power plants in the country including Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether the required quantity is being supplied to these power plants in the States, particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(c) if not, the reasons for inadequate supply of coal to these power plants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Ministry of Coal/Planning Commission assess overall sector-wise coal demand of the country for various sectors including power sector as a part of Annual Plan. Such demand

is not assessed State-wise. As per the draft Annual Plan for 2013-14, all India coal demand for 2013-14 has been assessed as 535 million tonnes for power sector in the country, including Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) The coal supply to the power sector in the country in 2013-14 (upto June, 2013) has been 86.39 million tonnes as against the target of 92.33 million tonnes with the materialization of 94%. The coal supply to the power plants of Tamil Nadu during 2013-14 (upto July, 2013) has been 5.10 million tonnes as against the target of 5.84 million tonnes with the materialization of 87.4%.

Supplies could have been even better but for regulation of despatches by power stations having comfortable coal stocks apart from other factors like intermittent law and order problem in Jharkhand and Orissa affecting the despatches from Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL).

(d) In addition to the monitoring mechanism available at coal companies and CIL, 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 to give uninterrupted coal supplies to power utilities and for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power sector including critical coal stock position. The monitoring mechanism has ensured that coal stock at power plants of Tamil Nadu has improved from 0.54 million tonnes as on 01.04.2013 to 0.97 million tonnes as on 28.07.2013.

### **Wages under MGNREGS**

†\*10.SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that average wages of a labourer under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is Rs. 127.39 per day while under the non-Government schemes it is Rs. 149.32 per day and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that under the above Scheme, there is a provision of providing 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, how many days of work has been provided to each labourer in a year at the national level during 2010-11 and 2011-12 on an average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under Section 6 of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the unskilled wage rates are notified by the Central Government State-wise and are periodically revised. The last revision was done *vide* notification dated 26th February, 2013 giving effect from 1st April, 2013. A copy of the notification is given in the Statement (*See* below). The wage rates for unskilled labour under non-Government schemes are notified by State Governments under the Minimum Wages Act, and different rates are notified for different types of unskilled work given in Part-II of the Schedule of that Act. It is not possible to compare all India averages for wages under the two enactments.

(b) Yes, Sir. The MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme. It envisages to enhance livelihood security of the rural households of the country by providing guaranteed wage employment to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. As per the provision of the Act, a minimum of 100 days of employment in a financial year to every rural household is guaranteed on demand.

(c) The average days of employment generated per household during the FY 2010-11 and 2011-12 was 47 and 43 days, respectively.

***Statement***

**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**NOTIFICATION**

**New Delhi, the 26th February, 2013**

S.O.463(E) – In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (42 of 2005), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Rural Development number S.O. 578(E), dated the 23rd March, 2012, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby specifies the wage rate payable to the unskilled manual workers under column (3), in respect of the State or the Union territory mentioned in column (2), of the Schedule given below, working on various Schemes under the said Act, with effect from 1st day of the April, 2013, namely:

**Schedule***State-Wise Wage rate for Un-skilled Manual Workers*

(Rs. per day)		
Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union territory	Wage rate in Rs. per Day
1	2	3
1	Assam	Rs. 152.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 149.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 135.00
4	Bihar	Rs. 138.00
5	Gujarat	Rs. 147.00
6	Haryana	Rs. 214.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	Non-scheduled Areas - Rs. 138.00  Scheduled Areas- Rs. 171.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 145.00
9	Karnataka	Rs. 174.00
10	Kerala	Rs. 180.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 146.00
12	Maharashtra	Rs. 162.00
13	Manipur	Rs. 153.00
14	Meghalaya	Rs. 145.00
15	Mizoram	Rs. 148.00
16	Nagaland	Rs. 135.00
17	Orissa	Rs. 143.00
18	Punjab	Rs. 184.00
19	Rajasthan	Rs. 149.00
20	Sikkim	Rs. 135.00
21	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 148.00

1	2	3
22	Tripura	Rs. 135.00
23	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 142.00
24	West Bengal	Rs. 151.00
25	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 146.00
26	Jharkhand	Rs. 138.00
27	Uttarakhand	Rs. 142.00
28	Goa	Rs. 178.00
29	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman District Rs. 198.00 Nicobar district Rs. 210.00
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 175.00
31	Daman and Diu	Rs. 150.00
32	Lakshadweep	Rs. 166.00
33	Puducherry	Rs. 148.00
34	Chandigarh	Rs. 209.00

2. This notification shall be subject to the outcome of the Special Leave to Appeal(Civil) No(s) 379-390/2012 pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

[F. No. J-11011/1/2009-MGNR&GA(Pt.)]

D. K. JAIN, Jt. Secy.

**Note:** The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), *vide* notification number S.O. 82(E), dated the 14th January, 2011 and subsequently amended *vide* following notification numbers:

- (i) S.O. 372(E), dated the 14th February, 2011;
- (ii) S.O. 1755(E) dated the 28th July, 2011;
- (iii) S.O. 578(E) dated the 23rd March, 2012.

**Central Universities in the country**

\*11. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Central Universities functioning in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to set up new Central Universities in other States, especially in Haryana;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The details of the Central Universities under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development functioning in the country, State-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As of now, one each at Motihari, Bihar and Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh.

(d) In the Twelfth Five Year Plan as approved by National Development Council (NDC), the focus is on scaling up of capacity in existing institutions rather than increasing the number of institutions, with the exception of new institutions needed to address critical regional and social gaps.

***Statement***

Sl. No.	State	Central University
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Maulana Azad National Urdu University
2		Hyderabad University
3		The English and Foreign Languages University
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University
5	Assam	Assam University



1	2	3
6		Tezpur University
7	Bihar	Central University of Bihar
8	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas University
9	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat
10	Haryana	Central University of Haryana
11	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh
12	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu
13		Central University of Kashmir
14	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand
15	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka
16	Kerala	Central University of Kerala
17	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University
18		Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya
19	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya
20	Manipur	Manipur University
21	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University
22	Mizoram	Mizoram University
23	Nagaland	Nagaland University
24	Orissa	Central University of Orissa
25	Punjab	Central University of Punjab
26	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan
27	Sikkim	Sikkim University

1	2	3
28	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu
29	Tripura	Tripura University
30	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University
31		Banaras Hindu University
32		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University
33		Allahabad University
34	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University
35	West Bengal	Visva-Bharati
36	NCT of Delhi	Delhi University
37		Jamia Millia Islamia
38		Jawaharlal Nehru University
39		Indira Gandhi National Open University
40	Pondicherry	Pondicherry University

#### **Development and expansion of MANUU**

\*12. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU) needs to be further developed and expanded; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU), Hyderabad is an autonomous institution established in 1998 by an Act of the Parliament and is competent to take all decisions required to achieve its objects in accordance with the Act, Statutes and Ordinances within the available funds. Based on the Plan allocation received from the Planning Commission for the Twelfth Five

Year Plan, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has allocated Rs. 134.00 Crores to the MANUU for the development of the university. Besides, the University also receives Non Plan grants for maintaining its activities. As per the Maulana Azad National Urdu University Act, 1996 (No. 2 of 1997) the mandate of the University is to promote and develop Urdu language; to impart vocational and technical education in Urdu Medium through conventional teaching and distance education systems and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Such decisions are taken by the University with the approval of its statutory bodies like Academic Council and Executive Council. For furtherance of its objects, MANUU can establish centres and specialised laboratories within or outside India, with the prior approval of the Central Government. Development of physical infrastructure and academic expansion is an ongoing process keeping in view their requirement, priorities and overall availability of resources.

As per the information received from the UGC, the Directorate of Distance Education of MANUU offers various courses through 169 Study Centres all over India. It has 9 Regional Centres, 6 Sub-Regional Centres in various parts of the country and an Examination Centre at Jeddah (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia). MANUU has 3 constituent colleges (Colleges of Teacher Education) one each at Darbhanga, Srinagar and Bhopal; three Model Schools one each at Hyderabad, Darbhanga and Nuh (Mewat) and three Industrial Training Institutes one each at Hyderabad, Bangalore and Darbhanga.

#### **Establishment of Kendriya Vidyalayas**

\*13. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas going to be established by Government during the next five years, State-wise;

(b) the State Governments which have approached the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) in this regard along with the locations thereof; and

(c) whether KVS has received any communication from the Gujarat Government in this regard during the last six months and if so, the details of further action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The Twelfth Plan (2012-2017) has a target for opening 500

new KVs during the plan period. Actual sanction and opening of each such new KV depends on availability of funds. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, till date, no new KV has been sanctioned on account of funds constraints.

(b) 133 proposals have been received from 23 State Governments during last three years as per details given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No communication for opening of new KVs in Gujarat has been received during the last six months.

**Statement**

*List of 133 proposals received from the State Government for opening of  
New Kendriya Vidyalayas under Civil Sector during last three years  
i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and till date*

State	Sl. No.	Location of proposed Kendriya Vidyalaya
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Kalichedu, Distt. Nellore
	2.	Srikalahasti, Distt. Chittoor
	3.	West Gudur, Sri Potti, Sriramulu, Distt. Nellore
	4.	Gudipala, Distt. Chittoor
	5.	Jangalapalle, Yadamari Mandal, Distt. Chittoor
	6.	Siddipet, Distt. Medak
	7.	Bhongir, Distt. Nalgonda
	8.	Tenali, Guntur Distt.,
	9.	Naidupet, Distt. Nellore
	10.	Kandukur Town, Distt. Prakasam
	11.	Siddipet, Distt. Medak
	12.	Jharasangam Village and Mandal Distt. Medak under Zaheerbad Parliamentary Constituency

1	2	3
	13.	Nizamabad, Distt. Nizamabad
	14.	Mahbubabad, District Warangal
	15.	Miryalguda, District Nalgonda
	16.	Kakinada, District East Godawari
Arunachal Pradesh	17.	Zero, Hapoli, Lower Subansiri Distt.
	18.	Mechukha, West Siang Distt.
Assam	19.	Chirang
	20.	PTC Dergaon, Distt. Golaghat
Bihar	21.	Sasaram, Distt. Rohtas
Chhattisgarh	22.	Hasaud, Distt. Janjgir Champa
	23.	Korba Distt.
	24.	Narayanpur, Distt. Narayanpur,
	25.	Kawardha, Distt. Kabirdham
	26.	Saraipalli, Distt. Mahasamund
Gujarat	27.	Amreli District
	28.	Patan Distt.
	29.	Narmada Distt.
	30.	Kheda Distt.
	31.	Tapi, Distt. Tapi
	32.	Valsad Distt.
	33.	Ahwa, Distt. Dang
Haryana	34.	No. 2 Rohtak
	35.	Fatehabad, Distt. Fatehabad

1	2	3
	36.	Matanhail, Distt. Jhajjar
	37.	Nuh, Distt. Mewat
	38.	Dodhpur, Distt. Panipat
	39.	Ramrai, Distt. Jind
	40.	Mathana, District Kurukshetra
Himachal Pradesh	41.	No.II Shimla
	42.	Dharampur, Distt. Mandi
	43.	Saloh (Santokhgarh) Distt. Una
	44.	Bhanjar Upper, Distt. Una
	45.	Galore at Nadaun, Distt. Hamirpur
	46.	Sandhole, District Mandi
Jammu and Kashmir	47.	Billawar, Distt. Kathua
Jharkhand	48.	Sini, Distt. Saraikela kharsawan
	49.	Khunti, Distt. Khunti
	50.	Lohardaga Distt.
	51.	Giridih, Distt. Giridih
	52.	Dumka, Distt. Dumka
Karnataka	53.	Gadag
	54.	Ramanagara
	55.	Chickaballapur
	56.	Hutti, Raichur Distt.
	57.	2nd KV at Tumkur Distt.
	58.	Udupi, Distt. Udupi

1	2	3
	59.	Gulbarga (Aland)
	60.	Yadgiri Distt.
	61.	Mandya, District Mandya
	62.	Chamrajnagar, District Chamrajnagar
	63.	Haveri, District Haveri
	64.	Chikkodi, District Belgaum
Kerala	65.	Mattanur, Distt. Kannur
	66.	Nedumangad, Distt. Thiruvananthapuram
	67.	Munnar/Devikulam, Distt. Idukki
	68.	Kottayam, Distt. Kottayam
	69.	Thrikkakara, Distt. Ernakulam
	70.	Nileshwar, Distt. Kasaragod
	71.	Konni, Distt. Pathanamthitta
Madhya Pradesh	72.	Ashok Nagar, Distt. Ashok Nagar
	73.	Maihar, Distt. Satna
	74.	Khajuraho, Distt. Chhatarpur
	75.	Mandleshwar Nagar, Distt. Khargone
	76.	Jamai, Distt. Chhindwara
	77.	Junnardeo, Distt. Chhindwara
	78.	Katni, Distt. Katni
	79.	Amba, Distt. Morena
	80.	Singrauli, Distt. Singrauli
	81.	Tirodi, Distt. Balaghat

1	2	3
	82.	Lakhnadon, Distt. Seoni
	83.	Kasrawad, District Khargone
Maharashtra	84.	Gadchiroli
Odisha	85.	Joda, Distt. Keonjhar
	86.	Meramundali, Distt. Dhenkanal
	87.	Dharamgarh, Distt. Kalahandi
	88.	Chatrapur, Distt. Ganjam
	89.	Jagatsinghpur Distt.
	90.	Gunupur, Distt. Rayagada
	91.	Muniguda, Distt. Rayagada
	92.	Batasore, District Balasore
	93.	Angul, District Angul
	94.	Vyasnagar, District Jajpur
	95.	Hinjlicut, District Ganjam
	96.	Sambalpur No. II, District Sambalpur
Manipur	97.	Chandel Distt.
	98.	Akampat, District East Imphal
Meghalaya	99.	Nongstoin, West Khasi Hills Distt.
Punjab	100.	Mansa Distt.
	101.	Moga Distt.
	102.	Nawan Shahar Distt.
	103.	Roop Nagar, Ropar Distt.
	104.	Tarn Taran Distt.



1	2	3
	105.	Gudda, Distt. Bathinda
	106.	Bhullar, Distt. Muktsar
	107.	UGGO-KE, Distt. Barnala
Rajasthan	108.	Jalore Distt.
	109.	Jaisindhar, District Barmer
	110.	Hanumangarh, District Hanumangarh
	111.	Dausa, District Dausa
Tamil Nadu	112.	Krishnagiri
	113.	Pudukkottai
	114.	Theni
	115.	Tirunveli Distt.
	116.	Vellore, Distt. Vellore
Tripura	117.	Dharmanagar (North Tripura)
	118.	Belonia, Distt. South Tripura
Uttarakhand	119.	Deghat, Distt. Almora
	120.	Mothrowala, Clement Town, Dehradun
	121.	Dwarahat, Distt. Almora
	122.	GC, CRPF Kathgodam, Distt. Nainital
Uttar Pradesh	123.	Achhnera Dehat, Distt. Agra
	124.	Faizabad
	125.	Farrukhabad
	126.	Saharanpur, Distt. Saharanpur
	127.	Sumerpur, Distt. Hamirpur

1	2	3
	128.	Pukhraya, Distt. Ramabai Nagar
	129.	Daselia, Distt. Sitapur
	130.	Shivgarh, Distt. Raebareilly
	131.	Hardoi, District Hardoi
	132.	Sharawasti, District Sharawasti
	133.	Gangrani, District Kushi Nagar

#### **Removal of sentences from textbooks**

\*14. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NCERT has been asked to remove some sentences on North East from textbooks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such lapses have been noticed in many textbooks in recent times; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to prevent such things?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, a reference was received from the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India for review of the following sentence on page 92 of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) Geography text book for Class X in Chapter 7:

"there is vast potential of tourism development in the north-eastern states and the interior parts of Himalayas, but due to strategic reasons these have not been encouraged so far".

The NCERT has informed that considering the pedagogical issues and stage of school education, the entire paragraph on page No. 92, pertaining to sentence quoted above, has been modified to make students inquisitive about the vast

potential of tourism industry in India with emphasis to North-East region and the same is being incorporated in the new editions of the textbook to be printed in future.

(c) and (d) The NCERT publishes 359 textbooks for classes I to XII in Hindi, English and Urdu. Major references received with regard to certain content in the NCERT textbooks recently are mentioned below:

- Reference made to Shri Narayana Guru in Social Science Textbook in History for Class VIII - **Our Pasts-III, Part 1**
- Reference to Nadar Community Social Science Textbook in History for Class IX - India and the **Contemporary World-I**
- Reference to two illustrations and related content given in the theme *The Central Islamic Lands* - Textbook in History for Class XI - **Themes in World History**
- Reference made to Mirabai as a wandering singer Textbook in History for Class XII - **Themes in Indian History, Part- II**

Appropriate changes in the aforesaid textbooks were made after following the due procedure by the NCERT. Textbook development involves a rigorous process involving subject experts, practicing teachers and researchers from various institutions across the country. Every effort is taken to ensure that no stereotype or prejudice creeps into the texts and the activities of the textbooks in any manner. Any objectionable aspect pointed out in any NCERT textbook is taken into serious consideration and dealt academically by NCERT at the Textbook Development Committee and also at National Monitoring Committee level set up by the Government of India.

#### **Establishing a National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency**

\*15. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to establish a National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency as an authority for promotion, regulation and control of efficient use of water for irrigation, municipal and industrial purposes;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that this was decided in the first meeting of the Advisory Board of the National Water Mission that was established as part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed objectives of National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The National Water Mission was established as part of National Action Plan on Climate Change. An Advisory Board has been constituted to provide guidance to the National Water Mission. The first meeting of the Advisory Board was held on 02.05.2013 which concurred with the proposal to set up the National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency. The Board meetings are chaired by the Minister of Water Resources.

#### *Statement*

##### *Objectives of National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency (NBWUE)*

The objectives of the proposed National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency are to be:

- (i) exercise of powers under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for issuing directions and taking such measures in respect of all the matters referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act;
- (ii) to resort to the penal provisions contained in sections 15 to 21 of the said Act;
- (iii) to promote, regulate and control efficient use of water in irrigation, municipal and/or industrial uses in the country and to issue necessary regulatory directions for this purpose;
- (iv) to create a Resource Centre and Data Bank related to various aspects of Water Use Efficiency;
- (v) to standardize and develop Codes and facilitate their notification from concerned authorities;

- (vi) to develop standards for efficient household water fixtures, appliances and other equipments using water in urban/rural areas;
- (vii) to evolve system of efficiency labelling and incentivization for promoting increase in water use efficiency;
- (viii) to evolve guidelines, promote and ensure water audit in water supply and in industries;
- (ix) to promote Research and Development including action research in order to increase the water use efficiency;
- (x) to work towards capacity building and mass awareness through Information Education and Communication (IEC)
- (xi) to promotion of region specific projects on water use efficiency in collaboration with State level institutions;
- (xii) exercise of powers under Section 4 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, for appointment of officers;
- (xiii) carry out any other function relating to water use efficiency assigned to it by the Government, etc.

#### **Awareness about scholarships**

\*16. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of scholarships available in the Ministry for the school and college students;
- (b) what steps are being taken by the Ministry to promote awareness amongst students about the existence of such scholarships; and
- (c) how much funds for scholarships have not been utilized by the end of the last financial year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. M. PALLAMRAJU): (a) The number of fresh scholarships available annually under the three schemes, for school and college students, being implemented by the Ministry is:

- (i) 82,000 scholarships under the 'Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College & University Students'
- (ii) 5000 under the 'Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir'
- (iii) 1,00,000 under the 'National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme'

(b) To promote awareness amongst students about these schemes, information about the schemes has been displayed on the website of the Ministry. Besides this, the State Education Boards and Implementing Agencies also publish advertisements in the local newspapers providing information about the schemes and inviting applications from the students. Special workshops have also been conducted to disseminate information about the schemes.

(c) In 2012-13, out of Rs. 228.12 crore allocated at Revised Estimate stage, for all the three schemes, Rs. 48.12 crore could not be utilized due to lack of proposals from the States/Implementing Agencies.

#### **Improvement in the Mid Day Meal Scheme**

†\*17.SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is chalking out any strict action plan to check the malfunctioning and irregularities in the Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether organic phosphorus is being detected in the food provided to the children under the Scheme as has been found in the meals of children in Chhapra district of Bihar resulting in death of many children; and
- (d) whether Government is undertaking supervision and testing of meals to be distributed in schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) The Government has on 22nd July, 2013 reiterated that detailed Guidelines to ensure a strict compliance of quality, safety and hygiene under Mid-Day Meal Scheme and also issued additional instructions through these Guidelines to further strengthen these aspects. The salient points of the guidelines are as under:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Setting up of Management Structure at various levels viz. State, District, Block etc with clear roles and responsibilities.
  - (ii) Mandatory tasting of meal by at least one teacher before it is served to the children.
  - (iii) Quality supply of ingredients and their safe storage in the schools.
  - (iv) Procurement of pulses and ingredients of branded and Agmark quality and supply to schools on the lines of Maharashtra.
  - (v) Awareness about Mid Day Meal Scheme.
  - (vi) Convening of District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament from the district.
  - (vii) Social Audit of the Scheme.
  - (viii) Testing of food samples by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)/CSIR institutes/National Accreditation Board for Laboratories approved Laboratories.
  - (ix) Strengthening of the training of cook-cum-helpers, as well as district and block resource persons for managing safety of food-grains and hygienic cooking. This is being done in collaboration with Ministry of Tourism, Schools of home science in selected universities as well as NGOs.
  - (x) Prompt action on findings of the reports of the Monitoring Institutes, and Joint Review Missions.
  - (xi) Preparation of a comprehensive contingency Medical Plan to deal with any untoward situation.
- (c) Apart from the report of the Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL), Department of Home, Government of Bihar indicating presence of Organic Phosphorous in the meal of the children in Chhapra district. There is no other report from any other State.
- (d) The Mid Day Meal Guidelines provide for the lifting of good quality foodgrains of at least Fair Average Quality from Food Corporation of India (FCI) go-downs, the storage of food items in dry and safe places, and cooking of the meals in a hygienic environment through properly trained cook-cum-helpers. The

cooked food has to be tasted by 2-3 adults including one teacher before serving it to the children. In addition, community involvement is promoted in the implementation and supervision of the Mid Day Meal Scheme. The states are also being encouraged to promote social audit of the scheme.

There is a detailed mechanism for supervision of the scheme through Periodical reports and monitoring at the local level through the SMCs as well as the State Government officials. In addition the Central Government ensures independent monitoring through 41 monitoring institutes such as IIT Chennai; Viswa Bharti; and XLRI. The Joint Review Missions (JRM) visit the States at regular intervals. In the current year 7 JRMs have been conducted; and 13 more are planned. In addition, surprise visits are made from time to time; three such visits have been carried out in the current year in Maharashtra; Jammu and Kashmir and Assam.

The implementation of the scheme is monitored during the PAB meetings; and by the District, State and National Level Steering-cum-monitoring Committees. The District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament from the district has also been activated.

The Central Government has asked National Accreditation Board for Laboratories (NABL) recognized labs to collect the samples from the field for testing on parameters such as microbiological-presence or absence of e-coli, chemical parameters such as moisture content, fats, proteins and calorific value of the meal. These reports have been useful for enhancing the effectiveness of the Scheme. The States/UTs have also been requested to consider engaging FSSAI/ CSIR institutes/NABL recognized labs for carrying out sample checking of MDM, to ensure quality meal to the children.

#### **Survey of climate change in Uttarakhand**

\*18. SHRI. D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has conducted any survey of climate change and its fallout in Uttarakhand (Kedarnath); and

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

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) No Sir. However, the Government of Uttarakhand had prepared a comprehensive



Uttarakhand Action Plan for Climate Change (UAPC) in 2012 to address the possible adverse impacts of climate change. Results of the modeling studies carried out by the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune of the Earth System Science Organization (ESSO) of this Ministry was part of the UAPCC and also the report released by the Ministry of Environment & Forests in 2010 entitled "Climate Change and India: A 4×4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" which has assessed impacts of climate change on four sectors namely Agriculture, Natural Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Water resources and Health on four regions namely, Himalayan, Western Ghat, North-eastern and Coastal regions.

(b) Key findings relating to Himalayan region as delineated in UAPCC are as follows:

- The mean annual temperature is projected to increase from  $0.9\pm0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $2.6\pm0.7^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the 2030s.
- The annual rainfall in the Himalayan region is likely to vary between  $1268\pm225.2$  and  $1604\pm175.2$  mm in 2030s *i.e.* likely to increase by 5% to 13% with respect to 1970s.
- Livestock productivity is projected to rise in many parts of Himalayan region during March-September with a maximum rise during April-July in 2030s with respect to 1970s.
- The Net Primary Productivity (NPP) is projected to increase in the region by about 57% on an average by the 2030s.
- Projections of malaria transmission windows for the 2030s, based on temperature, reveal introduction of new foci in Jammu and Kashmir and an increase in opening of more transmission months in districts of the Himalayan region and north-eastern states.
- The water yield in this region is likely to increase by 5%-20% in most of the areas, with some areas of Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand showing an increase of up to 50% with respect to the 1970s.
- The frequency of rainy days is set to decrease in most parts of the country, except in the Himalayas, the Northwestern region and the

Southern plateau. The intensity of the rainy days increases are likely by 2-12% in the Himalayan region, North-eastern region, Western and North-western regions and the Southern-Eastern coastal regions.

- Projected changes in temperature extremes indicate that the daily extremes in surface air temperature may intensify in the 2030s. The spatial pattern of the change in the lowest daily minimum and highest maximum temperature suggests a warming of 1 to 4°C towards 2030s.

#### **Findings of NCERT Survey**

\*19. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the data, released by NCERT for its 8th All India Education Survey, reveals that even though there was a 19.12 per cent increase in girls' enrolment, girls enrolled in primary schools drop-out as they move to higher classes;

(b) whether the Survey also revealed that 40 per cent of primary schools have only two teachers and schools in rural areas are still deprived of basic facilities like drinking water, usable urinals and playgrounds;

(c) the other salient findings of the Survey; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes Sir, the provisional 8th All India Education Survey (giving data as on 30.09.2009) released by National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) reveals that there is a 19.12% increase in girls' enrolment. The percentage of girls enrolled in primary schools and upper primary schools is 48% at each level and it is 46% at the secondary level. The report does not provide data on drop outs.

(b) The survey reveals that as of 30.09.2009, about 40% of primary schools had 2 teachers, which is the prescribed minimum number of teachers for a primary school. 46.7% of primary schools have more than 2 teachers posted. Details of basic facilities in rural schools as per the survey were as follows:

	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Sr. Secondary
Drinking Water	79.64%	84.79%	89.06%	95.03%
Usable toilets	69.13%	76.80%	80.08%	90.98%
Playgrounds	46.57%	57.79%	75.32%	80.11%

(c) and (d) The survey also revealed that there was an increase of 26.77% in the total number of schools between 2002 and 2009, the maximum growth being in upper primary schools (49.15%) followed by higher secondary schools (46.80%), secondary (28.95%) and primary (16.68%). Enrolment increased by 13.6% for Classes I-XII.

The Government has endeavoured to improve the quality of school education in the country. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has become operative with effect from 01.04.2010. The Act mandates that every child in the age group of 6-14 years shall have the right to free and compulsory education. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been revised to correspond to the provisions of RTE Act, 2009 in terms of the provision of additional teachers, classrooms and facilities in schools as quality interventions. The SSA has covered rural and backward regions extensively. Since inception of the SSA, 19.83 lakh additional teachers have been sanctioned under the SSA upto 31.03.2013 and over 14 lakh teachers have been appointed so far. As per District Information on School Education (DISE) 2011-12, 87.63% of government elementary schools had toilets and 94.45% had drinking water facility. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) launched in March, 2009 envisages *inter-alia* opening of new secondary schools (through upgradation) and dispensing of additional schools with a special focus on backward areas. Interventions such as construction of school buildings, additional classrooms, laboratories, toilets etc. are provided under the RMSA.

#### **Setting up of coal washeries**

\*20. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been long and unnecessary delays in setting up of new coal washeries;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to expedite the process and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) planned to set up 20 new washeries (including 5 coking and 15 non-coking) during XI Plan Period. However, the same got delayed and spilled over to XII Plan due to various reasons *viz* delay in obtaining environmental clearance, delay in forestry clearance, delay in 'No Objection Certificate' from respective State Pollution Control Board, delay pertaining to disposal of rejects and also in acquisition of land.

(c) and (d) The following steps have been taken by CIL and its subsidiary companies to expedite the clearances.

- (i) Matters related to environmental & forest issues are regularly followed up at ministry level.
- (ii) Ministerial level meetings are held with MoEF regularly to expedite clearances.
- (iii) Services of subject experts and officials from the Forest Services cadre have been taken by CIL and its subsidiaries for suitable advice on and scrutiny of the forestry and environmental proposals & expediting of the forestry and environmental proposals through vigorous follow-up.
- (iv) Vigorous follow up action with land revenue officials of State Government to expedite issue of NoC regarding the type of land.
- (v) State & MoEF officials are regularly contacted and meetings held at all levels to expedite environmental clearance proposals especially for PH dates and proposals pending for final clearances.

Progress of status of construction of new washeries is also reviewed periodically by the Minister.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Acquisition of overseas coal blocks by CIL**

1.    SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a)   whether with a Rs. 42,000 crores reserve, Coal India Ltd. is planning to acquire overseas coal blocks;

(b)   whether the Coal Videsh is considering the prevailing low asset valuation of many such coal block in Indonesia, Australia and South Africa as the most opportune time to invest overseas; and

(c)   what is the status of exploration of coal blocks as acquired long back by the Coal Videsh in Mozambique?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) CIL has made an ad-hoc provision of Rs. 25,000 crores in the Twelfth Plan period for acquisition of coal assets abroad. However, the fund shall be spent only upon identification and acquisition of a suitable coal asset in foreign countries.

(b)   CIL has floated a global expression of interest in the month of February, 2013 inviting owners of coal assets or their representatives and investment bankers to bring proposals to CIL for acquiring coal assets abroad.

(c)   CIL is carrying out exploration programme in coal blocks of Mozambique through its wholly owned subsidiary registered in Mozambique, namely, Coal India Africana Limitada (CIAL). The 1st stage of drilling comprising of 10,000 m has been completed and the 2nd stage of drilling comprising of 30,000 m is under progress. The geological mapping of the area falling under the coal block has been completed and the majority of survey work for delineation of the boundary has also been completed. The exploration programme is expected to be completed by mid 2014, subsequent to which future strategies for coal mine development will be decided.

**Supply of coal to power projects**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the supply of coal to power projects is lagging behind in spite of having proper Fuel Supply Agreements;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether, in apprehension that delay in coal supply will have a detrimental impact on power projects which leads to further increase in banks NPAs or bank loans, the Finance Ministry has asked to prioritise coal supplies to power projects;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Ministry to provide uninterrupted coal supply to power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) In 2012-13, as against supply plan target of 342.31 Million Tonnes finalised by Ministry of Coal as part of Annual Action Plan, despatches to power utility sector from Coal India Limited (CIL) to power stations in the country was at 343.79 Million Tonnes (Provisional) with a growth of more than 10% over the previous year.

CIL has guaranteed to supply 90% of Annual Contract Quantity (ACQ) for Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) commissioned prior to 31.03.2009 and 80% of ACQ for TPPs commissioned after 31.3.2009. The supply of 343.79 Million Tonnes to power utilities in the country in 2012-13 has been 91.5% of commitment under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA)/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) of 375.82 Million Tonnes. In current year (up to Jun'13), coal supply to power utility sector has been 86.39 MT which is 87.8% of commitment under FSA/MOU of 96.41 MT.

Further, coal stock with power stations has gone up from 14.14 MT equivalent to 11 days' requirement as on 01.04.2012 to 19.75 MT equivalent to 14 days' requirement as on 01.04.2013 and further to 22.02 MT equivalent to 18 days' requirement as on 29.07.2013. Presently, as on 29.07.2013, 65 TPPs are carrying coal stock equivalent to more than 15 days' requirement and as a result, quite a few power stations have started regulating coal supplies to avoid further build up of stock at their end.

- (d) Does not arise in view of reply given in (a) to (c) above.

(e) In addition to the monitoring mechanism available at coal companies and CIL, 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 suggests various decisions to ensure uninterrupted coal supplies to power utilities and for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power sector including critical coal stock position.

**Pollution of rivers by CIL**

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

(a) whether subsidiary companies of the Coal India Limited (CIL) including CCL & BCCL are polluting the rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any investigation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by CIL and its subsidiary companies to check the pollution of rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Mines and washeries of Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries take all necessary safeguards as per Environmental Management Plan (EMP) approved by Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) to prevent pollution to rivers, streams etc.

(c) and (d) Officials of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB) periodically inspect the rivers and streams at the mine water discharge points. Officials of MoEF also inspect at different interval. The quality of rivers and streams are regularly monitored as per the monitoring norms laid down by the Pollution Control Board/MoEF and quarterly monitoring data are submitted to the statutory bodies.

(e) Subsidiary companies of Coal India Ltd take various steps as per EIA/

EMP and as per conditions of Environmental Clearances granted and some of the measures are as follows:

- (i) Pumped out water from mine is discharged into settling ponds before releasing into natural drainage channels after necessary treatment. Workshop effluents are treated in Workshop Effluent treatment Plant (Oil & Grease traps) and the domestic effluents from housing colonies are also treated in domestic effluent plants. Water from effluent treatment plants & oil and grease traps are re-cycled for industrial uses like dust suppression, washing of HEMMs, gardening etc. Discharge of all mine water conforms to the prescribed standards.
- (ii) All washeries operate on closed water circuit with zero discharge.
- (iii) Most of opencast dewatering pumps are installed on floats as a result the sumps are also working as settling tank.

#### **Contract labourers in coal mines**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that, in coal mines and other mining areas, contract labourers are working and if so, the details of such labourers in coal mining areas company-wise;
- (b) when the engagement of contract workers is not permissible and how the contract labourers in different jobs are working in coal mines;
- (c) whether coal companies would give them equal salary and regularise their services in respective posts; and
- (d) whether badali worker system is still prevailing in coal mining areas and if so, how many badali workers are working in Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) No contract worker is deployed directly by the Management of Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies. However, certain jobs including hiring of HEMMs are done through outsourcing *i.e.* by the contractors who engage their own regular employees. The company-wise details of such employees is furnished below:



Company	No. of Contractors' workers engaged in mining activities and Coal Transportation.	No. of contractors' workers engaged in other jobs.	Total
Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL)	2250	3771	6021
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	3655	2005	5660
Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	2467	3607	6074
Western Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	1781	1150	2931
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	10072	9301	19373
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.(MCL)	7595	6378	13973
Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)	4428	4216	8644
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.(CMPDIL)	0	708	708
North Eastern Coalfields (NEC)	1120	223	1343
Coal India Limited (CIL) (HQ)	0	115	115
TOTAL	33368	31474	64842

(c) There is no proposal under consideration for regularization of the services of contractors' workers as well as payment of equal salary.

(d) No. At present, Badli Worker system is not prevailing in the subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. including Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL).

#### **Allocation of coal blocks to PSUs**

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

(a) whether the Inter-Ministerial Committee has reviewed the applications for allocation of coal blocks to PSUs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the status of exercise carried out for evaluating terms and conditions of allocation and criteria for allocation was discussed;

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

(e) whether the applications for allocation of fourteen coal blocks for power sector has been recommended by the Ministry of Power and the Central Electricity Authority; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (f) The Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) was set up under Rule 4(3) of Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012 to consider the applications received from the Government Companies/Corporations.

A total of 235 applications for 14 coal blocks meant for power as end-use were received in the Ministry of Coal out of which 128 applications were found eligible by the Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee on the basis of the comments received from Ministry of Power/Central Electricity Authority. Due deliberations/discussions were also carried out for evaluating the terms and conditions of allocation and criteria for allocation along with comments obtained from various agencies including applicant State Government, the States where coal blocks are located, both by Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee and Inter-Ministerial Committee and finally IMC recommended for the allocation of these 14 coal blocks for power end-use to Government Companies/Corporations.

#### **Legal opinion on de-allocation of coal blocks**

6. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a delay in de-allocating the blocks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that PMO has asked the Ministry to seek legal opinion on de-allocation of coal blocks; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has sought the legal opinion and if so, the details of legal opinion obtained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The Government periodically reviews and monitors the progress of development of coal blocks as well as associated end use plants through the mechanism of 'Review Committee' earlier and Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG)' now. Based on the recommendations of the then Review Committee and IMG, Government has so far de-allocated 47 coal blocks.

(b) No, Sir. As such Law Ministry is a member of the IMG.

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

**FIRs filed by CBI in coal block allocation**

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

(a) the details of each of FIRs, CBI has filed, so far, and the company/individual against whom such FIRs have been filed and brief reasons for filing such FIRs;

(b) whether it is a fact that CBI would file some more FIRs very soon;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when CBI is going to complete all the cases that it has been investigating with regard to allocation of coal blocks between 2006 and 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The details of each of FIRs, CBI has filed, as per information given by them, and the company against whom such FIRs have been filed are given below:

Sl. No.	Coal Block	Allocated to	Date of Allocation	Company against whom FIR lodged
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mahuagarhi	CESC Ltd. and JAS Infrastructure Capital Pvt Ltd.	09.01.2008	JAS Infrastructure Capital Pvt Ltd.
2-3	Rampia & Dip side of Rampia	Sterlite Ltd., GMR Ltd., Reliance Energy Ltd. Arcelor Mittal, Lanco Ltd. and Navbharat Power Pvt. Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	Navbharat Power Pvt. Ltd. (IPP)
4	Fatehpur East	R.K.M. Powergen Ltd., Visa Power Ltd, Vandana Vidyut Ltd., Green Infrastructure and JLD Yavatmal Energy Ltd.	23.01.2008	(i) JLD Yavatmal Energy Ltd. (ii) Green Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
5	Rajhara North (Central & Eastern)	Mukund Ltd. and Vini Iron and Steel Udyog Ltd.	20.11.2008	Vini Iron and Steel Udyog Ltd.
6	Bander	AMR Iron and Steel Pvt. Ltd., Century Textiles and J.K. Cement Ltd.	29.05.2009	AMR Iron and Steel Pvt. Ltd.
7	Thesgora-B/Rudrapuri	Kamal Sponge Steel & Power Ltd. and Revati Cement Pvt. Ltd. .	12.11.2008	Kamal Sponge Steel & Power Ltd.
8	Moirā -Madhujore	Ramsarup Lohh Udyog Ltd., ACC Cement, Howrah Gases Ltd., Uttam Galva, Adhunik Corp. and Vikash Metal & Power Ltd.	06.10.2009	Vikash Metal & Power Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
9	Lohara (East)	Murli Agro Industries and Grace Industries Ltd.	27.06.2008	Grace Industries Ltd.
10	North Dhadu	Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd., Pavanjay Steel & Power Generation Pvt. Ltd., Electrosteel Castings Ltd. and Adhumik Alloys & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd.
11	Brahampuri	Pushp Steel & Mining Ltd.	16.07.2007	Pushp Steel & Mining Ltd.
12	Amarkonda Morgadungal	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. and Gagan Sponge Ltd.	17.01.2008	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. and Gagan Sponge Ltd.
13	Kesla North	Rathi Steel & Power Ltd.	05.08.2008	Rath Steel & Power Ltd.

(b) to (d) In view of the various observations of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in W.P. (Criminal) No. 120 of 2012, it would not be possible for the Ministry of Coal to indicate any details in this regard.

#### **Impact of hike in coal prices**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a pressure on power distribution companies to increase the power tariff in view of hike in coal prices;

(b) whether it is also a fact that increase in coal prices would also have adverse effect on production of fertilizers and gas-based products; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard and how Government proposes to deal with the situation which may cause hardships to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) The prices of non-coking coal for all the coal producing companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) including North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) and the Non-Link Washery (NLW) coal of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) have been revised by Coal India Limited *w.e.f.* 28.05.2013 which has an overall positive impact on the revenue of CIL to the extent of 4.77% only. As per the projections, on a specific consumption of 0.684 kg of coal per Kilo Watt Hrs. (KWH), the impact on power generation works out to around 4 paisa per unit. The impact on power tariff, if any, will be determined by the competent authorities.

#### **Coal Control Organisation**

† 9. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Coal Control Organisation has been set up in the country for regular inspection of captive mines and meaningful use of minerals;

(b) if so, when this organization was set up;

(c) whether it is also a fact that, on account of shortage of man-power in this organisation, the inspection work is not been done properly; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and by when Government plans to make up with this shortage?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The Office of Coal Controller (earlier Coal Commissioner) was established during pre-independence period. The Office of CCO is presently discharging the following statutory functions :

- (i) Laying down the procedure and method of sampling and analysis of coal for declaration of grades (provisional, final and interim revision).
- (ii) Checking of quality of coal, its verification wherever necessary and acting as dispute settlement machinery regarding the declaration of grades.
- (iii) Regulation of disposal of coal stocks from coal mines or expected output of coal.
- (iv) Granting prior permission to open a coal/lignite mine, seam or section of a scam.

The Office of Coal Controller also discharges the following functions:-

- (i) Compilation of status reports pertaining to captive blocks and submission of the same to Committee headed by the Additional Secretary (Coal) for review.
- (ii) Monitoring of washeries.
- (iii) Disposal of various coal products as per CCR 2004.
- (iv) Follow up of submission of Mine Closure Plan and opening of Escrow Account Agreement with different coal/lignite companies.

(c) and (d) At present, there is inadequate manpower to meet the statutory and other tasks assigned to the Office of Coal Controller. CCO is monitoring captive coal blocks with the present manpower and also officers borrowed from PSUs. However, the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad has been engaged to conduct a study on strengthening of the working of the Office of Coal Controller. The details of staff strength in the Office of Controller is given below:-

Sanctioned strength of CCO	-	177
In position as on 01.08.2013	-	142
Shortfall/ vacancies as on 01.08.2013	-	35
Officers borrowed from PSUs like CIL/SCCL	-	41

**Effect on power generation due to non-availability  
of coal in Maharashtra**

10. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) As per the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) report dated 29.07.2013, 10 out of 12 power stations located in Maharashtra are carrying coal stock of 10 days or more. The coal supplies from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources to Power stations located in Maharashtra has been 9.59 million tonnes during 2013-14 (upto June, 2013) as against of the commitment of 12.707 million tonnes under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA)/Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the materialization 75%.

Supplies could have been even better but for regulation of despatches, unloading constraints and lesser lifting of coal by MAHAGENCO power stations having comfortable coal stocks and no lifting of coal by Parli Thermal Power Plant (TPP) during April-June' 2013 on account of water shortage.

**Allocation of Ramchandi Promotional block in Odisha**

11. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ramchandi Promotional Block in Talcher Coalfields in Odisha is having reserves of 1500 million Metric Tonnes of coal and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether one of the criteria for allocation of this was that applicant must have a net worth of Rs. 4,000 crores and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the block was allocated to individual company or joint venture company and if so, the details thereof;



(d) whether any action was taken against the allocatee of the block for any violation of conditions of licence/agreement and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if no action has been initiated, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Ministry of Coal in consultation with Coal India Limited and Central Mine Planning and Design Institute had identified three coal blocks *viz.* North of Arkhapal, West of Radhikapur and Ramchandi Promotional, having about 1500 million tonnes of geological coal reserves each, for development of coal liquefaction or coal-to-liquid technology in the country.

(b) As per the guidelines for allocation of coal blocks for coal-to-liquid project, one of the eligibility criteria was as under:

“Since the expected investment for a 3.5 million tonne oil and oil products project is expected to be around 6 to 8 billion US dollars, the applicant company should have minimum net worth of Rs. 4000 crores.”

(c) Ramchandi Promotional coal block has been allocated to M/s Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. for its coal-to-liquid project.

(d) Based on the recommendation of the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) set up to review the development of coal block, the allocatee company has been issued a show cause notice for delay in development of coal block.

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply given in part (d) above.

**Development of railway infrastructure for transportation of coal**

12. Dr. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is engaged in discussion with any State Governments in relation to the development of railway infrastructure for transportation of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has set out any timetable and estimated the costs of development of additional railway infrastructure for the transportation of coal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on 03.11.2012 between Government of Chhattisgarh (GoCG), South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) and M/s. Indian Railway Construction Company Limited (IRCONL) for development of following rail corridors in the State of Chhattisgarh:

- (i) **East Corridor** (Bhupdevpur-Gharghoda-Dharamjaigarh upto Korba with a spur from Gharghoda to Donga Mauha to connect mines of Gare-Pelma block) approx 180 KM, costing Rs. 2500 Crores.
- (ii) **East-West Corridor** (Gevra Road to Pendra Road *via* Dipka, Katghora. Sindurgarh. Pasan) 122 KM, costing Rs. 1500 Crores.

These two corridors in double line configuration shall be used for both freight and passenger services.

Two project-specific Joint Venture Companies (JVCs) namely Chhattisgarh East Railway Ltd. for East Corridor and Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Ltd. for East West Corridor have been registered with Registrar of Companies and formed on 21.02.2013 with equity shares GoCG represented by Industrial Development Corporation, CSIDC -10%, SECL or its parent company or sister concern individually or put together-64% and IRCON-26%. GoCG's share of equity in JVC shall correspond to value of land or 10% whichever is more.

(c) and (d) In addition to above the following important railway lines are under implementation for coal evacuation from the potential coalfields.

- I. **Tori Shivpur-Kathotia** - In the North Karanpur coalfields of Jharkhand for a length of about 93 Km at an estimated cost of Rs. 2345 crores. The line is being implemented in two phases.
  - (i) **Phase-I: Tori-Shivpur-** About 43 Km length
  - (ii) **Phase-II: Shivpur-Kathotia-** About 50 Km length
- II. **Jharsuguda-Barpali- Sardega** in Ib-valley Coalfields (Orissa). The estimated cost for a total length of about 52 Km is about Rs. 700 Crores. (Revised). No firm time lines have been indicated by the Ministry of Railways.

#### **Increase in coal production**

13. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:  
SHRIMATI T. RATNABAI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any increase in coal production has been recorded after giving permission to the private sector during the last four years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly in Singareni Collieries Company Limited of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) how the Government has utilized such coal production and for what purposes and the revenue generated from such coal and the royalty paid by the coal companies to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The increase in domestic coal production and contribution of private sector thereto is given below:

(in million tonnes)				
Production	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (P)
ALL INDIA	532.042	532.694	539.950	557.707

(b) The production of coal in Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) of Andhra Pradesh during the years 2009-10 to 2012-13 was 50.429MT, 51.333MT, 52.211MT and 53.190 MT respectively. State-wise, all India coal production during the last four years is given below:

(in million tonnes)				
Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13(P)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	50.429	51.333	52.211	53.190
Arunachal Pradesh	0.251	0.299	0.221	0.073
Assam	1.113	1.101	0.602	0.605
Chhattisgarh	109.953	113.824	113.958	117.830
Jammu and Kashmir	0.023	0.024	0.020	0.019
Jharkhand	105.917	108.949	109.566	111.203
Madhya Pradesh	74.074	71.104	71.123	77.278

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	41.005	39.336	39.159	39.003
Meghalaya	5.767	6.974	7.206	7.137
Orissa	106.409	102.565	105.476	110.131
Uttar Pradesh	13.968	15.526	16.178	14.760
West Bengal	23.133	21.659	24.230	26.478
TOTAL Production	532.042	532.694	539.950	557.707

(c) The supply of coal from the Coal India Limited and the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. is based on the system of coal linkage to specified end users. In pursuance of Section 3(3)(9)(iii) of Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973. Coal blocks have been allocated to the private companies for captive use of specified and approved end use plants. Thus, as per the above provision of the Act, a company engaged in production of iron and steel, generation of power, production of cement and production of Syn-gas obtained through coal gasification (underground and surface) and coal liquefaction, can. do coal mining in India for captive consumption only.

The royalty is paid by the coal companies to the State Government in which the coal mines operate.

#### **Allocation of coal blocks**

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

(a) the number of coal blocks allocated during the last three years and the names of companies to whom these blocks were allocated;

(b) out of above, the number of coal blocks that were cancelled by June, 2013;

(c) whether Government is taking action regarding cancellation of some more coal block allocation; and

(d) if so, the names thereof and by when?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The number of coal blocks for which allocation letters have been issued during the last three years *i.e* 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 and the names of companies to whom these blocks have been allocated are given below:

Name of Coal Block	Name of the company	Date of allocation
Bankhui	Sakhigopal Integrated Power Company Ltd. (SPV of first additional Orissa Ultra Mega Power Plant-UMPP)	21.06.2010
Rajgamar Dipside (Deavnara)	API Ispat & Powertech Pvt. Ltd. CG Sponge Manufacturers Consortium Coalfield Pvt. Ltd.	14.10.2011
Vijay Central	Coal India Limited SKS Ispat & Power Ltd.	01.11.2011

The Bankhui coal block was allocated for UMPP on the recommendations of Ministry of Power. In the case of Rajgamar Dipside coal block, the offer of allocation of was issued on 22.02.2010 on the basis of recommendation of 36<sup>th</sup> Screening Committee held on 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2008; however, on account of change in the constituents of M/s CG Sponge Manufacturers Consortium Coalfield Pvt. Ltd., final allocation letter was issued on 14.10.2011. Vijay Central coal block was initially recommended for allotment to M/s. Prakash Industries Ltd. and M/s SKS Ispat & Power Ltd. by the 36<sup>th</sup> Screening Committee held on 3/7/2008. However, due to litigation in the High Court of Delhi, the coal block could not be allotted. The coal block was finally allotted on 01.11.2011 to Coal India Limited as leader who would provide the share of coal to M/s. SKS Ispat & Power Ltd.

(b) No coal block has been cancelled out of the above mentioned coal blocks by June, 2013.

(c) and (d) The Government periodically reviews and monitors the progress of development of coal blocks as well as associated end use plants through the mechanism of 'Review Committee' earlier and 'Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG)' now. Based on the recommendations of the then Review Committee and IMG, Government has so far de-allocated 47 coal blocks. The review by the IMG is an

ongoing process. The Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) in its 18th and 19th meeting held in the month of May and June, 2013 respectively has recommended issue of show cause notice in respect of 57 coal blocks and seeking explanation in respect of 21 coal blocks for unsatisfactory progress in development of the allocated coal block.

### Import of coal

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

(a) the quantity of coal the country has imported between 2004 and 2013, year-wise, along with the amount of foreign exchange spent on the same, year-wise;

(b) whether in wake of cancellation of coal block allocations during 2012-13, the import of coal into the country has increased; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to rectify the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The quantity of coal the country has imported between 2004 and 2013, year-wise, along with the amount of foreign exchange spent on the same, year-wise is given below:

(Quantity in million tonnes and value in million rupees)

Year	Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal	Total Coal	Value
1	2	3	4	5
2003-04	12.992	8.691	21.683	50087
2004-05	16.925	12.025	28.950	102660
2005-06	16.891	21.695	38.586	149095
2006-07	17.877	25.204	43.081	166886
2007-08	22.029	27.765	49.794	207384
2008-09	21.080	37.923	59.003	413408
2009-10	24.690	48.565	73.255	391800

1	2	3	4	5
2010-11	19.484	49.434	68.918	415496
2011-12	31.801	71.052	102.853	788376
2012-13	-	-	137.559*	810128 *

*Source:* Coal Directory of India: 2011-12 published by Coal Controller's Organization.

(b) and (c) The import of coal has increased mainly due to a rise in demand for coal arising from growth in the economy. Even though, there has been an increase in domestic production, imports have therefore been necessary to fill the gap between total demand and domestic supply of coal. In view of the same, the focus of the policy is to increase domestic production to the maximum extent possible.

#### **Operational constraints of CIL**

16. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) have requested the Government to remove various operational constraints faced by them so that the targets of coal production can be achieved to meet the country's requirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken by government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Operational constraints faced by the subsidiaries of CIL are being brought to the notice of the State and Central Government for their early removal. The major operational constraints which are being faced by the subsidiaries of CIL are, delay in release of forest land, delay in physical possession of acquired land, inadequate evacuation arrangement, R & R problems and poor law and order condition in mining areas.

In additional, there are delays in the development of coal evacuation infrastructure facilities leading to delay in implementation of projects especially in coalfields like North Karunpura of CCL, Mand Raigarh Coalfields of SECL & Talcher & Ib Coalfields of MCL.

The foregoing issues are regularly discussed in the Central Government at various levels and are also taken up with the concerned State Governments by the Ministry of Coal.

- (c) The Government has taken following major steps in this regard.
  - (i) Critical rail projects have been identified and monitored for implementation by the Inter-Ministerial Committee under Chairman, Railway Board.
  - (ii) The issues relating to environmental clearance of projects at the policy level are taken up regularly with the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
  - (iii) Law & Order issues have been taken up with State Government as it is a State Subject.

As regards Resettlement and Rehabilitation, the Policy of CIL has been recently revised with more liberal approach.

**Utilization of revenue generated from carbon tax on coal**

17. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of revenue accrued from levying the carbon tax on coal since 2010;
- (b) the details where the revenue was utilized and under which programmes;
- (c) how much increase in electricity tariffs resulted in levying the carbon tax on coal;
- (d) whether Government intends to expand this programme in other sectors; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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



**Legislation for lobbying**

18. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to legalize lobbying in the country and bring forward a legislation before Parliament for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Central Government.

**Early warning system to detect fraud**

19. SHRI N. K. SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, to strengthen its capabilities to crack down on corporate wrongdoings, Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has developed an early warning system to detect frauds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the organizations against whom Government has received representations/complaints of financial frauds during the last three years;

(d) the action taken by Government against such organizations; and

(e) to what extent the new system would be effective in checking such corporate frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs is in the process of developing an early warning system to detect cases of frauds. Pilot testing of the proposed system is expected to be completed during 2013-14.

(c) and (d) Complaints have been received against 154 companies/organisations during the last three years. The Ministry has already ordered inspections u/s 209A and/or investigation u/s 235 or scrutiny of the Balance Sheets and other documents u/s 234 of the Act in these cases. Some cases have

been referred to the Economic Offences Wing of the concerned State Governments for further investigation. Names of the organisations are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) The alerts generated by the system will facilitate prevention of corporate fraud. Its efficacy can be evaluated after full operationalisation.

**Statement**

*Names of companies against whom complaints received  
in the last three years*

Sl. No.	Names of companies
1	2
1.	Basil International Limited
2.	Nixcil Pharmaceuticals Specialities Limited
3.	Appeline Cosmetics & Toiletries Limited
4.	Vamshi Chemicals Limited
5.	Basil Express Limited
6.	Leisure Club India Private Limited
7.	Magic Airlines Private Limited
8.	Crownmart International India Private Limited
9.	Vaishnavi Corporate Communication Private Limited
10.	Vaishnavi Advisory Services Private Limited
11.	Noesis Strategic Consulting Services Private Limited
12.	Claro Consultancy Private Limited
13.	Speak Asia (Un-registered Company)
14.	Reebok India Limited
15.	Talbro's Limited (Listed Company)

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16.	Shark Communications Private Limited
17.	Hitech Computech Private Limited
18.	Konichiva Builders Private Limited
19.	Bharti Properties Private Limited
20.	Heena Developers Private Limited
21.	Saksham Infocom Private Limited
22.	North India Securities Private Limited
23.	Krishna Infomedia Private Limited
24.	DMC Education Limited
25.	Centenary Software Private Limited (Presently known as T and G Edutech Private Limited)
26.	Alchemist Infra Limited
27.	SGI Research & Analysis Limited
28.	Wealth Line Promoters Pvt. Ltd.
29.	Tycoons Empire International Ltd.
30.	Unipay 2U Marketing Pvt. Ltd.
31.	TIK Innovator's Marketing Ltd.
32.	Trillions India Distributors Ltd.
33.	SGS Agro Farms Ltd.
34.	Max Pro Marketing Pvt. Ltd.
35.	Gold Sukh Trade India Ltd.
36.	Oro Trade Network India Ltd.
37.	Maithri Plantations and Horticulture Private Limited

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38.	Akshayagold Farms and Villas India Limited
39.	Abhayagold Infratech India Limited
40.	Bommarillu Farms & Villas Ltd.
41.	Raji Vedant Constructions Private Limited
42.	Unigateway 2U Trding Pvt. Ltd.
43.	TV1 Express Holidays Pvt. Ltd.
44.	Vega Zeal Marketing Pvt. Ltd.
45.	Megacity (Bangalore) Developers and Builders Limited
46.	City Airlines Private Limited
47.	City Communication Ltd.
48.	City Money Ltd.
49.	City Realcom Ltd.
50.	City Limouzines (India) Ltd.
51.	Car Runway India Ltd.
52.	Shivaji Estate Livestock and Farms Pvt. Ltd.
53.	Arrow Global Agrotech Ltd.
54.	ACE Agro Products Ltd.
55.	Adventure Country Resorts Ltd.
56.	Hiramani Agro Plantation Pvt. Ltd.
57.	Green Gold Agriculture (India) Ltd.
58.	Aryarup Tourism and Club Resorts Pvt. Ltd.
59.	Akshay Plantation Ltd.
60.	Suman Motels Ltd.

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61.	AIM Resorts (India) Ltd.
62.	Shree Om Sainath Car on Rent Ltd.
63.	Pan Card Club Ltd.
64.	Praptee Marketing Service Pvt. Ltd.
65.	Red Carpet Entertainment and Marketing Pvt. Ltd.
66.	Websoft Marketing Pvt. Ltd.
67.	Maitriya Plotter and Structure Ltd.
68.	BIM Finance and Investment Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.
69.	Royal Twinkal Star Club Ltd.
70.	Newlooks Retails Pvt. Ltd.
71.	G-Link Revenue e-com Pvt. Ltd.
72.	Speakasia Online Pte. Ltd.
73.	Mangal Murthy Auto Linked Pvt. Ltd.
74.	Parees Enterprises Corporation Ltd.
75.	Heramb Properties Pvt. Ltd.
76.	HMbjs Properties Pvt. Ltd.
77.	Maitriya Services Pvt. Ltd.
78.	Sai Prasad Foods Ltd.
79.	Samruddha Jeevan Foods India Ltd.
80.	Multiventure Agro and Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
81.	Zerostart Trading Pvt. Ltd.
82.	Primestart Trading Pvt. Ltd.
83.	Hindustan Sugars Ltd.

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84.	Samruddha Jeevan Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.
85.	Samruddha Jeevan Construction Pvt. Ltd.
86.	Samruddha Jeevan Finvest Ltd.
87.	Samruddha Jeevan Infotech India Pvt. Ltd.
88.	Samruddha Jeevan Hotels and Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.
89.	Samruddha Jeevan Orchard Resorts Pvt. Ltd.
90.	Samruddha Jeevan Milk and Milk Products Pvt. Ltd.
91.	Samruddha Jeevan Trading and Manufacturing Company Pvt. Ltd.
92.	Rose Valley Real Estate & Construction Ltd.
93.	Rose Valley Industries Ltd.
94.	Silver Valley Communications Ltd.
95.	Rose Valley Food Beverages Ltd.
96.	Rose Valley Marketing India Ltd.
97.	Rose Valley Infotech Pvt. Ltd.
98.	Rose Valley Hotels and Entertainment Ltd.
99.	Rose Valley Projects Ltd.
100.	Rose Valley Patrika Ltd.
101.	Rose Valley Films Ltd.
102.	Modern Investment Traders Pvt. Ltd.
103.	Rose Valley Travels Pvt. Ltd.
104.	Brand Value Communications Ltd.
105.	Rose Valley Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd.
106.	Rose Valley Airlines Ltd.

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107.	Rose Valley Fashions Pvt. Ltd.
108.	Rupasi Bangla Projects India Ltd.
109.	Rupasi Bangla Media and Entertainments Ltd.
110.	Rose Valley Realcom Ltd.
111.	M/s Saradha Realty India Ltd.
112.	Saradha Agro Development Ltd.
113.	Saradha Exports Ltd.
114.	Saradha Shopping Mall Pvt. Ltd.
115.	Saradha Printing & Publication Pvt. Ltd.
116.	Saradha Tours & Travels Pvt. Ltd.
117.	Saradha Education Enterprise Ltd.
118.	Saradha Construction Company Pvt. Ltd.
119.	Saradha Garden Resorts & Hotel Pvt. Ltd.
120.	Saradha Landmark Cement Pvt. Ltd.
121.	Rose Capital Ltd.
122.	Bengal Media Pvt. Ltd.
123.	Bhasank Food Pvt. Ltd.
124.	Global Automobiles Ltd.
125.	M/s. Icore E-services Ltd.
126.	Icore Apparels Pvt: Ltd.
127.	Icore Paints Pvt. Ltd.
128.	Icore Iron & Steel Pvt. Ltd.
129.	Icore Super Cements Pvt. Ltd.

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130.	Riju Cement Ltd.
131.	Mega Mould India Ltd.
132.	Papyrus Infotech Pvt. Ltd.
133.	Icore Global Medicines Pvt. Ltd.
134.	Icore Jewellery & Gems Pvt. Ltd.
135.	Icore Polyfab Pvt. Ltd.
136.	Icore Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.
137.	Sunshine India Land Developers Ltd.
138.	Sunshine Mutual Benefit Limited
139.	Sunshine Land Projects Limited
140.	Sahu Investment Mutual Benefit Company Limited
141.	Sahu Investment Corporation Limited
142.	Nirmala Sahu Business Complex Private Limited
143.	Shiv Nests Private Limited
144.	Synergy Tie Up Private Limited
145.	Nirmala Dwellings Private Limited
146.	URO Infra Reality India Limited
147.	URO Hotels and Resorts India Limited
148.	URO Hygienic Foods Ltd.
149.	URO Infotech Limited
150.	URO Lifecare Limited
151.	URO Trexim Limited
152.	URO Autotech Limited
153.	URO Agro India Limited
154.	URO Walkers Limited.

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**Record of dubious companies**

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

(a) whether Government has any record of the number of dubious companies, including fly-by-night companies, that have duped investors and the number of investors who have been cheated into making investments in these companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated amount of investments involved therein and the action taken against such companies during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the effective measures taken/ being taken by Government to predict such fraudulent activities by any company and sensitize the people about investment scenario in the country and to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) During the last three, years (i.e. 2010-11 to 2012-13), 154 complaints against companies have been received in the Ministry. Inspections u/s 209A and/or Investigations u/s 235 or scrutiny of the Balance Sheets and other documents u/s 234 of the Act in these cases have been ordered. Having regard to the nature of complaints and the estimated amounts involved are difficult to ascertain.

(c) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs is in the process of developing an early warning system to identified cases of frauds or potential frauds at the earliest. Pilot testing of the system is expected to be completed during 2013-14. The Ministry has initiated several steps to protect the interests of investors through programmes of investors' awareness and education. Important among such steps are :

- (i) Undertaking investor awareness programmes in association with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Institute of Company Secretaries of India and Institute of Cost Accountants of India, specifically targeting investors in tier II and tier III cities.
- (ii) Publication of a comprehensive guide in English and two smaller booklets in English, Hindi and 11 vernacular languages for use of

investors. The same are distributed to all the investors participating in the investor awareness programmes.

- (iii) Issue of multi-lingual print media advertisements from time to time to caution the investors about fraudulent investment schemes.
- (iv) Undertaking media campaigns through DD News Channels and Regional Kendras of Doordarshan.
- (v) Publishing a brief investor's awareness message on Post Office Savings Bank Passbooks.
- (vi) A system of sending SMSs introduced cautioning investors to be careful while making investments.
- (vii) Providing search facility on the portal of the Ministry (MCA 21) enabling investors to search their unpaid and unclaimed amounts and claim payments from the concerned companies.
- (viii) Creation of facility on MCA 21 website for lodging investor complaints and for tracking their status.

#### **Fraud prediction model**

22. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has developed a Fraud Prediction Model to predict frauds by companies in view of recent serious frauds in ponzi schemes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Serious Fraud Investigation Office has investigated many cases of serious frauds in ponzi schemes and has submitted reports but no action has been taken by Government so far; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS  
(SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The Ministry is in the process of developing

an early warning system to identify early signs of frauds including potential frauds. Pilot testing of the proposed system is expected to be completed during 2013-14.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has ordered investigation under Section 235 of the Companies Act, 1956 to be conducted by Serious Fraud Investigation Office on the basis of reports of Registrars of Companies in respect of 67 such companies who had allegedly floated ponzi schemes and investigation is being conducted in respect of all of them. As and when the investigation is completed, Government orders prosecution in respect of violations of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and Indian Penal Code, 1860.

**Scheme for supply of safe drinking water in Rajasthan**

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

(a) whether two third area of Rajasthan is sandy and the availability of ground water there is negligible due to continuous drought;

(b) whether due to scanty rains and depletion of ground water in more than half of the districts in that State even the fluoride contaminated water, which causes many diseases, is inadequately available to drink;

(c) whether pure and clean drinking water is prime necessity and right of every person;

(d) if so, whether in view of these special circumstances of that State, Government has chalked out any plan to fulfill life-related demand of the people and the State Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As informed by the State government, most of the area of Rajasthan is sandy, where availability of groundwater is very inadequate. Out of the 233 Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks in the country, 85 blocks fall in Rajasthan which is spread over 17 districts, out of the total of 239 blocks in 33 districts in the State.

(b) Rains in the state are scanty and availability of ground water in most

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of the districts is inadequate. As per the information provided by the State on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 31.3.2013, out of the total 121133 rural habitations in the State, 47770 are partially covered and 26729 habitations are quality affected. Out of the 17,986 fluoride affected rural habitations in the country as on 1.4.2012, 7,130 were in Rajasthan, which is the largest number amongst the States.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance, under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Under NRDWP, upto 67% of funds allocated to the States, including Rajasthan can be spent for supply of clean drinking water and for tackling water quality problems in the rural areas of the country.

Keeping in view the situation in States having desert areas, like Rajasthan, 10% of NRDWP funds are earmarked for States with Desert Development Programme (DDP) areas. In the criteria for allocation of funds to States, 40% weightage is given to States with areas under DDP, Drought Prone Area Programme, Hill Area Development Programme and Special Category Hill States. These provisions are beneficial to rain deficit States like Rajasthan. In addition, 5% of the NRDWP funds have been earmarked for allocation to states with Water Quality affected areas, like Rajasthan, to assist the states to provide safe drinking water to these habitations.

In 2012-13, under the NRDWP, out of the total national budget allocation of Rs. 10,500 crore, Rajasthan had been released Rs. 1266.36 crore as per approved criteria. The State was released an additional Rs. 145 crore in March, 2013 over and above the normal release, making a total release of Rs. 1411.36 crore, which was the highest among all States, constituting 13.44% of the total budget allocation for the programme.

In 2013-14 the State has an initial allocation of Rs. 1317.56 crore. The State has planned for the coverage of 3090 habitations including 1500 quality affected habitations. This year the State Government has also taken up work of setting up 1000 Reverse Osmosis Plants to cater to the needs of supplying potable water in the quality affected habitations to provide relief till these habitations are fully covered by sustainable drinking water supply schemes.

Rajasthan has also started a Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project for covering 978 villages and 7 towns in Nagaur district. This project is being implemented with the loan assistance of about Rs 2211.52 crore from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The project will supply safe and adequate drinking water supply to people suffering from scarcity of potable and ground water, which is contaminated by Fluoride.

**Community water treatment plants**

24. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to construct Community Water Treatment/Purification Plants for small villages/habitations in rural areas under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India is assisting the States technically and financially in providing safe drinking water facility to the rural people in the country under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, upto 67% of funds allocated to States can be utilized by State Governments for coverage and tackling water quality problems which *inter alia* may include setting up of water purification plants for providing safe drinking water in water-quality affected rural habitations including small villages/habitations.

**Repair of drinking water supply system in Uttarakhand**

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

(a) whether the drinking water system, damaged owing to the recent disaster taken place in Uttarakhand has been restored;

(b) whether the drinking water and sanitation services have not been started in many areas of the State so far;

(c) whether pure drinking water is being provided to the affected local people of the State at present;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether people are bound to drink dirty water due to uncleanness in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The State Government has reported that due to the heavy rainfall, cloudburst, flood and landslides in Uttarakhand in June 2013, 2498 water supply schemes (2450 rural and 48 urban) in the State have been damaged. Out of these, 2019 water supply schemes (1973 rural and 46 urban) have been temporarily/partially restored.

(b) Drinking water and sanitation services have not been restored in some areas.

(c) Yes. In the few areas where temporary restoration of water supply has not been done so far, drinking water in the form of packaged bottles are being provided to the affected people by the State government through the Disaster Management department. In addition chlorine tablets are also being provided.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Drinking water and sanitation projects**

26. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects implemented to provide sanitation and drinking water facilities in the country including Tamil Nadu, during each of the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the proposals received from various States under this scheme, including the details of those cleared by Government; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated for this purpose during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), total 607 district projects have been sanctioned including 29

district projects of Tamil Nadu. However, during last 3 years, only 17 district projects have been submitted and approved by Government of India. The details of districts projects approved during each of the last 3 years, year-wise and State-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*). As regard to National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the details of the rural drinking water supply schemes implemented under the (NRDWP) in the country State-wise including Tamil Nadu in the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 as reported by the State on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). No proposal for drinking water supply schemes are received at the Central level from States/UTs.

(c) Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan(NBA) is a demand driven program, hence no state-wise allocation is made. However the details of fund released by Government of India under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), state-wise during last 3 years is given in Statement-III (*See below*). As regard to NRDWP, the details of the funds allocated and released to States/ UTs for the purpose during the last 3 years is at given in Statement-IV.

***Statement-I***

*Details of No. of Projects approved during last 3 years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-2011	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
7	Goa	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Haryana	0	0	0	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
11	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	0	7
12	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
13	Karnataka	2	0	0	2
14	Kerala	0	0	0	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	0	2
16	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
17	Manipur	0	0	0	0
18	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
19	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
20	Nagaland	2	0	0	2
21	Orissa	0	0	0	0
22	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
23	Punjab	3	0	0	3
24	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
25	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
26	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
27	Tripura	0	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0	1
29	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
30	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		17	0	0	17



**Statement-II**

*Details of rural drinking water supply schemes implemented under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (as reported on IMIS on 31.07.2013)*

Sl.No.	State/UT Name	Number of Rural Water Supply Schemes		
		2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	9983	5911	22021
2	Bihar	18041	11116	11175
3	Chhattisgarh	36583	42870	36189
4	Goa	2	0	0
5	Gujarat	4042	2901	7296
6	Haryana	1446	1518	2584
7	Himachal Pradesh	2260	2810	3152
8	Jammu and Kashmir	223	411	2128
9	Jharkhand	37674	37561	47390
10	Karnataka	27397	41276	67175
11	Kerala	180	70	165
12	Madhya Pradesh	49809	46459	45454
13	Maharashtra	11005	19805	34243
14	Orissa	17636	17766	54662
15	Punjab	1459	1339	2204
16	Rajasthan	20498	17218	25665
17	Tamil Nadu	13637	7682	15620
18	Uttar Pradesh	142777	104627	30650
19	Uttarakhand	1371	1649	4444
20	West Bengal	4487	2612	4269

1	2	3	4	5
21	Arunachal Pradesh	1357	1114	1780
22	Assam	8965	8557	12974
23	Manipur	191	365	1066
24	Meghalaya	1131	1072	2295
25	Mizoram	167	46	135
26	Nagaland	235	306	1794
27	Sikkim	536	203	1066
28	Tripura	1340	4150	5262
29	Andaman and Nicobar	16	21	2
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	24	0	23
TOTAL		414472	381435	442883

**Statement-III**

*Details of Funds released by GoI under the Nirmal  
Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) during 2010-11 to 2012-13*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	138.80	96.57	150.23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.19	2.05	9.87
3	Assam	94.37	122.51	119.43
4	Bihar	112.60	172.19	478.15

1	2	3	4	5
5	Chhattisgarh	54.80	27.02	57.32
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	46.92	43.08	39.49
9	Haryana	23.61	3.35	0.00
10	Himachal Pradesh	29.40	4.70	16.67
11	Jammu and Kashmir	27.93	9.68	35.11
12	Jharkhand	54.67	72.65	41.93
13	Karnataka	44.59	87.09	159.51
14	Kerala	22.86	1.59	0.00
15	Madhya Pradesh	144.03	150.76	257.80
16	Maharashtra	129.12	58.00	124.09
17	Manipur	0.80	10.88	35.09
18	Meghalaya	31.05	11.16	25.40
19	Mizoram	6.53	0.31	4.97
20	Nagaland	12.29	1.74	23.03
21	Orissa	68.37	111.72	0.00
22	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Punjab	11.16	2.83	0.00
24	Rajasthan	56.71	54.24	137.71
25	Sikkim	1.13	0.00	1.59
26	Tamil Nadu	77.94	76.62	128.12
27	Tripura	9.25	1.34	4.30
28	Uttar Pradesh	225.94	169.21	256.85
29	Uttarakhand	17.08	8.05	2542
30	West Bengal	83.28	141.24	306.38
TOTAL		1526.42	1440.59	2438.47

**Statement-IV***Details of Allocation and Release to States/UTs under NRDWP from 2010-11 to 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc	Rel.	Alloc	Rel.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	491.02	558.74	546.32	462.47	563.39	485.14
2	Bihar	341.46	170.73	374.98	330.02	484.24	224.3
3	Chhattisgarh	130.27	122.01	143.57	139.06	168.89	148.64
4	Goa	5.34	0.00	5.20	5.01	6.07	0.03
5	Gujarat	542.67	609.10	478.89	571.05	578.29	717.47
6	Haryana	233.69	276.90	210.51	237.74	250.24	313.41
7	Himachal Pradesh	133.71	194.37	131.47	146.03	153.59	129.9
8	Jammu and Kashmir	449.22	468.91	436.21	420.42	510.76	474.5
9	Jharkhand	165.93	129.95	162.52	148.17	191.86	243.43
10	Karnataka	644.92	703.80	687.11	667.78	922.67	869.24
11	Kerala	144.28	159.83	144.43	113.39	193.59	249.04

(Rs. in crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Madhya Pradesh	399.04	388.33	371.97	292.78	447.33	539.56
13	Maharashtra	733.27	718.42	728.35	718.35	897.96	846.48
14	Orissa	204.88	294.76	206.55	171.05	243.91	210.58
15	Punjab	82.21	106.59	88.02	123.44	101.9	144.27
16	Rajasthan	1165.44	1099.48	1083.57	1153.76	1352.54	1411.36
17	Tamil Nadu	316.91	393.53	330.04	429.55	394.82	570.17
18	Uttar Pradesh	899.12	848.68	843.30	802.32	1060.87	980.06
19	Uttarakhand	139.39	136.41	136.54	75.57	159.74	74.28
20	West Bengal	418.03	499.19	343.60	342.51	523.53	502.36
21	Arunachal Pradesh	123.35	199.99	120.56	184.83	145.32	223.22
22	Assam	449.64	487.48	435.58	522.44	525.71	659.21
23	Manipur	54.61	52.77	53.39	47.60	69.99	66.21
24	Meghalaya	63.48	84.88	61.67	95.89	73.96	97.61
25	Mizoram	46.00	61.58	39.67	38.83	48.35	47.92
26	Nagaland	79.51	77.52	81.68	80.91	110.25	110.2
27	Sikkim	26.24	23.20	28.10	69.19	36.69	32.36

28	Tripura	57.17	74.66	56.20	83.86	70.66	100.59
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.78
30	Chandigarh	0.40	—	0.00	0.00	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
33	Delhi	4.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
35	Pondicherry	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.88
TOTAL		8550.00	8941.81	8330.00	8474.02	10290.02	10473.2

**Proposals from Maharashtra**

27. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI:

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

(a) the details of the proposals relating to Integrated Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation project of Maharashtra as on date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As informed by the State Government of Maharashtra, there is no proposal named as "Integrated Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project of Maharashtra" proposed by the Water and Sanitation Department, Government of Maharashtra.

(b) Does not arise.

**Toilets with running water in rural households**

28. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N. K. SINGH:

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

(a) the percentage and number of rural households that do not have access to toilets with running water;

(b) the number of toilets with running water constructed under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme during the last three years in the country; and

(c) the details of public-private partnerships held during the last three years for construction of toilets in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per Census 2011, nearly 67.33 % of rural households (11.30 crore rural households) do not have access to toilets whereas nearly 65% of rural households (10.90 crore rural households) do not have access to drinking water within premises. The data on the number and

percentage of rural households that do not have access to toilets with running water is not available.

(b) Government of India is aware of need for availability of water for sustainability of toilets. To address the issue of availability of water in the Gram Panchayats for sustaining sanitation facilities, conjoint approach with the scheme of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been adopted under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) w.e.f. 01.04.12. Under this conjoint approach, toilet construction is to be taken up on a priority in Gram Panchayats having a functional drinking water supply scheme. The number of toilets constructed after adoption of this approach is 45.59 lakh during the year 2012-13. The number of toilets constructed during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are 122.43 lakh and 87.98 lakh respectively. However, disaggregated data on the number of toilets constructed with running water, during this period, is not available.

(c) During last three years, no toilet has been constructed on public-private partnership basis in rural areas of the country under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA).

#### **Illness and death of children due to contaminated water in villages**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that thousands of children suffer from diseases and die untimely due to consumption of fluoride contaminated or polluted water in various villages of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has chalked out any plan for complete eradication of this problem; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Prolonged consumption of drinking water with fluoride levels exceeding the prescribed permissible limits may cause dental, skeletal and non-skeletal fluorosis. Prolonged consumption of drinking water with excess arsenic may lead to diseases like Keratosis and Melanosis. Consumption of bacteriologically contaminated water may lead to a variety of diseases including diarrhea and dysentery and in some cases, may be fatal also.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) and (c) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Up to 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water or with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. Further up to 10 per cent of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which inter alia may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.

In order to make rural people aware of the quality of drinking water they are consuming, field test kits and bacterial vials/strips are supplied to every Gram Panchayat for surveillance of water quality including fluoride contamination and bacteriological contamination in the country for which 3% of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been allocated on 100% central sharing basis as Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance funds which inter alia includes procurement of field test kits/vials and creation/improvement of water quality testing laboratories. In order to find out the source of bacteriological contamination, the Ministry has recommended all States to conduct sanitary surveys.

#### **Jalmani Scheme**

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

- (a) the aims and objectives of Jalmani Scheme;
- (b) whether it is a fact that 9,600 rural schools have been identified to be covered under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh since its inception;
- (c) if so, whether it is also a fact that even after four years, only 3,400 rural schools have been covered;
- (d) if so, the reasons for the failure in achieving the targets; and

(e) what efforts the Ministry is making to cover all rural schools during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Jalmani programme was envisaged to provide safe drinking water at the consumption point in 1 lakh rural schools in the country by introducing stand alone water purification systems primarily to treat iron, turbidity and bacteriological contamination.

(b) to (d) Out of 1 lakh rural schools targeted for coverage under Jalmani programme in the country, Andhra Pradesh had a target of 9,618 rural schools. As reported by the State in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 26/7/2013, implementation of standalone water purification systems in 3,598 schools has been completed. As reported by the State, the delay in implementation was due to non-availability of proper suppliers/contractors, though the work has been tendered many times.

(e) Funds under the Jalmani Programme was provided for only two years viz. 2008-09 and 2009-10, with Rs.100 crore provided in each of the years. Some States which *inter-alia* includes Andhra Pradesh are utilizing the balance funds available with them under the Jalmani to cover the remaining targeted schools.

In addition, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India is assisting the States technically and financially in providing safe drinking water facility to the rural areas under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under mdw, upto 67% of funds allocated to States can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems in rural habitations including providing safe drinking water in rural schools.

#### **Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in Andhra Pradesh**

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

(a) the number of villages where Government is implementing Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

- (b) since how long NBA is being implemented in those villages;
- (c) whether 100 per cent sanitation has been achieved in all rural households;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the funds released, spent and targets fixed and achieved in the above villages, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is being implemented in the rural areas of the country taking district as a unit. All villages in the districts are supposed to be covered under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). The list of districts where Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The different district projects of Andhra Pradesh have been sanctioned at different times during 1999-2003 as per details is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) No Sir, As per Census-2011, 34.90% rural households in Andhra Pradesh have access to Sanitation facilities.

(d) The reason for not achieving 100% sanitation is because a large section of the population is not convinced of the need to stop open defecation because of lack of proper awareness about the problems associated with open defecation. Building toilets is often not a priority even for people who can afford to construct a toilet & use it. Also a large number of people defecate in the open because they can not afford to build a toilet from their own resources. The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) seeks to increase the awareness about the need of improving the sanitation in the rural areas and also provide financial assistance to the BPL & identified APL households for building the toilets besides building community toilets, school toilets, anganwadi toilets and also for taking up Solid and Liquid Waste Management Projects in the rural areas.

(e) The district-wise funds sanctioned, released and spent are given in Statement-II (*See below*). The district-wise targets fixed and achieved are at given in Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Details of projects sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh under  
the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)*

Sl. No.	State	Name of District	Date of Sanction of District Projects
1	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	11/06/2001
2	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	11/06/2001
3	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	28/03/2000
4	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	02/05/2003
5	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	23/04/2002
6	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	23/04/2002
7	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	13/02/2003
8	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	25/11/1999
9	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	13/02/2003
10	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	23/04/2002
11	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	11/06/2001
12	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	13/02/2003
13	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	03/03/2000
14	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	11/06/2001
15	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	11/06/2001
16	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	03/03/2000
17	Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddi	02/05/2003
18	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	02/05/2003
19	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	02/05/2003
20	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	11/06/2001
21	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	23/04/2002
22	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	12/03/2003

**Statement-II**

*Details of District-wise fund sanctioned, released and expenditure reported upto June, 2013*

Sl. No.	District Name	Total Projects Outlay	Approved Share		
			Center	State	Beneficiary
1	Adilabad	7845.08	5210.61	1918.19	716.28
2	Anantapur	6308.72	4059.29	1394.66	854.77
3	Chittoor	7680.84	5036.09	1875.03	769.72
4	Cuddapah	6440.21	3924.41	1662.14	853.66
5	East Godavari	9690.38	6324.81	2329.86	1035.71
6	Guntur	12563.94	6298.09	3611.81	2654.04
7	Karimnagar	10849.48	7165.48	2612.85	1071.15
8	Khammam	5033.95	3296.76	1226.56	510.63
9	Krishna	9115.68	5977.79	2174.82	963.07
10	Kurnool	10196.49	6720.35	2491.52	984.62
11	Mahbubnagar	12463.21	8267.19	3086.64	1109.38
12	Medak	9398.96	6237.97	2285.12	875.87
13	Nalgonda	4057.62	2623.60	973.78	460.24
14	Nellore	6774.39	4452.20	1705.65	616.54
15	Nizamabad	3563.44	2292.61	788.33	482.50
16	Prakasam	11629.20	7674.58	2891.99	1062.63
17	Rangareddi	5820.64	3846.08	1396.59	577.97
18	Srikakulam	11000.93	7286.19	2778.43	936.31
19	Visakhapatnam	7601.64	5006.22	1857.77	737.65
20	Vizianagaram	5074.86	3369.99	1205.77	499.10
21	Warangal	6027.11	3819.19	1309.33	898.59
22	West Godavari	9050.90	5877.01	2264.52	909.37
TOTAL:		178187.67	114766.51	43841.36	19579.80

**Statement-II**

*Details of District-wise fund sanctioned, released and expenditure reported upto June, 2013*

(Rs. in lakh)

Release of funds				Expenditure Reported			
Center	State	Beneficiary	Total	Center	State	Beneficiary	Total
3334.50	1026.28	632.57	4993.35	2693.90	1026.28	619.96	4340.14
2213.51	1456.50	1331.82	5001.83	1242.57	1456.41	1325.30	4024.28
3909.82	1329.78	532.18	5771.78	2315.79	1154.35	532.18	4002.32
2763.60	1332.28	1357.02	5452.90	1721.92	1332.00	796.67	3850.59
5302.66	1886.72	1081.32	8270.70	4561.13	1886.62	1063.13	7510.88
3986.24	1783.72	698.21	6468.17	2696.94	1783.72	698.21	5178.88
5602.87	2214.60	176.13	7993.60	5845.74	2210.62	176.13	8232.49
2779.69	732.81	510.65	4023.15	2948.26	732.08	294.02	3974.36
3883.94	777.11	283.63	4944.68	2544.95	769.49	277.92	3592.36
4237.66	1719.21	573.54	6530.42	2343.33	1718.37	463.12	4524.82
5863.24	1830.56	857.51	8551.30	3131.02	1216.62	857.51	5205.15
4003.90	1742.50	569.91	6316.31	4182.90	1662.05	495.76	6340.71
2247.46	1390.03	663.87	4301.36	1872.21	664.89	483.44	3020.54
3122.50	882.80	498.12	4503.42	1581.16	772.54	322.25	2675.95
1939.81	1210.88	2155.82	5306.51	2381.02	1151.40	317.81	3850.23
4617.50	1000.81	199.74	5818.05	3442.82	999.93	198.88	4641.63
2979.96	1594.80	142.82	4717.58	1814.45	1590.10	128.32	3532.87
3235.39	1183.51	113.87	4532.77	1831.35	818.35	113.86	2763.56
3547.35	3980.80	432.83	7960.98	1711.30	3085.05	399.24	5195.59
2012.02	855.89	315.26	3183.17	1301.68	843.28	257.41	2402.37
2488.92	1044.29	184.76	3717.97	1515.26	550.03	184.76	2250.05
4280.96	5850.00	1148.58	11279.54	3765.25	5438.15	1123.37	10326.77
78353.50	36825.89	14460.1	129639.54	57444.95	32862.35	11129.2	101436.54

**Statement-III***Details of district wise targets fixed and achieved under - NBA*

Sl. No.	District	IHHL BPL			IHHL APL		
		Appr.	Ach.	% age	Appr.	Ach.	% age
1	Adilabad	247475	176642	71.38	148181	52431	35.38
2	Anantapur	363314	366557	100	181335	42000	23.16
3	Chittoor	296465	273006	92.09	236986	194904	82.24
4	Cuddapah	251653	242215	96.25	251610	125493	49.88
5	East Godavari	370255	351611	94.96	191400	191400	100
6	Guntur	370996	270661	72.96	319053	85950	26.94
7	Karimnagar	365267	388803	100	219763	63025	28.68
8	Khammam	189225	200897	100	4860	4870	100
9	Krishna	351572	320765	91.24	175991	104197	59.21
10	Kurnool	383478	324922	84.73	129956	174773	100
11	Mahbubnagar	418559	244460	58.41	66032	263280	100
12	Medak	311743	312537	100	96490	47977	49.72
13	Nalgonda	215058	235390	100	156761	87693	55.94
14	Nellore	226725	171509	75.65	116678	19462	16.68
15	Nizamabad	225519	225519	100	9474	64759	100
16	Prakasam	386617	308265	79.73	193493	143268	74.04
17	Rangareddi	212629	179266	84.31	71610	69147	96.56
18	Srikakulam	302221	127035	42.03	225272	82270	36.52
19	Visakhapatnam	252875	179722	71.07	156460	75765	48.42
20	Vizianagaram	220051	166879	75.84	245678	159984	65.12
21	Warangal	330260	359732	100	138180	345450	100
22	West Godavari	344272	319797	92.89	294425	294425	100
TOTAL		6636229	5746190	86.59	3629688	2692523	74.18

**Statement-III***Details of district wise targets fixed and achieved under - NBA*

Sanitary Complex			School Toilets			Toilets for Anganwadi		
Appr.	Ach.	% age	Appr.	Ach.	% age	Appr.	Ach.	% age
0	0	0	4462	5030	100	427	427	100
0	0	0	3421	4258	100	284	302	100
0	0	0	8171	8171	100	375	375	100
0	0	0	6802	5851	86.02	277	277	100
50	49	98	7004	7004	100	1164	781	67.1
0	0	0	5346	5116	95.7	215	215	100
0	0	0	5848	6148	100	298	425	100
0	0	0	6318	6318	100	521	521	100
17	8	47.06	3374	3374	100	62	171	100
0	13	0	4669	4669	100	2111	261	12.36
3	9	100	5433	5434	100	357	357	100
50	27	54	5446	4770	87.59	1873	1077	57.5
0	0	0	6628	6600	99.58	44	955	100
0	0	0	6415	5866	91.44	1396	476	34.1
0	0	0	2477	2477	100	32	32	100
0	0	0	7224	7234	100	780	770	98.72
0	0	0	3726	3726	100	467	467	100
40	16	40	6398	5712	89.28	266	128	48.12
20	20	100	5074	6378	100	0	605	0
10	8	80	2999	3368	100	1668	350	20.98
0	0	0	4122	4122	100	2157	496	22.99
385	837	100	4551	4688	100	216	316	100
575	987	171.65	115908	116314	100.35	14990	9784	65.27



**Review of Total Sanitation Campaign**

32. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) to ensure sanitation facilities particularly in rural areas along the tribal and hilly areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of districts where presently TSC is being implemented;

(d) whether any foreign assistance is being received for effective implementation of this scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas including tribal and hilly areas of the country, Government of India reviewed and revamped the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the XIIth Five Year Plan. Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, the strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting the 'community led', demand driven and 'people centered' strategies and community saturation approach, with emphasis on awareness creation and demand generation for sanitary facilities in houses, schools and for cleaner environment. Conjoint approach with the scheme of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been adopted to address the issue of availability of water in the Gram Panchayats for sustaining sanitation facilities created.

Main activities under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan include:

- Construction of Individual House Hold Latrines for which the enhanced incentive for individual household latrine units has been extended to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households and Above Poverty Line Households (APL) restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households.
- Convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for additional financial assistance.

- Provision of sanitation facilities in Government Schools and Anganwadis in Government buildings.
  - Assistance to Production Centres of sanitary materials and Rural Sanitary Marts.
  - Provision of construction of Community Sanitary Complexes.
  - Solid and Liquid Waste management (SLWM) to be taken up in project mode for each Gram Panchayat (GP) with financial assistance capped for a GP on the basis of number of household to enable all Panchayats to implement sustainable SLWM projects.
  - Information Education Communication (IEC) activities for sustainable demand generation for sanitation facility.
  - Provision of extensive capacity building of the stakeholders like Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) and field functionaries for sustainable sanitation.
- (c) Presently Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is being implemented in 607 rural districts of the country.
- (d) No Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.

#### **De-salination plants**

33. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) how many de-salination plants are operating in the country;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to increase the number of such plants to facilitate water to cities facing water shortage; and
- (c) by when Government would set up more such plants?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Earth System Science Organisation (ESSO) - National Institute of Ocean Technology (MOT) has indigenously designed, developed and demonstrated Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology for conversion of sea water into potable

water and three plants based on this technology are operating at Kavaratti, Minicoy, and Agatti islands of Lakshadweep; each with a capacity of generating 1 lakh liter of potable water per day.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A proposal to set up six LTTD plants to be funded by the Lakshadweep Administration, one each in the islands of Lakshadweep viz., Amini, Chetlet, Kadamath, Kalpeni, Kiltan and Andrott with a capacity of generating one lakh litre of potable water per day is under consideration of Government. It is proposed to set up a LTTD plant with a capacity of generating 2 million litres of potable water per day (2 MLD) at Tuticorin Thermal Power Station, Tamil Nadu by end of 12th Five Year Plan.

#### **Weather forecasts for tourists**

34. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) why India Meteorological Department, in coordination with State Government, is not considering to set up proper mechanism to provide probable weather forecasting to tourists in advance so that, in case of natural calamities, it may minimize devastation of human life, as due to lack of such information in advance to tourists, thousands of people have lost their precious human life in recent Uttarakhand natural tragedy;

(b) whether Government is aware that, in developed nations, such probable weather forecast is available to tourists in advance; and

(c) whether the Ministry is working on this important issue?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) India Meteorological Department (IMD), in coordination with State Governments, is already generating forecasts for major pilgrimages such as Amarnath Yatra, Manasarovar Yatra, Chardham Yatra, Kumbhmela etc. and also various mountaineering expeditions launched by Armed Forces for Mount Everest and several other Himalayan mountain ranges. However, notwithstanding with the recent heavy rainfall events and floods over Uttarakhand, continuous efforts are on to generate value added forecast products at different spatial scales (State, District,

City etc.) and temporal scales (from few hours to 5 days) for all the regions of the country. The tourist city forecasts and their updates in particular are made available through designated state government level functionaries, electronic & print media and for general public on IMD's national as well as regional office websites.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Yes Sir.

**Time-bound plan to increase efficiency of IMD**

35. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has directed the India Meteorological Department (IMD) to draw up a time bound plan to increase the efficiency of the weather forecast;

(b) if so, what is the present system/technology being used to forecast weather in the country;

(c) whether Government is planning to put in place a world class system, on the lines of world class Tsunami warning system, to provide more specific location and time-wise forecasts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Earth System Science Organization-(ESSO-IMD) has formulated plan of Himalayan Meteorology Program to augment observing systems by deploying Doppler Weather Radars, rain radars, Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs), Automatic Rain Gauges (ARGs) etc. This plan has been shared with NDMA. The above observations will lead to improved understanding of Himalayan weather in general and severe weather in particular. The assimilation of the above observational data will facilitate improvement in now-casting and forecasting.

(b) The weather forecasts are given at three levels, national level from Delhi, North-West Region from Delhi and Local level, in this case from Dehradun. The National Weather Bulletin, based on the global model forecasts produced at 22Km grid scale, is issued four times a day, morning, mid-day, evening and night. It gives weather forecast for next three days, and outlook for subsequent four days.

Apart from this, for severe weather, forecast is also provided under heading 'Weather Warning for next Three Days.' Regional Weather Forecast Centre provide forecast (based on WRF model, 9 km, ensemble prediction system and unified model) for the NW region for next 48 hours as well as outlook for next 48 hours as an input for forecasting by state level meteorological centers in the region. The local level forecasts are provided twice a day based on above mentioned model forecasts as well as evolving synoptic situation (pressure, winds, rainfall from network of AWSs and ARGs, satellite and radar data). Twice weekly district level Agro-Meteorological Advisory Service (AAS) bulletins for next 120h are issued for use by the farming community.

The national level forecasts are provided to NDMA control room, NDRF as well as print and electronic media and is available on IMD website. The local forecasts are provided to all state and district level functionaries. A short-term forecast of low level winds (300-2100m) is also being provided for helicopter operations.

(c) Based on scientific assessment of the need for further augmentation of observing system network expansion has been formulated. The upgradation of the observing system, high performance computing, communication, forecast/warning systems, product dissemination systems etc. are part of a continuous process by which state-of-the-art science and technology tools can be made accessible to the scientists engaged in weather research and forecasting towards enhancing the service quality.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Climate model**

36. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India must develop a climate model;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the country is using its model mainly for predicting the monsoon; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Government has launched the National Monsoon Mission to set up a state-of-the-art climate model for (a) improved prediction of monsoon rainfall on extended range to seasonal time scale (16 days to one season) and (b) improved prediction of temperature, rainfall and extreme weather events on short to medium range time scale (up to 15 days).

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) At present operational extended range to seasonal forecasts are prepared using statistical methods which have constraints and limitations. Experimental forecasts from the research version of the climate model are generated and its performance is regularly evaluated with that of the existing models since 2011 apart from building focused R&D efforts to improve the model.

#### **Weather forecasting by IMD**

37. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India Meteorological Department (IMD) has been asked to draw up a time-bound plan to make weather monitoring and forecasting efficient;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there has been a criticism that accurate prediction by IMD would have helped in preventing such large scale casualties in Uttarakhand; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the failure?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Earth System Science Organization-(ESSO-IMD) has formulated plan of Himalayan Meteorology Program to augment observing systems by deploying Doppler Weather Radars, rain radars, Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs), Automatic Rain Gauges (ARGs) etc. This plan has been shared with NDMA and others. The above observations will lead to improved understanding of Himalayan weather in general and severe weather in particular. The assimilation of the above observational data will facilitate improvement in now-casting and forecasting.

(c) No Sir. ESSO-IMD, in coordination with State Governments, is already generating forecasts for major pilgrimages such as Amarnath Yatra, Manasarovar Yatra, Chardham Yatra, Kumbhmela, etc. and also various mountaineering expeditions launched by Armed Forces for Mount Everest and several other Himalayan mountain ranges. However, notwithstanding with the recent heavy rainfall events and floods over Uttarakhand, continuous efforts are on to generate value added forecast products at different spatial scales (State, District, City etc.) and temporal scales (from few hours to 5 days) for all the regions of the country. The tourist city forecasts and their updates in particular are made available through designated state government level functionaries, electronic & print media and for general public on IMD's national as well as regional office websites.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Assistance to Goa**

38. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given any financial assistance to Goa Government for implementing Right to Education Act;

(b) if so, the assistance given so far, year-wise;

(c) whether any exemption is given, so far, to minority schools under the Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Government of India has released a total sum of Rs. 6.71 crores in 2010-11, Rs.10.79 crores in 2011-12, Rs. 10.13 crores in 2012-13 and Rs. 4.50 crores in 2013-14 as the first installment for this fiscal year to the State of Goa under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) program which is the main vehicle for implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

As per the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 12th April, 2012, the provisions of the RTE Act are not applicable to unaided minority schools.

**Admission policy in Central universities**

†39. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has formulated a policy for admission in the Central universities through Common Entrance Test (CET);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when this policy would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. In a Conference of the Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities held in 2010, there was a consensus that the present institution - specific system of admission test places an immense burden on students as well as parents. If there is a Common Entrance Test, it will save the students from taking multiple entrance tests conducted by different universities at different places and on different dates and will save on related expenses as well. It will enable candidates from all over the country to seek admission in any of the Central Universities (CU). As the CUs are autonomous bodies established through their respective Acts of Parliament and are governed by their respective Acts, Statutes and Ordinances, all academic matters including the admission of students are decided by the Statutory Authorities of the Central University in question. Out of the 39 conventional CUs under the purview of the Ministry, 10 newly established Central Universities are currently participating in Common Entrance Test.

**Introduction of FYUP in DU**

40. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that four year undergraduate programme (FYUP) in place of three years has been introduced in the University of Delhi (DU);
- (b) if so, the facts thereof and whether the same course has been introduced in other Central Universities also; and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for introduction of the same in the university?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The University of Delhi has informed this Ministry that it has introduced the Four-Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUP) from the current academic session, *i.e.* July, 2013. Under the FYUP, there is a provision of awarding diverse degrees, namely, Diploma, Bachelor Degree and Honours Degree on the completion of two, three and four years, respectively. The programme provides flexibility to the students to exit after two and three years and such students can return within a span of ten years, if otherwise eligible, to complete the Degree and/or Honours Degree. The students exiting after two years will be eligible for a Diploma and those exiting after three years will be eligible for a Bachelor Degree with a major as well as a minor. At the end of four years, students will be eligible for an Honours Degree in the major discipline. The Central Universities are statutory autonomous bodies established by the Acts of Parliament and governed by their respective Act and the Statutes/ Ordinances framed thereunder. Under their respective Acts, the Central Universities have been entrusted with the responsibility of maintenance of the standards of instruction, education and examination within their jurisdiction. As such, introduction of new courses and programmes falls under the exclusive domain of every individual Central University. As per the information available with the Ministry, no other Central University under the purview of this Ministry, has introduced the FYUP.

(c) The University has informed the Ministry that the FYUP aims at knowledge development, which cuts across the domain of traditional courses as well as skill and value-building. It requires the students of all disciplines to undertake certain mandatory courses to meet the needs and challenges of modern society and the nation. It is designed in such a way that it blends practical application with high-end knowledge, facilitating the students either to seek jobs, to become entrepreneurs or to undertake research. A comprehensive curriculum like this requires a period of four years to be properly imparted and facilitate its absorption by the students for their all-round holistic growth.

#### **Vacant seats in IITs**

41. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of students did not opt for IITs and a considerable number of seats including general category seats fell vacant in many IITs in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to attract best talents to premier institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There were three rounds of course allocation for the under-graduate programmes at the 16 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad. A total 9716 seats were allotted in the first round, out of which 760 allottees preferred not to join. These seats were then allotted to the other lower ranked candidates in the subsequent second and third rounds. The number of seats that were not allotted, *i.e.*, remained vacant after the third round, are as follows:

General	:	NIL
OBC	:	8
SC	:	NIL
ST	:	7 (A total of 48 seats were allotted to Preparatory Courses programme on 24.07.2013).

The only perceivable reason for candidates not accepting these seats are that these seats are in courses which are not so popular with the students.

(c) The pattern of the examination ensures that the premier institutes attract the best talents. Admissions to the IITs and ISM, Dhanbad are done based on the rank of a candidate in the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) (Advanced) 2013, subject to the condition that such candidates are in the top 20 percentile of successful candidates of their boards in applicable categories.

#### **Death of children after consuming mid day meal**

42. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several school children died and many fell sick after consuming mid day meal in a school in Saran district of Bihar recently;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has sought a detailed report from the State Government on the incident;

(c) if so, the findings of the report and whether adulteration in mid-day meals has been reported from other parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to revamp its functioning across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. According to the detailed report received from the State Government, the Forensic Science Laboratory reports have confirmed the contamination of food with organo-phosphorous, which caused the deaths. There is no other similar report from any other State.

(d) The Central Government has recently reissued detailed guidelines to ensure quality, safety and hygiene under the Mid Day Meal Scheme. The States/ UTs have been requested to take immediate action on following points:

- (i) Setting up of an effective Management Structure for MDM at various levels.
- (ii) Mandatory tasting of the meal by at least one teacher before it is served to the children.
- (iii) Safe storage and supply of ingredients to schools.
- (iv) Capacity building of stakeholders.
- (v) Procurement of pulses and ingredients of branded and Agmark quality and supply to schools on the lines of Maharashtra.
- (vi) Awareness about entitlements under the Mid Day Meal Scheme.
- (vii) Convening of the District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of the senior most Member of Parliament from the district.
- (viii) Convening of regular review meeting at District level under the chairpersonship of the DC/ Deputy Commissioner/CEO, Zila Parishad.

- (ix) Social Audit of the Scheme on the pattern of Andhra Pradesh.
- (x) Testing of food samples by CSIR/NABL accredited lab.
- (xi) Prompt action on the reports of the Monitoring Institutes, Joint Review Mission etc.
- (xii) Contingency Medical Plans.

#### **Status of cooks under Mid Day Meal Scheme**

43. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the cooks who prepare the food in schools under Mid Day Meal Scheme are not permanent Government employees and they are paid meagre wages;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to appoint permanent staff with enhanced wages for the purpose; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The cook-cum-helpers are part time workers and they are paid a honorarium of Rs. 1000/- per month. The cost under this component is shared between the Centre and the States/UTs in the ratio of 75:25 respectively for all States/UTs except the North-Eastern States where the ratio is 90:10. The criteria for the number of cook-cum-helpers to be engaged in a school has also been prescribed by the Central Government; one for a school having upto 25 students, two for schools having 26 to 100 students, and one additional cook-cum-helper for every additional 100 students.

- (c) and (d) No, Sir. There is not such proposal as it is part-time work.

#### **Investigation into death of children due to mid day meal**

†44. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the investigation about tragic incident of untimely death of more than 22 children after 'mid day meal' in Bihar recently has yielded any result;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether suddenly more such incidents have been reported by media from some other States too, following Bihar incident and whereas this welfare scheme of UPA Government for rural students is in force during the last many years but no such incidents took place earlier;

(d) whether Government would get it investigated by the Central agencies like CBI; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The report of the Forensic Sciences Laboratory (FSL), Govt. of Bihar indicates the presence of Organic Phosphorous in the meals of the children in Saran district, as responsible for the unfortunate deaths.

A case has been filed in Mashrakh Police Station against Smt. Meena Kumari, Head Teacher of the School and others under Sections 302, 307, 328 and 120(B) of Indian Penal Code. She has been arrested and placed under suspension and departmental action initiated against her. The services of the Block Resource Person have been terminated.

(c) Incidents related to vomiting, dehydration and stomach pain etc. after consumption of the mid day meal were reported by children from some States viz. Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh etc. There is no casulaity reported from any other State.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. There is no such proposal, as an eight Member Special Investigation Team headed by the Superintendent of Police, Saran has been constituted for a detailed enquiry into the matter, by the Govt. of Bihar.

#### **Complaints on Mid Day Meal Scheme**

†45. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government has received complaints about irregularities in Mid-day Meal Scheme in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether students have died, due to consuming mid-day meal in schools in several States of the country;
- (d) if so, the details of such incidents, State-wise; and
- (e) the measures taken by Government to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A total of 41 complaints about irregularities in the working of the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), were received during the last 3 years and in the current year till 16.7.2013. These complaints were referred to the concerned State Governments, who have taken necessary action in 31 out of the 41 cases. The allegations were not proved in 19 cases, while action has been taken by the State Governments in the remaining 12 cases. The action taken included a warning to the concerned NGO and officers responsible, the initiation of departmental proceedings against the Principal/Headmaster and Inspector, the suspension of erring officials, the registration of criminal cases against the contractor for negligence, the cancellation of the contract of the supplier. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) A total of 23 children died after consuming the mid-day meal, in District Saran of Bihar, in July, 2013.

(e) The Mid Day Meal Guidelines provide for the lifting of good quality foodgrains of at least Fair Average Quality from the Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns, the storage of food items in dry and safe places, and cooking of the meals in a hygienic environment through properly trained cook-cum-helpers. The cooked food has to be tasted by 2-3 adults including one teacher before serving it to the children, in addition, community involvement is promoted in the implementation and supervision of the Mid Day Meal Scheme. The states are also being encouraged to promote social audit of the scheme.

The Government has reissued detailed Guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene under the Mid Day Meal Scheme. The salient points of the guidelines are as under:

- (i) Setting up of Management Structure at various levels viz. State, District, Block etc. with clear roles and responsibilities.
- (ii) Mandatory tasting of meal by at least one teacher before it is served to the children.
- (iii) Quality supply of ingredients and their safe storage in the schools.
- (iv) Procurement of pulses and ingredients of branded and Agmark quality and supply to schools on the lines of Maharashtra.
- (v) Awareness about the Mid Day Meal Scheme.
- (vi) Convening of the District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of seniormost Member of Parliament from the district.
- (vii) Social Audit of the Scheme.
- (viii) Testing of food samples by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)/CSIR institutes/National Accreditation Board for Laboratories approved Laboratories.
- (ix) Strengthening of the training of cook-cum-helpers, as well as district and block resource persons for managing safety of food-grains and hygienic cooking in collaboration with the schools of home science in different universities.
- (x) Prompt action on findings of the reports of the Monitoring Institutes, and Joint Review Missions.
- (xi) Preparation of a comprehensive contingency Medical Plan to deal with any untoward situation.

***Statement****Details of complaints about irregularities in Mid-day Meal scheme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Irregularities			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bihar	0	5	2	0
2	Chandigarh	0	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Goa	0	0	0	1
4	Haryana	0	2	0	1
5	Jharkhand	0	0	2	0
6	Karnataka	0	0	1	0
7	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	1
8	Maharashtra	0	0	0	1
9	Odisha	0	1	1	0
10	Punjab	0	0	1	0
11	Rajasthan	0	0	1	0
12	Uttarakhand	1	0	2	0
13	Uttar Pradesh	2	7	2	1
14	West Bengal	1	0	2	1
TOTAL		4	16	15	6

#### **Mushrooming of private educational institutions**

‡46. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last few years private educational institutions have grown like mushrooms;

(b) if so, whether Government has any mechanism to ensure that infrastructural facilities are available with these institutions;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the details of steps likely to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Private Universities are established by

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Acts of the State Legislatures concerned. At present, there are 164 Private Universities in the country. During the last five years, 117 Private Universities have been established by different State Governments. The State-wise list of Private Universities is available at the University Grants Commission (UGC) website [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in).

(b) to (d) Private Universities are regulated by the UGC as per the provisions contained in the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003.

These Private Universities are inspected by the UGC with the help of Expert Committees constituted by the UGC which include representatives from the concerned Statutory Council(s). These Expert Committees visit the Private Universities to assess the fulfillment of minimum criteria in terms of programmes, faculty, infrastructural facilities, financial viability, etc. as laid down by the UGC and other concerned Statutory Bodies. The reports of the Expert Committees are placed before the Commission for consideration and the Private Universities are asked to submit compliance reports in respect of the observations/suggestions of the Expert Committees. The compliance reports are examined by the UGC and again placed before the Commission for consideration.

#### **Female literacy rate in Bihar**

47. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the female literacy rate in Bihar is the lowest among the States in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes any special measures to improve literacy rate to bring it at par with the national average; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir. A table showing State-wise female literacy rates as per census 2011 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Government has launched Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, to raise literacy levels, in the age group of 15 years and above. The programme primarily focuses on women. All the 38 Districts of Bihar are covered under the programme. The Government has also enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 to raise the literacy level in the age group of 6-14 years which is universally applicable including to the State of Bihar.

**Statement***Details of State-wise Female literacy rates as per census 2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Female Literacy Rate
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	82.43%
2	Andhra Pradesh	59.15%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	57.70%
4	Assam	66.27%
5	Bihar	51.50%
6	Chandigarh	81.19%
7	Chhattisgarh	60.24%
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	64.32%
9	Daman and Diu	79.55%
10	Delhi	80.76%
11	Goa	84.66%
12	Gujarat	69.68%
13	Haryana	65.94%
14	Himachal Pradesh	75.93%
15	Jammu and Kashmir	56.43%
16	Jharkhand	55.42%
17	Karnataka	68.08%
18	Kerala	92.07%
19	Lakshadweep	87.95%
20	Madhya Pradesh	59.24%
21	Maharashtra	75.87%
22	Manipur	72.37%
23	Meghalaya	72.89%

1	2	3
24	Mizoram	89.27%
25	Nagaland	76.11%
26	Odisha	64.01%
27	Puducherry	80.67%
28	Punjab	70.73%
29	Rajasthan	52.12%
30	Sikkim	75.61%
31	Tamil Nadu	73.44%
32	Tripura	82.73%
33	Uttar Pradesh	57.18%
34	Uttarakhand	70.01%
35	West Bengal	70.54%

#### **Establishment of private universities**

†48. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish more private universities in various parts of the country, including Odisha;

(b) if so, the details of such new universities, as well as those universities which are already functioning, State-wise;

(c) the details of the rules and regulations, under which these universities have been granted permission to function in different fields;

(d) whether Central Government provides any incentives for opening such universities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) All the Private Universities functioning in the country have been established

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

only by the Acts of the State Legislatures concerned. At present, there are only two Private Universities in Odisha established by the Acts of the State Legislature of Odisha. These two universities are (i) Centurion University of Technology and Management, Odisha and (ii) Sri Sri University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha. The list of private universities is available at the University Grants Commission (UGC) website [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in).

(c) The criteria/rules and regulations for establishment of Private Universities in different States are decided by the State Government concerned. However, these Universities are also required to maintain minimum standards as laid down by the UGC from time to time. The UGC has issued UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 to regulate the quality of education in private universities.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Vaishnava Saint Srimanta Sankardeva in CBSE curriculum**

49. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether contribution of sixteen century Vaishnava Saint Srimanta Sankardeva is included briefly in the national curriculum of CBSE;

(b) is so, the details thereof and when it was incorporated;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that the history, culture and geography of the North Eastern Region has not been adequately represented in the CBSE curriculum; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The contribution of the 16th century Vaishnava Saint Srimanta Sankaradeva has been mentioned in the National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) textbooks namely Chapter 8- Devotional Paths to the Divine of Class VII History textbook, Our Past-II and Themes in Indian History Part-I of Class XII History textbooks. These textbooks were developed during 2006-2008.

(d) and (e) The NCERT textbooks cover North Eastern History, Culture and Geography in their textbooks at different levels.

**Promotion of environmental education**

50. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken steps to promote environmental education in higher educational institutions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is considering to set up environmental education centres or expand the environmental engineering courses across the Government/aided institutions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that as per directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition 860 of 1991 (M.C. Mehta vs Union of India and others), it has framed a Core Module Syllabus for Environmental Studies, of six months duration, for undergraduate courses and circulated it to the universities/institutes for implementation and compliance. The UGC has further reported that it has stopped development grants in those universities/institutes which have not implemented the course.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has reported that it has designed model curriculum for its undergraduate Engineering and Technical Courses for addressing environmental concerns, namely: the protection of endangered environment and depleting energy sources; environment friendly solutions to engineering and technical problems; wealth generation using environmentally benign and energy efficient techniques; etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The AICTE has reported that there are 43 Government/aided institutions in the country that offer post graduate courses in environmental engineering leading to M.Tech/ M.E. programmes. It has stated that its policy is to encourage institutions to start new courses including environmental engineering within the stipulated rules.

**Drop out of girls at secondary school level**

51. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether high drop out rates has been observed among the girls at secondary school level when compared to the primary schools;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures taken by Government;
- (c) the details on the drop out rates of male and female students in primary and secondary schools over the last four years, State-wise:
- (d) the details on the enrolment of students for primary and the secondary schools over the last four years. State-wise and year-wise: and
- (e) the details on the pass percentage of primary and secondary school students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As per the Statistics of School Education 2010-11, the dropout rate of Girls at the Primary Level (Class I-V) is 25.1 and Classes I-X is 47.9.

(b) The dropout of girls is mainly due to economic circumstances workload within and outside the household, sibling care duties and inadequate school infrastructure and facilities. The Government has been making consistent progress in meeting the goals of universal elementary education through the implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan with the aim of enhancing enrolment and retention of children and to bridge gender gaps in elementary education.

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, launched in 2009 to universalize access to quality secondary education, has adopted a multi-pronged approach for reducing drop-out rates at the secondary stage of schooling, that includes, *inter-alia*, the opening of new secondary schools, the appointment of additional teachers including woman teachers, the provision for separate toilets for girls, and gender sensitization programmes. The scheme for Construction of Girls' hostel for the secondary and higher secondary students is also aimed at reducing the dropout rate of girls at the secondary school level.

(c) The State-wise details on the dropout rates of male and female students in primary and secondary schools over the last four years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) The State-wise details on the enrolment of students for primary and the secondary schools over the last four years are given in Annexure. [*See* Appendix 229. Annexure No.1]

(e) In 2009-10, the pass percentage at Class X was 69.2% and in 2010-11 the pass percentage was 74.3%.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of the dropout rates of male and female students  
in primary and secondary schools over the last four years*

*(A) Drop-out Rates in Classes I-X*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32.39	30.30	31.38
2	Andhra Pradesh	62.30	64.00	63.13
3	Arunachal Pradesh	63.67	62.21	63.00
4	Assam	80.11	80.18	75.68
5	Bihar	82.76	85.71	83.93
6	Chandigarh	35.66	41.52	38.46
7	Chhattisgarh*	-	-	-
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52.67	62.14	57.04
9	Daman and Diu	31.83	29.47	30.69
10	Delhi	33.84	38.38	36.04
11	Goa	41.97	35.56	38.86
12	Gujarat	57.53	61.19	59.11
13	Haryana	33.99	39.15	36.43
14	Himachal Pradesh	26.14	34.23	30.21
15	Jammu and Kashmir	63.62	64.48	63.99

**Statement**

*State-wise details of the dropout rates of male and female students  
in primary and secondary schools over the last four years*

*(A) Drop-out Rates in Classes I-X*

2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.78	26.19	26.50	32.70	27.07	30.06	19.0	23.3	21.1
60.12	61.38	60.73	52.73	54.02	53.36	45.8	46.6	46.2
63.39	62.43	62.95	65.00	64.70	64.86	62.3	61.0	61.7
78.47	79.55	78.97	77.41	77.82	77.60	76.8	78.1	77.4
81.03	82.21	81.50	78.46	76.06	77.56	64.4	58.9	62.2
-1.17	8.67	3.45	0.30	7.86	3.78	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	58.4	57.5	58.0
65.49	72.07	68.54	54.78	63.48	58.83	51.7	58.3	54.7
34.52	30.95	32.87	41.15	29.75	35.93	26.7	30.2	28.3
29.60	35.23	32.34	-5.22	9.15	1.97	19.7	26.3	22.9
36.20	32.93	34.61	35.85	32.63	34.30	29.3	26.9	28.1
56.24	62.25	58.84	60.37	64.41	62.14	61.1	52.4	57.9
36.31	23.77	30.50	20.17	19.46	19.84	21.2	16.0	18.9
17.63	21.93	19.73	22.28	18.93	20.65	15.2	17.0	16.0
63.62	64.48	63.99	47.16	40.63	44.30	47.1	38.9	43.6



1	2	3	4	5
16	Jharkhand*	-	-	-
17	Karnataka	49.93	48.85	49.41
18	Kerala	1.54	-2.59	-0.50
19	Lakshadweep	26.26	35.67	30.74
20	Madhya Pradesh	66.00	73.68	69.39
21	Maharashtra	43.41	49.15	46.17
22	Manipur	47.91	40.83	44.60
23	Meghalaya	76.78	75.50	76.14
24	Mizoram	72.13	67.94	70.16
25	Nagaland	74.58	73.39	74.00
26	Odisha	65.07	64.27	64.70
27	Puducherry	5.16	-0.94	2.19
28	Punjab	49.95	50.04	49.99
29	Rajasthan	70.19	73.58	71.45
30	Sikkim	80.63	79.30	79.98
31	Tamil Nadu	38.88	36.51	37.73
32	Tripura	73.48	73.35	73.42
33	Uttar Pradesh	34.01	24.05	30.19
34	Uttarakhand*	-	-	-
35	West Bengal	71.38	74.40	72.80
	INDIA	56.55	57.33	56.71

Source: Statistics of School Education.

Ddropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent State.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
-	-	-	-	-	70.6	-	68.1	69.5
50.36	49.15	49.79	46.89	46.33	46.62	44.5	42.1	43.3
0.00	0.00	0.00	-2.94	-5.20	-4.06	-	-	-
27.06	34.88	30.74	27.58	22.67	25.13	41.1	20.3	31.3
65.67	72.95	68.89	60.98	71.32	65.71	44.3	59.3	51.1
41.22	46.48	43.75	38.63	42.62	40.54	36.5	40.0	38.2
58.91	57.06	58.03	57.82	55.71	56.79	45.7	44.8	45.3
77.03	75.77	76.40	79.31	76.46	77.89	78.0	76.7	77.4
70.16	66.45	68.41	64.79	60.72	62.87	55.0	52.3	53.7
68.34	66.84	67.61	75.69	73.97	74.86	75.8	74.4	75.1
68.29	65.76	67.18	69.98	65.91	68.19	67.2	59.7	64.0
8.36	3.28	5.91	12.79	1.39	7.34	10.9	1.4	6.4
43.14	43.26	43.20	41.23	39.45	40.42	30.2	30.7	30.5
69.90	74.50	71.69	70.52	73.42	71.64	68.2	69.0	68.5
81.99	82.53	82.26	82.07	79.36	80.73	72.4	67.1	69.9
40.90	35.17	38.14	37.56	30.28	34.06	28.2	23.6	25.9
71.68	70.33	71.04	63.42	62.34	62.90	59.1	57.5	58.4
35.51	25.38	31.64	29.19	15.09	23.83	29.8	14.4	24.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	31.8	41.3	36.6
70.42	73.77	72.00	72.89	70.70	71.83	64.9	63.5	64.2
55.82	55.95	55.88	53.38	51.97	52.76	50.4	47.9	49.3

*(B) Drop-Out Rates in Classes I-V*

Sl. No.	States/Uts	2007-08		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.73	11.20	10.45
2	Andhra Pradesh	19.10	18.48	18.79
3	Arunachal Pradesh	39.68	42.59	41.04
4	Assam	2.87	7.64	5.25
5	Bihar	44.61	49.68	46.89
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	30.68	32.77	31.69
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.08	24.11	18.51
9	Daman and Diu	14.11	19.22	16.54
10	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Gujarat	28.60	24.79	26.95
13	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	1.63	4.35	2.93
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Jharkhand	12.66	5.49	9.40
17	Karnataka	9.14	8.31	8.74

2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.61	10.05	11.89	6.85	2.98	4.98	8.4	7.1	7.8
16.03	15.05	15.55	16.34	15.24	15.80	18.1	16.7	17.4
41.80	39.71	40.84	43.14	39.23	41.35	43.8	42.1	43.0
0.00	0.00	0.00	38.99	32.67	35.89	33.2	26.4	29.9
38.86	34.65	37.11	43.51	40.97	42.45	39.2	30.7	35.7
0.00	0.00	0.00	-27.05	-18.06	-22.81	-	-	-
26.16	26.91	26.52	40.85	24.94	34.12	29.7	32.2	31.0
16.71	24.64	20.56	15.18	19.95	17.52	9.1	16.5	12.7
0.00	0.00	0.00	1.66	4.27	2.85	8.5	8.0	8.3
-6.64	7.80	0.50	9.82	17.07	13.30	3.7	8.5	5.9
0.00	0.00	0.00	-12.44	-4.29	-8.54	-	2.4	-
39.11	3.30	25.87	36.89	6.52	25.66	36.9	6.6	25.7
10.51	-1.02	5.20	-1.13	-2.24	-1.64	9.8	8.9	9.4
2.25	3.61	2.90	0.35	1.17	0.74	3.9	3.6	3.8
0.00	0.00	0.00	9.79	6.82	8.38	9.8	6.8	8.4
22.37	18.76	20.70	27.61	26.41	27.05	31.0	25.6	28.4
4.92	3.45	4.21	11.60	10.61	11.12	9.2	8.5	8.9

1	2	3	4	5
18	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Lakshadweep	-3.51	9.22	2.59
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Maharashtra	17.73	20.17	18.89
22	Manipur	35.80	39.25	37.49
23	Meghalaya	37.20	35.51	36.36
24	Mizoram	47.85	47.65	47.75
25	Nagaland	36.76	39.21	37.95
26	Odisha	24.35	21.92	23.19
27	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Punjab	-2.88	3.10	-0.07
29	Rajasthan	45.46	47.86	46.57
30	Sikkim	26.21	12.54	19.67
31	Tamil Nadu	8.12	8.87	8.48
32	Tripura	24.34	20.57	22.57
33	Uttar Pradesh	36.28	31.25	33.94
34	Uttarakhand	21.84	17.63	19.81
35	West Bengal	36.52	35.18	35.87
	INDIA	25.70	24.41	25.09

\*Note: Zero indicate there is no dropout rate.

<i>Written Answers to</i>			[5 August, 2013]			<i>Unstarred Questions</i>		131
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0.00	0.00	0.00	-13.99	-11.02	-12.52	-	-	-
8.84	3.10	6.02	14.31	8.06	11.11	10.8	3.1	7.1
17.39	15.17	16.34	21.77	20.49	21.16	33.5	25.0	29.5
15.86	18.94	17.33	20.19	22.54	21.31	21.4	19.0	20.3
39.55	45.19	42.31	33.05	40.08	36.48	46.1	45.3	45.7
60.77	56.95	58.87	60.52	54.51	57.60	61.0	55.7	58.4
39.98	40.08	40.03	44.68	47.46	46.03	37.1	38.7	37.9
21.40	15.71	18.70	40.10	39.78	39.95	40.1	39.8	39.9
33.33	32.89	33.12	26.71	26.18	26.45	11.0	2.4	7.0
0.00	0.00	0.00	-4.00	-3.12	-3.57	-	-	-
15.82	20.12	17.84	-24.59	-10.67	-18.07	-	-	-
38.44	39.41	38.89	49.11	52.11	50.51	49.9	51.5	50.6
41.97	31.55	36.95	24.57	11.98	18.58	24.9	11.0	18.4
1.52	0.80	1.17	0.29	0.42	0.35	-	-	-
24.64	20.07	22.49	25.95	24.97	25.48	31.9	30.3	31.1
37.61	32.61	35.29	42.38	41.70	42.06	33.5	34.8	34.1
35.84	31.82	33.90	33.82	31.33	32.62	33.5	32.2	32.9
28.82	26.81	27.84	24.55	16.15	20.52	29.8	27.0	28.4
26.68	22.90	24.93	30.25	27.25	28.86	28.7	25.1	27.0

**Setting up of rural university**

52. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any representation for setting up of Rural University; if so, what further action has been taken by the Ministry in this regard;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study in this regard; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has asked opinion of Ministry of Rural Development, University Grants Commission (UGC) and State Governments in this regard; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when Government intends to set up a rural university to execute ideas of the father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi; the specific time limit thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A letter was received from Shri Mansukh Mandaviya, Member of Parliament forwarding a concept paper on the need for establishing rural universities so as to get trained and skilled manpower required for the progress of the villages. No separate study has been conducted but the matter was examined in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) in detail and it was decided that the objective can be suitably met by the existing Central Universities by including suitable courseware in the programmes being offered by them. Accordingly, letters have been addressed to the Vice Chancellors of all Central Universities on 25th June, 2013 requesting them to consider including appropriate subjects in the programmes offered by the Central Universities. The MHRD has already set up an apex council, namely the National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI) in the year 1995, whose exclusive aim is to promote rural higher education on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary ideas on education.

**Quota of Chairman of K.V.S.**

†53. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Government has decided to increase the quota of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan's Chairman in admissions;

(b) if so, the number of seats which has been prescribed for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(c) the year by which this quota will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Mid Day Meal Scheme

†54. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, with a view to luring the children to come to school, Mid-day Meal Scheme is being run;

(b) if so, the average expenditure made thereon during the last five years; and

(c) whether any monitoring arrangement has been made for the smooth implementation thereof, if so, the details thereof and whether it would be accountable for the smooth functioning thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Mid Day Meal Scheme reaches out to 10.68 crore children in 12.12 lakh institutions across the country. The expenditure on the Scheme for the last five years is as under:

Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total exp. (in Cr.)	6540	6938	9128	9902	10868

(c) There is an extensive monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, State and the National levels. The schemes is constantly reviewed through Quarterly Progress Reports; in the National level Steering cum Monitoring Committee meetings and during the Programme Approval Board meetings. In

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



addition the Central Review Missions visit the states for an on the spot assessment and independent Monitoring Institutes evaluate the Scheme at regular intervals. Community involvement is promoted in the implementation and supervision of the Mid Day Meal Scheme for greater transparency and accountability.

#### **Expenditure on Research and Development**

55. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the spending as percentage of GDP towards Research and Development has remained stagnant at 0.9 per cent, whereas China directs around 1.42 per cent of its much larger GDP towards R&D;

(b) if so, our specialized research institutions, in collaboration with universities are giving more attention after January, 2012 when our Hon'ble Prime Minister expressed serious concern about slow progress of R&D activities while addressing 99th Indian Science Congress in January, 2012; and

(c) whether it is a fact that India published only 2,33,027 scientific papers in 2010 as compared to 9,69,027 science articles in China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Prime Minister has declared the goal of doubling the percentage of GDP devoted to research and development to 2%. The University Grants Commission (UGC) and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have initiated several schemes to promote Research and Development (R&D) activities in collaboration with academia and industry. In fact, the Ministry of Science and Technology has also issued a policy on Science, Technology and innovation policy, 2013 to increase the investment in Research and Development.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### **FYUP in Delhi University**

56. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has introduced Four Years Under-

graduate Programme (FYUP) in Delhi University despite severe opposition by its own faculties;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the response received from students to this course?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Delhi University (DU) is a statutory autonomous body established by the Delhi University Act and is governed by this Act and the Statutes/Ordinances framed thereunder. It is within the competence of the University to maintain its own standards of instruction, education and examination. As such, the introduction of new courses and programmes falls under the exclusive domain of the University. DU has informed the Ministry that it held extensive consultations with various stakeholders, such as students, parents, teachers, Deans of Faculties, Heads of Departments, Principals of Colleges, employers, etc. over a period of two years and all stakeholders were in favour of rectifying the deficiencies of the existing programmes and making them relevant for the students by addressing the contemporary needs of the society. The Academic Council (AC), which comprises Deans of Faculties, Directors of Institutes, Heads of Departments, senior-most Professors, several Principals of Colleges and elected representatives of the Colleges and the University, approved the introduction of the FYUP with an overwhelming majority, recording only 6 dissents out of 86 members who attended this meeting held on 24th December, 2012. The resolution of the AC was presented to the Executive Council (EC) in the meeting held on 26th December, 2012 for its approval. The 22-member EC, attended by 20 members, approved the proposal with only 2 dissents. The proposal was also approved by the Court of the University, in its meeting held on 22nd March, 2013. The AC, in its meeting held on 7th and 8th May, 2013, has also accorded due approval to the new courses and syllabi, scheme of examination and evaluation of the FYUP by an overwhelming majority of 85-6. The University has maintained that it has complied with all formal requirements as per the University Act, Statutes and Ordinances for according the approval to the FYUP.

(c) The FYUP was discussed in the Student's Parliament organized by the Delhi University Student's Union (DUSU) on 20th March, 2013. The Vice-Chancellor with his team was there to respond to the queries of the students. After discussion, the students expressed support for the new programme. The University

has informed that it has received 2,14,705 applications in General and OBC categories; 39,617 applications in SC and ST categories for admission in the FYUP this year compared to approximately 1,75,000 applications in General and OBC categories and 23,692 applications in SC and ST categories for admission in undergraduate courses in the previous year, which demonstrates the apparent popularity of the FYUP among the prospective students of the University.

**Under funding of State universities and colleges**

57. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of State universities and colleges suffer from under funding by State Governments;

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

(c) whether this has resulted in as many as 50 per cent faculty position unfilled forcing frequent resort to contract teachers resulting in adverse impact on quality of teaching; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to convert the position by revitalizing of State universities and colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Funding of state universities and colleges is primarily the responsibility of the concerned state governments. The information whether any state government is funding the state Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) adequately or not, is not maintained centrally. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that during the 12th Plan it has allocated an amount of Rs. 2048 crores for State Universities and Rs. 2026 crores for Government-run and Government-aided colleges for development assistance during the 12th Plan period.

(c) As per the report of the Task Force on this issue under the chairmanship of Prof. Sanjay Dhande, the overall vacancy in faculty positions in the State Universities is 40%. While vacancies in faculty positions in State Universities could be due to many factors, filling them up is the responsibility of the respective State Governments.

(d) The Union Cabinet has approved a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the 12th Plan, namely the Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), in order to use central funds strategically to improve the quality of education in all HEIs including state HEIs which also incorporates the objective of faculty development.

### **Irregularities in RVM and SSA**

58. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the irregularities surfaced in the implementation of Rajiv Vidya Mission (RVM) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the funds earmarked under these schemes are being diverted to other purposes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken by Government to stop such diversions and irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Instances of financial irregularities have been reported from the State of Andhra Pradesh regarding implementation of the Rajiv Vidya Mission (RVM) and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the year 2006-07 and in 2010-11. In the year 2006-07, Andhra Pradesh reported an embezzlement of Rs. 14.98 crores under the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) SSA accounts. Besides initiating departmental proceedings against the persons found guilty, police complaints have been filed and investigations through the State CID/Vigilance Departments have been conducted. The State Government suspended three Accounts Officials, and transferred another three out of the State project office of the SSA. Orders attaching the properties of the two main accused parties have also been issued.

(c) and (d) No such diversion has been reported.

(e) The Government of India has laid down a Financial & Procurement Manual in the SSA to streamline the Financial Management Systems. The SSA's

Financial Management Systems includes an annual audit by Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, a system of concurrent financial reviews, as well as regular internal audits.

**Setting up of innovation universities**

59. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the intention of Government to set up 'innovation universities';

(b) if so, the aims of such universities;

(c) the estimated funds which would be required to set up these universities and the funds that may have been allocated already; and

(d) the time line by which such universities are expected to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir. The "Universities for Research and Innovation Bill, 2012" has been introduced in Parliament on 21.5.2012, to provide for the establishment and incorporation of Universities for Research and Innovation.

(b) Each University for Research and Innovation shall aim to provide for the knowledge needs of the country, by training professionals, specialists, scientists and researchers, in generating new knowledge through research and innovation.

(c) As per the provisions of the Universities for Research and Innovation Bill, these Universities can be set up in the fully public-funded mode, fully private-funded mode and the public private partnership mode. Hence, the estimation of funds required to set up such an institution would vary from case to case. However, during the 11th Plan an outlay of Rs. 2800 crores for 14 public funded Universities for Research & Innovation had been made.

(d) Setting up of these Universities is contingent upon the passage of the pending legislation by Parliament.

**Training of master cooks for MDMS**

60. SHRI JAIPRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministries of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and Tourism are working on imparting training of master cooks engaged under Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS);

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

(c) whether the two ministries have failed to implement the scheme/ programme, especially the nutrition and hygiene aspects of MDMS; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The preparation of a hygienic and wholesome meal depends on the knowledge and skills of the cook-cum-Helper. Accordingly, on the request of the MHRD, the Ministry of Tourism has agreed to provide training to selected cook-cum-helpers as master trainers through Hotel Management Institutes and the Food Craft Institutes (FCIs). A ten day full time course will be organised that covers the following aspects:-

- i. Knowledge dissemination regarding the caloric and nutritive values of the Mid-Day Meal.
- ii. The methods of cooking for retaining the nutritive value of cooking ingredients.
- iii. Awareness regarding the issues of malnutrition and also the benchmarking of nutrition levels.
- iv. The importance of regular washing of hands.
- v. General health and hygienic practices and concerns.
- vi. Communication skills.

The process of training has started and a group of 30 cooks will be given training in each Institute. The State Governments and UT Administrations have been requested to nominate 30 cook cum helpers from their State for each Institute.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

**Teachers' strength in educational institutions**

61. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned, existing and vacant position of teachers (percentage quota of SC/ST/OBC) in central universities, State universities, deemed universities, IITs, CFTIs, State colleges, private colleges and IIMs;

(b) whether the above vacancy position in higher education sector in the country is alarming;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures adopted to fill the vacancies and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR) : (a) The position regarding teaching posts in respect of the Central Universities (CUs) is as under:

Category of Institutions	Sanctioned	Existing	Out of Existing			Vacant
			SC	ST	OBC	
Central Universities	16542	10380	796	359	591	6162

All the CUs, except the Aligarh Muslim University and the Jamia Millia Islamia, are following the reservation policy of the Government to provide 15% for SCs, 7.5% for STs at all levels and 27% for OBCs at the level of Assistant Professor. Information in respect of the IITs, the CFTIs and the IIMs is being collected. In so far as State Universities, Deemed Universities, State Colleges and Private Colleges are concerned, such data is not maintained centrally.

(b) and (c) The vacancy position of faculty is not satisfactory. The main reasons for the shortage of the faculty in the CUs, *inter-alia*, are the sanction of additional teaching posts in view of the expansion in the Eleventh Plan period; non-portability of pension scheme; the delay in the establishment of the permanent campus of the new CUs; the remoteness of the locations of the new CUs; and the revision of minimum qualifications for the recruitment of teachers and the non-availability of suitable candidates.

(d) In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers, the age of superannuation for teachers in CUs has been enhanced to 65 years. Besides, subject to the availability of the vacant positions and fitness, the teachers are eligible for re-employment on contract appointment beyond the age of 65 years up to the age of 70 years. The CUs have been permitted to appoint adjunct/guest/contractual faculty to meet the shortfall. After the 6th Pay Commission, the pay scales of teachers have been revised and made better than those of civil servants and their promotional opportunities are also better. The rates of Junior Research Fellowship and Senior Research Fellowship have been increased. The Science based education and research in CUs have been strengthened.

In periodic review meetings and conferences, the CUs have been continuously reminded to fill up these vacancies. Even the sanction letters for plan grants constantly remind them to do this. During the current year, as of now, 644 positions have been filled.

#### **Central Universities in Jammu and Kashmir**

62. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many central universities have been sanctioned in the States, State-wise, the details thereof;

(b) in how many of these universities, the teaching has started, buildings have been constructed, and are under construction, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Jammu and Srinagar has been assigned for location of the universities in Jammu and Kashmir;

(d) by when Government would complete the construction of Jammu and Srinagar Universities; the details thereof;

(e) the sanctioned strength of nonteaching staff; and

(f) whether it will be increased as per demand of the universities, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) There are 40 Central Universities under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The State wise list is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).



(b) Teaching has started in all the Central Universities (CUs). As regards the construction of buildings, the CU-wise position is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As stated at Annexure-II, the CUs of Jammu and Kashmir have been allotted land by the State Government and the planning process for construction has begun. It is not possible to give a time frame for the completion of the construction work.

(e) The sanctioned strength of Non-Teaching staff in CUJ and CUK is as under:-

Name of the University	Sanctioned strength of non-teaching staff
Central University of Jammu	107
Central University of Kashmir	107

(f) With the growth of the university, the number of teaching posts increase with the approval of the UGC. Accordingly, the non-teaching posts also increase in the ratio of 1:1.1, as laid down by the UGC.

***Statement-I***

*Statewise list of Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of CUs	Name of the Central University
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	Maulana Azad National Urdu University
2			Hyderabad University
3			The English & Foreign Languages University
4	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Rajiv Gandhi University
5	Assam	2	Assam University

1	2	3	4
6			Tezpur University
7	Bihar	1	Central University of Bihar
8	Chhattisgarh	1	Guru Ghasidas University
9	Gujarat	1	Central University of Gujarat
10	Haryana	1	Central University of Haryana
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	Central University of Himachal Pradesh
12	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Central University of Jammu
13			Central University of Kashmir
14	Jharkhand	1	Central University of Jharkhand
15	Karnataka	1	Central University of Karnataka
16	Kerala	1	Central University of Kerala
17	Madhya Pradesh		The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University
18		2	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalay
19	Maharashtra	1	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalay
20	Manipur	1	Manipur University
21	Meghalaya	1	North Eastern Hill University
22	Mizoram	1	Mizoram University

1	2	3	4
23	Nagaland	1	Nagaland University
24	Orissa	1	Central University of Orissa
25	Punjab	1	Central University of Punjab
26	Rajasthan	1	Central University of Rajasthan
27	Sikkim	1	Sikkim University
28	Tamil Nadu	1	Central University of Tamil Nadu
29	Tripura	1	Tripura University
30	Uttar Pradesh	4	Aligarh Muslim University
31			Banaras Hindu University
32			Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University
33			Allahabad University
34	Uttarakhand	1	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University
35	West Bengal	1	Visva-Bharati
36	NCT of Delhi	4	Delhi University
37			Jamia Millia Islamia
38			Jawaharlal Nehru University
39			Indira Gandhi National Open University
40	Pondicherry	1	Pondicherry University
TOTAL		40	

**Statement-II***Position of construction of buildings*

Sl. No.	Central Universities already working from their campus
1	2
1	Maulana Azad National Urdu University
2	Hyderabad University
3	The English and Foreign Languages University
4	Rajiv Gandhi University
5	Assam University
6	Tezpur University
7	Guru Ghasidas University
8	Central University of Karnataka
9	The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University
10	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalay.
11	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalay
12	Manipur University
13	North Eastern Hill University
14	Mizoram University
15	Nagaland University
16	Central University of Rajasthan
17	Central University of Orissa
18	Tripura University
19	Aligarh Muslim University
20	Banaras Hindu University

1	2
21	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University
22	Allahabad University
23	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University
24	Visva-Bharati
25	Delhi University
26	Jamia Millia Islamia
27	Jawaharlal Nehru University
28	Indira Gandhi National Open University
29	Pondicherry University
30	Central University of Tamil Nadu
	<b>Under Construction</b>
31	Central University of Haryana
32	Central University of Jharkhand
33	Central University of Kerala
34	Central University of Punjab
	<b>Land allotted and planning process initiated</b>
35	Central University of Jammu
36	Central University of Kashmir
37	Sikkim University
	<b>Land not allotted</b>
38	Central University of Bihar
39	Central University of Gujarat
40	Central University of Himachal Pradesh

**Out of school children**

63. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of out of school children in the country has registered any decline in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the number of out of school children in the age group of 6 to 14 in various States during each of the last three years;
- (c) whether the Government has sanctioned primary and upper primary school to promote education for all in the country;
- (d) if so, the number of primary and upper primary schools, so far set up in various States during each of the last three years; and
- (e) the number of students in primary and upper primary enrolled and actually attending school during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Two independent surveys to estimate the no. of out-of-school children in the country were commissioned by Government of India in 2005 and 2009. These surveys showed a decline in the number of out of school children from 134.6 lakh in 2005 to 81.5 lakh in 2009. The States have reported a further decline in the number of out of school children in the last 3 years as given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Primary and Upper primary schools are sanctioned for the universalisation of elementary education. The details primary and upper primary schools sanctioned during the last three years under the SSA are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12, the number of children enrolled in the primary level were 13.34 crore in 2009-10, 13.52 crore in 2010-11 and 13.70 crore in 2011-12. Similarly, at the upper primary level enrolment was 5.44 crore in 2009-10, 5.78 crore in 2010-11 and 6.19 crore in 2011-12.

***Statement-I***

*Details of Status of OOSC (6-14 years age)  
from 2011-12 to 2013-14*

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	751	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	115810	301271	161538
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11343	9688	3443
4	Assam	124577	118603	102518
5	Bihar	352331	282669	271096
6	Chandigarh UT	3782	6018	4544
7	Chhattisgarh	128185	64860	76204
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	103	167	171
9	Daman and Diu	409	379	133
10	Delhi	23536	9854	7255
11	Goa	13024	3608	2500
12	Gujarat	58137	102836	84358
13	Haryana	107599	84032	125084
14	Himachal Pradesh	2414	3243	2811
15	Jammu and Kashmir	36281	43153	59061
16	Jharkhand	236265	502942	280617

1	2	3	4	5
17	Karnataka	39841	125888	117845
18	Kerela	10043	21425	1406
19	Lakshdweep	7	7	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	70486	126485	74415
21	Maharashtra	16145	218799	86856
22	Manipur	21340	9632	8744
23	Meghalaya	14393	20998	33557
24	Mizoram	9759	8234	7362
25	Nagaland	20108	11719	8589
26	Odisha	72048	30591	19591
27	Puducherry	901	885	341
28	Punjab	30939	18459	17414
29	Rajasthan	1210917	497029	410957
30	Sikkim	2130	1911	1185
31	Tamil Nadu	52558	53832	45120
32	Tripura	596	1818	1489
33	Uttar Pradesh	194146	109677	64442
34	Uttarakhand	8168	6893	6858
35	West Bengal	218150	136437	131375
GRAND TOTAL :		3206471	2934793	2218879

Source: Annual Work Plan and Budget.



**Statement-II***Details of Primary and Upper Primary Schools sanctioned during last three years*

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2010-11 (Suppl.)		2011-12		2012-13	
		PAB Minutes		PAB Minutes		PAB Minutes		PAB Minutes	
		PS	UPS	PS	UPS	PS	UPS	PS	UPS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	1	0	6	11	15	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	20	5	0	0	13	0	435	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	194	54	0	0	124	42	123	49
4	Assam	3533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bihar	821	1720	0	0	1756	447	0	0
6	Chandigarh	7	7	0	0	0	4	2	2
7	Chhattisgarh	319	85	0	0	193	140	8	30
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
10	Delhi	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Haryana	114	177	0	0	8	49	15	4		
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	7	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	497	863	0	0	397	330	0	0	0	0
16	Jharkhand	927	441	0	0	42	32	0	0	0	0
17	Karnataka	135	330	3	57	0	0	0	0	0	10
18	Kerala	6	0	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	0
19	Lakshdweep	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	386	944	0	0	740	0	179	803		
21	Maharashtra	843	60	0	0	0	0	0	219		
22	Manipur	0	0	180	0	535	158	76	0		
23	Meghalaya	574	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	21	63	6	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	168	324	95	118	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	648	396	0	0	0	374	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
28	Punjab	27	90	9	13	0	0	0	21
29	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	52	1	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	228	218	0	61	0	0	0	0
32	Tripura	70	71	0	0	0	0	34	1
33	Uttar Pradesh	26	1152	0	0	10487	1173	0	0
34	Uttarakhand	7	14	0	0	0	0	46	23
35	West Bengal	15761	1866	0	0	0	0	100	415
TOTAL :		25315	9126	288	301	14481	2843	1041	1613

(Source: Annual Work Plan and Budget)

PAB = Project Approval Board.

**Allocation under RMSA**

64. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the allocation of amount approved for the States till 31st March, 2010 under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA);
- (b) what is the reason for wide variation in the distribution of funds of RMSA amongst States;
- (c) whether the grant-in-aid schools are eligible to get funds under RMSA; and
- (d) if not, whether Government proposes to include them in the eligibility criteria for RMSA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The RMSA programme is a centrally sponsored scheme started in the year 2009-10 to make quality secondary education available and accessible to all eligible persons in the country. Against the budgetary allocation of Rs. 550 crore for RMSA, a sum of Rs.547.83 crore was released to the States/UTs. The State-wise details of fund allocation during 2009-10 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The norms of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) are the same for all the States/UTs in the country. The Project Approval Board considers and approves the Annual Work Plan and Budget proposals of the States/UTs based on an appraisal of their eligibility as per the Scheme norms. The size of the physical and financial proposals of the States/UTs varies depending on the phasing of implementation formulated by the States/UTs. Further, the number and nature of existing secondary schools differ across the States/UTs. The requirement of new secondary schools and the need to strengthen existing Government secondary schools also varies among the States/UTs.

(c) and (d) Earlier the scheme covered only Government Secondary Schools, but this financial year onward. The RMSA has been extended to cover Government aided schools (excluding infra support and core area *i.e.* teacher salary and staff salary).

***Statement****State-wise details of fund released in 2009-10 under RMSA*

(Rs. in crore)		
Sl. No.	State	Fund released under RMSA 2009-10
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	15.05
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1.89
4	Assam	8.70
5	Bihar	19.64
6	Chandigarh	0.10
7	Chhattisgarh	58.12
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00
9	Daman and Diu	0.00
10	Delhi	0.00
11	Goa	0.51
12	Gujarat	2.94
13	Haryana	5.33
14	Himachal Pradesh	3.74
15	Jammu and Kashmir	11.02
16	Jharkhand	9.41
17	Karnataka	74.43
18	Kerala	10.33
19	Lakshdweep	1.10

1	2	3
20	Madhya Pradesh	97.58
21	Maharashtra	3.50
22	Manipur	18.54
23	Meghalaya	1.86
24	Mizoram	17.21
25	Nagaland	11.87
26	Odisha	8.04
27	Puducherry	1.82
28	Punjab	25.25
29	Rajasthan	19.38
30	Sikkim	2.70
31	Tamil Nadu	55.18
32	Tripura	9.98
33	Uttar Pradesh	36.10
34	Uttarakhand	3.52
35	West Bengal	12.99
TOTAL :		547.83

#### **Separate university for Leh-Ladakh region**

65. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there could a separate University for Leh-Ladakh region considering the geographical situation and difficult terrain;

(b) whehter it is a fact that because of bad weather the construction work of Leh-Ladakh, schools and colleges could not be completed in time; and

(c) whether Government could consider to release the fund in one instalment instead of releasing the fund twice in a year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present. Two Central Universities are already in existence in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In addition, two satellite university campuses of the State University of Kashmir have been sanctioned for both Leh and Kargil districts. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has released an amount of Rs. 2662.65 lacs towards the establishment of these campuses (Rs. 1369.59 lacs for the Leh campus and Rs 1293.16 lacs for the Kargil campus). Two Model Degree Colleges at Nobra (Leh) and Zanskar (Kargil) have also been sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the financial year 2011-12.

(b) Yes, Sir. As reported by the State Government, some delays in construction work have taken place on account of bad weather.

(c) Funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes are released as per the terms and conditions of each scheme as approved by the Competent Authority. The UGC has reported that it has its own process for the release of funds which depends upon the progress of utilization.

#### **Decrease of students in Government schools and colleges**

66. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of students in Government colleges, Higher Secondary schools, Primary schools are decreasing day by day and the number of students in private schools and colleges are increased, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government could open at least two Kendriya Vidyalayas up to 12th Standard in every block of the country as these schools are very popular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The comparative data requested is not maintained by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. However, there is no evidence of decrease enrolment in schools run by this Ministry, *i.e.* 1094 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and 586 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs), throughout the country. The KVs provide education from nursery to 12th standard and the JNVs from class-VI to Class-XII. Both the organizations have a limited intake of students for each class. But the number of applicants seeking admission is

disproportionately high compared to the intake capacity of schools. The enrolment position in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has increased to 11,21,012 in 2012-2013 as compared to 10,58,450 in 2010-2011.

The management wise data for the Higher Education was compiled for the first time for the year 2010-11 under the All India Survey on Higher Education, according to which the no. of Government colleges is 26.8 percent of the total no. of colleges and the percentage of students enrolled in these colleges is 39.2 percent of the total.

(b) No, Sir.

#### **Mid day meal tragedy in Bihar**

67. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the mid-day meal tragedy at two schools in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted into the tragedy; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and action taken, if any, against the responsible persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) A tragic incident took place in Navsrijit Government Primary School, Gandaman, Block Masrakh, District Saran of Bihar, where 23 children died after availing of the mid-day meal on 16th July, 2013. In all 79 children are enrolled in this school and on the fateful day, 55 children availed of the mid-day meal, out of which 46 children and one cook were hospitalised.

As there was no kitchen-cum-store in this school, the food-grains and other food items were stored in the house of the Head, who would issue the daily quota of ration to the cooks for cooking at school. On 16th July, the same practice was continued and the Head Teacher issued the food items to the cook. However, during cooking, the cook noticed that the oil was different and it had a peculiar smell. She brought it to the notice of Head Teacher, who chided her by saying that this oil has been procured for her own house and there was nothing wrong



with it. She further ordered the cook to go ahead with the cooking, who complied with the orders. As per the MDM Guidelines, at least one teacher should taste the MDM before it is served to the children. In this particular case, this practice was not followed even when the children complained of odd smell and peculiar taste of the food. This, later, led to the unfortunate incident where 47 children and the MDMS cook were hospitalised and 23 of them died.

*Prima facie*, this is a case of grave negligence. Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) reports have confirmed contamination. The Medical Experts also felt that the contamination was substantial so as to cause death. A First Information Report (FIR) has been lodged against the head teacher, she has been arrested and further investigation is under way. She has also been placed under suspension. The services of the Block Resource Person for MDMS have been discontinued. The guideline to ensure quality safety and hygienic under the MDMS have been reiterated to all States/UTs.

#### **Quality of food served in mid day meals**

68. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that food served to the school children under Mid Day Meal Scheme is unhygienic and of poor quality in many schools in the country;

(b) if so, whether any investigation is make into the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what measures are proposed to be taken to see that quality food under hygienic condition is served to the children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) A total of 39 complaints of poor quality of Mid-day-meals have been received in this Ministry since last three years from various States. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*). The test reports by the Shriram Institute for Industrial Research, New Delhi also show that many samples fail to meet the nutritional and calorific values prescribed under the guidelines.

These complaints were referred to the concerned State Governments, who have taken necessary action in 30 out of the 39 cases. The allegations were

baseless in 11 cases, while action has been taken by the State Governments in the remaining 19 cases. The action taken included the suspension of erring officials, a warning to the concerned NGO and officers responsible, the initiation of departmental proceedings against Principal/Headmaster and Inspector, the registration of criminal cases against the contractor for negligence, the cancellation of the contract of the supplier, the changing of cooks where required, and compensating children as per the directions of the court.

The Mid-Day Meal Guidelines provide for the lifting of good quality foodgrains of at least Fair Average Quality from the Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns, the storage of food items in dry and safe places, and cooking the meals in a hygienic environment through properly trained cook-cum-helpers. The cooked food has to be tasted by 2-3 adults including one teacher before serving it to the children. In addition, community involvement is promoted in the implementation and supervision of the Mid Day Meal Scheme.

The Central Government has recently reiterated detailed guidelines to ensure the quality, safety and hygiene under Mid Day Meal Scheme. The States/UTs have been requested to take immediate action on the following points:

- (i) Setting up of an effective Management Structure for MDM at various levels.
- (ii) Mandatory tasting of the meal by at least one teacher before it is served to the children.
- (iii) Safe storage and supply of ingredients to schools.
- (iv) Capacity building of stakeholders.
- (v) Procurement of pulses and ingredients of branded and Agmark quality and supply to schools on the lines of Maharashtra.
- (vi) Awareness about entitlements under the Mid Day Meal Scheme.
- (vii) Convening of the District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of senior most Member of Parliament from the district.
- (viii) Convening of regular review meeting at the District level under the chairpersonship of the DC/Deputy Commissioner/CEO, Zila Parishad.

- (ix) Social Audit of the Scheme on the pattern of Andhra Pradesh.
- (x) Testing of food samples by a CSIR/NABL accredited lab.
- (xi) Prompt action on the reports of the Monitoring Institutes, Joint Review Mission etc.
- (xii) Contingency Medical Plans.

***Statement***

*Number of complaints of poor quality of Mid-day meals  
for the last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Poor Quality			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Assam	0	1	1	0
2	Bihar	2	1	1	1
3	Delhi	1	3	2	4
4	Haryana	1	2	1	0
5	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1
6	Karnataka	1	0	1	0
7	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	2	0
8	Maharashtra	0	0	1	0
9	Punjab	0	0	1	0
10	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	4	0
11	West Bengal	0	0	2	1
TOTAL		7	9	16	7

**Hospitals run by Central universities**

69. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Central universities in the country which are running hospitals by themselves;

(b) whether certain categories of employees working in these hospitals which include nursing staff, para-medical staff etc. have not yet been extended benefits of the Sixth Central Pay Commission along with other employees of those universities;

(c) the time by when the Committee constituted by the UGC to examine rationalisation of cadre structure and the pay scales of various categories of employees of the Centrally funded institutions would give its report; and

(d) whether these employees will get the benefits from 1st January, 2006 and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Two Central Universities, namely, the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University have Medical College with attached hospitals that are run in accordance with MCI guidelines.

(b) The Revised Pay Bands and Grade Pays as indicated in Part-A of the first Schedule of the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 2008, which was notified by the Ministry of Finance pursuant to the recommendations of the 6th Pay Commission, have already been implemented in respect of the non-teaching employees including the nursing staff and para-medical staff of the concerned Central Universities. However, the revised pay scales mentioned in the Part-B of the first Schedule of the CCS (RP) Rules, 2008 for certain common categories of staff, which includes nursing and para-medical staff, have not been implemented so far. As per the relevant instructions of the Ministry of Finance, the implementation of pay scales given in Part-B is to be made in the autonomous organisations after taking an individual view in each case to determine, whether the grant of the revised pay structure is justified on functional considerations.

(c) The Committee constituted by the UGC to examine the rationalisation of the cadre structure and the pay scales of various categories of non-teaching employees, including the nursing staff and the para-medical staff, has given its report.

(d) The recommendations of the above Committee are under examination by this Ministry and an appropriate decision would be taken soon in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

**Reservation in Kendriya Vidyalayas for wards of martyrs**

†70. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of reservation in admission in all Kendriya Vidyalayas for the wards of martyrs of defence, paramilitary forces and State police forces, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is a provision for reservation of seats in State-run schools, also for the wards of above mentioned martyrs, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether facility of reservation in higher educational and technical institutions is being provided to wards/family members of martyrs, if so the details thereof, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) There is no reservation for the wards of the martyrs of defence, para military forces, and State Police forces for admission in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs). However, special provisions exist for the admission of the children of, Central Government employees dying in harness, where the admissions are made over and above the class strength.

(b) The information related to this measure with regard to State-run schools is not being maintained centrally.

(c) No, Sir.

**Higher educational institutions in Tamil Nadu**

71. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal to establish higher educational institutions in Tamil Nadu where the cost of education in private institutions is higher; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Central Government

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has already established one Central University in Tamil Nadu as per its policy of creating atleast one Central University in each state. One Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) has already been functioning for a long time in Chennai. A new Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) has also been sanctioned in Tiruchirapalli of Tamil Nadu.

The establishment of public-funded higher educational institutions to provide educational opportunities is essentially a responsibility of the State Government. However to support the state governments, the Central Government has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to set up a Model Degree College in each of the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) in the country. Twenty seven such EBDs were identified in Tamil Nadu. The details of the CSS along with details of the EBDs are available at [http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/xiplanpdf/newmodelcolleqesEBD\\_16nov09.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/xiplanpdf/newmodelcolleqesEBD_16nov09.pdf). The Government of Tamil Nadu has availed of the CSS for three such Model Degree Colleges so far.

#### **Provision of laptops to rural schools**

72. SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has any plan for providing at least one laptop to each class of a school in rural areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of grant sanctioned to Tamil Nadu for implementing this project during the current financial year; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, the Ministry of HRD is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools" under which financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs to procure computers and computer infrastructure for Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary schools for Computer aided learning. In Tamil Nadu, under the ICT @ School Scheme, 5270 schools have so far been approved with a total central share of Rs. 255.5075 crore, out of which Rs. 89.85 crore has been released to the State Government of Tamil Nadu till the current financial year.

**Admission of SC/ST students in private schools**

73. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints about private schools who are not taking admission of SC/ST students in their schools;
- (b) if so, whether it is not violation of RTE Act, 2009;
- (c) whether Government has taken any action on those cases, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether RTE Act, 2009 has not allowed poor and SC/ST students to get admission in private schools; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) There have been isolated media reports of segregation of or discrimination against children admitted into private schools under Section 12 (1) (c) of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 that provides for 25% free admission and education to children of disadvantaged groups and weaker sections. Such matters are immediately referred by the Central Government to the concerned State/UT for enquiry and remedial action.

The RTE Act provides for notifying a local authority for grievance redressal and the setting up of a State Commission for Protection of Children's Rights (SCPCR) Right to Education Protection Authority (REPA) for the monitoring of a child's right to elementary education. The responsibility for the enforcement of the State Rules framed with respect to Section 12 (1) (c) of the RTE Act vests with the State Government.

**Vacancies of teachers**

74. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are vacancy of more than 11 lakh teachers all over the country, as published in print media recently;
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government to fill up the post of teachers in all over the country;

(c) whether Government have any data about how many vacancies are in each State; if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is aware that without filling up these vacancies, the objective of Right to Education can not be achieved; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a total of 19.82 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned till 2012-13, against which 14.00 lakh teachers have been recruited by the States/UTs upto 31.03.2013. A State-wise statement of teacher vacancies reported by the State Governments/UT administrations is given in the Statement (*See below*). In addition, States/UTs also have vacancies on the teacher cadre borne by the State Governments.

(d) and (e) To expedite the filling up of teacher vacancies, 26 States/UTs have already conducted the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) for the recruitment of teachers and the process is underway in others. Teacher availability has improved, which is reflected in the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) of 30:1 at the national level as per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12.

#### *Statement*

##### *State-wise details of teacher vacancies reported by State Governments/UT administrations*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned Post under SSA	Working	Vacancies as on 31.03.2013
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andman and Nicobar Island	210	198	12
2	Andhra Pradesh	39189	38319	870
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7262	6334	928
4	Assam	48808	40756	8052
5	Bihar	403413	201536	201877



1	2	3	4	5
6	Chandigarh	1390	1390	0
7	Chhattisgarh	67507	57193	10314
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	937	427	510
9	Daman and Diu	119	92	27
10	Delhi	7104	3834	3270
11	Goa	169	169	0
12	Gujarat	58688	31430	27258
13	Haryana	13435	13399	36
14	Himachal Pradesh	5856	3653	2203
15	Jammu and Kashmir	43471	42268	1203
16	Jharkhand	120396	80857	39539
17	Karnataka	29055	24278	4777
18	Kerala	2925	2783	142
19	Lakshadweep	38	17	21
20	Madhya Pradesh	173855	169557	4298
21	Maharashtra	42091	15387	26704
22	Manipur	2871	2719	152
23	Meghalaya	13262	9050	4212
24	Mizoram	2485	2175	310
25	Nagaland	3147	3147	0
26	Odisha	89901	79936	9965
27	Puducherry	48	37	11
28	Punjab	14090	10661	3429

1	2	3	4	5
29	Rajasthan	114132	100889	13243
30	Sikkim	724	405	319
31	Tamil Nadu	33214	33214	0
32	Tripura	6980	5711	1269
33	Uttar Pradesh	423553	277216	146337
34	Uttarakhand	14316	5046	9270
35	West Bengal	198253	136895	61358
TOTAL :		1982894	1400978	581916

Source: AWP&B 2013-14.

### Education for handicapped persons

75. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handicapped persons undergoing basic education in the country, State-wise particularly Haryana;

(b) whether there exists any scheme for education of handicapped persons in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhyian (SSA), a total 26.60 lakh Children With Special Needs (CWSNs) have been enrolled at elementary level. The State-wise details of the enrollment of Children With Special Needs (CWSNs), including the state of Haryana are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The SSA supports State/UT governments in providing education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years, including children with Special Needs

(CWSN), in an inclusive manner in regular schools. The SSA provides for the identification and the assessment of children with special needs, the provision of aids and appliances if required, escort facility, special training for age appropriate admissions, home based education for severe-profound CWSN etc. No separate scheme for the education of persons with special needs in the area of basic education is run by the MHRD. Existing schemes have adequate provisions to address the needs of CWSN.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of the enrollment of children with special needs*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	CWSN Enrolled in Schools
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	193189
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9167
3	Assam	83348
4	Bihar	256165
5	Chhattisgarh	46310
6	Goa	1484
7	Gujarat	93979
8	Haryana	33166
9	Himachal Pradesh	19108
10	Jammu and Kashmir	19542
11	Jharkhand	70224
12	Karnataka	113547
13	Kerala	180108
14	Madhya Pradesh	95259
15	Maharashtra	306405
16	Manipur	6886

1	2	3
17	Meghalaya	10067
18	Mizoram	7598
19	Nagaland	9396
20	Odisha	103959
21	Punjab	96365
22	Rajasthan	182008
23	Sikkim	1459
24	Tamil Nadu	122031
25	Tripura	3617
26	Uttar Pradesh	370413
27	Uttarakhand	9399
28	West Bengal	193180
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	469
30	Chandigarh	4025
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	383
32	Daman and Diu	320
33	Delhi	13843
34	Lakshadweep	363
35	Puducherry	3761
TOTAL		2660543

#### Schools under SSA and RMSA

76. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools set up under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in various States including Haryana since 2010 till date;

(b) whether Government has made any survey to assess the success of SSA and RMSA in promoting school education in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) A total of 40543 new primary schools and 13565 new upper primary schools have been sanctioned during 2010-11 to 2012-13 under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme. Out of these, 137 new primary schools and 230 new upper primary schools have been sanctioned in Haryana during the same period.

A total of 7196 new schools have been sanctioned/upgraded during 2010-11 and 2011-12 under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). Out of these, 37 new schools have been sanctioned in the State of Haryana during the same period.

(b) to (d) The implementation of the SSA and the RMSA is reviewed twice every year by a Joint Review Mission (JRM) comprising educational experts nominated by the Government of India and representatives from Development Partners.

The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission conducted an evaluation of the SSA programme in 2010, which pointed significant improvement in access and enrolment, as well as social and gender equity in enrolment. The study has also pointed out that there has been moderate improvement in the pupil teacher ratio and availability of infrastructure.

The National Achievement Surveys (NAS) are conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) once in three years for classes III, V & VIII in government and government aided schools to review trends in learning levels. Till now, three rounds of NAS have been completed for class V and the two rounds each for classes III & VIII. The findings of these studies show moderate improvement in learning levels, even though the overall achievement levels are low.

In addition, the Ministry conducts six-monthly review meetings with Education Secretaries and periodic review meetings with State Project Directors to monitor progress. Field level monitoring is also undertaken by 41 Monitoring Institutes (MIs), comprising reputed institutes of social sciences and Universities/Departments of Education.

### **Foreign students**

77. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government maintains any record of number of foreign students studying in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to develop a Foreign Students' Information System (FSIS) in order to monitor the activities of such students studying in various educational institutions especially in view of large influx of foreign students in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) As per the available information, a total of 27,242 students from different countries are pursuing education in Indian Universities/Institutions. The country-wise list of students is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The Ministry of Home Affairs has developed a Foreign Student Information System (FSIS) module under the IVFRT (Immigration, Visa, Foreigner Registration & Tracking) system. While giving extension and other visa related services to Foreign Students, the Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs)/ Foreigners Registration Officers (FROs) would check whether such a foreign student is really pursuing the registered course of study and is following the guidelines of the visa. The educational institutions that provide admission to foreign students have initiated submitting 'on-line' details of such students on the FSIS.

***Statement***

*Country-wise list of students pursuing education in  
Indian Universities/Institutions*

Sl. No.	Country	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Afghanistan	1,950	214	2,164
2	Algeria	0	3	3
3	American Samoa	166	55	221
4	Andorra	2	0	2
5	Angola	9	23	32
6	Armenia	0	3	3
7	Australia	29	33	62
8	Austria	3	0	3
9	Bahamas	1	0	1
10	Bahrain	235	35	270
11	Bangladesh	318	237	555
12	Barbados	1	0	1
13	Belarus	1	1	2
14	Belgium	2	8	10
15	Benin	2	1	3
16	Bhutan	763	483	1,246
17	Bolivia	0	1	1
18	Botswana	2	7	9
19	Brazil	4	2	6

1	2	3	4	5
21	Brunei Darussalam	2	1	3
22	Burundi	14	6	20
23	Cambodia	35	6	41
24	Cameroon	66	14	80
25	Canada	140	131	271
26	Central African Republic	2	4	6
27	Chad	22	0	22
28	Chile	3	2	5
29	China	669	282	951
30	Colombia	2	2	4
31	Congo	144	36	180
32	Congo	25	2	27
33	Cote D'Ivoire	97	43	140
34	Denmark	2	4	6
35	Djibouti	75	23	98
36	Dominica '	1	0	1
37	Dominican Republic	0	1	1
38	Ecuador	0	1	1
39	Egypt	7	2	9
40	Eritrea	122	13	135
41	Estonia	0	1	1
42	Ethiopia	473	45	518
43	Fiji	19	30	49



1	2	3	4	5
44	Finland	2	3	5
45	France	26	27	53
46	French Guiana	1	0	1
47	Gabon	1	0	1
48	Gambia	1	0	1
49	Georgia	0	3	3
50	Germany	12	12	24
51	Ghana	21	13	34
52	Greece	0	2	2
53	Guinea	1	0	1
54	Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0
55	Guyana	3	1	4
56	Haiti	33	12	45
57	Hong Kong	37	0	37
58	Hungary	2	1	3
59	Indonesia	48	128	176
60	Iran	1,306	1,283	2,589
61	Iraq	787	104	891
62	Ireland	4	0	4
63	Isle of Man	0	1	1
64	Israel	22	23	45
65	Italy	11	13	24
66	Jamaica	1	2	3

1	2	3	4	5
67	Japan	25	31	56
68	Jersey	0	0	0
69	Jordan	28	1	29
70	Kazakhstan	13	10	23
71	Kenya	251	155	406
72	Kiribati	0	0	0
73	DPR Korea	49	43	92
74	Korea, Republic of	120	105	225
75	Kuwait	55	52	107
76	Kyrgyzstan	6	5	11
77	Laos Republic	21	8	29
78	Latvia	0	1	1
79	Lebanon	1	0	1
80	Lesotho	4	7	11
81	Liberia	4	1	5
82	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	60	14	74
83	Lithuania	0	1	1
84	Madagascar	2	0	2
85	Malawi	4	2	6
86	Malaysia	263	567	830
87	Maldives	117	198	315
88	Mali	3	0	3
89	Mauritania	0	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
90	Mauritius	90	99	189
91	Mexico	1	5	6
92	Mongolia	80	65	145
93	Mozambique	27	8	35
94	Myanmar	155	15	170
95	Namibia	5	26	31
96	Nepal	2,607	2,172	4,779
97	Netherlands	3	2	5
98	New Zealand	11	9	20
99	Nicaragua	1	0	1
100	Niger	1	0	1
101	Nigeria	150	134	284
102	Norway	5	6	11
103	Oman	199	78	277
104	Pakistan	15	5	20
105	Palestine	38	1	39
106	Panama	0	1	1
107	Peru	0	1	1
108	Philippines	12	12	24
109	Poland	4	10	14
110	Portugal	1	3	4
111	Qatar	29	35	64
112	Romania	42	22	64

1	2	3	4	5
113	Russian Federation	13	14	27
114	Rwanda	249	160	409
115	Saudi Arabia	205	56	261
116	Senegal	1	1	2
117	Serbia	1	0	1
118	Seychelles	1	11	15
119	Sierra Leone	2	0	2
120	Singapore	63	92	155
121	Slovenia	0	1	1
122	Somalia	195	91	286
123	South Africa	142	64	206
124	Spain	7	4	11
125	Sri Lanka	443	435	878
126	Sudan	1,113	53	1,166
127	Suriname	1	0	1
128	Swaziland	2	3	5
129	Sweden	10	6	16
130	Switzerland	3	7	10
131	Syrian Arab Republic	23	6	29
132	Taiwan	4	6	10
133	Tajikistan	20	28	48
134	Tanzania	401	313	714
135	Thailand	209	143	352

1	2	3	4	5
136	Timor-Leste	9	4	13
137	Togo	2	0	2
138	Tonga	0	1	1
139	Tunisia	1	0	1
140	Turkey	28	9	37
141	Turkmenistan	28	14	42
142	Uganda	164	118	282
143	Ukraine	2	3	5
144	United Arab Emirates	261	229	490
145	United Kingdom	74	49	123
146	United States	495	524	1,019
148	Uzbekistan	20	10	30
149	Venezuela	1	0	1
150	Vietnam	125	70	195
151	Wallis and Futuna	48	52	100
152	Western Sahara	1	1	2
153	Yemen	694	35	729
154	Zambia	8	1	11
155	Zimbabwe	15	14	29
TOTAL		17,316	9,926	27,242

**Shortage of teachers in higher educational institutions**

78. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of teachers in the higher educational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the present teacher-student ratio in the universities, subject-wise, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government to improve the said ratio;

(d) whether it is a fact that youth with higher qualifications prefer joining the MNCs/BPOs etc. rather than opting for teaching profession and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to encourage young professionals to opt teaching as a profession, so as to enhance the quality of education in universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Many higher educational institutions are facing a shortage of qualified and experienced permanent faculty. The State Universities, Central Universities, Deemed to be Universities and affiliated colleges are short of qualified faculty to the extent of approximately 40%, 35%, 25% and 40% respectively as reported by the Prof. Sanjay Dhande Committee.

The teacher-student ratio in the University Grants Commission (UGC) funded. Central Universities, as on 31.03.2013, is given in the Statement (*See* below). The teacher-student ratio in other Universities in the country is not centrally maintained.

(c) In order to meet the shortage of teachers, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has been enhanced to sixty five years and the conditions governing the mobility of academic staff have been relaxed. The UGC has advised all the Central Universities to fill up the teaching positions at the earliest. Teachers' re-employment on contract basis beyond the age of sixty five years upto the age of seventy years is permitted subject to availability of vacant posts and fitness. Para 12.2 of the UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education 2010 clearly mentions that all the sanctioned/approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.

The UGC has also launched "Operation Faculty Recharge Programme" for

augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the faculty shortage in the university system.

(d) No such conclusions can be drawn because there are a variety of factors which influence an individual's choice for a profession. The main reasons for the shortage of faculty are the creation of additional teaching posts in view of the expansion in the Eleventh Plan period and the increase in intake capacity of students pursuant to OBC reservation, non-availability of suitable candidates, non portability of pension scheme etc.

(e) The salary at entry level in teaching posts has been enhanced considerably after the implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission recommendations. The Task Force on shortage of faculty had recommended teaching assistantship to encourage and motivate talented and bright students to opt for teaching as a career in the Universities. The University Grants Commission is competent to frame the guidelines of the scheme.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of Teacher-Student ratio in the UGC funded Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Teacher-Student Ratio
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M.A.N. Urdu University	1 : 5.63
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad University	1 : 12.17
3.	Andhra Pradesh	The English and Foreign Languages University	1 : 6.43
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	1 : 22.20
5.	Delhi	Delhi University	1 : 31.45
6.	Delhi	Jamia Millia Islamia	1 : 20.99
7.	Delhi	Jawaharlal Nehru University	1 : 15.89
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya	1 : 26.49

1	2	3	4
9.	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vishvavidyalaya	1 : 7.82
10.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	1 : 14.81
11.	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University	1 : 46.45
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	1 : 15.06
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	1 : 23.66
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Baba Bhimrao Ambedkar University	1 : 16.54
15.	Uttar Pradesh	University of Allahabad	1 : 77.63
16.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	1 : 9.46
17.	Assam	Assam University	1 : 16.30
18.	Assam	Tezpur University	1 : 13.33
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	1 : 11.13
20.	Manipur	Manipur University	1 : 17.94
21.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	1 : 12.09
22.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	1 : 12.08
23.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	1 : 8.51
24.	Tripura	Tripura University	1 : 19.71
25.	Bihar	C.U. of Bihar	1 : 4.96
26.	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	1 : 8.07
27.	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	1 : 11.65
28.	Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	1 : 10.30
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu	1 : 8.06
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	C.U. of Kashmir	1 : 13.69
31.	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	1 : 12.90



1	2	3	4
32.	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	1 : 8.33
33.	Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	1 : 19.84
34.	Madhya Pradesh	The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	1 : 23.50
35.	Orissa	C.U. of Orissa	1 : 15.88
36.	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	1 : 5.39
37.	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	1 : 8.39
38.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	1 : 7.67
39.	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	1 : 15.19

**Wrong maps in NCERT books**

79. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the increasing number of instances wherein maps published in NCERT text-books for school children indicating Arunachal Pradesh as part of Chinese territory and deleting Andaman and Nicobar Island in the maps;

(b) the efforts made by Government to prevent such serious lapse in the books published for the students across the country; and

(c) whether there is any centralized monitoring agency for this purpose to prevent such lapses and also to avoid such unnecessary financial losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The maps given in the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) text-books are approved by the Survey of India and copyright permission is also published in the text-books. No information indicating the omission of Arunachal Pradesh in the maps of the NCERT textbooks has come to the notice of this Ministry. However, in a textbook prepared by the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education for the year 2013-14, the map of India has been printed

omitting Arunachal Pradesh. The Secretary, Maharashtra State Board, Pune informed this Ministry that the text-book of Geography for class X prepared by the State Board for the year 2013-14 contains nine maps of India. While eight maps are correctly printed, one map that gave details of India and its neighbouring countries inadvertently omitted the State of Arunachal Pradesh. As soon as the error was reported, the Board immediately verified the details and took corrective action. The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education had deeply regretted the error that occurred in the geography textbook of class X and has expressed profound apologies to the people of the country.

(c) No Sir. Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution of India. It is for the State School Education Boards to finalise their own Curricula and Syllabi. The Section 29 of the Right to Information (RTE) Act lays down that the appropriate Government shall notify an Academic Authority to lay down the curriculum and the evaluation procedure for elementary Education.

The Central Government has notified the NCERT as the Academic Authority to lay down the curriculum and evaluation procedure for elementary education and to develop a framework for the National Curriculum under clause (a) of sub-section (6) of Section 7 of the Act.

#### **Poor service conditions in unaided self financed colleges**

80. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed about the poor service condition of Teaching and Non-Teaching staff of Unaided/Self financed colleges working in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to control the exploitation by managements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As self-financed colleges are not funded by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for the purposes of salaries and other recurring expenditure, the information in regard to the service conditions of teachers and non-teaching staff of Self-financing colleges is not centrally maintained. However, the scales of pay prescribed under the UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in

Higher Education, 2010 may be extended by State Governments to those universities, colleges and other higher educational institutions coming under the purview of the State Government and maintained by them.

(b) Two legislative proposals which have a bearing on the service conditions of the employees in higher educational institutions including the self-financing institutions have been introduced in Parliament. These proposals are the "Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010" and the "Educational Tribunals Bill, 2010".

The Bill on the Prohibition of Unfair Practices mandates the publication of a 'prospectus' by every institution containing, *inter-alia*, information on the minimum pay and other emoluments payable by the institution for each category of teachers and other employees. The Educational Tribunals Bill provides for the establishment of educational tribunals at the State and National levels with powers to adjudicate, *inter-alia*, on the service matters of teachers and other employees of higher educational institutions.

#### **Reservation of seats for students of Delhi**

†81. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplates to reserve maximum numbers of seats for students of Delhi in Central as well as Delhi Government aided colleges;

(b) whether students of Delhi get much less admission in the colleges of Delhi in view of the size of population of Delhi;

(c) whether continuous demand has been made for maximum number of seats in the colleges of Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the number of colleges in Delhi is far less than the number of students and population of Delhi;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether Government contemplates to establish more new colleges (universities) in Delhi; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No proposal for the reservation of seats for the students of Delhi in the Colleges of the Central Universities located in Delhi is under consideration. As regards the reservation of seats for the students in the Colleges administered by the Delhi Government, this does not come under the purview of the Central Government.

(b) Admissions are made by the Central Universities based on merit, duly following the Government of India policy on reservation for SC/ST/OBC/PWD. No data on the domicile of students admitted in these Universities is maintained centrally.

(c) No Sir.

(d) In view of (c), the question does not arise.

(e) and (f) Education is a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution. The Central Universities are established in different States to play a catalytic role in the promotion of quality education in the region in which they are situated. It would be for the State Governments to establish more colleges to meet the higher educational needs of the State.

(g) No Sir.

(h) In view of (g), the question does not arise.

#### **Nobel prizes to domestic scholars**

†82. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholars who have been awarded Nobel Prize, so far since Independence in the annals of educational history of the country;

(b) whether any countryman has received Nobel Prize during the last five years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether foreign education is the cause behind not getting Nobel Prize; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Since Independence, six persons of Indian origin, with an educational background in India, have been awarded the Nobel Prize.

(b) and (c) Shri Venkatraman Ramakrishnan, an Indian-born American citizen was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in the year 2009. The last Indian Citizen to win a Nobel Prize was Prof. Amartya Sen in 1998.

(d) and (e) Having a foreign education or the lack of it, cannot be said to be the cause behind getting or not getting a Nobel Prize. Such a conclusion is unwarranted.

#### **School timings under RTE**

83. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Right to Education Act and/or Rules framed thereunder or instructions/guidelines issued thereunder has fixed school timings;

(b) if so, what are the timings;

(c) which are the classes covered under the new timings;

(d) whether Goa Government has started imposing new timings purportedly under RTE Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 prescribes the minimum working days as 200 for classes I to V and 220 for classes VI to VIII. It also prescribes 800 instructional hours per academic year for classes I to V and 1000 instructional

hours per academic year for classes VI to VIII. The elementary schools cover classes from I to VIII.

(d) and (e) The State Government of Goa has, *vide* a circular dated 12th June, 2013, prescribed the minimum working days and also instructional hours of not less than five hours and thirty minutes per day.

#### **Setting up of new Kendriya Vidyalayas**

84. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to set up new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of new KVs likely to be set up in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The expansion of the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country is a continuous process. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, it is envisaged to open 500 new KVs. But the Government has been unable to grant formal approval for the creation of any of these new KVs in view of the paucity of funds. The location of all these KVs, including those to be opened in Maharashtra, will be decided as and when the approval of the competent authority is received and funds are made available.

#### **Assistance for all women technical universities in Maharashtra**

85. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to provide Central assistance to Maharashtra to enable the State to establish all women technical universities on the lines of Delhi; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No Sir. There is no proposal for providing central assistance to establish women's technical universities in Maharashtra.

(b) The State Governments are principally responsible for the creation of such state universities. The Government of Delhi has established the Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women through an Act passed by the Delhi State Legislature. Similar action may be taken by the Government of Maharashtra also.

**Degrees offered by private universities**

86. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission warned students against getting influenced by advertisement published in national dailies offering degrees through various franchisee programmes conducted by private universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the University Grants Commission has made it clear that the private universities and deemed universities cannot affiliate any college or institution for conducting courses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued a Public Notice on Courses/Study Centres/Off-Campuses and Territorial Jurisdiction of Universities including Private Universities in National Dailies on 12.07.2013. The students were advised not to take admission in the unapproved Study Centres, Off-Campus Centres, Franchisee Institutions, Colleges/Institutions claiming to be affiliated with Private Universities or Deemed-to-be Universities. The Public Notice in this regard is also available on the UGC's website [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As per the Public Notice issued by UGC as well as provisions of UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003, Private Universities cannot affiliate any college or institution for conducting courses leading to award of its diplomas, degrees or other qualifications. The UGC has also clarified in its public notice that a deemed-to-be university shall operate only from the headquarters or the off-campus centres approved by the Government of India. The Deemed Universities have no power of affiliating any college or institution as per the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010.

#### **Allocation of funds to Bihar under MDMS**

†87. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated to Bihar Government, so far, under Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) since 2006; and

(b) the funds spent by Bihar Government out of that and the extent of amount returned to the Central Government along with the reasons for returning the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The details of the funds released to the Bihar Government and the funds spent by them are given in the Statement (*See* below). An amount of Rs. 342.87 Crore was deposited by the Bihar Government on 13.02.2012 in their Central Treasury as they could not utilize the central assistance released to them from 2004-05 to 2009-10 for implementation of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement**

*Central Assistance Released to State of Bihar under Mid-Day Meal  
Scheme during 2006-07 to 2013-14*

Component	Central Assistance Released								Total
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
Recurring	36412	27285	31620	30820	80506	74492	88505	66092	435732
Non- Kitchen Device	9630	1442	239	943	0	0	0	0	12254
recurring Kitchen-cum-store	1788	19997	18647	0	0	7328	11385	0	59145
TOTAL :	47830	48724	50506	31763	80506	81820	99890	66092	507131
Expenditure	35818	18088	24326	45741	65575	74036	84250	10697	358531

(Rs. in lakh)

**Death of children in Bihar after consuming mid day meal**

†88. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 23 students died of eating 'mid day meal' in Dharmasati Primary School under Masrakh Block of Chhapra District on 16 July, 2013 and many students are admitted in "Patna Medical College Hospital";

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the members of consultative committee of the Ministry had complained on 14 March, 2013 regarding poor and poisonous food in "mid day meal" and the Government had assured about necessary action in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken along with steps taken by Government to ensure that such unfortunate incidents do not recur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) A total of 23 children died after consuming the mid day meal on 16 July, 2013, in Navsrijit Government Primary School, Gandaman, Block Masrakh, District Saran of Bihar. The report of the Forensic Sciences Laboratory (FSL), Government of Bihar indicates the presence of Organic Phosphorous in the meals of the children in District Saran, which was responsible for the deaths.

As per the MDM Guidelines, at least one teacher should taste the mid day meal before it is served to the children. In this particular case, this practice was not followed even when the children complained of the odd smell and peculiar taste of the food. This, later, led to the unfortunate deaths of 23 children.

(c) and (d) The Government has reissued detailed Guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene under the Mid Day Meal Scheme. The salient points of the guidelines are as under:

- (i) Setting up of Management Structure at various levels *viz.* State, District, Block etc with clear roles and responsibilities.
- (ii) Mandatory tasting of meal by at least one teacher before it is served to the children.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Quality supply of ingredients and their safe storage in the schools.
- (iv) Procurement of pulses and ingredients of branded and Agmark quality and supply to schools on the lines of Maharashtra.
- (v) Awareness about the Mid Day Meal Scheme.
- (vi) Convening of District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament from the district.
- (vii) Social Audit of the Scheme.
- (viii) Testing of food samples by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)/CSIR institutes/National Accreditation Board for Laboratories approved Laboratories.
- (ix) Strengthening of the training of cook-cum-helpers, as well as district and block resource persons for managing safety of food-grains and hygienic cooking in collaboration with the schools of home science in different universities.
- (x) Prompt action on findings of the reports of the Monitoring Institutes, and Joint Review Missions.
- (xi) Preparation of a comprehensive contingency Medical Plan to deal with any untoward situation.

#### **Gender balance in IIMs**

89. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM:

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the most of the newer IIMs are far behind their old counterparts on gender balance;
- (b) whether this situation reflects in the lower percentage of women enrolment at newer IIMs in Tiruchirappally, Ranchi, Shillong and Udaipur; and
- (c) if so, the measures contemplated to check the gender imbalance at the newer IIMs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The number of boys and girls admitted in the current year 2013-14 in the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are given in the table below:

Sl. No.	Name	Total	Boys	Girls	% of girls
1.	Ahmedabad	425	332	93	21.88
2.	Bangalore	403	298	105	26.05
3.	Calcutta	458	349	109	23.79
4.	Lucknow	475	298	177	37.26
5.	Indore	459	318	141	30.71
6.	Kozhikode	365	169	196	53.70
	TOTAL	2585	1764	821	31.76

**New IIMs**

7.	Shillong	119	93	26	21.84
8.	Rohtak	153	80	73	47.71
9.	Ranchi	198	168	30	15.15
10.	Raipur	120	78	42	35.00
11.	Tiruchirapally	217	144	73	33.64
12.	Udaipur	109	94	15	13.76
13.	Kashipur	131	105	26	19.84
	TOTAL	1047	762	285	27.22

(c) The parameters for admission in the IIMs are based on merit-based competitive examinations which are open to all, irrespective of gender, therefore it is a matter of individual choice to appear in the examination. The success rate of girls student is 0.020 percent and boys is 0.018 percent with respect to the number of students appeared in the examination. At present, no measures are contemplated to address this apparent gender imbalance. As IIM Kozhikode's figures suggest, there is no inherent problem in the present system that promotes such imbalance.

**Death of children due to poisonous mid day meals**

90. SHRI ALOK TTWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of children died due to eating of poisonous mid day meals in schools during the last year and the current year, so far, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any mechanism to monitor the quality of foods served under mid day meals;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of fresh steps Government would take to provide safe foods to children in schools under Mid Day Meal Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) During the last year and the current year, a total of 23 children have died after availing of the mid-day meal, in District Saran of Bihar.

(b) to (d) The Mid Day Meal Guidelines provide for the lifting of good quality foodgrains of at least Fair Average Quality from Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns, the storage of food items in dry and safe places, and cooking of the meals in a hygienic environment through properly trained cook-cum-helpers. The cooked food has to be tasted by 2-3 adults including one teacher before serving it to the children. In addition, community involvement is promoted in the implementation and supervision of the Mid Day Meal Scheme. The states are also being encouraged to promote social audit of the scheme.

There is a detailed mechanism for monitoring of the quality of the food through monitoring at the local level by the SMCs as well as the State Government officials. In addition the Central Government ensures independent monitoring through 41 monitoring institutes such as IIT Chennai; Viswa Bharti; and XLRI. The Joint Review Missions (JRM) visit the States at regular intervals. In the current year 7 JRMs have been conducted; and 13 more are planned. In addition, surprise

visits are made from time to time; three such visits have been carried out in the current year in Maharashtra; Jammu and Kashmir and Assam.

(e) The Government has reissued detailed Guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene under the Mid Day Meal Scheme. The salient points of the guidelines are as under:

- (i) Setting up of Management Structure at various levels viz. State, District, Block etc with clear roles and responsibilities.
- (ii) Mandatory tasting of meal by at least one teacher before it is served to the children.
- (iii) Quality supply of ingredients and their safe storage in the schools.
- (iv) Procurement of pulses and ingredients of branded and Agmark quality and supply to schools on the lines of Maharashtra.
- (v) Awareness about the Mid Day Meal Scheme.
- (vi) Convening of District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament from the district.
- (vii) Social Audit of the Scheme.
- (viii) Testing of food samples by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)/CSIR institutes/National Accreditation Board for Laboratories approved Laboratories.
- (ix) Strengthening of the training of cook-cum-helpers, as well as district and block resource persons for managing safety of food-grains and hygienic cooking in collaboration with the schools of home science in different universities.
- (x) Prompt action on findings of the reports of the Monitoring Institutes, and Joint Review Missions.
- (xi) Preparation of a comprehensive contingency Medical Plan to deal with any untoward situation.

#### **Revamping of Mid Day Meal Scheme**

91. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to revamp the Mid Day Meal Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has approached the Tourism Ministry for providing training to master cooks who prepare mid day meals;
- (d) how the Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) is working; and
- (e) to what extent IVRS is helping in improving the Mid Day Meal Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) During the 12 Plan, it has been proposed to revamp the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in the following manner:

- (i) Extension of MDMS to unaided private schools in tribal, Scheduled Castes and Minority dominated districts.
- (ii) Covering the children studying in pre-primary classes located in the premises of primary schools.
- (iii) Revision of norms of assistance for existing components.
- (iv) Revision of cooking cost by basing the MDM price index exclusively on the MDM basket of items.
- (v) Revision of Transportation Assistance of Non-North Eastern Region (NER) States @ Rs. 150 per quintal from its existing limit of Rs. 75 per quintal.
- (vi) Revision of honorarium of cook-cum-helpers from Rs.1000.00 to Rs.1500.00 during 2013-14 and 2014-15 and Rs.2000 during 2015-16 and 2016-17 per cook-cum-helper per month.
- (vii) Revision of Management Monitoring and Evaluation (MME) rates @3% of the total recurring central assistance for the cost of food grains, cooking cost, transportation assistance and honorarium to cook-cum-helpers.
- (viii) Revision of norms for Central assistance for the procurement of kitchen devices for new schools and replacement of kitchen devices after 5

years of their sanction @ 15,000 per school. This would be shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25 except for the NER States where the sharing would be in the ratio of 90:10.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) and (e) The Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) has not started functioning as yet.

**Setting up of Kendriya Vidyalayas on railway premises**

92. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up 50 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KV) on railway premises across the country;

(b) whether the sites of all the 50 KVs have been indentified; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Railways, Govt, of India have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 16.02.2010 wherein it was agreed that around 50 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the Civil Sector will be opened on Railways-owned land identified by the Ministry of Railways.

(b) and (c) To execute the MoU, a High Powered Working Group consisting of senior officials and experts has been constituted. So far 43 locations for the new KVs, as per the details given in the Statement (*See below*) have been identified.

**Statement**

*Details of 43 locations identified by Ministry of Railways for opening of around 50 new KVs under the sponsorship of Ministry of Railways*

Sl. No.	Name of Location identified by Ministry of Railways.
1	2
1.	Ballarshah, Nagpur Division, Maharashtra
2.	Bhusaval, Bhusaval Division, Maharashtra



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1	2
3.	Daund, Sholapur Division, Maharashtra
4.	Bandel, Howrah Division, West Bengal
5.	New Jalpaigudi, Katihar Division, West Bengal
6.	New Coochbehar, Alipurduar Division, West Bengal
7.	Jhajha, Danapur Division, Bihar
8.	Narkatiyaganj, Samastipur Division, Bihar
9.	Angul, Khurda Road Division, Odisha
10	Titlagadh, Sambalpur Division, Odisha
11.	Dangoaposi, Chakradhar Division, Jharkhand
12.	Hatia, Ranchi Division Jharkhand
13	Jammu Tawi, Ferozpur Division, Jammu and Kashmir
14.	Kuldip Nagar, Ambala, Ambala Division, Haryana
15.	Jagadhari, Jagadhari workshop, Haryana
16.	Sultanpur, Lucknow Division, Uttar Pradesh
17	Pratapgarh, Lucknow Division, Uttar Pradesh
18	Lucknow, Lucknow Division, Uttar Pradesh
19	Tundla, Allahabad Division, Uttar Pradesh
20	Allahabad/Subedarganj, Allahabad Division, Uttar Pradesh
21	Jhansi, Jhansi Division, Uttar Pradesh
22.	Agra Division, Uttar Pradesh
23	Mailani, Lucknow Division, Uttar Pradesh
24	Sitapur, Lucknow Division, Uttar Pradesh
25	Mau, Varanasi Division, Uttar Pradesh

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1	2
26	Varanasi, Varanasi Division, Uttar Pradesh
27	Raebareilly Coach Factory, Uttar Pradesh
28	Fatehgarh, Izzatnagar Division, Uttar Pradesh
29	Sakurbasti, Delhi Division, Delhi
30	Rangapara.Rangia division, Assam
31	North Lakhimpur, Rangiya Division, Assam
32	Lalgarh, Bikaner Division, Rajasthan
33	Bandikui, station, Jaipur Division, Rajasthan
34	Container Depot, Jodhpur Division, Rajasthan
35	Bhagat Ki Kothi Diesel Shed Jodhpur Division, Rajasthan
36	Goldenrock workshop, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu
37	Salem, Salem Division, Tamil Nadu
38	Trivendrum, Trivendrum Division, Kerala
39	Palghat, Palghat Division, Kerala
40	Castle Rock, Hubli Division, Karnatka
41	Arisekere, Mysore Division, Karnatka
42	Yesvantpur, Bangalore Division, Karnatka
43	Dharmapuri, Bangalore Division, Karnatka Bangalore Division, Karnatka.

#### **Fees in private schools**

†93. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private schools are still charging fees from the guardians even for those periods when schools remain closed;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to derecognize such schools;
- (c) if so, the details of the action plan; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The entire 12 months' fees are charged from students by the private schools affiliated with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). As per the CBSE Affiliation Bye-Laws "the school must have sufficient financial resources to guarantee its continued existence. It should have permanent source of income to meet the running expenses of the school so as to maintain it at a reasonable standard of efficiency, to pay salaries to teachers and other categories of staff regularly at least at par with the corresponding categories in the State Government Schools and to undertake improvement/development of school facilities".

- (b) No such proposal is under consideration.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Since this practice is in accordance with the CBSE affiliation Bye-Laws there is no cause of action for derecognizing such schools.

**Seats for children of State Government employees  
in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

†94. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to reserve certain seats in the Kendriya Vidyalayas for the children of State Government employees on the lines of reservation for the children of Central Government employees; and
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) The main objective for the opening of the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) is to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para-Military Personnel by providing

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a common programme of education. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has laid down the following priorities in granting admission under the Civil/Defence Sector:

- i. Children of transferable and non-transferable central government employees including ex-servicemen.
- ii. Children of transferable and non-transferable employees of Autonomous Bodies/Public Sector Undertaking/Institute of Higher Learning of the Government of India.
- iii. Children of transferable and non-transferable State government employees.
- iv. Children of transferable and non-transferable employees of Autonomous Bodies/Public Sector Undertaking/Institute of Higher Learning of the State Government.
- v. Children from any other category including the children of foreign nationals who are located in India due to their work or for any personal reason. They would be considered only in case there are no Indian Nationals' waitlisted for admission.

Accordingly, the children of State Government employees already figure 3rd on the order of priority for admissions.

### **Illiteracy in rural areas**

†95. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of illiterate children in the rural areas of the country is still high;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the recommendations made by various committees for imparting quality education and the steps taken by Government along with achievement thereof in this regard;
- (d) whether the Supreme Court has recently made any comment on the deplorable education system of the country; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The overall rural literacy rate has increased from 58.7% in the 2001 Census to 67.77% in the 2011 Census. However, age wise disaggregated data of the 2011 census is not yet available.

The number of out-of-school children in the country has been showing a declining trend. An independent survey to estimate the out of school children in 2005 had indicated 134.6 lakh children out of school, a figure which reduced to 81.5 lakh children when the study was repeated in 2009. The States' own estimation of children now out of school is 22.18 lakhs and the details are given in the Statement.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years. It lays down norms and standards for school infrastructure, teacher availability, instructional days to ensure quality education, etc. All the States/UTs have notified their RTE Rules in order to implement the RTE Act.

(c) The RTE-National Advisor/ Council had constituted six Task Forces, two of which related to Curriculum and Pedagogy and Research & Evaluation. On the recommendation of Task Force on Research & Evaluation, Committee for Approval of Research Projects (CARP) has been converted into Committee for Research in Elementary Education. As per the recommendation of Task Force on Curriculum and Pedagogy, the NCERT has been requested to prepare learning indicators for children from classes I to VIII and performance indicators for teachers at the elementary level.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teacher training, a 30-day induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications, recruitment of additional teachers for better pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, a continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specifies

statutory duties and responsibilities of teachers and lays down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in elementary schools, which have been notified by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) in its Notification dated 23rd August, 2010.

(d) and (e) No such order of the Supreme Court has been received in this Department so far.

**Statement**

*Details of out-of-school children in the country*

Sl. No.	State	Out of school children 2013-14
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	161538
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3443
4	Assam	102518
5	Bihar	271096
6	Chandigarh UT	4544
7	Chhattisgarh	76204
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	171
9	Daman and Diu	133
10	Delhi	7255
11	Goa	2500
12	Gujarat	84358
13	Haryana	125084
14	Himachal Pradesh	2811
15	Jammu and Kashmir	59061

1	2	3
16	Jharkhand	280617
17	Karnataka	117845
18	Kerela	1406
19	Lakshadweep	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	74415
21	Maharashtra	86856
22	Manipur	8744
23	Meghalaya	33557
24	Mizoram	7362
25	Nagaland	8589
26	Odisha	19591
27	Puducherry	341
28	Punjab	17414
29	Rajasthan	410957
30	Sikkim	1185
31	Tamil Nadu	45120
32	Tripura	1489
33	Uttar Pradesh	64442
34	Uttarakhand	6858
35	West Bengal	131375
GRAND TOTAL		2218879

(Source: AWP&amp;B States/UTs 2013-14).

**FYUP in Delhi University**

†96. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a four-year under graduate programme (FYUP) has been introduced in lieu of three-year degree programme in Delhi University from new academic session of this year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether consultation/permission had been sought from the Ministry before the decision was taken by the university;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether this new four-year degree programme is being opposed to on a large scale; and
- (g) if so, the final decision of the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Delhi University (DU) has informed this Ministry that it has introduced a Four-Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUP) from the current academic session, i.e. July, 2013. Under the FYUP, there is a provision of awarding diverse degrees, namely, Diploma, Bachelor Degree and Honours Degree on the completion of two, three and four years, respectively. The programme provides flexibility to the students to exit after two and three years and such students can return within a span of ten years, if otherwise eligible, to complete the Degree and/or Honours Degree. The students exiting after two years will be eligible for a Diploma and those exiting after three years will be eligible for a Bachelor Degree with a major as well as a minor. At the end of four years, students will be eligible for an Honours Degree in the major discipline.

(c) to (e) The Central Universities, including DU are statutory autonomous bodies established by the Acts of Parliament and governed by their respective Acts and the Statutes/Ordinances framed thereunder. Under their respective Acts, the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Central Universities are entrusted with the responsibility for the maintenance of the standards of instruction, education and examination within their jurisdiction. As such, the introduction of new courses and programmes falls under the exclusive domain of the Central Universities. DU has informed this Ministry that it has complied with all formal requirements as per the University Act, Statutes and Ordinances for introducing the FYUP. No further permission is required.

(f) and (g) DU has informed the Ministry that it held extensive consultations with various stakeholders, such as students, parents, teachers, Deans of Faculties, Heads of Departments, Principals of Colleges, employers, etc. over a period of two years and all stakeholders were in favour of rectifying the ills of the existing programmes and making it relevant for the students by addressing the contemporary needs of the society. The Academic Council (AC), which comprises Deans of Faculties, Directors of Institutes, Heads of Departments, senior-most Professors, several Principals of Colleges and elected representatives of the Colleges and the University, approved introduction of the FYUP with an overwhelming majority, recording only 6 dissents out of 86 members who attended this meeting held on 24th December, 2012. The resolution of the AC was presented to the Executive Council (EC) in the meeting held on 26th December, 2012 for its approval. The 22-member EC, attended by 20 members, approved the proposal with only 2 dissents. The proposal was also approved by the Court of the University, in its meeting held on 22nd March, 2013. The AC, in its meeting held on 7th and 8th May, 2013, has also accorded due approval to the new courses and syllabi, scheme of examination and evaluation of the FYUP by an overwhelming majority of 85-6. The University has maintained that has complied with all formal requirements as per the University Act, Statutes and Ordinances for according the approval to the FYUP. However, the Ministry has received letters expressing concern over implementation of the FYUP by DU. Keeping in view these concerns, the Ministry, vide its letter dated 3rd June, 2013, has requested the University Grants Commission (UGC) to set up an Advisory Committee of eminent academics to closely monitor the implementation of the FYUP in DU, to keep itself informed so that necessary corrective action could be taken by the UGC from time to time, depending upon the need. Pursuant to this request, the UGC has constituted a five-member Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.K. Joshi, Former Director General, CSIR and Member, UGC, with the terms of reference that the Committee would track the progress of the implementation of the FYUP in DU, offer corrective advice in matters pertaining to auricular, pedagogic and assessment systems,

assess implications of the FYUP for the post-graduate degree programmes in DU and other Central Universities, deliberate on any other issue relevant to the FYUP, and make suitable recommendations to the Commission.

#### **Procurement of materials for mid day meals**

97. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the process by which raw materials used for preparing mid day meals are procured;
- (b) whether there are adequate checks in order to ensure proper quality of these raw materials across schools;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The foodgrains for preparing the mid day meal are provided by the Food Corporation of India (FCI). In a few States like Maharashtra, Kerala, and Odisha the pulses, oil and condiments are supplied through the State Civil Supplies Corporation. The other States where such procurement is carried out locally have also been advised, where possible, to follow the pattern of centralized supplies.

(b) to (d) The Mid Day Meal Guidelines provide for the lifting of good quality foodgrains of at least Fair Average Quality from the Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns, the storage of food items in dry and safe places, and cooking the meals in a hygienic environment through properly trained cook-cum-helpers. In addition, community involvement is promoted in the implementation and supervision of the Mid Day Meal Scheme.

#### **Expenditure on Government schools**

98. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the per capita expenditure on each student in Government schools;
- (b) whether Government proposes to formulate a policy to determine the

quality of outcomes in school education under the RTE Act and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study to determine the improvement in quality of teaching at the school level during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) funds are only a part of the total expenditure incurred by the State & Central governments on elementary education, therefore, per student costs are not calculated on the SSA funding alone.

(b) In order to improve the quality of education, the SSA supports States/UTs to open new schools as per neighbourhood norms, additional teachers as per the pupil teacher ratio (PTR), free text books, teaching-learning materials, teacher training, specific programme for early grades reading, writing and mathematics and learning assessments.

(c) and (d) The National Achievement Surveys (NAS) are conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) once in three years for classes III, V & VIII in government and government aided schools to review trends in learning levels. Till now, three rounds of NAS have been completed for class V and the two rounds for classes III & VIII. The findings of these studies show moderate improvement in learning levels, even though the overall achievement levels are low.

#### **Shortage of books, mid day meals in Government schools**

99. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that hundreds of students of Government schools spent months without books, many had to go without food as contractors failed to supply mid day meals or replace quality cooked food in time between 2008 and 2011;

(b) whether Government is also aware that due to shortage of classrooms,

thousand were made to sit in the open and in some cases had to cope up with shortage of teachers;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the above and whether Government is taking any steps to remove all the above deficiencies;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the details of time-framed schemes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The States/UTs have been provided with funds for free textbooks to all eligible children as per norms. The percentage of achievement of distribution of free textbooks in government schools during 2008-11 has been less than 50% in some of the States.

Whenever any complaint of irregularity regarding the supply of the Mid Day Meal by the contractors has come to notice, remedial action like the registration of a criminal case against the contractor for negligence as well as the cancellation of the contract has been taken by the States/UTs.

(b) The Government of India has sanctioned 18 lakhs Additional Class Rooms (ACRs) upto 2013-14 of which, 14.75 lakhs ACRs have been completed as on 30th June, 2013. Over 14 lakhs teacher posts have been filled upto 31st March, 2013 against 19.82 lakhs teacher posts sanctioned under the SSA. The States/UTs have been requested to expedite the recruitment of teachers & expedite the completion of ACRs.

(c) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education, (RTE) Act, 2009 became operative w.e.f. 1st April, 2010. As per the RTE, Act 2009, all the infrastructure deficiencies were to be remedied by 31st March, 2013 and professionally trained teachers are to be made available in government schools by 31st March, 2015. The States/UTs have been requested to fulfil these requirements at the earliest.

#### **Windfall tax on mining sector**

100. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to impose windfall tax on mining sector;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any study has been made regarding the imposition of such tax elsewhere in the world and the impact thereof on mining sector;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the proposed share of the States and the Centre therein;
- (f) whether Government would consider an automatic increase in the rates of royalty for various price slabs of minerals instead of imposing windfall tax; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) to (e) As per available information, realizing the significant increases in metal prices and the profitability of mining companies, the Australian Government has decided to impose a Mineral Resource Rent Tax (MRRT) w.e.f. 1st July, 2012 which allows for taxing profits exceeding 75 million Australian dollars earned by mining companies.

(f) and (g) At present, as per Second Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, royalty is levied on ad valorem basis for all major minerals excepting 9 minerals for which royalty is charged on tonnage basis. The ad valorem system of computing royalty allows for levy of royalty taking into account various price slabs of minerals and, capture increase or decrease in the price of minerals. In terms of Section 9 of the MMDR Act, 1957 royalty rates for minerals can be revised upward only once in three years. Accordingly, royalty rates in respect of major minerals (excluding coal, lignite and sand for stowing) were last revised on 13.8.2009. The Ministry 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 to review the rates of royalty. The Study Group has submitted its Report to the Government on 28.6.2013 which is under examination.

#### **Potential of Indian mineral sector**

101. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared a strategic plan document "Unlocking the potential of the Indian Mineral Sector";
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how Jharkhand has figured in this document; and
- (d) whether the document takes into account the vision emanating from the National Mineral Policy and if so, how?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has prepared a strategic plan document "Unlocking the potential of the Indian Mineral Sector". The Strategy Paper has identified that the mining sector has the potential to contribute around Rs. 945 to Rs. 1,125 thousand crore to the GDP and create 13 to 15 million jobs through direct and indirect contribution by 2025.

(c) In the State of Jharkhand, the Mining Sector (including metallic and non metallic minerals, but excluding mineral oil) has contributed 9.1% to State GDP in 2009 and expects this to touch 14.1% of State GDP in 2025. It is also indicated that 3.2 lakh persons are employed in Mining Sector (including metallic and non metallic minerals, but excluding mineral oil) in 2009 which is expected to increase to about 5.6 lakh persons in 2025. The Strategy Paper also expects Royalty collection in Jharkhand to increase from Rs. 1800 crore in 2009 to about Rs. 8800 crore in 2025.

(d) The Strategy Paper has been prepared taking into account the vision emanating from the National Mineral Policy, 2008. Mineral being a major resource for development, the extraction and management of minerals has to be integrated into the overall strategy of the country's economic development. The exploitation of minerals is guided by long term national goals and perspectives. In order to achieve this, the Strategy Paper has identified six key priorities which include enhancing resource and reserve base through exploration and international acquisition; reducing permit delays; putting in place core enablers (infrastructure, human capital, technology); ensuring sustainable mining and sustainable development around mining; creating an information, education and communication strategy; and undertaking measures to ensure implementation; taking into account the vision emanating from the NMP 2008.

**Over extracting of iron and manganese ores**

102. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that various private sector companies were extracting iron and manganese ores in excess of the permissible limits set by Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the loss incurred by Government during the last four years and the action taken against the violating private sector companies in each State including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Instances of ore production in excess of the tentative annual production quantity indicated in the Mining Plan/Scheme of mining come to the notice of Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) during inspections. In terms of section 5(2)(b) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), a mining plan is essential for grant of mining lease for major minerals. The mining plan has details on the tentative scheme of mining and annual programme for excavation for a five year period, apart from other essential details on mineral reserves, geology, lithology, type of mining, rehabilitation and restoration of mining area etc. The IBM has been allowing deviation upto 20% of the tentative annual production indicated in the approved mining plan/scheme of mining. This relaxation is subject to the condition that the cumulative effect of deviation should not distort the approved ore to overburden/waste ratio and result in significant shortfall in development work. Excess ore production, which is more than 20% of the tentative annual production quantity indicated in the mining plan, is considered as a contravention of the provisions of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR).

(b) List of the leaseholders who have produced ore in excess of 20% of the tentative production quantity in the approved Mining Plan/Scheme of Mining by the IBM from the year 2009-10 to 2012-13 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*)

(c) Section 9 of the MMDR Act provides that every leaseholder shall pay royalty to the State Governments for minerals removed or consumed from the lease area. State Governments including Andhra Pradesh collect royalty for the minerals removed or consumed from the lease area, including royalty on any reported excess ore produced.

Details of action taken by the IBM against the leaseholders who have produced iron ore and manganese ore in excess of 20% of the tentative production quantity in the approved Mining Plan/ Scheme of Mining from the year 2009-10 to 2012-13 is given in the Statement-II.

**Statement**

*List of the leaseholders who have produced ore in excess of 20% of the tentative production quantity in the approved Mining Plan/Scheme of Mining by the IBM from 2009-10 to 2012-13*

**(A) Year: 2009-10**

Sl. No.	Name of lessee	State	Mineral
1	2	3	4
1	Kalugotia Fe Mine M/s. Veldurthy Mines & Minerals	Andhra Pradesh	Iron
2	Teheraisonua Fe Mine M/s. Tarani Minerals (P) Ltd.	Odisha	Iron
3	Thakurani Fe&Mn Mine M/s. BPME	Odisha	Iron
4	Jajang Mine Shri H G Pandya	Odisha	Iron
5	Jurudi Mn Mine M/s. Tarani Minerals (P) Ltd.	Odisha	Manganese
6	Gunjewahi Fe Mine M/s. Gahra Minerals	Maharashtra	Iron
7	Deolgaon Iron Ore mines M/s. Modern Minerals Industries.	Maharashtra	Iron
8	Katangihari Mn Mine M/s. Vidhi Alloys	Madhya Pradesh	Manganese
9	Hridayanagar Shrikant Pandey	Madhya Pradesh	Manganese and Iron ore



1	2	3	4
10	Pratappur Anand Mining Corporation	Madhya Pradesh	Iron
11	Gandhigram Gajraj Singh	Madhya Pradesh	Iron
12	Sindhursi M/s. Jai Minerals	Madhya Pradesh	Iron
13	Jhansi/silua M/s. Khatri Minerals and Mining Co.	Madhya Pradesh	Iron
14	Tigodia Meena Modi	Madhya Pradesh	Iron
15	Agariya M/s. Nirmala Minerals	Madhya Pradesh	Iron
16	Ramanamalai-2173 M/s. JM Vrushabendraiah	Karnataka	Iron
17	Belagal M/s. Gavisiddeshwara Enterprises	Karnataka	Iron
18	Sri Mahalaxmi Mines -2579 S. Sudershan Singh	Karnataka	Iron
19	Honnebaggi ML-2187BR Surendranath Singh	Karnataka	Iron
20	Bicholim (5 ML) M/s. Dempo Mining Corporation Pvt.Ltd.	Goa	Iron
21	Surla Sonshi (3 ML) M/s.V.S. Dempo & Co Ltd.	Goa	Iron
22	Cuddegalavoril Sodo M/s. Mineral Nacional Ltd.	Goa	Iron
23	Culna Soddo (Kirlapale) Shri Prabhakar Sardesai	Goa	Iron
24	Santonachi Upri M/s. Zarapkar & Parkar	Goa	Iron
25	Tembecho Dongar Shri Jairam B.Neugi	Goa	Iron

1	2	3	4
26	Chunimolo M/s. Shantilai Khushaldas & Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	Goa	Iron
27	Joleracho Dongar M/s. Shantilai Khushaldas & Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	Goa	Iron
28	Carcareatembo (Bombod) Smt. Kunda R.S.Gharse	Goa	Iron
29	Gaotonae Dusrifall (Codli) M/s. Tim bio Private Ltd.	Goa	Iron
<b>(B) Year: 2010-11</b>			
1	Gutupalli Fe Mine Shri T Parvatha Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Iron
2	Kalugotia Fe Mine Smt Manikayamma	Andhra Pradesh	Iron
3	Ramakrishna Fe Mine M/s. Ramakrishna Mines & Minerals	Andhra Pradesh	Iron
4	Kothapalli Fe & Dol. Mine Shri M Nagaiah Goud	Andhra Pradesh	Iron
5	Ramallakota Fe Mine M/s. J N Internationl Mineral Co.	Andhra Pradesh	Iron
6	Vedulavalasa Mn Mine M/s. M K Mining Corp. (Vizianagram Dist)	Andhra Pradesh	Manganese
7	Ganua Fe Mine Shri K C Pradhan	Odisha	Iron
8	Guali Fe Mine Shri R P Sao	Odisha	Iron
9	Gunjevvahi Fe Mine M/s. Gahra Minerals	Maharashtra	Iron

1	2	3	4
10	Deolgaon Iron Ore Mines M/s. Modern Minerals Industries.	Maharashtra	Iron
11	Hridyanagar Shrikant Pandey	Madhya Pradesh	Iron and Manganese
12	Pratappur M/s. Anand Mining Corporation	Madhya Pradesh	Iron
13	Gandhigram Gajraj Singh	Madhya Pradesh	Iron
14	Sindhurs M/s. Jai Minerals	Madhya Pradesh	Iron
15	Jhansi/Silua M/s. Khatri Minerals and Mining Company	Madhya Pradesh	Iron
16	Tigodia Meena Modi	Madhya Pradesh	Iron
17	Agariya M/s. Nirmala Minerals	Madhya Pradesh	Iron
18	Jhitti M/s. Pacific Exports	Madhya Pradesh	Iron
19	Tembecho Dongar Shri. Jairam B. Neugi	Goa	Iron
20	Sirigao (2 ML) M/s. Chowgule & Co Ltd.	Goa	Iron
21	Guelliem-e-Gaval Smt G.M.N. Paruiekar	Goa	Iron
22	Cormolem-e-Bog M/s. Sociedade Timblolrmaos Ltd. (SFI)	Goa	Iron
23	Chunimola Shri Vaicunth Kadnekar	Goa	Iron

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1	2	3	4
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**(C) Year: 2011 -12**

1	Sri Padmavathi Fe Mine Shri N Kanta Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Iron
2	CuddegalavorilSodo M/s. Minería Nacional Ltd.a	Goa	Iron
3	Santonachi Upri M/s. Zarakar&Parkar	Goa	Iron
4	Guellim-e-Gaval Smt. GM.N. Parulekar	Goa	Iron
5	Cormolem-e-Bog M/s. Sociedade Timblolrmaos Ltd. (SFI)	Goa	Iron
6	Band Doncal M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	Goa	Iron
7	Dhamki M/s. Shobha Minerals	Madhya Pradesh	Iron and Manganese
8	Gandhigram M/s. Capital Minerals	Madhya Pradesh	Iron
9	Jhansi/Silua M/s. Khatri Minerals and Mining Company	Madhya Pradesh	Iron
10	Agariya M/s. Nirmala Minerals	Madhya Pradesh	Iron
11	Gandhigram Vinod Kumar Srivastava	Madhya Pradesh	Iron

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**(D) Year 2012-13**


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1	M/s.. S.K. Sarawagi & Co.	Andhra Pradesh	Manganese Ore
2	M/s.. M.Lal & Co.	Andhra Pradesh	Manganese Ore

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1	2	3	4
3	M/s.. Aditya Minerals	Andhra Pradesh	Manganese Ore
4	M/s.. S.K.Sarawagi & Co.	Andhra Pradesh	Manganese Ore
5	Sri D. Shankarlal Sharma	Andhra Pradesh	Manganese Ore
6	M/s.. S.K. Sarawagi & Co .	Andhra Pradesh	Manganese Ore
7	Suryavansham Mining and Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	Manganese ore
8	M/s. Zarapkar and Parkar	Goa	Iron Ore
9	Smt GMN Parulekar	Goa	Iron Ore
10	M/s. Soceidadade-de-Fomento	Goa	Iron Ore
11	Smt Radha Timblo	Goa	Iron Ore
12	Hiralal Khodidas	Goa	Iron Ore

***Statement-II***

*Details of action taken by the IBM against the leaseholders who have produced iron ore and manganese ore in excess of 20% of the tentative production quantity in the approved Mining Plan/Scheme of Mining from the year 2009-10 to 2012-13:*

Year	No. of Cases of excess production for iron and manganese ores	Violation-cum-show cause Notice Issued	Mining Plans Rectified	Mining Operations Suspended	Termination recommended to State Government
2009-10	29	7	10	11	1
2010-11	23	9	8	6	-
2011-12.	11	4	4	3	-
2012-13	12	11	6*	1	-

\* SOM submitted returned to the lessee in 5 cases

**Iron ore mines in Goa**

103. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of iron ore mines in Goa;
- (b) the names of individuals, companies, partnership firms owning them;
- (c) the area owned by each of the individuals, companies, partnership firms of mines owned/leased out to each of them;
- (d) the violation detected in each of the cases with respect of legal entities mentioned in part (b) of the question; and
- (e) the powers of Empowerment Committee appointed by the Supreme Court with respect to mines in Goa *vis-a-vis* powers of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) As per available information, there are 332 iron ore mining leases in State of Goa.

(b) to (d) Details of names and area of iron ore mining leases owned by each of the individuals, companies, partnership and firms are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) The Supreme Court by its order dated 9.5.2002 in Writ Petitions (Civil) Nos. 202/95 & 171/96 had directed to constitute a Central Empowered Committee. The Central Empowered Committee was constituted vide Notification No. 1-1/CEC/SC/2002 dated 03.6.2002.

The Supreme Court vide its order dated 05.10.2012 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 435 of 2012 directed the Central Empowered Committee (CEC) to submit its report on this writ petition which is based on the report of Justice M. B. Shah Commission of Inquiry on illegal mining of iron and manganese ores in the State of Goa, and to submit a preliminary report within four weeks. The Secretaries of Union Ministries of Mines and Environment & Forests, and Chief Secretary of the State of Goa were also directed to furnish all information that may be required by the CEC for making its Report. The CEC has submitted an interim report on 7.12.2012. The Supreme Court has given time for the State of Goa and anyone else who might wish to respond to the interim report of CEC to file their replies. The matter is sub-judice and there are no further orders of listing as on 31.7.2013.

**Statement***Details of existing iron ore mining leases in the State of Goa*

Sl. No.	Name of the Lessee	T. C. No.	Status of Lessee	Area (Ha)	Working Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dr. P. R. Hede	30/50	individual	82.5229	Non Working
2	M/s. D. B. Bandodkar & Sons	9/FE/78	Individual	9.488	Non Working
3	M/s. Raphael Mines	06/41	Individual	83.2	Non Working
4	M/s. Sociedade Zarapkar & Parkar Ltd.	34/55	Individual	98.359	Working
5	Pandurango S. Garco (Late)	21/59	Individual	87.37	Non Working
6	Shri Rajesh Timblo	63/51	Individual	69.4745	Working
7	Shri Zairam Bhicaji Neogui (Late)	21/51	Individual	86.36	Non Working
8	Shri Zairam Bhicaji Neogui (Late)	06/50	Individual	38.81	Non Working
9	Shri Zairam Bhicaji Neogui (Late)	03/52	Individual	89.74	Non Working
10	Shri Zairam Bhicaji Neogui (Late)	20/50	Individual	100	Non Working
11	Shri Zairam Bhicaji Neogui (Late)	04/51	Individual	25.96	Non Working

12	Shri Zairam Bhicaji Neogui (Late)	59/51	individual	99.37	working
13	Shri Aleixo Manuel C. P. Da Costa	05/53	Individual	95.09	Working
14	Shri Antonio David Sousa	2/FEMN/79	Individual	60.079	Non Working
15	Shri Atchuta V. S. Velingkar	29/55	Individual	47.72	Non Working
16	Shri Atchuta V. S. Velingkar	67/52	Individual	59.818	Non Working
17	Shri Atmaram Palondikar (Late)	17/49	Individual	44.6964	Working
18	Shri Babal S. N. Tari (Late)	31/58	Individual	41.4	Non Working
19	Shri Bhanudas Kossambe (Late)	09/51	Individual	98.9684	Non Working
20	Shri Caxinath Talaulikar	48/58	individual	97.54	Non Working
21	Shri Cipriano D'souza (Late)	01/56	Individual	98.2	Non Working
22	Shri Cipriano D'souza (Late)	07/58	Individual	96.48	Working
23	Shri Crisna M. Camotim (Late)	06/53	Individual	58.64	Non Working
24	Shri Damodar J. Amoncar (Late)	22/53	Individual	22.65	Non Working
25	Shri Damu S. Naique (Late)	29/51	Individual	24.25	Non Working



1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Shri Dinanath Cuvelkar (Late)	05/51	Individual	50.137	Non Working
27	Shri Dominic S. Fernandes	02/29	Individual	100	Non Working
28	Shri Erasmo V. Sequeira (Late)	73/53	Individual	92.98	Non Working
29	Shri Esvonta D. Sadekar (Late)	10/52	Individual	32.1	Non Working
30	Shri Esvonta Raiturkar (Late)	36/53	Individual	44.034	Non Working
31	Shri Gajanan P. N. Karmali (Late)	35/51	Individual	14.74	Non Working
32	Shri Gajanan Podiyar	1/FEMN/78	Individual	89.40	Working
33	Shri Gangadhar N. Agrawal	07/61	Individual	82.78	Non Working
34	Shri Gangadhar N. Agrawal	35/50	Individual	99.176	Non Working
35	Shri Gangadhar N. Agrawal	08/52	Individual	55.7857	Non Working
36	Shri Gangadhar N. Agrawal	18/54	Individual	46.325	Non Working
37	Shri Gangadhar N. Agrawal	18/58	Individual	99.8	Non Working
38	Shri Gangadhar N. Agrawal	08/55	Individual	38.7346	Non Working

39	Shri Gangadhar N. Agrawal	06/61	Individual	92.243	Working
40	Shri Gangadhar N. Agrawal	08/41	Individual	97.5	Working
41	Shri Gopinata S. Garco (Late)	11/56	Individual	93.95	Non Working
42	Shri Gurudas Timblo (Late)	17/50	Individual	92.36	Non Working
43	Shri Gurudas Timblo (Late)	08/51	Individual	97.2134	Non Working
44	Shri Gurudas Timblo (Late)	51/51	Individual	67.482	Non Working
45	Shri Haider Kassim Khan (Late)	10/51	Individual	83.67	Working
46	Shri Hiru Bombo Gauns (Late)	01/47	Individual	20	Non Working
47	Shri Hiru Bombo Gauns (Late)	38/52	Individual	100	working
48	Shri Jaising Manganlal	80/59	Individual	98.76	Non Working
49	Shri Jose Duarte (Late)	54/51	Individual	36.56	Non Working
50	Shri K. N. Shariff	2/FEMN/174	Individual	54.41	Non Working
51	Shri Lekhranj Nathurnal (Late)	39/53	Individual	85.85	Working

1	2	3	4	5	6
52	Shri Mahableshwar Garco (Late)	02/57	Individual	90.5	Working
53	Shri Manharlal D. Rajani	13/58	individual	98.093	Non Working
54	Shri Minguel Mascarenhas (Late)	60/51	Individual	82.6	Non Working
55	Shri Mohanlal Rege (Late)	50/58	Individual	33.25	working
56	Shri Muhamed Usman Muhamad Hassan	10/50	Individual	62.25	Non Working
57	Shri Mussa Xec Usman (Late)	27/57	Individual	83.74	Non Working
58	Shri Naraina S. Quirtonim (Late)	3/FEMN/79	Individual	70.28	Non Working
59	Shri Quexova Cundo (Late)	59/52	Individual	97.535	Non Working
60	Shri Rajaram Poiguinkar (Late)	08/50	Individual	81.962	Working
61	Shri Ramacant Poiguinkar (Late)	03/59	Individual	59.328	Non Working
62	Shri Ramakrishna D. P. Loundo (Late)	47/51	Individual	37.98	Non Working
63	Shri Ravindra T. Deulkar	22/59	Individual	81.5	Non Working
64	Shri Ravindra T. Deulkar	20/51	Individual	87.21	Working

65	Shri Roghuvir Poinguinkar (Late)	52/51	Individual	91.54	Non Working
66	Shri Roghuvir Poinguinkar (Late)	41/51	Individual	66.56	Working
67	Shri Roghuvir R. Lotlikar (Late)	15/50	Individual	70.289	Non Working
68	Shri Roghuvir R. Lotlikar (Late)	21/56	Individual	59.94	Non Working
69	Shri Roghuvir R. Lotlikar (Late)	103/52	Individual	49.69	Non Working
70	Shri Roghuvir R. Lotlikar (Late)	23/56	Individual	24.6	Non Working
71	Shri Roghuvir R. Lotlikar (Late)	22/56	Individual	97.21	Non Working
72	Shri Roghuvir R Lotlikar (Late)	16/50	Individual	56.5842	Non Working
73	Shri Roghuvir R. Lotlikar (Late)	81/59	Individual	72.3	Non Working
74	Shri Roque Santana Barneto (Late)	25/52	Individual	49.12	Non Working
75	Shri Salvador Fernandes (Late)	48/54	Individual	80.1	Non Working
76	Shri V D. Chowgule (Late)	107/53	Individual	76.859	Non Working
77	Shri V. D. Chowgule (Late)	14/51	Individual	99.825	Non Working
78	Shri V. D Chowgule (Late)	001/53	Individual	78.1	Non Working
79	Shri V. D. Chowgule (Late)	59/53	Individual	85.34	Non Working

1	2	3	4	5	6
80	Shri V. D. Chowgule (Late)	31/54	Individual	88.58	Non Working
81	Shri V. D. Chowgule (Late)	46/54	Individual	99.36	Non Working
82	Shri V. D. Chowgule (Late)	15/51	Individual	79.9	Non Working
83	Shri V. D. Chowgule (Late)	2/53	Individual	22	Non Working
84	Shri V. D. Chowgule (Late)	106/53	Individual	89	Non Working
85	Shri V. D. Chowgule (Late)	58/52	Individual	20.775	Non Working
86	Shri V. D. Chowgule (Late)	40/50	Individual	85.78	Working
87	Shri V. D. Chowgule (Late)	16/51	Individual	82.00	Working
88	Shri V. D. Chowgule (Late)	93/53	Individual	62.268	Working
89	Shri V. G. Mehta (Late)	46/51	Individual	21.7	Non Working
90	Shri V. G. Mehta (Late)	41/53	Individual	68.75	Non Working
91	Shri V. G. Mehta (Late)	33/52	Individual	56.8	Non Working
92	Shri V. G. Quenim (Late)	16/55	Individual	56.79	Working
93	Shri V. P. S. Suquerkar (Late)	01/42	Individual	100.5	Non Working
94	Shri Vaman Joshi (Late)	39/52	Individual	99.5	Non Working

95	Shri Vinayak Naik (Late)	31/56	Individual	98.2	Non Working
96	Shri Vincente Fernandes (Late)	01/58	Individual	100	Non Working
97	Shri Vincente Fernandes (Late)	68/53	Individual	70.46	Working
98	Shri Voikunta Kadnekar (Late)	12/53	Individual	31.16	working
99	Shri Voikunta Kadnekar (Late)	75/52	Individual	88.15	Working
100	Shri Xec A. Abubakar (Late)	34/51	Individual	37.742	Non Working
101	Shri Xec Abdul Kadar (Late)	12/50	Individual	100	Non Working
102	Shri Xec Abdul Kadar (Late)	03/41	Individual	55	Non Working
103	Shri Xec Cadar X. Usman (Late)	120/53	Individual	38.04	Non Working
104	Shri Xec Cadar X. Usman (Late)	25/56	Individual	40.29	Non Working
105	Shri Xec Mohammad Issac (Late)	01/51	Individual	100	Working
106	Shri Zacarias Antao (Late)	55/53	Individual	78.688	working
107	Smt Ahiliabai Sardesai (Late)	41/54	Individual	82.5	Working
108	Smt Amalia Rodrigues G. Figueiredo (Late)	65/51	Individual	58.27	working
109	Smt Geetabala M. N. Parulekar	39/50	Individual	99.99	Non Working

1	2	3	4	5	6
110	SmtGeetabala M. N. Parulekar	55/51	Individual	87.555	Working
111	Smt Jai Kishori Sahib	1/FEMN/77	Individual	16.712	Non Working
112	Smt Kunda Gharase	22/51	Individual	32.245	Non Working
113	Smt Kunda Gharase	40/52	Individual	43.5	Non Working
114	Smt Kunda Gharase	82/52	Individual	100	Non Working
115	Smt Kunda Gharase	42/56	Individual	76.87	Working
116	Smt Kunda Gharase	03/57	Individual	100	Working
117	Smt Kunda Gharase	33/57	Individual	77.95	Working
118	Smt Kunda Gharase	19/54	Individual	83.8425	Working
119	Smt Kunda Gharase	51/52	Individual	79.53	Working
120	Smt Lidia B. Simoes (Late)	07/49	Individual	68.75	Non Working
121	Smt Lidia B. Simoes (Late)	17/55	Individual	99.7	Non Working
122	Smt Lidia B. Simoes (Late)	71/59	Individual	89.6	Non Working
123	Smt Lidia B. Simoes (Late)	10/53	Individual	79	Non Working

124	Smt Lidia B. Simoes (Late)	77/59	Individual	94.94	Non Working
125	Smt Lidia B. Simoes (Late)	42/50	Individual	50.8	Non Working
126	Smt Lidia B. Simoes (Late)	74/59	Individual	82.75	Non Working
127	Smt Manikbai Pai Vernekar	07/59	Individual	28.5	Non Working
128	Shri Raghuvir Shamba Naik (Late)	23/58	Company	98.88	Non Working
129	D. B. Bandodkar (Late)	62A/52	Company	48.4392	Working
130	M/s. Bandekar Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	84/52	Company	99.45	Working
131	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	21/50	Company	51.3287	Non Working
132	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	30/54	Company	21.6	Non Working
133	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	93/52	Company	74.005	Non Working
134	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	4/50	Company	50.65	Non Working
135	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	42/57	Company	91.4	Non Working
136	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	57/53	Company	99.332	Non Working
137	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	40/57	Company	80.46	Non Working



1	2	3	4	5	6
138	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	52/58	Company	90.8	Non Working
139	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	31/55	Company	98.08	Working
140	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	05/49	Company	75.25	Working
141	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	13/49	Company	96.85	Working
142	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	12/57	\ Company	20	Working
143	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	38/51	Company	45.18	Working
144	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	22/50	Company	62.7457	Working
145	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	98/52	Company	74.61	Working
146	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	26/57	Company	100	Working
147	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	31/53	Company	83.973	Working
148	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	41/56	Company	68.665	Working
149	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	15/60	Company	100.1	Non Working
150	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	26/60	Company	100	Non Working

151	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	11/50	Company	34.1559	Non Working
152	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	42/53	Company	69.43	Non Working
153	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	34/56	Company	52.506	Non Working
154	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	46/56	Company	64.3	Non Working
155	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	84/53	Company	82	Non Working
156	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	33/56	Company	97.75	working
157	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	33/53	Company	78.274	working
158	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	1/55	Company	29.14	working
159	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	18/53	Company	75.4	working
160	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	95/52	Company	98.77	working
161	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	2/FE/71	Company	18.72	working
162	M/s. Emco Goa Pvt. Ltd	23/53	Company	58.42	working
163	M/s. Emco Goa Pvt. Ltd	7/41	Company	87.62	working
164	M/s. Emco Goa Pvt. Ltd.	7/FE/78	Company	46.745	Non Working
165	M/s. Goa Minerals (P) Ltd.	43/58	Company	58.01	Non Working

1	2	3	4	5	6
166	M/s. Goa Minerals (P) Ltd.	115/53	Company	90.70	Working
167	M/s. Lima Leitao & Co.Ltd.	92/53	Company	45.00	Working
168	M/s. M.S.Talaulikar & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	2/51	Company	50.3	Working
169	M/s. Madachem Bat Mines Pvt. Ltd.	8/61	Company	64.70	Working
170	M/s. Mahalaxmi Mining Co. Ltd.	27/50	Company	72.72	Non Working
171	M/s. Marzook & Cadar Ltd.	18/56	Company	87.85	Non Working
172	M/s. Marzook & Cadar Ltd.	04/58	Company	100	Non Working
173	M/s. Marzook & Cadar Ltd.	04/55	Company	77.700	Working
174	M/s. Orient Goa Ltd.	15/53	Company	58.35	Non Working
175	M/s. Orient Goa Ltd.	141/53	Company	28.972	Non Working
176	M/s. Pandurang Timblo Ind.	37/50	Company	69.86	Non Working
177	M/s. Pandurang Timblo Ind.	29/52	Company	71.198	Non Working
178	M/s. Pandurang Timblo Ind.	54/52	Company	41.9	Non Working
179	M/s. Rajaram Bandekar (Sirigao) Mines Pvt. Ltd.	4/49	Company	96.0	Working

180	M/s. Rajaram N S. Bandekar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	10/41	Company	98.82	Non Working
181	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	16/49	Company	85.29	Non Working
182	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	05/50	Company	72.23	Non Working
183	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	17/51	Company	44.07	Non Working
184	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	17/52	Company	94.19	Non Working
185	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	18/52	Company	46.89	Non Working
186	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	60/52	Company	43.625	Non Working
187	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	61/52	Company	50.82	Non Working
188	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	96/52	Company	32	Non Working
189	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	35/53	Company	30.58	Non Working
190	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	70/53	Company	22.2	Non Working
191	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	28/55	Company	97.28	Non Working
192	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	29A/56	Company	98.25	Non Working
193	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	30/56	Company	84.5	Non Working

1	2	3	4	5	6
194	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	36/56	Company	97.94	Non Working
195	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	49/56	Company	84.2	Non Working
196	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	31/57	Company	98.36	Non Working
197	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	32/57	Company	116.77	Non Working
198	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	49/58	Company	82.21	Non Working
199	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	29/59	Company	100	Non Working
200	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	68/59	Company	23.02	Non Working
201	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	20/60	Company	99.14	Non Working
202	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	50/52	Company	48.2	Non Working
203	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	50/57	Company	97.28	Non Working
204	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	67/51	Company	34	Non Working
205	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5/56	Company	99.99	Non Working
206	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1/52	Company	38	Non Working
207	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	12/56	Company	52.27	Non Working

208	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	66/51	Company	99.08	Non Working
209	M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt Ltd.	44/54	Company	93.19	Non Working
210	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	32/55	Company	43	Non Working
211	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	26/55	Company	43	Non Working
212	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	38/55	Company	100	Non Working
213	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	39/55	Company	123.958	Non Working
214	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	9/49	Company	92.5385	Working
215	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	69/51	Company	99.79	Working
216	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	76/52	Company	99.4	Working
217	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	6/55	Company	26.672	Working
218	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	03/54	Company	32.04	Working
219	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	28/51	Company	23.96	Working
220	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	70/52	Company	99.7952	Working
221	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	10/49	Company	78.9309	Working
222	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	126/53	Company	100	Working

1	2	3	4	5	6
223	M/s. Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	09/53	Company	23	Non Working
224	M/s. Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	60/53	Company	96.27	Non Working
225	M/s. Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	81/53	Company	32.13	Non Working
226	M/s. Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	04/56	Company	100	Non Working
227	M/s. Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	07/54	Company	17.25	Non Working
228	M/s. Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	28/54	Company	22.55	Non Working
229	M/s. Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	34/57	Company	53.05	Non Working
230	M/s. Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	37/57	Company	38.5	Non Working
231	M/s. Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	39/54	Company	55.3655	Non Working
232	M/s. Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	01/61	Company	32.4315	Non Working
233	M/s. Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	55/52	Company	91.74	Non Working
234	M/s. Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	90/52	Company	49.03	Non Working
235	M/s. Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	42/51	Company	63.04	Non Working
236	M/s. Shantial Khushaldas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	76/58	Company	38	Non Working

237	M/s. Shantilal Khushaidas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	38/59	Company	76.98	Non Working
238	M/s. Shantilal Khushaidas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	27/58	Company	100	Non Working
239	M/s. Shantilal Khushaidas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	24/60	Company	29.38	Non Working
240	M/s. Shantilal Khushaidas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	33/58	Company	6.7	Non Working
241	M/s. Shantilal Khushaidas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	09/56	Company	73.8	Non Working
242	M/s. Shantilal Khushaidas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	44/51	Company	61.354	working
243	M/s. Shantilal Khushaidas & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	28/52	Company	42.91	working
244	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (P.T.I.)	20/57	Company	27.14	Non Working
245	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (P.T.I.)	34/50	Company	89.5	Non Working
246	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (P.T.I.)	139/53	Company	92	Non Working
247	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (P.T.I.)	81/52	Company	36.1	Non Working
248	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (P.T.I.)	35/55	Company	35.2	Non Working
249	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (P.T.I.)	1/41	Company	64.5	Non Working
250	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (P.T.I.)	16/52	Company	62.71	Non Working
251	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (P.T.I.)	137/53	Company	99.58	Non Working



1	2	3	4	5	6
252	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (P.T.I.)	42/54	Company	51.78	Non Working
253	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (P.T.I.)	61/53	Company	96.278	working
254	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (P.T.I.)	87/53	Company	50.4	working
255	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (P.T.I.)	143/53	Company	99.66	working
256	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (S.F.I.)	21/57	Company	59.24	Non Working
257	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (S.F.I.)	31/50	Company	61.6447	Non Working
258	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (S.F.I.)	44/52	Company	22.05	Non Working
259	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (S.F.I.)	19/55	Company	99	Non Working
260	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (S.F.I.)	88/53	Company	53.37	Non Working
261	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (S.F.I.)	88/52	Company	93.99	Working
262	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (S.F.I.)	45/52	Company	40.56	Working
263	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (S.F.I.)	14/53	Company	73.734	Working
264	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (T.P.L.)	73/52	Company	96	Non Working
265	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (T.P.L.)	22/55	Company	99.24	Non Working
266	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (T.P.L.)	90/53	Company	90.6	Non Working

267	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (T.P.L.)	96/53	Company	33.68	Non Working
268	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (T.P.L.)	92/52	Company	43.14	Working
269	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd. (T.P.L.)	14/58	Company	40.765	working
270	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	39/56	Company	53.89	Non Working
271	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	44/56	Company	92.6	Non Working
272	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	27/53	Company	78.4	Non Working
273	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	25/54	Company	52.1	Non Working
274	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	71/51	Company	79.5	Non Working
275	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	19/52	Company	100	Non Working
276	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	18/55	Company	84.7	Non Working
277	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	13/55	Company	70.23	working
278	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	47/54	Company	56.3	working
279	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	83/52	Company	93.95	working
280	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	29/54	Company	74.2463	working
281	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	19/58	Company	66.763	working

1	2	3	4	5	6
282	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	62B/52	Company	52,6579	working
283	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	50/53	Company	47,88	working
284	M/s. Vagha Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	6/FEMN/69	Company	100	Non Working
285	M/s. Zantye & Company Pvt. Ltd.	28/53	Company	72	Non Working
286	M/s. Sarda Energy & Mineral Ltd.	53/52	Company	31,439	Non Working
287	M/s. Sarda Energy & Mineral Ltd.	100/53	Company	22,13	Non Working
288	M/s. Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.	11/52	Company	50,125	Non Working
289	M/s., Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.	13/41	Company	90,1389	Working
290	M/s. Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.	14/41	Company	99,7325	Working
291	M/s. Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.	15/41	Company	99,55	Working
292	M/s. Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.	12/41	Company	99,96	Working
293	M/s. Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.	11/41	Company	89,92	Working
294	M/s. Sesa Resources Ltd.	20/54	Company	90,9542	Working
295	M/s. Sesa Resources Ltd.	05/54	Company	96,6448	Working

296	M/s. Sesa Resources Ltd.	35/52	Company	98.46	Working
297	M/s. Sesa Resources Ltd.	3/51	Company	97.6775	Working
298	M/s. Sesa Resources Ltd.	21/54	Company	65.794	Working
299	M/s. Sesa Resources. Ltd.	37/52	Company	100	Non Working
300	M/s. Sesa Resources. Ltd.	43/51	Company	100	Non Working
301	M/s. Sesa Resources. Ltd.	40/54	Company	51.05	Non Working
302	M/s.. Sesa Resources. Ltd.	17/60	Company	70.68	Non Working
303	M/s. Sesa Resourecs Ltd.	7/50	Company	38.84	Non Working
304	Shri Noor Mohammad Abdul Karim (Late)	43/53	Company	34.22	Working
305	V. M. Salgaocar (Late) (Smi)	41/55	Company	73.85	Working
306	V. M. Salgaocar (Sallitho)	86/53	Company	94.60	Working
307	V. M. Salgaocar (Late) (Smi)	49/54	Company	59.66	Non Working
308	V. M. Salgaocar (Late) (Smi)	24/50	Company	90.54	Non Working
309	V. M. Salgaocar (Late) (Smi)	4/53	Company	79.433	Non Working
310	M/S A. H. Jaffar & Sons	3/FE & MN/70	Firm	75.9	Non Working

1	2	3	4	5	6
311	M/s. Cosme Costa & Sons	110/53	Firm	68.1	Working
312	M/s. Elray Minerals	01/37	Firm	100	Non Working
313	M/s. Gasa Goa Ltd.	82/53	Firm	98.76	Non Working
314	M/s. Lithoferro	19/56	Firm	84.37	Non Working
315	M/s. Lithoferro	89/52	Firm	47.30	Working
316	M/s. Mineira Nacional Ltda.	62/51	Firm	91.09	Working
317	M/s. Nacional Agency	02/49	Firm	93.76	Non Working
318	M/s. R. S. Shetye & Bros.	70/51	Firm	99.47	Working
319	M/s. Sova	45/54	Firm	85.72	Working
320	M/s. Tisa Moraes Mining Ind.	61/57	Firm	99.69	Non Working
321	M/s. Baddrudin Hussainbhai Mavani	14/52	Firm	100	Working
322	Shri Diogo Joao Xavier Sequeira (Late)	10/55	Firm	97.8	Non Working
323	Shri Ramacant Velingkar	24/57	Firm	59.65	Working

1	2	3	4	5	6
324	M/s. Companiha Mineira Progresso	06/63	Association	80.6	Non Working
325	Shri Hiralal Khodidas (Late)	06/49	Association	70.18	working
326	Shri Motiram Goundalcar (Late)	95/53	Association	88.25	Non Working
327	Shri N. S. Narvekar (Late)	31/59	Association	90.95	Non Working
328	Shri N. S. Narvekar (Late)	32/53	Association	68	Non Working
329	Shri N. S. Narvekar (Late)	40/51	Association	99.2	Working
330	Shri N. S. Narvekar (Late)	12/52	Association	77.5575	Working
331	Shri Xec Abdul Gofur Xec Abdul Aziz (Late)	37/51	Association	36 94	Non Working
332	Shri Xec Abdul Gofur Xec Abdul Aziz (Late)	53/51	Association	30.22	Working

**Benefits under 15 Point programme**

104. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the benefits available to the minorities under the Prime Minister's new 15-Point Programme, at present;
- (b) whether the benefits have been accrued to all the minorities in the country under the said Programme;
- (c) if so, the number of beneficiaries under the said Programme during each of the last three years and the current year, community-wise; and
- (d) the measures taken to extend the programme to more deserving members of the minorities?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): (a) Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities is an overarching programme which covers various schemes of concerned Ministries/ Departments either by earmarking 15% of physical targets/financial outlays for the minorities or by specific monitoring of flow of benefits/funds to areas with substantial minority population. The following generic benefits accrue to minorities under the programme:

- (i) Enhancement of opportunities for Education;
  - (ii) Equitable Share in Economic Activities and Employment;
  - (iii) Infrastructure development for improving the conditions of living of minorities; and
  - (iv) Prevention & Control of Communal disharmony and violence.
- (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Most of the schemes under the programme are community oriented under which infrastructure and assets are created for the benefit of the community living in areas with substantial minority population. Details of beneficiaries under the individual beneficiary oriented schemes covered by this Programme during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The Schemes which are individual beneficiary oriented under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme are implemented as per approved guidelines which provide for fixed income criteria in order to target deserving beneficiaries. Further, there is a structured monitoring mechanism to ensure that the benefits under this programme go to such deserving members. At the Central level, progress of implementation of PM's New 15 Point Programme is monitored on quarterly basis by Ministry of Minority Affairs with the Nodal Officers of the Ministries/ Departments. It is reviewed on a half yearly basis by the Committee of Secretaries (COS) and thereafter reported to the Union Cabinet. At the State and District levels, the monitoring is done by State Level and District Level Committees in which MPs and MLAs, representatives from Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Autonomous District Councils and representatives from reputed Non-Governmental Institutions dealing with Minorities are included.

**Statement**

*Details of beneficiaries under the individual beneficiaries oriented schemes covered by 15 point programme during last three years and the current year*

**1. As per information available, details of number of beneficiaries under the Schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs exclusively meant for minorities**

**1. Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme**

Year	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total
2010-11	3462074	492877	303681	162121	818	4421571
2011-12	4334980	642775	325127	224947	728	5528557
2012-13	5048915	795919	321319	269471	1360	6436984

**2. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme**

Year	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total
2010-11	420301	67253	32262	5813	15	525644
2011-12	560747	77095	58294	5775	39	701950
2012-13	597154	88388	63609	6328	164	755643



**3. Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme**

Year	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total
2010-11	31781	5577	3188	503	7	41056
2011-12	32723	5764	3463	516	10	42476
2012-13	52689	8669	6241	489	8	68096

**4. Maulana Azad National Fellowship**

Year	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total
2010-11	1073	206	159	72	1	1511
2011-12	1606	311	238	109	2	2266
2012-13	Community-wise is awaited					754

**5. Free Coaching and Allied Scheme**

Year	No. of beneficiaries*
2010-11	4845
2011-12	7830
2012-13	6716
2013-14 (upto 29.07.2013)	250

\*Community-wise details are not maintained

**6. Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) Scholarship for meritorious girl students.**

Year	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total
2010-11	13188	2333	1789	16	0	17326
2011-12	14661	2655	360	24	0	17700
2012-13	21128	3665	286	77	0	25153

**7. Term Loan and Micro Finance schemes under the National Minorities Development & Financial Corporation (NMDFC).**

Year	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total
2010-11	71736	25039	1287	27	0	98089
2011-12	60324	21782	504	20	0	82630
2012-13	73309	25230	795	67	0	99401

**II.**

**1. As per information available, details of number of beneficiaries under the Schemes of other Ministries/ Departments**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme (Ministry/Deptt)	Beneficiaries		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) (M/o Rural Development)	426255	378907	361912
2	Swarojgaries assisted under Aajeevika Scheme {formerly Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)} (M/o Rural Development)	244225	150128	106207
3	Urban Poor assisted to set up Individual Micro Enterprises under Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) (M/o Housing and Urban Poverty alleviation)	15079	11611	15431
4.	Skill Training imparted to Urban Poors under SJSRY (M/o Housing and Urban Poverty alleviation)	35288	48011	87467
5.	Priority Sector Lending to Minorities (Deptt of Financial Services)	Rs. 143396.68 crore	Rs. 164748 crore	Rs. 185234. 35 crore

**2. As per information available, the percentage of Recruitment of minorities in Central Government Ministries/ Departments, PSUs, Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions etc.**

Name of the Organization	2009-10 Minorities recruited (%age of minorities recruited to total recruitment)	2010-11 Minorities recruited (% age of minorities recruited to total recruitment)	2011-12 Minorities recruited (%age of minorities recruited to total recruitment)
Ministries/Depts., Sub/attached offices	1339 (8.22%) .	22349 (11.99%)	4665 (4.10%)
Public Sector Banks & Fin. Institutions	2930 (7.18%)	4702 (7.36%)	4245 (7.50%)
Para Military Forces	2682 (8.16%)	4539 (9.21%)	3404 (5.60%)
Posts	617 (8.01%)	1293 (8.27%)	768 (8.11%)
Railways	1705 (6.65%)	1591 (8.72%)	3521 (12.53%)
Public Sector Undertakings	1322 (5.92%)	1218 (7.02%) (for 121 PSUs)	1776 (6.91%) (for 157 CPSEs)
TOTAL	10595 (7.28%)	35692 (10.18%)	18379 (6.24%)

**Minority commissions in States and Union Territories**

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

(a) the details of the States and Union Territories where Minority Commissions have been set up;

(b) the details of States and Union Territories where these Commissions have not been set up, so far;

(c) the steps taken in this regard and the efforts being made in the matter; and

(d) by when such Commissions would be set up in the remaining States and UTs?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): (a) As per information available in the Ministry 17 States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar Chhattisgarh, NCT of Delhi, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab and West Bengal have set up State Minorities Commissions.

(b) The remaining States which have not yet set up Minority Commissions are Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujrat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Sikkim, and UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep & Puducherry.

(c) and (d) The State Minority Commissions are set up by the State Governments in the respective States under their own statutes. The Government is pursuing the matter with the State Governments regularly. In this regard letters were issued to the concerned State Governments for setting up of State Minority Commissions where they do not exist.

#### **Nomination as member of monitoring panel**

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

(a) how many recommendation letters by Members of Parliament have been received in the Ministry for nomination as member of monitoring panel of the Ministry;

(b) what action has been taken thereon; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): (a) to (c) For the review of the progress under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) at the Central Level, there is an Empowered Committee (EC) headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs and consisting of representatives of different Ministries/Departments. Similarly, as per the Guidelines for the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, there is a Review Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs with the Nodal Officers of each Ministry/Department as members. Thus, there is no nomination of any member in these Committees at the Central Level.

However, the State and District Level Committees for monitoring of the implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, consist of nominated Members. In the case of the State Level Committee, two MPs from Lok Sabha and one MP from Rajya Sabha representing the State are nominated by the Central Government. One of the Members included in the State Level Committee from Lok Sabha should have been elected from any of the Minority concentration District (MCD) in those states which have these MCDs. In case of District Level Committee, one MP from Rajya Sabha representing the State, is nominated by the Central Government. Based on these Guidelines, recommendation letters received in the Ministry for nomination as Member in these Committees are considered.

#### **Welfare schemes for minorities**

107. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed and achievements made under the welfare schemes for minorities being implemented by Government in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of persons belonging to minority communities benefited under these schemes during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether there has been delay in achieving the pre-determined targets; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government for effective implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Minority Affairs for the development of minority communities notified under Section 2(c) of National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, implements the following schemes:-

- (i) Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP).
- (ii) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme.
- (iii) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme.
- (iv) Merit-cum Means based Scholarship.

- (v) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme
- (vi) Maulana Azad National Fellowship.
- (vii) Equity Contribution to National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC).
- (viii) Enhancement of Corpus Fund of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF).
- (ix) Computerization of records of State Wakf Boards.,
- (x) Leadership Development of Minority Women.
- (xi) Skill Development Initiative- New Scheme yet to be launched.

The scheme-wise and State-wise targets and achievements made, under MsDP, Wakf and Leadership schemes for the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See* below). Details of 15PP and Scholarship schemes is available on the official website of this ministry at [www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in).

(c) and (d) The benefits of the welfare schemes are reaching the minorities at the grass root level. However, some of the State Governments/UT administrations have delayed the implementation of welfare schemes considerably. The reason for such delay may be attributed as:

- (i) Non submission of district plans in time by States/UTs.
- (ii) Delay in identification of locations by the State for the projects with substantial minority population.
- (iii) Land availability problem.
- (iv) Inordinate delay in transfer of funds by the State Government to the district authority /implementing agencies.
- (v) State share not released by some of the States.
- (vi) Delayed identification of implementing agency, and.
- (vii) Non submission of utilization certificates on time.

To ensure the intended benefits are passed on to the targeted minority population the Ministry has proposed to restructure MsDP to allow for sharper

focus on minority areas so that assets created are located in blocks/towns with substantial minority population. In this regards 710 blocks and 66 towns are indentified as unit of implementation of MsDP for the 12th FYP. The Scholarship Schemes are being restructured to allow for greater transparency and accountability during processing and sanction. To help evaluation of flow of benefits, disaggregated data for the different minority communities has now been sought from all ministries under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme and the States/UTs have also been requested to provide better and timely feedback. Social audit and the appointment of an independent agency for monitoring and evaluation of various schemes included in PM's New 15 PP are being formulated for implementation during the 12th Five Year Plan period.

The progress of implementation of 15PP/MsDP is monitored by a three tier mechanism, the Empowered Committee at the centre under the chairmanship of Secretary, Minority Affairs serves as the oversight committee to monitor the progress of implementation on a quarterly basis. The progress under MsDP is also reviewed on half yearly basis by the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) along with the PM's New 15 Point Programme. The Committee of Secretaries' observations are reviewed by the Union Cabinet on six monthly basis. The progress of implementation of the programme is also monitored by this Ministry with the States/UTs through regular meetings and conferences as well as personal site visits by the officials. Besides this, the State Level Committees and District Level Committees, constituted for implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, are the designated Oversight Committees at the State and District levels in which MPs and MLAs, representatives from Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Autonomous District Councils and representatives from reputed Non-Governmental Institutions dealing with Minorities are included. The Department dealing with Minorities of the State/UT monitors the PM's New 15 PP in State/UT. Further, the State Governments/UT Administrations are required to submit project-wise quarterly progress reports on the implementation of MsDP to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

The scholarship schemes are reviewed regularly through Video Conferencing, interaction with the State Governments at regular intervals and field visits by the ministry officials. The Online Scholarship Management System (OSMS) was introduced for the Merit-cum-Means scholarship scheme in 2010-11 has now been extended to Post Matric scholarship scheme in 2012-13 (Disaggregated data is maintained in the Scholarship Scheme).

The performance of MAEF and NMDFC are monitored by the Ministry through regular quarterly review meetings. The computerization for online processing of applications for scholarships and grants- in aid to NGOs has been implemented in MAEF.

**Statement**

*Scheme-wise and State-wise targets and achievements made under MsDP, Wakf and Leadership schemes for the last three years and the current year*

*Funds released to State Wakf Boards, NIC and CWC under the Scheme of "Computerization of records of State Wakf Boards" and Status of Utilization Certificates.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State /UT Wakf Boards	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
<b>A. 2009-10</b>		
1	National Informatic Center	480.92
II	Central Wakf Council	27.1
II	States Wakf Boards	
1	Punjab Wakf Board	27.1
2	Karnataka State Board of Wakf	27.1
3	Chhattisgarh State Waqf Board	27.1
4	Maharashtra State Board of Wakfs	27.1
5	Tamilnadu Wakf Board	27.1
6	Board of Wakfs, West Bengal	27.1
7	Assam Board of Wakfs	27.1
8	Odisha Board of Wakf	27.1
9	Tripura Board of Wakfs	27.1



1	2	3
10	Himachal Pradesh Wakf Board	27.1
11	UP Sunni Central Waqf Board	27.1
TOTAL		806.12

**B. 2010-11**

1	Bihar State Sunni Wakf Board	27.1
2	Bihar State Shia Wakf Board	27.1
3	Puducherry State Wakf Board	27.1
4	Kerala State Wakf Board	27.1
5	Haryana State Wakf Board	27.1
6	Wakf Board Manipur	27.1
7	Madhya Pradesh State Wakf Board	27.1
8	Delhi Wakf Board	27.1
9	Lakshadweep State Wakf Board	27.1
10	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Wakf Board	21.29
11	Uttarakhand Wakf Board	27.1
12	Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakf	27.1
13	Jammu and Kashmir Board for specified Wakf and specified Wakf properties	21.96
14	Meghalaya Board of Wakfs	21.29
TOTAL		362.64

**C. 2011-12**

1	Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board	27.1
2	Maharashtra State Board of Wakfs (2nd Instalment)	7.13
3	Haryana State Wakf Board (2nd Instalment)	3.04

1	2	3
4	Madhya Pradesh State Wakf Board (2nd Instalment)	10.2
5	Kerala State Wakf Board (2nd Instalment)	4.67
6	Karnataka State Board of Wakf (2nd Instalment)	10.2
TOTAL		62.34
<b>D. 2012-13</b>		
1	UP Sunni Central Waqf Board (Handholding Charges)	10.2
2	Gujarat State Wakf Board	27.1
3	Assam Board of Wakfs (2nd Instalment)	6.28
4	Tripura Board of Wakf (2nd Instalment)	7.2
5	Punjab Wakf Board (2nd Instalment)	8.8
6	Tamilnadu Wakf Board (2nd Instalment)	10.2
7	Assam Board of Wakfs (3rd Instalment)	4.24
8	Odisha Board of Wakf (2nd Instalment)	6.25
9	Chhattisgarh State Waqf Board (2nd Instalment)	8.8
TOTAL		89.07
<b>E. 2013-14</b>		
1	Himachal Pradesh Wakf Board (2nd Instalment)	6.46
2	Wakf Board Manipur (2nd Instalment)	7.2
3	Karnataka State Board of Wakf (3rd Instalment)	6.62
4	Madhya Pradesh State Wakf Board (3rd Instalment)	9.75
5	Board of Wakfs, West Bengal (2nd Instalment)	10.06
TOTAL		40.09
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E)		1360.26

(B)

		(Rs. in Lakh)									
Sl. No.	State	During 11th Five Year Plan				During 2012-13			During 2013-14		
		Total Allocation	Total Approvals	Amount Released to the States/UTs	5	Total Approvals	Amount Released to the States/UTs	7	Total Approvals	Amount Released to the States/UTs	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1	Uttar Pradesh	101570.00	100300.85	79012.32	38644.81	23040.75	-	2171.20			
2	West Bengal	68610.00	68579.68	61180.50	33543.06	20055.76	-	1230.00			
3	Assam	70350.00	69275.35	46889.54	936.03	491.17	-	866.25			
4	Bihar	52320.00	52280.58	40581.56	17367.43	8054.41	-	2350425			
5	Manipur	13910.00	13912.58	12043.00	0.00	0.00	-	-			
6	Haryana	4920.00	4919.90	4187.89	0.00	0.00	-	651.92			
7	Jharkhand	18140.00	17997.54	13944.70	4916.48	2255.23	-	795.29			
8	Uttarakhand	5950.00	5227.77	3235.84	433.34	202.88	-	-			

9	Maharashtra	6000.00	5993.93	5671.69	2170.00	1085	-	322.24
10	Karnataka	3990.00	3914.40	3799.15	2057.65	1028.84	-	-
11	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1500.00	1242.85	68.25	0.00	541.28	-	515.98
12	Odisha	3130.00	3129.92	2562.21	1136.25	783.34	-	-
13	Meghalaya	3050.00	3047.65	3047.65	1524.66	762.33	-	-
14	Kerala	1500.00	1500.00	1462.94	750.00	412.07	-	-
15	Mizoram	4590.00	3895.33	2724.91	631.37	721.62	-	-
16	Jammu and Kashmir	1500.00	1506.21	1349.61	0.00	0.00	646.724	323.363
17	Delhi	2210.00	2191.15	1099.73	229.86	203.75	-	-
18	Madhya Pradesh	1500.00	1493.30	1398.30	0.00	0.00	-	-
19	Sikkim	1500.00	1268.59	1095.86	225.63	202.38	-	-
20	Arunachal Pradesh	11800.0	11711.70	8232.15	6407.52	4801.644	-	478.594
Grand Total		378040.00	373389.28	293587.79	110974.08	64642.454	646.724	7589.88

*(C) Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women State wise No. of Women trainees who have been funded during 2012-13.*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of Women Trainees
1	Uttar Pradesh	26225
2	Rajasthan	1775
3	Karnataka	675
4	Kerala	350
5	Maharashtra	450
6	Uttarakhand	1425
7	Chhattisgarh	225
8	Tamil Nadu	225
9	Madhya Pradesh	2500
10	Gujarat	1125
11	Odisha	675
12	Manipur	1300
TOTAL		36950

**Implementation of Maulana Azad National Fellowships for minority students**

108. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has assessed the implementation of Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years, year-wise in Andhra Pradesh *vis-a-vis* the country;

(c) whether UGC is sending regular quarterly reports on the performance of this scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last five years, quarter-wise; and

(e) what efforts the Ministry is making to improve the scheme so as to expand its reach?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) and (d) No quarterly reports on the performance of this Scheme is sent by University Grants Commission (UGC). However, UGC is furnishing the list of students selected for the award of the Fellowship every year. UGC also sends Utilization Certificate/s in respect of funds released in the previous year/s.

(e) Since the Budget allocation for the 12th Five Year Plan has been fixed there is no Plan to expand its reach.

#### **Coverage under MsDP**

109. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many people of minority population are covered under the Government's Multisectoral Development Programme (MsDP) in 90 minority concentration districts in the country; and

(b) the details of districts in Jharkhand where this programme is being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): (a) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) is an area development programme. The total population of targeted minorities in 90 Minority Concentration Districts in the country covered under MsDP, is 5.78 crore as per Census 2001.

(b) The programme was implemented in 4 Minority Concentration Districts of Jharkhand, namely, Pakur, Sahibganj, Ranchi (including bifurcated Khunti) and Gumla (including bifurcated Simdega) during Eleventh Five Year Plan. The programme is being implemented in 44 blocks and 4 towns falling in 13 districts of Jharkhand during Twelfth Five Year Plan.

#### **Entitlement of Minority Community Scholarships for General Category**

†110. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the poor students belonging to general category are also entitled to the scholarships given to minority communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of other steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): (a) No Sir.

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

#### **Setting up of Biogas plants**

111. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of target set for setting up of family-type biogas plants in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that targets have not been achieved;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore;

(d) the details of funds allocated and released during each year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise and year-wise; and

(e) what efforts the Ministry is making during the Twelfth Five Year Plan with regard to setting up of biogas plants in the country, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) A target for setting up of 6.47 lakh family type biogas plants was fixed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Against this target about 6.10 lakh biogas plants have been installed in the country. Thus, there has been no major shortfall in achieving the targets. The State-wise and year-wise targets and achievements made during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The State/UT-wise details of funds allocated and released during each year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) A target of 5.75 lakh biogas plants has been fixed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan in the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh.

**Statement-I***State/UT-wise Targets and Achievements under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during 11th Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total	
		Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1800	10725	18000	10825	16500	13699	18000	16275	16000	15346	86500	66870
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	150	200	150	250	200	162	200	175	100	150	800	937
3.	Assam	2550	3700	3000	7500	10000	10450	5000	6732	4900	6581	25450	34963
4.	Bihar	100	182	200	200	300	200	300	350	1000	3285	1900	4217
5.	Chhattisgarh	1500	2100	3000	3118	5000	3433	3700	3832	4000	4779	17200	17262
6.	Goa	75	21	50	34	50	31	50	18	50	65	275	169
7.	Gujarat	8000	8301	8000	5842	10000	10556	10000	6105	7000	2631	43000	33435
8.	Haryana	1000	1048	1500	1347	1500	1422	2000	1379	1700	1819	7700	7015
9.	Himachal Pradesh	150	179	150	246	150	245	300	445	500	426	1250	1541



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	110	50	50	72	100	155	1000	114	200	136	1460	527
11.	Jharkhand	200	536	500	824	500	1030	1000	913	500	750	2700	4053
12.	Karnataka	4000	3933	10000	7822	20000	10323	16000	14464	13000	12363	63000	48905
13.	Kerala	4500	3044	3000	5151	6000	4085	3500	3941	2600	3483	19600	19704
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15000	7642	16000	14077	16000	15114	16000	16742	14000	12415	77000	65990
15.	Maharashtra	13000	18635	15000	15461	8000	11235	8000	21456	13000	22220	57000	89007
16.	Manipur	100	-	100	-	50	-	50	-	50	-	350	-
17.	Meghalaya	200	525	300	725	400	825	600	1275	1000	1390	2500	4740
18.	Mizoram	100	100	200	100	100	50	200	100	200	100	800	450
19.	Nagaland	200	231	200	425	350	605	500	1171	1000	1325	2250	3757
20.	Odisha	4000	3895	4000	2332	5000	5296	7000	6050	7000	7186	27000	24759
21.	Punjab	1500	4573	8000	9695	10000	7250	16000	23700	18000	14173	53500	59391
22.	Rajasthan	25	90	100	92	50	176	100	275	500	498	775	1131
23.	Sikkim	200	372	200	447	200	555	240	358	200	635	1040	2367
24.	Tamil Nadu	1500	1773	1500	1761	1500	1740	1500	1493	1000	1531	7000	8298
25.	Tripura	300	38	200	159	100	47	100	89	200	117	900	450

26.	Uttar Pradesh	4000	3946	3000	2019	4000	3252	4500	4603	5000	4759	20500	18579
27.	Uttarakhand	400	825	500	1104	900	1225	900	2082	2000	2114	4700	7350
28.	West Bengal	8500	12175	11000	16300	15000	16748	15000	17000	16000	19986	65500	82209
29.	Delhi/ New Delhi	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4
30.	Puducherry	100	-	100	-	50	5	50	-	100	-	400	5
31.	KVIC	15000	#	16000	#	18000	#	19000	#	21000	#	89000	#
TOTAL		104460	88840	124000	107929	150000	119914	150790	151138	151800	140264	681050	608085*

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds allocated vis-a-vis released to States & KVIC under NBMMMP during Eleventh Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	Name of States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		(Rupees in crore)
		Fund allocated	Fund released	Fund allocated	Fund released	Fund allocated	Fund released	Fund allocated	Fund released	Fund allocated	Fund released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.86	9.22	4.86	1.80	18.00	7.32	16.00	13.21	16.00	18.48	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.175	0.28	0.175	0.20	0.33	0.23	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.06	
3.	Assam	2.98	1.56	3.51	6.79	8.35	7.07	8.18	5.26	8.18	7.87	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Bihar	0.027	0	0.54	0	0	0.30	0	1.00	0	1.00	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.405	0.38	0.81	1.33	1.33	3.70	2.85	4.00	2.68	4.00	4.00	4.06
6.	Gujarat	2.16	5.12	2.16	1.68	1.68	10.00	5.45	7.00	8.33	7.00	7.00	0.85
7.	Goa	0.020	0	0.013	0	0	0.05	0	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.18
8.	Haryana	0.27	0.21	0.40	0.32	0.32	2.00	0.52	1.70	2.69	1.70	1.70	1.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.068	0.07	0.070	0.03	0.03	0.30	0.07	0.50	0.63	0.50	0.50	0.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.05	0	0.022	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.03	0.20	0.50	0.20	0.20	0
11.	Jharkhand	0.054	0	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.38	0.50	0.44	0.50	0.50	0.15
12.	Karnataka	1.080	0	2.70	4.46	4.46	16.00	5.77	13.00	8.15	13.00	13.00	7.90
13.	Kerala	1.215	0.85	0.81	0.77	0.77	3.50	0.70	2.60	3.31	2.60	2.60	1.96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4.050	5.35	4.32	3.33	3.33	16.00	8.32	14.00	10.84	14.00	14.00	14.31
15.	Maharashtra	3.51	4.79	4.05	11.33	11.33	8.00	6.51	13.00	10.48	13.00	13.00	8.96
16.	Manipur	0.117	0	0.12	0	0	0.08	0	0.08	0	0.835	0.835	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.234	0.25	0.35	0.31	0.31	1.00	0.51	1.67	0.81	1.67	1.67	1.66
18.	Mizoram	0.117	0.06	0.23	0.13	0.13	0.33	0.08	0.33	0.16	0.334	0.334	0.17

19.	Nagaland	0.234	1.63	0.23	0.12	0.83	0.22	1.67	0.42	1.67	0.84
20.	Odisha	1.080	1.70	1.08	1.69	7.00	2.57	7.00	5.95	7.00	6.61
21.	Punjab	0.405	0.92	2.16	3.82	16.00	3.22	18.00	8.12	18.00	21.20
22.	Rajasthan	0.007	0	0.03	0	0.10	0.03	0.50	0.05	0.50	0.38
23.	Sikkim	0.234	0.33	0.23	0.30	0.40	0.26	0.33	0.37	0.33	0.13
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.405	0.31	0.405	0	1.50	0.60	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.73
25.	Tripura	0.351	0.32	0.234	0	0.17	0.22	0.34	0.08	0.33	0.13
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1.080	3.66	0.81	0.52	4.50	0.80	5.00	6.26	5.00	0.35
27.	Uttarakhand	0.108	0.10	0.225	0.28	0.90	0.50	2.00	1.24	2.00	1.94
28.	West Bengal	2.295	5.60	2.97	8.03	15.00	5.81	16.00	8.28	8.28	16.10
29.	KVIC, Mumbai	6.30	12.79	6.12	8.76	21.01	6.66	23.01	20.92	21.00	22.78
30.	Puducherry	0.027	0.02	0.030	0	0.05	0	0.10	0	0.10	0.05
31.	Misc.	0	0.39	0	0.87	0	1.45	0	0.53		0.69
		3.918	55.91	39.794	56.99	156.00	68.15	158.93	120.00	149.95	139.99

**Use of solar and wind energy**

112. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any action plan for proper use of solar and wind energy in the country;

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

(c) the actual demand and supply of power during the last five years, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh, rural and urban area-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India has formulated plans for use of solar and wind energy in the country.

(b) The Government has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) to give a boost to utilization of solar energy for various applications. Phase-wise and application-wise target under the Mission are given in Statement-I (*See below*). As on date grid-interactive solar power generation capacity of around 1,850 MW has already been commissioned in the country. Provision has been made in the National Tariff Policy wherein the State Electricity Regulators have to fix a percentage of energy purchase from solar power under the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO). As per amendment, the solar RPO has to begin with 0.25% of the energy procured in State reaching to 3% by 2022.

The Government is also implementing a plan for use of wind energy in the country, which is being utilized largely for grid-interactive power generation. Wind power capacity of 19,564 MW has already been set-up in a country, State-wise details of which is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The actual demand and supply of power during last five years is given in the Statement-III.

**Statement-I***Details of Plan for use of solar energy under Jawaharlal  
Nehru National Solar Mission*

Application Segment	Target for Phase 1 (2010-13)	Cumulative Target for Phase 2 (2013-17)	Cumulative Target for Phase 3 (2017-22)
<b>Grid solar power</b> (large plants, roof top & distribution grid plants)	1,100 MW	10,000 MW	20,000 MW
<b>Off-grid solar applications</b>	200 MW	1,000 MW	2,000 MW
<b>Solar Thermal Collectors</b> (SWHs, solar cooking, solar cooling, Industrial process heat applications, etc.)	7 million sq. meters	15 million sq. meters	20 million sq. meters

**Statement-II***State-wise details of Wind Power Installation*

States	Capacity (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	513.75
Gujarat	3249.58
Karnataka	2169.95
Kerala	35.10
Madhya Pradesh	386.00
Maharashtra	3293.75
Rajasthan	2716.75
Tamil Nadu	7195.78
Others	4.30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19564.95</b>

**Statement-III****C.1 Power Supply Position for 2013-14 (Revised)**

State /Region/System	Energy			Peak	
	April, 2013 - June, 2013			April, 2013 - June, 2013	
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	
1	2	3	4	5	
Chandigarh	446	446	345	345	
Delhi	7,558	7,527	6,035	5,653	
Haryana	11,044	10,942	7,967	7,767	
Himachal Pradesh	2,385	2,358	1,319	1,269	
Jammu and Kashmir	3,752	2,798	2,250	1,678	
Punjab	13,032	12,871	9,702	8,632	
Rajasthan	13,862	13,805	7,799	7,753	
Uttar Pradesh	24,290	20,770	12,725	12,115	
Uttarakhand	2,993	2,903	1,760	1,709	
Northern Region	79,362	74,420	44,450	41,606	

Chhattisgarh	4,950	4,880	3,365	3,320
Gujarat	24,258	24,256	11,814	11,772
Madhya Pradesh	11,694	11,685	7,589	7,589
Maharashtra	33,159	32,486	17,381	16,670
Daman and Diu	567	567	316	291
Dadar Nagar Haveli	1,320	1,320	621	621
Goa	923	915	493	472
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>76,871</b>	<b>76,109</b>	<b>38,054</b>	<b>37,361</b>
Andhra Pradesh	25,226	21,484	14,072	11,410
Karnataka	16,197	13,809	9,934	8,103
Kerala	5,450	5,108	3,538	3,085
Tamil Nadu	24,774	22,169	13,380	11,763
Pondicherry	629	623	344	332
Lakshadweep	12	12	9	9
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>72,280</b>	<b>63,197</b>	<b>39,015</b>	<b>32,507</b>
Bihar	3,666	3,419	2,329	1,898
DVC	4,295	4,271	2,745	2,745
Jharkhand	1,756	1,695	1,111	1,069



1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	6,393	6,298	3,727	3,722
West Bengal	11,370	11,331	7,178	7,134
Sikkim	96	96	80	80
Andaman- Nicobar	60	45	40	32
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>27,576</b>	<b>27,110</b>	<b>15,642</b>	<b>15,110</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	123	120	111	106
Assam	1,818	1,624	1,257	1,118
Manipur	130	124	122	116
Meghalaya	416	363	290	286
Mizoram	102	100	70	68
Nagaland	132	130	102	100
Tripura	286	270	225	220
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	<b>3,007</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>1,900</b>
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>2,59,096</b>	<b>2,43,567</b>	<b>1,35,561</b>	<b>1,26,964</b>

# Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

## C.2 Power Supply Position for 2012-13 (Revised)

State/Region/System	Energy		Peak	
	April, 2011 - March, 2012		April, 2011 - March, 2012	
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	1,637	1,637	340	340
Delhi	26,088	25,950	5,942	5,642
Haryana	41,407	38,209	7,432	6,725
Himachal Pradesh	8,992	8,744	2,116	1,672
Jammu and Kashmir	15,410	11,558	2,422	1,817
Punjab	48,724	46,119	11,520	8,751
Rajasthan	55,538	53,868	8,940	8,515
Uttar Pradesh	91,647	76,446	13,940	12,048
Uttarakhand	11,331	10,709	1,759	1,674
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>3,00,774</b>	<b>2,73,240</b>	<b>45,860</b>	<b>41,790</b>
Chhattisgarh	17,302	17,003	3,271	3,134
Gujarat	93,662	93,513	11,999	11,960

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	51,783	46,829	10,077	9,462
Maharashtra	1,23,984	1,19,972	17,934	16,765
Daman and Diu	1,991	1,860	311	286
Dadar Nagar Haveli	4,572	4,399	629	629
Goa	3,181	3,107	524	475
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>2,96,475</b>	<b>2,86,683</b>	<b>40,075</b>	<b>39,486</b>
Andhra Pradesh	99,692	82,171	14,582	11,630
Karnataka	66,274	57,044	10,124	8,761
Kerala	21,243	20,391	3,578	3,262
Tamil Nadu	92,302	76,161	12,736	11,053
Pondicherry	2,331	2,291	348	320
Lakshadweep#	36	36	8	8
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>2,81,842</b>	<b>2,38,058</b>	<b>38,767</b>	<b>31,586</b>
Bihar	15,409	12,835	2,295	1,784
DVC	17,299	16,339	2,573	2,469
Jharkhand	7,042	6,765	1,263	1,172
Orissa	25,155	24,320	3,968	3,694

West Bengal	42,143	41,842	7,322	7,249
Sikkim	409	409	95	95
Andaman- Nicobar#	241	186	48	48
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>1,07,457</b>	<b>1,02,510</b>	<b>16,655</b>	<b>15,415</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	589	554	116	114
Assam	6,495	6,048	1,197	1,148
Manipur	574	543	122	120
Meghalaya	1,828	1,607	334	330
Mizoram	406	378	75	73
Nagaland	567	535	110	109
Tripura	1,108	1,054	229	228
North-Eastern Region	11,566	10,718	1,998	1,864
ALL INDIA	9,98,114	9,11,209	1,35,453	1,23,294

# Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

## C.3 Power Supply Position for 2011-12 (Revised)

State/Region/System	Energy		Peak	
	April, 2011 - March, 2012		April, 2011 - March, 2012	
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	1,568	1,564	263	263
Delhi	26,751	26,674	5,031	5,028
Haryana	36,874	35,541	6,533	6,259
Himachal Pradesh	8,161	8,107	1,397	1,298
Jammu and Kashmir	14,250	10,889	2,385	1,789
Punjab	45,191	43,792	10,471	8,701
Rajasthan	51,474	49,491	8,188	7,605
Uttar Pradesh	81,339	72,116	12,038	11,767
Uttarakhand	10,513	10,208	1,612	1,600
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>2,76,121</b>	<b>2,58,382</b>	<b>40,248</b>	<b>37,117</b>
Chhattisgarh	15,013	14,615	3,239	3,093
Gujarat	74,696	74,429	10,951	10,759

Madhya Pradesh	49,785	41,392	9,151	8,505
Maharashtra	1,41,382	1,17,722	21,069	16,417
Daman and Diu	2,141	1,915	301	276
Dadar Nagar Haveli	4,380	4,349	615	605
Goa	3,024	2,981	527	471
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>2,90,421</b>	<b>2,57,403</b>	<b>42,352</b>	<b>36,509</b>
Andhra Pradesh	91,730	85,149	14,054	11,972
Karnataka	60,830	54,023	10,545	8,549
Kerala	19,890	19,467	3,516	3,337
Tamil Nadu	85,685	76,705	12,813	10,566
Pondicherry	2,167	2,136	335	320
Lakshadweep#	37	37	8	8
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>2,60,302</b>	<b>2,37,480</b>	<b>37,599</b>	<b>32,188</b>
Bihar	14,311	11,260	2,031	1,738
DVC	16,648	16,009	2,318	2,074
Jharkhand	6,280	6,030	1,030	868
Orissa	23,036	22,693	3,589	3,526

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	38,679	38,281	6,592	6,532
Sikkim	390	384	100	95
Andaman- Nicobar#	244	204	48	48
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>99,344</b>	<b>94,657</b>	<b>14,707</b>	<b>13,999</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	600	553	121	118
Assam	6,034	5,696	1,112	1,053
Manipur	544	499	116	115
Meghalaya	1,927	1,450	319	267
Mizoram	397	355	82	78
Nagaland	560	511	111	105
Tripura	949	900	215	214
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	<b>11,011</b>	<b>9,964</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>1,782</b>
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>9,37,199</b>	<b>8,57,886</b>	<b>1,30,006</b>	<b>1,16,191</b>

# Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Note: Both peak net and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

## C.4 Power Supply Position for 2010-11 (Revised)

State/Region/System	Energy		Peak	
	April, 2010 - March, 2011		April, 2010 - March, 2011	
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	1,519	1,519	301	301
Delhi	25,625	25,559	4,810	4,739
Haryana	34,552	32,626	6,142	5,574
Himachal Pradesh	7,626	7,364	1,278	1,187
Jammu and Kashmir	13,571	10,181	2,369	1,571
Punjab	44,484	41,799	9,399	7,938
Rajasthan	45,261	44,836	7,729	7,442
Uttar Pradesh	76,292	64,846	11,082	10,672
Uttarakhand	9,850	9,255	1,520	1,520
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>2,58,780</b>	<b>2,37,985</b>	<b>37,431</b>	<b>34,101</b>
Chhattisgarh	10,340	10,165	3,148	2,838
Gujarat	71,651	67,534	10,786	9,947



1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	48,437	38,644	8,864	8,093
Maharashtra	1,28,296	1,07,018	19,766	16,192
Daman and Diu	2,181	1,997	353	328
Dadar Nagar Haveli	4,429	4,424	594	594
Goa	3,154	3,089	544	467
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>2,68,488</b>	<b>2,32,871</b>	<b>40,798</b>	<b>34,819</b>
Andhra Pradesh	78,970	76,450	12,630	11,829
Karnataka	50,474	46,624	8,430	7,815
Kerala	18,023	17,767	3,295	3,103
Tamil Nadu	80,314	75,101	11,728	10,436
Pondicherry	2,123	2,039	319	302
Lakshadweep#	25	25	7	7
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>2,29,904</b>	<b>2,17,981</b>	<b>33,256</b>	<b>31,121</b>
Bihar	12,384	10,772	2,140	1,659
DVC	16,590	15,071	2,059	2,046
Jharkhand	6,195	5,985	1,108	1,052

Orissa	22,506	22,449	3,872	3,792
West Bengal	36,481	35,847	6,162	6,112
Sikkim	402	402	106	104
Andaman- Nicobar#	240	180	40	32
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>94,558</b>	<b>90,526</b>	<b>13,767</b>	<b>13,085</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	511	436	101	85
Assam	5,403	5,063	971	937
Manipur	568	505	118	115
Meghalaya	1,545	1,352	294	284
Mizoram	369	315	76	70
Nagaland	583	520	118	110
Tripura	882	801	220	197
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	<b>9,861</b>	<b>8,992</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>1,560</b>
ALL INDIA	8,61,591	7,88,355	1,22,287	1,10,256

# Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

## C.5 Power Supply Position for 2009-10 (Revised)

State /Region/System	Energy		Peak		
	April, 2009 - March, 2010		April, 2009 - March, 2010		
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	
1	2	3	4	5	
Chandigarh	1,576	1,528	308	308	
Delhi	24,277	24,094	4,502	4,408	
Haryana	33,441	32,023	6,133	5,678	
Himachal Pradesh	7,047	6,769	1,118	1,158	
Jammu and Kashmir	13,200	9,933	2,247	1,487	
Punjab	45,731	39,408	9,786	7,407	
Rajasthan	44,109	43,062	6,859	6,859	
Uttar Pradesh	75,930	59,508	10,856	8,563	
Uttarakhand	8,921	8,338	1,397	1,313	
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>2,54,231</b>	<b>2,24,661</b>	<b>37,159</b>	<b>31,439</b>	
Chhattisgarh	11,009	10,739	2,819	2,703	

Gujarat	70,369	67,220	10,406	9,515
Madhya Pradesh	43,179	34,973	7,490	6,415
Maharashtra	1,24,936	1,01,512	19,388	14,664
Daman and Diu	1,934	1,802	280	255
Dadar Nagar Haveli	4,007	3,853	529	494
Goa	3,092	3,026	485	453
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>2,58,528</b>	<b>2,23,127</b>	<b>39,609</b>	<b>32,586</b>
Andhra Pradesh	78,996	73,765	12,168	10,880
Karnataka	45,550	42,041	7,942	6,897
Kerala	17,619	17,196	3,109	2,982
Tamil Nadu	76,293	71,568	11,125	9,813
Pondicherry	2,119	1,975	327	294
Lakshadweep#	24	24	6	6
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>2,20,576</b>	<b>2,06,544</b>	<b>32,178</b>	<b>29,049</b>
Bihar	11,587	9,914	2,249	1,509
DVC	15,199	14,577	1,938	1,910

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	5,867	5,407	1,088	947
Orissa	21,136	20,955	3,188	3,120
West Bengal	33,750	32,819	6,094	5,963
Sikkim	388	345	96	94
Andaman- Nicobar#	240	180	40	32
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>87,927</b>	<b>84,017</b>	<b>13,220</b>	<b>12,384</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	399	325	95	78
Assam	5,122	4,688	920	874
Manipur	524	430	111	99
Meghalaya	1,550	1,327	280	250
Mizoram	352	288	70	64
Nagaland	530	466	100	96
Tripura	855	771	176	173
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	<b>9,332</b>	<b>8,296</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>1,445</b>
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>8,30,594</b>	<b>7,46,644</b>	<b>1,19,166</b>	<b>1,04,009</b>

# Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

**Technologies for new and renewable energy**

113. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is making efforts with academic institutions on cutting edge new and renewable energy technologies like fuel cell, hydrogen and alternate fuels for surface transportation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to invite foreign companies to help in its efforts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has issued comprehensive policy and guidelines for supporting research, design, development, demonstration and manufacture. The Ministry provides support to academic and research institutions including autonomous bodies and industry for research, development and demonstration on cutting edge new and renewable energy technologies including hydrogen, fuel cells and alternative fuels for surface transportation. Financial assistance for the projects that involve industry is normally restricted to 50% of the project cost whereas it can be upto 100% of the cost of projects for academic institutions, government/non-profit research organisations and NGOs. Some of the projects under implementation in the cutting edge technologies include production of hydrogen by splitting of water, through fermentation of biological wastes, gasification of biomass, and reformation of biomass derived glycerol; storage of hydrogen in hydrides and carbon materials, development and demonstration of engines/vehicles for use of hydrogen and hydrogen blended fuels; development of fuel cells including materials and components; and different aspects of biofuels.

(c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to invite foreign companies for help.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

**Subsidy for solar energy units**

114. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of subsidy provided to the grid or off-grid units generating solar energy;
- (b) whether the subsidy is likely to continue in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Central Government has formulated a scheme to promote generation of off-grid solar energy; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the role of the State Governments therein?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No subsidy is given by the Government on the capital investment for setting up grid-connected solar power plants. These are installed on build own, operate basis, and the solar project developer is paid a feed-in tariff for the power injected into the grid. However, under the Rooftop Photovoltaic and Small Solar Power Generation Programme (RPSSPGP) which was a one time 100 MW scheme, a generation based incentive was provided.

Under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), Rs 399.18/- crores were released by the Ministry during 2012-13 for sanction and installation of Off-grid SPV power plants and systems in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Ministry, under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) provides a subsidy of 30% of the project cost ranging from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 63/- 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. 90/- and Rs. 189/- per Wp for

installation by Central and State Government Ministries, Departments and their organizations, State Nodal Agencies and Local Bodies.

(e) State Nodal Agencies submit the projects in their respective State to the Ministry for availing the central financial assistance for installation of off-grid solar PV systems/power plants. The Ministry sanctions the project proposals which are found complete in all respect as per the guidelines of the programme and availability of funds.

#### **Generation of wind energy**

115. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of wind energy capacity and generation since 2005;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Foreign Direct Investment in the wind energy capacity creation has declined since 2009;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) what steps Government proposes to take to increase the wind energy generation?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Details of the wind energy installed capacity and generation since 2005 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in renewable energy sector including wind energy has increased in last three years. As per information provided by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, FDI during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 has been US\$ 214.40 million, US\$ 452.17 million and US\$ 1106.52 million respectively.

(d) The Government promotes wind energy generation in the country through fiscal incentives such as concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption, ten years' tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects, and loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other financial institutions. Technical support, including detailed wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites, is provided by Ministry's Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. In addition, preferential tariff is being provided to increase wind energy generation in the potential States.



***Statement****Year-wise details of capacity and generation of Wind Energy*

Year	Capacity (MW)	Generation (Billion Units)
2005-06	1716	06
2006-07	1742	10
2007-08	1663	11
2008-09	1485	13
2009-10	1565	18
2010-11	2349	19
2011-12	3197	23
2012-13	1700	19 (upto August, 2012)

**Revitalisation of CAPART**

116. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to revitalize the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) to introduce reforms in its programmes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this direction; and
- (d) the details of performance of CAPART in the country including Haryana, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has assigned the task to Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai which has gone through the specific details of all aspects of the organisation and its functioning and is rendering assistance in the restructuring exercise.

- (d) The details of performance of CAPART in the country including Haryana, State-wise is given in the Statement.

**Statement**  
*Details of performance of CAPART in the country including Haryana, State-wise*  
**Financial Year 2010-11**

**State: Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Vo Name & Address	Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Date of Sanction	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Chaitanya Educational Society 1/169-2, IIIrd Road Extension, Anantapur, A.P.	Public Cooperation	1032350	24-May-10	0
2	Chaitanya Yuvajana Sangham H.No.2-3-175/1, Upparpalli Village, Gandhi Nagar, Bahadurpura, Rajendranagar Mandal, RR Dist., A.P.	Public Cooperation	1343100	24-May-10	0
3	Forum For Integrated Development H.No 3-4-1009,(Adj. Busdepot) Barakatpura, Hyderabad,A.P.	Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme	2067000	9-Apr-10	1860300
4	Indira Priyadarsini Women's Welfare Association 8-7-179/1, Plot No. 51, 2nd floor Samantha Nagar, Old Bowenpally, Kukatapilly Municipality, Secunderabad, A.P.	Gram Shree Mela	450000	10-Sep-10	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Integrated Rural Development Society D.No.7-1-34, Kothakotavari St, Amadalavalasa, Srikakulam Distt., A.P.	Gram Shree Mela	450000	10-Sep-10	450000
6	Prakriti Environment Society H.No.7-4-167, Ferozguda, Balanagar, Hyderabad, A.P.	Gram Shree Mela	962000	10-Sep-10	0
7	Seva Bharati Behind Z.P.P. High School, Tiruchanur, Distt. Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	Gram Shree Mela	450000	10-Sep-10	225000
8	Youth Club of Bejjipuram D.No.4/29-A, Bejjipuram village, Murapaka S.O, Ranastalam taluk, Srikakulam Distt., A.P.-532403.	Gram Shree Mela	396000	10-Sep-10	0
<b>State: Bihar</b>					
1	Bibipur Area Small Farmers and Resourceless Communities Association PO Anirudh Beluhor, Distt. Vaishali, Bihar	Public Cooperation	1495175	24-May-10	0
<b>State: Delhi</b>					
1	Confederation of Indian Industry-CII 23, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi -110003	Public Cooperation	543500	15-Mar-11	0

2	Confederation of Indian Industry-CII 23, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003	Public Cooperation	732300	17-Feb-11	0
3	Confederation of Indian Industry-CII 23, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003	Public Cooperation	732300	13-Oct-10	0
4	Confederation of Indian Industry-CII 23, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003	Public Cooperation	732300	7-Feb-11	0
5	Confederation of Indian Industry-CII 23, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003	Public Cooperation	732300	17-Feb-11	0
6	Indian Institute of Technology CRDT-IIT, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-16	Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme	4535000	17-Aug-10	0
<b>State: Gujarat</b>					
1	National Innovation Foundation Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme	1045000	18-May-10	940500
2	Dr. Ambedkar Education Trust Bhavnagar, Gujarat	Gram Shree Mela	450000	13-Dec-10	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Maldhari Seva Sangh Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Gram Shree Mela	450000	13-Dec-10	0
4	Unimek Gramya Vikas Charitable Trust Distt. Rajkot, Gujarat	Gram Shree Mela	450000	13-Dec-10	0
<b>State: Haryana</b>					
1	Modern Education Society Mandouri Road, Mandoura, Distt.-Teh-Sonipat, Haryana	Public Cooperation	1378300	21-May-10	0
<b>State: Jharkhand</b>					
1	Lifetech Development Institution at-G.T. Road, Mugmamore, Mungma, Distt.-Dhanbad, Jharkhand	Gram Shree Mela	449000	5-Aug-10	449000
<b>State: Kerala</b>					
1	Community Development Society Civil Station, Malapuram Distt.-Eranakulam	Gram Shree Mela	450000	30-Sep-10	0

2 Rajagiri Educational Alternatives and Community Health Service Society, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Rajagiri, Kalamassery

Gram Shree Mela

450000

30-Sep-10

449510

**State: Rajasthan**

1 Rajasthan Navchetna Samiti, Kotputali Bajajon Ka Mohalla, Marwar Mundwa, Distt.-Nagaur, Rajasthan-341026

Gram Shree Mela

439000

7-Sep-10

0

2 Shilpi Sanshan (Paryavaran Shiksha Sanskriti Lalitkala Vikas Sanshan) Khagal Mohalla, Barner-344001, Rajasthan

Gram Shree Mela

439000

31-Aug-10

329250

**State: Tamil Nadu**

1 A M M Murugappa Chettiar Research Centre Tiam House, No-28, Rajaji Salai, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme

300000

7-Sep-10

0

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Centre For Social Development Kulala Street, Thirunainarkurichy, Ammandivilai P.O, Kurunthencode, Kanyakumari Distt., Tamil Nadu.	Advancement of Rural Technology scheme	4904000	15-Apr-10	2452000
<b>State: Uttarakhand</b>					
1	Alpshankhyak Evam Pichhara Varg Vikas Samiti, Sarada Factory ke samane, nikat Sheesmahal, Kathgodam-Nainital, Uttarakhand	Gram Shree Mela	450000	9-Sep-10	0
<b>State: Uttar Pradesh</b>					
1	Adhar 117/507, Q-Block, Sharda Nagar, Kanpur, Distt.-Kanpur, U.P.	Gram Shree Mela	450000	13-Jul-10	0
2	Bal Mahila Avam Gram Vikas Sewa Samiti, 58/300/1B/L Ayodhya Kunj, Arjun Nagar, Main Road-Agra U.P.	Gram Shree Mela	450000	11-Aug-10	0
3	Daraganj Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan 109, Tagore Town, Distt. Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Gram Shree Mela	450000	23-Jul-10	0

4	Dr. Ambedkar Swasthya Vikash Sewa Samiti Pitamberkhera, Near C Block Rly Crossing Rajajipuram Lucknow-17, Uttar Pradesh	Dis	2321880	24-Jun-10	0
5	Gopal Shikshan And Gramin Vikas Sansthan Vill/Po-Joniha, Dist-Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh	Gram Shree Mela	450000	26-Jul-10	0
6	Gorakhpur Bharatiya Shiksha Parishad Dharmashala Bazar, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	Gram Shree Mela	450000	29-Jul-10	0
7	Jan Jagriti Sewa Sansthan D.M. Colony-Sutarkhana-Banda, Dist-Banda, U.P.	Gram Shree Mela	450000	26-Jul-10	0
8	Krishna Social Welfare Organisation 486/160, Lahore Gunj, Daligunj-Lucknow, U.P.	Gram Shree Mela	450000	26-Jul-10	0
9	Maulana Azad Memorial Society 93 Adal Saray Kalpi, Jalaun, U.P.	Gram Shree Mela	450000	16-Aug-10	0
10	Purvanchal Vikas Sansthanmoha-Khaudaipura, Po-Sadar, Ghazipur, U.P.	Gram Shree Mela	450000	2-Aug-10	0



1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Sainik Mahila Prashikshansansthan Jubilee Road, Moh-Purdilpur, Shahargarokhpur, U.P.	Gram Shree Mela	450000	16-Jul-10	0
12	Sharda Samajothan Evam Shiksha Samiti 2/180, Ruchi Khand, Sharda Nagar, Blk-Sarojini Nagar, Dist. Lucknow, U.P.	Public Cooperation	709087	21-May-10	0
13	Shri Nageshwar Jan Kalyan Samiti 26, Church Lane-Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Gram Shree Mela	450000	26-Jul-10	0
<b>State: West Bengal</b>					
1	Sarbik Palli Kalyan Kendraat/Po Kiageria, Via Chandrakona, Dist Midnapore, West Bengal	Public Cooperation	915838	31-May-10	0

Fin. Year-2011-12 - Nil

Fin. Year-2012-13 - Nil

Fin. Year - 2013-14 - Nil

**Targets and allocations under PMGSY**

117. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the physical targets set and the funds allocated to States under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during last five years, State-wise;

(b) the achievement made and the funds utilized by the States during the above period;

(c) the targets set and funds allocated to States under PMGSY during 2013-14, State-wise; and

(d) the number of human habitations without all weather roads at the end of the year 2012-13, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of physical targets, funds allocation, achievement and funds utilisation during the last five years under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is given in Statement-I to V (*See below*).

(c) The State-wise details of targets set and funds allocation during the year 2013-14 under PMGSY is given in the Statement-VI (*See below*).

(d) A total number of 86,906 eligible habitations are unconnected at the end of the year 2012-13 under PMGSY; the State-wise detail is given in the Statement-VII.

**Statement-1**

*State-wise details of Targets, Allocation, Achievement & Funds Utilisation in the year 2008-09 under PMGSY*

Sl. No.	State	Road Length (Km)		No. of Habitations		Funds (in Rs. Cr.)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Allocation	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2500	1885.00	2	1	470.60	494.47
2	Arunachal Pradesh	290	317.43	25	29	107.98	152.01
3	Assam	2730	1985.11	1860	1642	982.12	1007.05
4	Bihar	5857	2532.20	2100	968	1065.20	1067.54
5	Chhattisgarh	4250	2427.08	1560	1037	976.12	863.34
6	Goa	5	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	1000	1262.07	160	315	229.67	255.26
8	Haryana	750	969.87	0	0	272.02	313.09
9	Himachal Pradesh	1660	1360.10	375	330	268.90	240.51
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1550	469.80	625	220	191.74	190.71

11	Jharkhand	1200	214.97	600	173	210.67	211.47
12	Karnataka	1820	2099.13	10	0	640.46	550.37
13	Kerala	480	240.22	40	63	84.02	84.41
14	Madhya Pradesh	7000	7893.72	3400	2414	1895.10	2198.06
15	Maharashtra	4000	4138.65	60	82	1030.00	929.98
16	Manipur	900	78.95	140	54	20.00	37.97
17	Meghalaya	150	30.80	40	10	35.95	12.64
18	Mizoram	280	195.18	40	9	65.00	54.55
19	Nagaland	430	298.53	12	24	85.71	87.31
20	Orissa	6000	2641.00	3100	1644	1251.38	1163.01
21	Punjab	1000	751.62	0	0	243.42	269.02
22	Rajasthan	8200	10349.93	196	1400	1771.32	1695.54
23	Sikkim	280	308.57	80	32	55.00	103.99
24	Tamil Nadu	938	609.59	25	96	88.68	127.87
25	Tripura	750	361.27	500	301	379.99	315.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Uttar Pradesh	7610	6461.02	700	2002	1675.78	2000.07
27	Uttarakhand	750	645.60	200	132	116.66	152.79
28	West Bengal	2060	1877.11	2250	1497	635.48	583.18
	TOTAL	64440	52404.51	18100	14475	14848.97	15161.98

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of Targets, Allocation, Achievement & Funds Utilisation in the year 2009-10 under PMGSY*

Sl. No.	State	Road Length (Km)		No. of Habitations		Funds (in Rs. cr.)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Allocation	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2980	3092.00	190	80	877.46	886.37
2	Arunachal Pradesh	500	622.55	30	19	282.52	247.61
3	Assam	2585	2095.88	1350	1046	1179.00	1412.91
4	Bihar	5200	2843.27	4500	902	1750.73	1874.51
5	Chhattisgarh	3500	4020.44	840	1200	540.03	805.06
6	Goa	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00

7	Gujarat	1500	1511.02	175	243	193.80	190.46
8	Haryana	700	785.35	0	1	255.49	277.16
9	Himachal Pradesh	1500	1505.61	250	66	124.95	220.10
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1450	661.54	350	366	372.60	359.42
11	Jharkhand	1950	1530.90	1100	408	417.74	457.79
12	Karnataka	2600	3019.75	0	0	764.87	883.97
13	Kerala	300	264.10	15	35	100.11	113.77
14	Madhya Pradesh	8000	10398.01	504	1027	2135.65	2234.83
15	Maharashtra	2950	3111.50	40	30	949.18	994.60
16	Manipur	200	879.68	45	29	149.16	145.13
17	Meghalaya	100	97.92	10	23	0.00	20.38
18	Mizoram	200	202.71	40	16	44.58	66.86
19	Nagaland	150	273.66	12	15	65.02	71.61
20	Orissa	2980	3838.43	1500	367	1594.35	1895.25
21	Punjab	365	710.00	0	0	348.42	322.64
22	Rajasthan	3750	4350.11	40	79	603.41	795.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Sikkim	300	98.82	55	27	71.80	80.17
24	Tamil Nadu	1170	1940.49	2	6	525.00	560.20
25	Tripura	800	519.93	280	383	168.49	253.74
26	Uttar Pradesh	6850	9526.81	320	436	2844.51	2914.96
27	Uttarakhand	700	764.49	80	159	165.95	172.57
28	West Bengal	1720	1452.04	1272	914	375.00	575.82
	TOTAL	55000	60116.99	13000	7877	16899.82	18832.92

**Statement-III**

*State-wise details of Targets, Allocation, Achievement & Funds Utilisation in the year 2010-11 under PMGSY*

Sl. No.	State	Road Length (Km)		No. of Habitations		Funds (in Rs. cr.)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Allocation	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2150	2121.48	200	291	672.15	473.94
2	Arunachal Pradesh	178	366.87	10	38	371.87	348.85

3	Assam	2008	2057.11	400	696	1900.67	1300.79
4	Bihar	4644	2515.13	910	1551	3477.06	2694.91
5	Chhattisgarh	906	1570.66	124	335	678.58	304.16
6	Goa	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	596	605.97	100	242	322.43	243.84
8	Haryana	200	389.24	0	0	157.75	108.03
9	Himachal Pradesh	693	661.82	75	35	199.30	142.67
10	Jammu and Kashmir	367	474.00	75	108	366.09	297.40
11	Jharkhand	1482	1599.25	400	1059	843.81	538.44
12	Karnataka	1000	1848.93	0	0	927.68	634.80
13	Kerala	156	245.87	6	7	146.27	146.14
14	Madhya Pradesh	4488	9163.26	400	618	1966.12	1409.49
15	Maharashtra	1292	3718.27	15	0	1242.55	1012.48
16	Manipur	335	487.42	40	35	144.98	122.34



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	Meghalaya	64	83.31	15	8	64.55	36.39
18	Mizoram	150	252.13	25	35	95.59	82.24
19	Nagaland	150	86.00	10	9	25.13	29.67
20	Orissa	3800	4941.90	450	971	2477.36	1924.25
21	Punjab	500	622.72	0	0	196.43	155.34
22	Rajasthan	1700	3019.47	25	35	886.22	686.39
23	Sikkim	147	85.72	25	18	79.38	85.53
24	Tamil Nadu	1020	2229.01	10	2	469.54	304.81
25	Tripura	400	432.11	75	260	285.76	237.51
26	Uttar Pradesh	3207	3593.79	150	228	1308.83	868.54
27	Uttarakhand	320	551.88	60	120	240.26	191.74
28	West Bengal	2137	1385.20	400	883	819.68	530.29
TOTAL		34090	45108.53	4000	7584	20366.04	14910.98

**Statement-IV***State-wise details of Targets, Allocation, Achievement and Funds Utilisation in the year 2011-12*

Sl. No,	State	Road Length (Km)		No. of Habitations		Funds (in Rs. Cr.)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Allocation	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1189	932.14	75	119	607.48	291.75
2	Arunachal Pradesh	196	419.21	20	40	214.27	173.37
3	Assam	1224	2131.43	500	444	1682.84	1312.18
4	Bihar	6000	7539.82	1350	2447	3374.25	2847.08
5	Chhattisgarh	1500	1053.69	40	291	801.51	244.35
6	Goa*	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	425	431.44	50	173	66.59	150.55
8	Haryana	292	188.31	0	0	60.00	60.80
9	Himachal Pradesh	750	761.09	25	46	310.30	119.17
10	Jammu and Kashmir	750	999.62	25	201	762.10	508.43
11	Jharkhand	1005	1123.03	300	459	860.74	323.23
12	Karnataka	1204	1858.64	0	0	0.00	256.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Kerala	446	214.14	20	8	200.00	58.07
14	Madhya Pradesh	3719	2926.66	400	776	1138.05	894.17
15	Maharashtra	1700	2592.46	20	48	796.01	546.05
16	Manipur	150	374.61	20	63	177.53	166.52
17	Meghalaya	100	44.67	10	6	38.00	27.68
18	Mizoram	100	130.90	10	4	93.63	85.47
19	Nagaland	200	24.89	5	6	11.00	12.26
20	Orissa	2400	3167.06	400	574	1969.95	1235.78
21	Punjab	593	71.76	5	0	164.61	61.49
22	Rajasthan	400	450.78	75	20	667.76	247.63
23	Sikkim	154	74.98	40	24	80.00	13.93
24	Tamil Nadu	1058	814.10	10	9	160.00	211.36
25	Tripura	314	352.17	75	201	229.79	230.22
26	Uttar Pradesh	3000	522.53	75	55	213.77	194.84
27	Uttarakhand	350	639.58	50	68	300.32	255.48
28	West Bengal	1347	1154.79	400	455	828.90	417.93
	GRAND TOTAL	30566	30994.50	4000	6537	15809.39	10946.41

\*No report received after March, 2009.

**Statement-V***State-wise details of Targets, Allocation, Achievement & Funds Utilisation in the year 2012-13 under PMGSY*

Sl. No.	State	Road Length (Km)		No. of Habitations		Funds (in Rs. Cr.)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Allocation	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	400	400.35	27	32	0.00	205.66
2	Arunachal Pradesh	325	393.67	7	24	455.18	310.54
3	Assam	1175	1456.16	237	356	154.27	522.78
4	Bihar	6420	6341.63	1287	2616	1326.58	1992.21
5	Chhattisgarh	2370	1024.08	282	221	0.00	281.41
6	Goa*	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	140	180.47	16	68	125.74	99.54
8	Haryana	30	69.26	0	0	0.00	36.53
9	Himachal Pradesh	980	0.00	70	0	0.00	55.19
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1335	1411.10	104	178	266.33	459.69
11	Jharkhand	2010	1236.74	397	759	105.96	325.61
12	Karnataka	205	386.02	0	0	24.60	16.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Kerala	390	108.71	10	3	1.50	57.30
14	Madhya Pradesh	2760	2754.18	241	645	242.88	741.11
15	Maharashtra	680	649.54	11	58	0.00	153.40
16	Manipur	60	424.48	20	52	186.14	92.66
17	Meghalaya	60	22.77	9	9	50.00	32.46
18	Mizoram	120	93.20	4	5	71.82	41.95
19	Nagaland	310	93.50	0	0	194.88	109.83
20	Odisha	4170	2401.26	490	435	87.25	1188.92
21	Punjab	165	325.54	2	1	169.66	238.16
22	Rajasthan	1975	2140.00	195	607	151.90	573.85
23	Sikkim	270	48.44	17	25	193.62	86.73
24	Tamil Nadu	80	42.39	1	0	77.72	21.13
25	Tripura	340	241.92	46	110	338.59	189.79
26	Uttar Pradesh	1230	269.78	102	0	10.00	98.00
27	Uttarakhand	560	474.43	50	24	151.24	32.39
28	West Bengal	1440	1171.67	375	636	3.08	423.28
TOTAL		30000	24161.29	4000	6864	4388.91	8386.75

**Statement-VI**

*State-wise details of Targets & Fund Allocation during  
the Year 2013-14 under PMGSY*

S.No.	State	Target of road length (in Km.)	Target of habitations (in no.)	Funds allocation (Rs. in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	475	34	5.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	340	4	3.00
3.	Assam	650	160	5.00
4.	Bihar	3840	930	450.65
5.	Chhattisgarh	1900	235	
6.	Goa*	0	0	
7.	Gujarat	200	42	149.24
8.	Haryana	30	0	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	550	40	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1285	100	
11.	Jharkhand	1880	340	6.86
12.	Karnataka	90	0	
13.	Kerala	240	6	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3350	400	
15.	Maharashtra	440	15	
16.	Manipur	160	15	
17.	Meghalaya	40	5	
18.	Mizoram	50	2	
19.	Nagaland	190	1	

\*No report received after March, 2009.

1	2	3	4	5
20	Odisha	3460	400	
21	Punjab	340	2	
22	Rajasthan	1580	184	
23	Sikkim	175	10	
24	Tamil Nadu	685	5	
25	Tripura	170	20	
26	Uttar Pradesh	2320	130	10.00
27	Uttarakhand	500	30	
28	West Bengal	2010	390	
TOTAL		26950	3500	629.75

***Statement-VII***

*Nos. of unconnected habitations under PMGSY at  
the end of the Year 2012-13*

Sl. No.	States	No. of Habitations to be connected
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	3433
2	Arunachal Pradesh	612
3	Assam	5236
4	Bihar	14745
5	Chhattisgarh	4403
6	Goa *	18
7	Gujarat	857
8	Haryana	0

\*No report received after March, 2009.

1	2	3
9	Himachal Pradesh	1853
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2730
11	Jharkhand	7704
12	Karnataka	1497
13	Kerala	70
14	Madhya Pradesh	9622
15	Maharashtra	981
16	Manipur	734
17	Meghalaya	637
18	Mizoram	110
19	Nagaland	101
20	Orissa	15126
21	Punjab	34
22	Rajasthan	5756
23	Sikkim	175
24	Tamil Nadu	269
25	Tripura	196
26	Uttar Pradesh	2855
27	Uttarakhand	2011
28	West Bengal	5141
TOTAL		86906

#### Construction of houses under IAY in Andhra Pradesh

118. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) whether the number of houses to be constructed/upgraded Panchayat-wise under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in Andhra Pradesh has been finalized and sent to concerned Gram Panchayat for further necessary action; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), as per revised Guidelines the Ministry fix the annual allocation for the States/UTs broadly on the basis of 75% weightage to housing shortage in rural areas as per the latest census data and 25% weightage to the number of people below poverty line (BPL). States follow this principle for allocating targets below the State level. The DRDAs/Zilla Parishads on the basis of allocation made, fix the targets Panchayat-wise during a particular financial year and intimate the same to the Gram Panchayat. Thereafter, the Gram Sabha selects the beneficiaries, restricting its number to the target allotted from the already finalized list of eligible households. During the current financial year, Rs. 1511.66 crore has been allocated to Andhra Pradesh for construction of 207313 houses. The detailed district-wise target for Andhra Pradesh as submitted by State Government based on the above method is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of Andhra Pradesh-District-wise allocation, 2013-14*

*(Units in nos.)*

Sl. No.	District	SC	ST	Minority	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Adilabad	2770	3562	1083	2844	10259
2	Anantapur	2321	1096	1713	5807	10937
3	Chittoor	4191	1105	1627	3657	10580
4	Cuddapah	1709	535	837	1025	4106
5	East Godavari	5138	1645	193	3050	10026
6	Guntur	4072	1786	1053	1221	8132

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Karimnagar	3341	784	808	2259	7192
8	Khammam	3245	5830	874	3244	13193
9	Krishna	3546	930	818	1993	7287
10	Kurnool	3454	608	1985	2564	8611
11	Mahaboobnagar	6235	2389	2655	8690	19969
12	Medak	3207	1160	1591	3602	9560
13	Nalgonda	5035	2932	1150	4859	13976
14	Nellore	3767	2077	791	1710	8345
15	Nizamabad	1922	1426	1147	2055	6550
16	Prakasam	2745	1020	498	1425	5688
17	Rangareddy	2206	1259	1017	2030	6512
18	Srikakulam	1662	1302	36	4435	7435
19	Visakhapatnam	1127	4765	109	2836	8837
20	Vizianagaram	1548	1846	75	4436	7905
21	Warangal	5285	3913	825	5024	15047
22	West Godavari	3919	836	298	2113	7166
TOTAL		72445	42806	21183	70879	207313

**Scheme for people in hilly areas**

†119. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any comprehensive scheme to make lives of people residing in hilly areas comfortable and improving their standard of life and if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of villages included in the said scheme; and

(c) the number of people benefited from this scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise/Union Territory- wise, including Uttarakhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various rural development programmes namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), PradhanMantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) as a part of overall planning process through State Governments/UT Administrations in the rural areas of the country, including hilly areas. The objectives of these programmes are to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life in rural areas through employment generation and provision of other basic amenities. Special provisions have been made under IAY and PMGSY for hilly/ difficult areas including Uttarakhand.

(c) State/UT-wise number of people/habitations benefited under IAY and PMGSY during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-I and II.

***Statement-I***

*Houses constructed under IAY during last three years and current year*

Sl. No	State	No. of houses constructed			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	257104	249013	250945	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9915	1400	1611	0
3	Assam	156911	143770	104725	539
4	Bihar	566148	469885	619577	217
5	Chhattisgarh	58419	77485	28344	453
6	Goa	667	1087	28	0
7	Gujarat	167313	111999	69539	679

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Haryana	18055	17282	12764	2117
9	Himachal Pradesh	5834	6019	6283	64
10	Jammu and Kashmir	19666	9042	5892	26
11	Jharkhand	167254	117343	64569	414
12	Karnataka	95567	26965	109923	0
13	Kerala	54853	54499	43607	37
14	Madhya Pradesh	79097	98447	100552	105
15	Maharashtra	156575	141479	143725	11449
16	Manipur	4682	2956	4555	0
17	Meghalaya	11439	13147	5356	0
18	Mizoram	3517	3227	2308	22
19	Nagaland	15514	13362	0	0
20	Orissa	171223	141398	128868	96
21	Punjab	20483	16622	5881	0
22	Rajasthan	63464	125642	84022	995
23	Sikkim	2739	1805	1410	0
24	Tamil Nadu	96256	91631	42872	3941
25	Tripura	12310	26529	0	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	305376	307012	163301	1045
27	Uttarakhand	15924	15573	13790	3157
28	West Bengal	178832	186224	170909	30
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	316	578	415	0
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
31	Daman and Diu	0	0	2	0
32	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
33	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		2715453	2471421	2185773	25387

***Statement-II***

*Habitations Connected under PMGSY during the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	States	Hab connected dg 2010-11	Hab connected dg 2011-12	Hab connected dg 2012-13	Hab connected dg 2013-14 (upto June'13)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	291	119	32	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	38	40	24	2
3	Assam	696	444	356	47
4	Bihar	1551	2447	2616	636
5	Chhattisgarh	335	291	221	79
6	Goa*	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	242	173	68	161
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	35	46	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	108	201	178	43
11	Jharkhand	1059	459	759	129

\*No report received after March, 2009.

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	7	8	3	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	618	776	645	79
15	Maharashtra	0	48	58	0
16	Manipur	35	63	52	15
17	Meghalaya	8	6	9	0
18	Mizoram	35	4	5	16
19	Nagaland	9	6	0	0
20	Orissa	971	574	435	75
21	Punjab	0	0	1	3
22	Rajasthan	35	20	607	145
23	Sikkim	18	24	25	4
24	Tamil Nadu	2	9	0	0
25	Tripura	260	201	110	7
26	Uttar Pradesh	228	55	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	120	68	24	3
28	West Bengal	883	455	636	160
GRAND TOTAL		7584	6537	6864	1604
<b>Union Territories</b>					
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
31	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
32	Delhi	0	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
34	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		7584	6537	6864	1604

\* No report after March '09.

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

120. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to have a concurrent evaluation of various rural development schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when an autonomous Concurrent Evaluation Office is likely to be set up for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) All the major programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development are concurrently evaluated through independent research institutions. The Ministry of Rural Development has conducted Concurrent Evaluation Studies/Impact Assessment Studies of the major programmes namely Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), District Rural Development Agency Administrations (DRDA Admn.), State Institute of Rural Development (SIRDs) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development has constituted a Concurrent Evaluation Office (CEO) to carry out concurrent evaluation of various programmes of the Ministry.

#### **Putting agricultural activities in negative list under MGNREGA**

121. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to put agricultural activities in the negative list for works under MGNREGA;

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

(c) whether any State Government has requested Government to reconsider the decision and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) As creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is an important objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), normal agriculture operations such as land preparation, ploughing, sowing, etc. are not permissible in MGNREGA. However, works that improve agriculture productivity such as water harvesting structures, Soil and Moisture conservation works, provision of irrigation facilities, composting, livestock related works etc. are permitted under MGNREGA. For reasons given above, the requests that some State Governments had made in this regard, cannot be acceded to.

#### **Employment provided under MGNREGA**

122. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who actually received 100 days job and the number of the job cards issued during the last year and in the first quarter of the current year under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) the amount of the wages paid to the beneficiaries in cash and through post offices/banks separately during the said period;

(c) the nature of complaints generally made by the job card holders under the scheme; and

(d) the action/steps taken by Government to address these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The mandate of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is to provide a minimum of 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every rural household whose adult members



volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The number of households who have completed 100 days of wage employment during the last FY 2012-13 and upto 26<sup>th</sup> July, 2013 of the current FY 2013-14 and job cards issued during the same period are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The amount of wages disbursed to the MGNREGA beneficiaries through post offices and banks, during the above period is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country which mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. Since the implementation of the Act is vested with the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. The State Governments are required to send Action Taken Reports to the Ministry as per Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) which has been shared with the States/UTs.

***Statement-I***

*Number of households who completed 100 days of wage employment and new job cards issued*

Sl. No.	State	Number of households completed 100 days of employment (In Nos)		New job cards issued	
		2012-13 as per MIS (Provisional)	2013-14 till 26/07/2013 (As per MIS)	2012-13 as per MIS	2013-14 till 26/07/2013 (As per MIS)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	946431	23	73478	NR
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1851	0	5064	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Assam	9807	26	39706	12997
4	Bihar	174386	7075	134888	9527
5	Chhattisgarh	243740	26592	90084	16110
6	Gujarat	52315	4739	87666	24984
7	Haryana	19860	311	57002	8814
8	Himachal Pradesh	39833	297	23901	1868
9	Jammu and Kashmir	61632	250	62729	622
10	Jharkhand	86409	6614	26200	4007
11	Karnataka	105927	263	125601	2683
12	Kerala	340312	2	250548	7291
13	Madhya Pradesh	188799	1521	58122	3805
14	Maharashtra	224119	24464	129111	14568
15	Manipur	1082	0	4947	835
16	Meghalaya	42603	0	5370	118
17	Mizoram	34146	0	13493	1941
18	Nagaland	53864	0	9918	11
19	Odisha	75085	6508	39206	12368
20	Punjab	3831	89	24095	3537
21	Rajasthan	421614	23433	28997	5136
22	Sikkim	11869	18	1431	91
23	Tamil Nadu	1348723	1254	580579	162517
24	Tripura	226293	0	26058	484
25	Uttar Pradesh	69445	1588	156880	31344

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Uttarakhand	22688	145	12637	832
27	West Bengal	250731	1080	75500	4557
28	Andaman And Nicobar	1628	0	716	NR
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR
30	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	0	0	39	5
32	Lakshadweep	40	0	133	18
33	Puducherry	4	0	480	301
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		5059067	106292	2144579	331371

***Statement-II***

*Details of wages disbursed to MGNREGA beneficiaries*

*(In lakh)*

Sl. No.	State	2012-13		2013-14 till 26/07/2013	
		Amount of Wages Disbursed through Bank Account	Amount of Wages Disbursed through Post office Account	Amount of Wages Disbursed through Bank Account	Amount of Wages Disbursed through Post Office Account
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	21764.00	127582.47	1048.52	5482.07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	947.76	548.87	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	14364.89	17592.72	4092.33	4553.79
4	Bihar	11239.10	92133.39	6032.89	31437.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Chhattisgarh	50392.27	78515.79	24405.42	39071.15
6	Gujarat	10594.59	17776.97	5493.25	4223.79
7	Haryana	20174.53	1375.92	5303.86	246.29
8	Himachal Pradesh	19218.43	2457.49	5211.52	568.73
9	Jammu and Kashmir	24564.46	1366.14	3311.92	160.65
10	Jharkhand	8046.85	48313.05	3279.82	17244.05
11	Karnataka	104040.56	18780.27	29970.03	287.43
12	Kerala	121535.92	11617.25	18145.57	1629.55
13	Madhya Pradesh	80681.60	35867.78	18646.96	6683.68
14	Maharashtra	41221.73	75710.20	16525.20	14803.45
15	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	1610.13	9776.60	116.00	362.69
18	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Odisha	41134.69	20949.29	27749.03	5667.22
20	Punjab	6893.74	2899.59	2328.44	853.94
21	Rajasthan	124007.88	91014.58	43235.16	26870.12
22	Sikkim	2759.95	1503.75	199.87	165.43
23	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Tripura	34416.14	13100.73	3486.24	1422.82
25	Uttar Pradesh	119808.12	6990.08	54619.36	2528.71
26	Uttarakhand	11183.66	6144.92	3747.55	2087.91
27	West Bengal	68854.56	131987.46	19130.66	32289.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	143.19	2.96	15.72	0.55
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	114.65	0.00	20.83	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	18.46	87.36	4.09	13.50
33	Puducherry	1146.02	12.40	358.77	0.00
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		940877.89	814108.03	296478.98	198654.30

**Impact of MGNREGA on improving ground water level**

123. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 80 per cent of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) works related to water resources had a significant impact on improving ground water levels, increasing water available for irrigation and enhancing drinking water availability;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it would be replicated in Maharashtra in view of acute scarcity of drinking water; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Apart from providing wage employment on demand, creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor are also important objectives of the Act. Schedule-I of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act list the category of works on which the schemes formulated by State Governments under Section 4(1) of the Act shall focus upon. These primarily include water harvesting and irrigation, flood

control and protection, land development, plantation, environmental protection and conservation, horticulture, livestock, water and soil conservation works, drought proofing, afforestation etc. Since inception of MGNREGA, about 52% of the works taken up were for works relating to Water conservation. Micro-level studies indicate that the water conservation structures, desilting of traditional water bodies, plantations and other works taken up under MGNREGA, have improved water percolation and helped recharge groundwater. This has also led to a rise in groundwater levels and water availability.

(c) and (d) 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. Panchayats have been given a pivotal role in the planning and implementation of projects under MGNREGA. Section 16(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides that Gram Panchayats shall be responsible for identification of projects in the Gram Panchayat area to be taken up under the scheme as per the recommendations of the Gram Sabhas and Ward Sabhas. Section 13(1) of MGNREGA provides that the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under the Act. Hence, it would be the prerogative of the States including Maharashtra to decide on the nature of works to be taken up by them depending on their order of priority.

#### **Projects under SGSY**

124. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects/programmes being implemented under the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) across the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of new project proposals received from various State Governments and the status of these proposals, State-wise;

(c) the total funds allocated for these projects, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to make the SGSY more result oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Government was implementing Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), which has been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission, and formally launched by the Government on 3rd June, 2011. The SGSY has ceased to exist w.e.f 1st April, 2013. The Government had been undertaking placement linked skill development projects under SGSY as special projects, and the same is now continuing under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission Programme (also known as Aajeevika). State-wise details of placement linked skill development projects sanctioned by the Government from 2010-11 till July 2013 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Details of fresh proposal for placement linked skill development projects under Aajeevika Skill Development Programme (as on 26.7.2013) is given below:

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects proposal received	Status of the proposal
1	2	3	4
1	Chhattisgarh	5	Desk appraisal completed. 4 proposals sent for Field appraisal.
2	Haryana	8	Desk appraisal completed for 7 projects.
3	Jharkhand	15	Desk appraisal completed. Field appraisal complete for 10 projects.
4	Karnataka	5	Desk appraisal completed. Field appraisal complete.
5	Maharashtra	4	Desk appraisal completed. Proposal sent for Field appraisal for 3 projects.
6	Madhya Pradesh	23	Desk appraisal completed. 22 projects sent for Field appraisal.

1	2	3	4
7	Sikkim	1	Desk appraisal completed. Field appraisal complete.
8	Uttar Pradesh	16	Desk appraisal completed. Field appraisal complete for 12 projects.
TOTAL		77	

(c) Since the project proposals have not been approved yet, no funds have been released so far.

(d) Does not arise since the SGSY has ceased to exist.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of placement linked skill development projects sanctioned*

Sl. No.	States	Total projects sanctioned State-wise (from 2010-11 till June 2013)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3	Bihar	1
4	Gujarat	3
5	Jammu and Kashmir	14
6	Jharkhand	1
7	Karnataka	1
8	Madhya Pradesh	1
9	Maharashtra	2
10	Nagaland	1



1	2	3
11	Orissa	1
12	Rajasthan	1
13	Tamil Nadu	1
14	Uttar Pradesh	6
15	Uttarakhand	1
16	Multistate	79
TOTAL		115

**Assets created under MGNREGA**

125. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to find out the nature of assets created with the funds of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are large number of complaints regarding non-durability of the assets created;

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

(e) the steps taken by Government to restructure the scheme to include skill development, thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households, by providing on demand up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every rural household for doing unskilled manual work. 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.

The Ministry of Rural Development had engaged Institutions like Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Indian Institute 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 impact of MGNREGA works are:

- (i) Increase in Agriculture wages and enhanced bargaining power of rural poor.
- (ii) Creation of environmental friendly jobs.
- (iii) Reduction in soil erosion and enhancement in soil organic matter.
- (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) Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country which mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. Since the implementation of the Act is vested with the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. The State Governments are required to send Action Taken Reports to the Ministry as per Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) which has been shared with the States/UTs.

(e) Does not arise, as the objective of MGNREGA is to provide employment for doing unskilled manual work.

**Purchasing capacity of rural poor**

126. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per the National Sample Survey, bottom 5 per cent of rural poor in the country, lives on just Rs. 17 a day when compared to their counterparts in urban areas who spent Rs. 22 a day;

(b) if so how the Ministry looks at it; and

(c) what efforts are being made to increase the purchase capacity of poor people in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As per National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), 68th Round (July, 2011-June 2012), consumer expenditure data published in Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India (NSS KI (68/1.0) the per capita monthly consumption expenditure of bottom 5% of the population in rural area is Rs. 521.44 in 2011-12 and of the urban area is Rs. 700.50. These monthly consumption expenditure converted into rupees per day work out to Rs. 17.38 in rural area and Rs. 23.35 in urban area. These are derived by the NSSO using Modified Mixed Recall Period (MMRP).

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing through the State Governments and UT Administration the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)/Aajeevika to generate employment and sustainable livelihood for the rural poor resulting in increase in the purchasing capacity of the poor people in the rural areas.

**Railway projects under MGNREGA**

127. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is allowing to get some of the railway projects to be taken up under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that stiff and stringent rules of MGNREGA are impeding the railway project's implementation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken by Government in this regard for smooth implementation and completion of railway projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The category of works taken up under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is defined in Para IB, Schedule I of the Act. Execution of railway projects is not amongst the list of such permissible works under MGNREGA. However, in accordance with the provisions of Para IB (xvi) Schedule I of the Act, the Central Government can add any other work to the list of permissible work. A request for executing unskilled labour portion involved in some Railway projects is under consideration of the Government.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

#### **Irregularities in MGNREGA**

128. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 2007-12, serious irregularities have been reported in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in various States resulting in decrease in job days;

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

(c) whether 4.33 lakh job cards have been found having no photograph of job card holders in around six States;

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

(e) whether 30 per cent of the workers were victims of late payment of wages or less payment of wages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about irregular implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country and takes appropriate action for effective implementation of the programme activities.

The primary objective of MGNREGA is to enhance the livelihood security of me rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for dong unskilled manual work. The objective of MGNREGA is to supplement the income of rural household and it is not intended to be the sole means of earning livelihood for the rural population. The workers are free to avail any other employment opportunities available to them.

As per reports received from States/UTs, 143.59 cr. person-days of employment were generated in 2007-08 which followed an increasing trend till 2009-10. There was a brief decline in the employment generation during 2010-11 and 2011-12. However, me year 2012-13 witnessed an increased labour demand of 228.15 cr. person-days vis-a-vis 218.76 cr. person-days generated in 2011-12. The person-days of employment generated State-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) In the report no. 6 of 2013 of the Comptroller and Auditor General on Performance Audit of MGNREGA, it was reported that photographs of the applicants were not pasted on 4.33 lakh job cards in 143 GPs and 19 districts of 7 states *viz.*, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur and Rajasthan. State-wise status of job cards with photographs is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) and (f) During the financial year 2012-13, out of the total wage expenditure of Rs. 2781796.18 lakhs, 33.13 per cent were paid with a delay of more than 15 days. State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

**Statement-I***The Persondays of employment generated, State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	Persondays generated (in Lakhs)									
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Provisional)	2013-14 till 26/07/2013		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	Andhra Pradesh	678.77	2010.28	2735.45	4044.30	3351.61	2939.34	3181.39	72.87		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.53	2.79	34.98	16.98	31.12	0.73	28.38	0.00		
3	Assam	572.92	487.61	751.07	732.95	470.52	352.63	314.04	55.61		
4	Bihar	596.87	843.03	991.75	1136.88	1602.62	682.16	924.80	236.77		
5	Chhattisgarh	700.21	1316.11	1243.18	1041.57	1110.35	1206.76	1193.43	506.26		
6	Gujarat	100.48	90.06	213.07	585.09	491.84	313.00	281.90	80.19		
7	Haryana	24.12	35.76	69.11	59.04	84.20	109.36	128.62	19.01		
8	Himachal Pradesh	29.90	97.53	205.28	284.94	219.46	270.13	260.77	39.84		
9	Jammu and Kashmir	32.30	36.80	78.80	128.71	210.68	209.10	348.15	10.68		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	Jharkhand	520.48	747.54	749.97	842.47	830.90	609.71	564.76	158.77
11	Karnataka	222.01	197.78	287.64	2003.43	1097.85	701.03	621.94	9.75
12	Kerala	20.48	60.75	153.75	339.71	480.34	633.10	837.72	58.45
13	Madhya Pradesh	1971.77	2753.01	2946.97	2624.00	2198.18	1688.98	1370.72	127.24
14	Maharashtra	159.28	184.86	419.85	274.35	200.00	772.02	851.16	193.23
15	Manipur	18.57	48.32	285.62	306.18	295.61	224.07	266.82	1.40
16	Meghalaya	24.22	41.33	86.31	148.48	199.81	167.75	166.33	3.40
17	Mizoram	7.85	31.53	125.82	170.33	165.98	130.60	153.56	5.16
18	Nagaland	13.08	24.31	202.70	284.27	334.34	296.61	243.68	4.96
19	Odisha	799.34	405.23	432.58	554.09	976.57	453.75	546.01	229.88
20	Punjab	15.57	19.15	39.89	77.17	75.40	64.52	65.50	12.81
21	Rajasthan	998.87	1678.38	4829.55	4498.10	3026.22	2120.55	2203.03	724.25
22	Sikkim	2.43	8.60	26.34	43.27	48.14	32.88	36.31	1.56
23	Tamil Nadu	182.79	645.25	1203.59	2390.75	2685.93	3015.75	4081.44	559.03

24	Tripura	50.13	181.05	351.12	460.22	374.51	489.74	518.51	41.27
25	Uttar Pradesh	822.90	1363.05	2272.21	3559.23	3348.97	2673.36	1405.84	470.34
26	Uttarakhand	40.60	80.34	104.33	182.41	230.20	198.98	191.97	19.92
27	West Bengal	440.08	968.77	786.61	1551.68	1553.08	1495.94	2012.96	186.78
28	Andaman and Nicobar	NA	NA	1.00	5.83	4.03	8.30	5.97	0.29
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	0.48	0.70	0.47	NR	NR	NR
30	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	NA	NA	0.00	1.85	3.70	3.11	0.67	0.05
32	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	1.82	1.41	1.34	1.65	0.49	0.05
33	Puducherry	NA	NA	1.64	9.07	11.27	10.79	8.67	2.48
34	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		9050.55	14359.22	21532.48	28359.46	25715.24	21876.36	22815.53	3832.30

NA - Not Available.



**Statement-II***Statewise Status of Households with Photos (Since Inception)*

Sl. No.	State	Total Number of Jobcards (in Nos.)	Total Number of jobcards with Photos
1	Andhra Pradesh	12265767	NR
2	Arunachal Pradesh	167983	18371
3	Assam	3982525	1496841
4	Bihar	12911284	6574
5	Chhattisgarh	4411859	1517857
6	Gujarat	3829217	1177141
7	Haryana	742350	336408
8	Himachal Pradesh	1145054	332834
9	Jammu and Kashmir	971268	41320
10	Jharkhand	4035631	1161863
11	Karnataka	5399942	3784753
12	Kerala	2529299	1340652
13	Madhya Pradesh	11999883	65648
14	Maharashtra	7052328	2587040
15	Manipur	471441	277140
16	Meghalaya	463464	305758
17	Mizoram	217031	15581
18	Nagaland	390720	39641
19	Odisha	6297183	468977
20	Punjab	913607	675673
21	Rajasthan	9952639	1861793
22	Sikkim	82356	2438
23	Tamil Nadu	9078117	15246
24	Tripura	639037	625171
25	Uttar Pradesh	14976640	6988263
26	Uttarakhand	1047783	168796
27	West Bengal	11367439	1635934
28	Andaman and Nicobar	46235	1899
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1730	133
30	Daman and Diu	NR	NR
31	Goa	30346	16593
32	Lakshadweep	8398	2184
33	Puducherry	67070	761
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR
TOTAL		127495626	26969283

Source: <http://nrega.nic.in>.

**Statement-III***State-wise details of delayed payment made out of total wage expenditure*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Muster Rolls	Delayed Payment more than 15 days		Total	Total Wage Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	% amount Paid Delayed
			Bank	Post Office			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	876447	38235.544	36658.329	74893.873	346119.19	21.638
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5524	220.714	903.43	1124.144	3518.022	31.954
3	Assam	24272	1432.678	2442.105	3874.784	41689.238	9.294
4	Bihar	1815991	8006.835	69808.756	77815.591	129158.91	60.248
5	Chhattisgarh	474176	9243.083	26258.44	35501.523	156527.79	22.681
6	Goa	266	41.018	1.876	42.894	108.084	39.686
7	Gujarat	140692	4507.317	7668.936	12176.253	33361.572	36.498
8	Haryana	17855	2639.353	419.003	3058.356	23823.072	12.838
9	Himachal Pradesh	81598	10615.829	2955.457	13571.286	32664.845	41.547

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Jammu and Kashmir	155935	15085.242	8179.576	23264.817	43302.806	53.726
11	Jharkhand	3151	27.385	182.675	210.06	68759.018	0.306
12	Karnataka	227105	49363.76	8033.357	57397.117	106463.43	53.912
13	Kerala	1343489	67666.484	7849.001	75515.485	131725.17	57.328
14	Madhya Pradesh	689343	56829.479	37270.924	94100.403	180309.41	52.188
15	Maharashtra	618036	24642.488	60934.146	85576.635	155093.21	55.178
16	Manipur	10815	30.75	3314.018	3344.768	38810.656	8.618
17	Meghalaya	39951	1219.016	4269.073	5488.089	20878.55	26.286
18	Mizoram	51	10.012	24.154	34.166	20925.074	0.163
19	Nagaland	3052	29.364	8462.195	8491.56	30212.654	28.106
20	Odisha	302816	9744.93	6650.822	16395.752	66875.175	24.517
21	Punjab	27343	2959.579	1807.278	4766.857	10130.779	47.053
22	Rajasthan	1114321	52962.685	37324.262	90286.947	217553.6	41.501
23	Sikkim	2018	434.286	421.568	855.853	4633.015	18.473

24	Tamil Nadu	10260	1938.565	1375.129	3313.694	394925.69	0.839
25	Tripura	21934	976.521	592.757	1569.277	64242.378	2.443
26	Uttar Pradesh	352385	15355.227	6185.156	21540.382	174947.84	12.312
27	Uttarakhand	177220	9050.402	4663.47	13713.872	20482.547	66.954
28	West Bengal	2783795	71514.597	121288.366	192802.964	262279.52	73.51
29	Andaman and Nicobar	9387	539.965	13.792	553.758	1011.946	54.722
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0.027	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0.029	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	330	7.767	24.474	32.242	97.422	33.095
34	Puducherry	2153	702.847	14.383	717.23	1165.519	61.537
TOTAL:		11331711	456033.722	465996.911	922030.633	2781796.2	33.1452

**Irregularities in IGNOAPS**

129. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious irregularities have been reported recently in Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) in various States including Delhi;

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

(c) whether millions of dead persons are being paid old age pension;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government would enquire into the alleged scam in old age pension scheme and fix responsibility in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (f) No reports have been received by this Ministry recently regarding serious irregularities in Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) in various States including Delhi. The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which includes IGNOAPS is under State Plan and funds are released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA). Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of assistance under the schemes of NSAP are done by State Governments. Hence, complaints received in this Ministry are forwarded to State Government for taking appropriate action. Inquiry through National Level Monitors (NLMs) is also conducted depending on the seriousness of the reported irregularity. For improved monitoring and to eliminate irregularities, states have been advised to conduct annual verification and social audit under NSAP. They have also been advised to prepare data base of beneficiaries and keep it in public domain.

**CSIR'S focus on rural and small towns**

130. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is concentrating on the rural and small towns to implement the latest technology and creating awareness campaigns about their use and benefits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan period including Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) has been providing the knowledgebase needed for the socio-economic development. During Eleventh plan, CSIR operationalized a programme named 'CSIR-800', focused at bringing in desired S&T interventions for improving the quality of life of people at the base of the economic pyramid and removing drudgery.

CSIR has adopted villages to promote employment generation. It has thus catalyzed commercial cultivation of Geranium in Uttaranchal and Lavender in Jammu and Kashmir through community participation. In this end to end mission farmers have been trained not only for cultivation of Geranium and Lavender but also for extraction of oil. Likewise CSIR efforts through development of niche Mentha varieties and their propagation for mass cultivation are noteworthy. The efforts have led India acquire a world leadership position in Menthol mint oil production and export.

CSIR has set up post-harvest centres in Mizoram (Aizawl) and Arunachal Pradesh (Pashighat). These centres are focused at helping the local farmers in the region for value addition to their agricultural produce. The centres house technology for high efficiency drying and processing of ginger, cardamom, turmeric, chillies etc. the farmers are able to sell their produce at 20-25% higher price to these processing centres. The CSIR Post Harvest Technology Centres are thus generating direct employment.

CSIR efforts have led to: empowering people at Kashmir Valley through creation of aromatic industry; development of bioinoculants for enhancing plant productivity, disseminated in UP to the farmers in partnership with the State Government on a very large scale and has enhanced agriculture productivity; mushroom technology transfer and training which has benefitted rural women in North East States; the ethnic products promotion for economic development which has benefitted the women entrepreneurs of Manipur.

CSIR has developed indigenous substitute of Ukraine clay in granite ceramic tiles which has reduced the Ukraine clay requirement from 20% to about 1%. This has made major economic difference and benefitted small and medium scale enterprises in Gujarat.

Over the years CSIR has developed technologies for: food and food processing; building and construction; enhancing potability of water; environment and sanitation; cultivation and processing of economic plants; rural roads; farm machinery; solar rickshaw (solcckshaw), leather; pottery etc. The technologies developed have been gainfully utilized in several states benefiting villages and small towns.

CSIR is partnering with the National Innovation Council (NInC) to provide S&T interventions needed for enhancing the technological base of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). CSIR has adopted six clusters for the purpose. They are (i) Mango Cluster, Krishnagiri (ii) Brass Cluster, Moradabad (iii) Bamboo Cluster, Agartala (iv) Auto Cluster, Faridabad (v) Ayurveda Cluster, Thrissur and (vi) Life Sciences Cluster, Ahmedabad. As a part of this focused effort, CSIR has developed: protocol for enhancing the storage life of Krishnagiri mangoes from 7 days to 35 days; for Brass Cluster, Moradabad, a lacquer has been developed to give more shine to Moradabad Brass artifacts *vis-a-vis* Chinese Products; and for Agartala Bamboo Cluster, cheaper alternative to Jiget binding material for making Agarbatties has been developed.

CSIR has been disseminating its knowledgebase in various states of country including Andhra Pradesh during Eleventh plan. As a result several technologies are in use in many rural areas and small towns of Andhra Pradesh. Names of few such rural areas/small towns in Andhra Pradesh include: (i) Samadhan Kendra - A rural information technology center for farmers (Integral part of the India Development Gateway (InDG) Portal) in Nallajerla (covering 20 villages), Prattipadu (covering 20 villages), Pydiparru (covering 20 villages), and Balusumudi (covering 20 villages) of West Goavari District of Andhra Pradesh.

Awareness programs conducted in Pullalapudu, Kunchenapalli, Mandapaka and Bhimavaram of Andhra Pradesh. The technology implemented in chittoor through which more than 70,000 mango farmers benefited. About 1 lakh population benefitted from each centre, (ii) Strategic Medicinal and Industrial Plants based technologies: Biovillages were set up on Citronella and Ashwagandha in dry belts

of AP. As a result cultivation of Aswagandha increased to 505 ha area involving 200 farmers cultivating the crop in different drought prone areas of Andhra Pradesh and cultivation of Citronella spread over 1450 ha area involving 786 farmers in Vishakhapatnam district. CSIR initiatives carried out for several other states during Eleventh plan are given in the Statement (*See* below).

During Twelfth plan, CSIR has converted CSIR-800 programme into a full-fledged scheme. For Twelfth plan, the technology focus areas under the CSIR-800 scheme are: (i) Affordable health and Nutrition; (ii) Potable Water and Sanitation; (iii) Affordable Housing; (iv) Sustainable Energy, (v) Value-added agriculture; (vi) Energy Efficiency; and (vii) Waste to Wealth. Technologies at different level of development would be implemented. Strategic implementation of the CSIR-800 scheme is focused on CSIR's new initiative of several geographically distributed CSIR Technology-enabled Villages' (TECHVIL) to take fruits of S&T to footsteps of the rural people by integrating S&T solutions with people's needs. TECHVILs form the platforms where CSIR technologies, as needed by the village communities, are focused for economic growth and improvement in quality of life. CSIR has identified the districts that were declared backward by the Planning Commission for TECHVIL initiatives. CSIR scholars pursuing their Ph.D. research in recently established AcSIR, have a mandatory requirement to undertake 4 Credit practical course of 8 weeks duration for addressing and solving a rural problem. Several hundreds of such scholars will act as a work force in implementation of S&T interventions on the ground for economic value addition and improvement in quality of life.

Thus CSIR scientists have been concentrating in the rural areas and small towns. These efforts will be further scaled up through TECHVILs to fulfil the desirable objectives of the CSIR-800 scheme during Twelfth plan.



**Statement***CSIR activities (State-wise) carried out during the Eleventh plan for Rural Areas & Small Towns***A. Jammu and Kashmir:**

Activities		Achievements/outcome
1	2	3
	Medicinal & Aromatic Plants, Bio-Pesticides, Bio-fertilizers in Jammu and Kashmir	High Yield varieties of MAPs developed suitable for Jammu and Kashmir
		Good Planting Materials of MAPs provided to 100s of Jammu and Kashmir farmers
		350 ha covered under cultivation
		Microbial bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizers and mosquito larvicides developed and transferred to farmers
		Employment generated about 90,000 man days

**B. Gujarat:**

1. Quality Salt for Marginal Salt Producers
  - CSIR-CSMCRI technology utilization in production of high purity solar salt meeting the requirements of BIS specifications
  - Fetched premium price of 200-250% to the salt workers
  - 825 marginal salt producers in Gujarat earn an additional income of Rs 1.0-1.5 lakhs over regular income

Technology transferred to marginal and small scale producers

Macroporous treated resin developed for removal of arsenic from water

Resin perform well over a wide pH range

Removes both form of arsenic ( $As^{+3}$  and  $As^{+5}$ )

Resin can be reused after its generation

Each unit can produce 25 LPH arsenic/fluoride free water

Units installed and training given

Arsenic testing kit developed and distributed to the people

Testing cost Rs 3 in comparison to commercial kit test cost of Rs 70

### C. Gujarat and Rajasthan:

1. Improved Rural Tanning
  - Developed the improved rural bag tanning technology
  - Conversion of wet blue to finest leather and improved method for sole leather
  - Technologies transferred to rural artisan in Rajasthan and leather cooperative societies in Gujarat
  - Trained 200 artisans in Gujarat and Rajasthan
  - Developed newer materials in place of Bag tanned leathers
2. Innovative Materials for Kolhapuri footwear

3

1 2

Engineered Kolhapuri bottom preparation for enhanced productivity deliverables

Utilized discarded leather scraps from shoe industry for fabrication Technology resulted in income generation for the artisans

Extended technical help to NGO's and cooperative societies in improving quality of life and also augmenting income by utilizing fallen carcass in Gujarat (Kanjari, Tranja, Bardoli, Nadiad), Rajasthan (Pipad City, Mathaniya and Balwa of Jodhpur District)

3. Better recovery and utilization of fallen animal carcasses

#### D. Himachal Pradesh:

1. Tea Farm mechanization  
Protocol on "Tea Farm mechanization Culture" developed  
755 workers engaged in tea plantations trained in Himachal Pradesh
2. Advisory services for production of quality Tea  
3,500 jobs created for workers in tea gardens in Himachal Pradesh  
2,000 small tea growers benefitted  
Crop production increased by about 10%
3. Virus free Apple, Plum and Cherry  
37 varieties and 9 rootstocks of apple, 3 varieties of cherry and 3 varieties of Plum maintained virus free at CSIR-IHBT germplasm field  
90,000 quality planting materials distributed covering an area of 90 ha

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 4. | Curcuma and Hedychium cultivation in agro-forestry system | 25 ha brought under cultivation  |
|    |   | 500 persons trained and provided quality planting materials  |
|    |   | Process for production of Aescin and Lutein at pilot scale standardized  |
|    |   | Production of Essential Oils and Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids (PUFA) from wild Aromatic species demonstrated                              |
|    |   | Preparation of herbal shampoo from local resources demonstrated for production of value added products                                   |
|    |   | Rooted and rhizome plants provided to farmers  |
|    |   | Production of better quality bamboo charcoal demonstrated (16% better recovery)  |
|    |   | Training imparted for making Value Added Products like Bamboo RTS (Ready to Serve) drink, Bamboo squash, Bamboo syrup, bamboo candy etc. |
|    |   | 200 ha brought under cultivation in Himachal Pradesh   |
|    |   | State of the art bamboo museum established at CSIR-IHBT  |
|    |   | 500 ha brought under cultivation of medicinal, aromatic and dye plants (MADPs)   |
- 
- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 5. | Utilization of local plant raw material for attractive returns              |  |
| 6. | Promotion and Utilization of bamboo   |  |
| 7. | Promotion of cultivation of medicinal, aromatic and other high valued crops |  |
-

1	2	3
		0.50 lakhs working man months generated
		Training conducted to impart know-how on MADPs
8.	Transfer of cut flower and virus tested planting materials production	83 ha covered under commercial cut flower crops
		Generated 2.97 lakhs working man months in rural sector
		Agro-technology on commercially important cut flower crops transferred to entrepreneurs/NGOs of Himachal Pradesh
		Rs 50 lakhs realized through sale of Lihum cut flower in Delhi
9.	Design and development of mobile essential oil extraction units	Mobile essential oil distillation unit of capacity 2q/batch designed and fabricated
		Loss of essential oil during transportation reduced
		Demonstration carried out on essential oil production to create awareness among farmers
<b>E</b>	<b>Jharkhand:</b>	
1.	Utilization of natural minerals for providing safe drinking water	Database created on the possible usage of a wide range of naturally occurring minerals having potential as water purifiers
		Database launched as an open access web portal ( <a href="http://www.safewater.in">www.safewater.in</a> )
		Portal contains valuable knowledgebase for negotiating various water quality issues

Portal has two dedicated pages on arsenic and fluoride posted in Hindi, Oriya, Telugu and other regional languages

#### **F Kerala:**

1. Reverse flow natural convection driers  
Reverse flow natural convection drying process and driers developed  
320 driers fabricated and sold during 2007-2011  
More than Rs. 50 lakhs revenue generated

#### **G Maharashtra:**

- Recovery of bio-flavours from damaged cull fruits and biomass

Process for recovery of essential oils from waste citrus fruits and peel wastes suitable for rural people developed  
Technology transferred to 4 entrepreneurs

#### **H Madhya Pradesh:**

1. Utilizing Sisal  
Improved Raspador machine for extraction of quality sisal fibre developed  
Know-how to make yarn and buffing wheel from sisal developed  
Sisal Resources Centres established at 12 villages  
153 farmers started generating additional income
2. Dissemination and Showcasing of CSIR Rural Technologies  
Journal of Rural Technology  
Facilitated publication of about 200 research papers of CSIR scientists and from other institutes

1 2

3

Translation of abstracts done in Hindi for the benefit of NGO's and rural entrepreneurs

1000 copies distributed to NGO's, KVK's and other rural development organizations

Good database of latest rural technologies created

Unique and single place created where all available CSIR rural technologies are displayed

Gallery useful for the visitors in understanding the CSIR strength in the area of rural development

1800 people visited the gallery

#### Workshops and Training Programs

3 National level workshop organized for wide dissemination of CSIR rural technologies, benefitted more than 500 participants

Training program covering 129 participants organized for income generation

#### Film on CSIR Rural Technologies

Distributed to around 100 participants during CSIR Technology Social Entrepreneur Meet on 16th August, 2010

100 copies distributed to various CSIR labs and rural development institutes

#### Website on CSIR Rural Technologies and CSIR 800

Made for effective outreach of the CSIR rural technologies and widespread use by society

#### CSIR Rural Gallery

**I North East:**

1. Post-harvest Centers at Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh
 

1 post harvest processing center at Mizoram and 2 at Arunachal Pradesh established

Provided employment to 300 people

Augmented income of about 10,000 farmers by 20-25%
2. Sericulture promotion in North East States of India (Assam and Manipur)
 

*Terminolia chebula* (Helica) based product called "Muga Heal 1" released by CSIR-NEIST for control of 'flacherie' disease in muga silkworm and enhanced silk production

Low cost incubation chamber provided for hatching of eggs

Technology transferred to 259 cluster beneficiaries/farmers and 53 SHGs of Assam and Manipur

Established 1 Pupal Oil extraction plants in Manipur and 1 in Assam

Total employment generated about 19,500
3. Aromatic plants and Mushroom cultivation promotion in North-East
 

Aromatic plant cultivation extended to 400 ha. in Kamrup and Karbi Anglong of Assam, Tamphye and Khatkhathi of Nagaland, Nungba and Senapati of Manipur and Papumpare and Kurungkume of Arunachal Pradesh

Mushroom cultivation extended to 600 new growers in Nagaon, Jorhat and Sivasagar of Assam, Wokha of Nagaland, Gandhigram of Tripura, Sonajuli of Arunachal Pradesh and Senapati of Manipur



1 2

3

- 8 Aromatic plant processing unit established in the States of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh
- 8 Mushroom Spawn production Centre established in the States of Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur
- 5 lakh Quality Citronella/Lemongrass slips distributed
- Distributed 6000 Mushroom Spawn packets
- 6 MAP bulletins prepared in Assamese, Hindi, English, Bengali, Manipuri and Nagamese
- 42 Training in Aromatic plant Cultivation given in the States of Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Mizoram
- 50 Training on Mushroom cultivation given in the States of Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur
- 1 Technology commercialized (Mosquito Repellent Incense sticks)
- 1 Technology lab scale trial completed (Plant based storage fumigant)
- 2600 man-days/year created from aromatic plant production
- 1800 man-days/year created from mushroom cultivation
- Revenue generated about Rs. 380 lakh
- 9 broad band seismological stations operationalized
- 7 seismological stations connected by VSAT to Central receiving station at CSIR-NGRI
4. Earthquake Preparedness in North East focusing Kopili Lineament

Seismicity map of the Kopili lineament prepared  
 Knowledge about why earthquake occur and the precautions to be taken, published and distributed as educational material (12 charts and booklets) to 500 school children  
 Ethnic design of North East documented and a data bank prepared  
 Documented the designs having potential to generate handsome returns to leather artisans  
 1 ethnic design lab established to serve as resource centre for leather artisans

5. North East Ethnic Designs data bank for footwear

J. **Tamil Nadu and Punjab:**

1. Seaweeds for coastal fisher folk  
 Commercially cultivated by more than 800 SHG in Tamil Nadu  
 Average earning of Rs. 4000-5000/- per month  
 Yields bio energy products with co-generation of bio fertilizer
2. Better recovery and utilization of fallen animal carcasses  
 New mechanical device developed by CSIR-CLRI for lifting and flaying the carcasses which prevents damage to hides  
 Device provided cleaner environment and enable higher value addition to carcass bye-product  
 Efficient meat cooker developed and demonstrated  
 Extended technical help to NGO's and cooperative societies in improving quality of life and also augmenting income by utilizing fallen carcass in villages of Tamil Nadu and Punjab

1	2	3
3.	Electrochemical Technologies for Drinking Water Electrochemical De-fluoridator Electrochemical hydrochlorite generator Electrochemical Ozone Generator	100 liter per hour capacity electrolyser designed and demonstrated 100 g/h capacity electrolyser to produce hypochlorite from dilute chloride solution designed, fabricated and demonstrated Polymer Electrolyte Membrane (PEM) based ozone generator developed and ready for commercialization
<b>K</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh:</b>	
1.	Strategic Medicinal and Industrial Plants based technologies	Bio-village programme on Khus strengthened in Uttar Pradesh
2.	Utilization of Sodic wastelands and dry flower/cut flower technologies	5 Kisan Mela's organized in Lucknow and Pantnagar where 7000 farmers from 15 States participated 8 extension bulletins published for promotion of CSIR-NBRI green technology Field demonstration carried out for reclamation of sodic wastelands, energy plantation, nursery technology, floriculture, MAPs, natural dyes, vermicomposting, herbal garden Technology details provided to 16 schools 100 unemployed educated youth trained on professional gardening Orientation training for 500 selected beneficiaries Carried out awareness programs and training for 1000 school children Beneficiaries provided with free services of sodic soil testing and reclamation technology for sodic wastelands

**L. Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Bihar:**

1. Strategic Medicinal and Industrial Plants based technologies

Bio-village programme on Khus strengthened in Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

Covered an area of 150 ha. involving 1100 farmers  
1000 women trained

5 Kisan Mela's organized in Lucknow and Pantnagar where  
7000 farmers from 15 States participated

69 one day awareness camps/training programmes organized  
15000 farmers and entrepreneurs benefitted

9 improved distillation units erected in farmers field

Essential oils and products worth INR 1000 crores produced

Cultivation of *Mentha arvensis* generated 4 crores man-days worth  
employment covering 150,000 ha. under cultivation

12000 slips of citronella and 1,75,000 slips of lemongrass distributed  
free to 126 tribal farmers

2. Terafil Water Filter

Technology disseminated in Karnataka under Bharat Nirman Yojana

**M. Uttarakhand:**

1. Affordable Housing in Rural Areas

Preparation of prefabricated walling and roofing elements

Demonstrated earthquake resistant quality construction

Improved rural mud housing technologies

1	2	3
		<p>Trained 1200 engineers, 600 masons, 20 entrepreneurs and NGO's on rural housing technologies</p> <p>Construction of 1500 houses in and around Delhi using CSIR-CBRI technologies</p> <p>Awareness drive conducted through exhibitions, manuals, pamphlets, newspapers, training programs and website undertaken to reach 10 million people</p> <p>Technology transferred to 3 NGO's and 4 Government depts</p>
N.	<b>Orissa:</b>	
1.	Terafil Water Filter	<p>12 technology packages on low cost drinking water purification developed and commercialized</p> <p>10 demonstrations, 5 workshop-cum-training organized</p> <p>Technology transferred to 160 entrepreneurs</p> <p>100 million lit/day Terafil treated drinking water supplied to the country</p>
2.	Environmentally safe natural dyes for rural handloom sectors	Design, fabrication and installation of prototype for extraction of natural dye from plant resources @ 10 kg/day capacity completed
3.	Better recovery and utilization of fallen animal carcasses	Extended technical help to NGO's and cooperative societies in improving quality of life and also augmenting income by utilizing fallen carcass in Jeypore (Orissa)

**Development of new varieties of mangoes by NBRI**

131. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the research conducted by National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), Lucknow for development of various varieties of mangoes as on date;

(b) whether NBRI is going to collaborate with the Navsari Agricultural University in Gujarat for joint research work in the field of mangoes, as south Gujarat is the largest producer of various varieties of mangoes;

(c) whether NBRI is also conducting any detailed research work for other fruits and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether NBRI is going to increase collaborative research work with Agricultural Universities of Gujarat?

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

(a) The CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute (CSIR-NBRI), Lucknow, a constituent laboratory of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), conducts basic research on mangoes and is not involved in development of new varieties of mangoes.

(b) No such collaboration has been finalized.

(c) Besides mango, CSIR-NBRI is conducting research on tomato fruit with respect to ripening.

(d) CSIR-NBRI is open to collaborate with the agricultural universities in Gujarat.

**Proposal for development of science and technology**

132. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments, including Gujarat Government, have sent proposals to the Union Government regarding development of Science and Technology during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the details of the proposals approved/rejected by the Central Government during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the details of the said proposals lying pending and the reasons for their pendency; and

(e) by when the pending proposals are likely to be cleared by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Although, the Ministry of Science and Technology does not implement any Centrally Sponsored Schemes and also do not have any provision for making State-wise allocations, the Ministry in coordination with State Governments, including the State of Gujarat, implements some Central Schemes like Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Award scheme, State Science and Technology Programme (SSTP) and Patent Facilitation Cell (PFC) Programme and seek proposals from them. Details on INSPIRE Award, SSTP and PFC programmes for the last three years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and current year (2013-14 upto July) are given below:

- (i) Under INSPIRE Award scheme of Department of Science and Technology (DST), two students are selected from every middle and high school of the country having classes 6 to 10 during a Five Year Plan period for an INSPIRE Award of Rs. 5000/- each for preparing a Science Project/Model. Merit based selection of students is done by the State Government machinery involving Headmaster/Headmistress/Principal of the schools. Award amount is directly sent to the selected children in the form of an INSPIRE Award Warrant issued by Bank. The awardees participate in the District Level Exhibition and Project Competitions (DLEPCs) and best 5% to 10% entries from the District are selected for participation in the State Level Exhibitions and Project Competitions (SLEPCs). Best 5% entries from the State/UT, subject to a minimum of 5 are selected to participate in the National Level Exhibition and Project Competition (NLEPC). Implementation of the scheme is done by the State/UT Governments. All the 28 States and 7 UTs are participating in the scheme. Entire cost for conduct of competitions at various levels is borne by the Central Government. Money is released to State Nodal Officers in-charge of INSPIRE for organizing competitions at District and State Levels.
- (ii) Under State Science and Technology Programme (SSTP) of DST annual core grant support is provided to State Science and Technology Councils in various states including the State of Gujarat. Core support is provided to State S&T Councils with the objective of facilitating these councils in planning, monitoring and implementing S&T activities in the States. This core grant assistance partially covers support for Scientific, Technical and Administrative manpower, travel, office expenses and modern office equipment etc.

- (iii) Under Patent Facilitation Cell (PFC) programme of DST, 24 Patent Information Centres (PICs) are supported in various states including the State of Gujarat for creating awareness and extend assistance on protecting Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) including patent, copyright, geographical indication etc. at State level. These PICs are also creating Intellectual Property Cells in Universities (IPCU) of their respective States. As of now 71 IPCU's have been created in different universities of the States.

Year-wise and State-wise details of the grants provided under the above programmes during the last three years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and current year (2013-14 upto July) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The programme-wise, year-wise grants provided during this period to the states are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Name of Programme	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
INSPIRE Award*	15125.05	15095.07	12149.39	2643.10	42369.51
	(250009)	(242661)	(219049)	(52862)	(764581)
SSTP	1317.64	1480.14	1683.50	—	4481.28
PFC	78.00	51.62	89.17	—	218.79
TOTAL	16520.69	16626.83	13922.06	2643.10	49712.68

\* figures in bracket indicate the number of INSPIRE Awards to all States.

In addition, the Ministry of Science and Technology under the Council of Scientific Industrial Research (CSIR) has taken steps to setup an Innovation Complex in Ahmedabad, Gujarat in the Twelfth Plan for catalyzing innovation ecosystem in the region, incubating platform technologies in the identified areas, incubating spin-offs and nurturing Micro, small and medium sector enterprises in the designated fields through innovative inputs etc. Funds will be allocated as per the provisions made for CSIR in the Twelfth Plan.

(c) No proposal was rejected by the Union Government under all the above three schemes during the said period.

(d) and (e) As the Ministry in close coordination with State Governments implement the above three programmes in all the States and UTs including the State of Gujarat, the proposals thus received based on the requirement of States are sanctioned within the stipulated period of current financial year (2013-14) depending upon the timely receipt of such proposals and availability of funds. Hence, the pendency issue does not arise.



***Statement***

*Year-wise and State-wise details of the grants under "Proposal for development of science and technology" during the last three years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 upto July, 2013)*

States	Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Number of Awards and amount covered under the INSPIRE awards and District/State Level Exhibitions and Project Competitions (DLEPCs)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2053.06 (29282)	844.65 (16893)	909.79 (15871)	192.30 (3846)
Arunachal Pradesh	2.35 (47)	26.15 (303)	4.96 (88)	-
Assam	80.51 (1093)	102.74 (2045)	159.14 (2419)	2.60 (52)
Bihar	421.95 (8439)	219.65 (4393)	429.87 (8456)	1011.83 (20236)
Chhattisgarh	1019.95 (20399)	1195.24 (14942)	396.78 (6388)	383.35 (7667)
Goa	3.55 (71)	15.01 (277)	6.60 (43)	-
Gujarat	270.25 (5405)	1086.14 (21670)	1159.91 (23138)	38.45 (769)
Haryana	490.80 (9816)	397.07 (2748)	282.05 (5614)	3.70 (74)
Himachal Pradesh	57.10 (1142)	404.31 (7143)	170.28 (526)	46.05 (921)
Jammu and Kashmir	324.04 (4994)	221.13 (3712)	184.15 (3486)	-
Jharkhand	-	438.24 (6728)	330.74 (6584)	-
Karnataka	1931.98 (27084)	1972.88 (39412)	1392.65 (24293)	196.45 (3929)
Kerala	113.04 (877)	164.78 (3286)	231.31 (4601)	2
Madhya Pradesh	1345.00 (26900)	1552.75 (21201)	744.37(11308)	129.65 (2593)

**Statement**

*Year-wise and State-wise details of the grants under "Proposal for development of science and technology" during the last three years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 upto July, 2013)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

	State Science & Technology Programme (SSTP) - Core Support provided to various State Councils				Patent Information Cell Programme Grant provided to Information Centre and Intellectual Patent Property Cell in Universities			
Total	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3999.80 (65892)	51.00	58.00	62.74	171.74	7.37	-	-	7.37
33.46 (438)	53.00	73.50	90.75	217.25	7.37	-	5.00	12.37
344.99 (5609)	53.00	59.00	97.00	209.00	4.67	4.67	14.17	23.51
2083.27 (41524)	18.68	36.26	31.07	86.01	-	-	-	-
2995.32 (49396)	55.45	62.03	74.32	191.80	-	-	-	-
25.16 (391)	61.50	52.31	68.70	182.51	-	-	-	-
2554.75 (50982)	53.00	66.09	56.00	175.09	4.50	4.66	4.87	14.03
1173.62 (18252)	19.04	23.00	27.74	69.78	5.23	-	4.50	9.73
677.74 (9732)	65.00	73.00	84.65	222.65	-	-	-	-
729.32(12192)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
768.98 (13312)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5493.96 (94718)	72.50	79.50	87.00	239.00	-	289	6.75	9.64
509.13 (8764)	61.00	69.00	76.00	206.00	4.62	4.39	3.78	12.79
3771.77 (62002)	81.00	93.00	105.38	279.38	6.74	-	-	6.74

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	3463.52 (48834)	841.94(13906)	1417.11 (28282)	303.30 (6066)
Manipur	16.45 (329)	44.65 (521)	8.12(148)	7.10(142)
Meghalaya	23.55 (471)	71.93 (1334)	32.39 (321)	-
Mizoram	115.23 (1589)	41.46 (818)	50.33 (802)	-
Nagaland	-	14.60 (292)	16.82(186)	1.95 (39)
Odisha	281.31 (3922)	541.90 (10838)	459.66 (4557)	70.10(1402)
Punjab	233.25 (4665)	55.83 (836)	441.79 (6684)	-
Rajasthan	1354.50 (27090)	568.26 (11318)	1366.65 (27333)	-
Sikkim	6.30 (126)	31.93 (483)	16.08(203)	-
Tamil Nadu	715.55 (14311)	722.07 (8847)	427.23 (8364)	-
Tripura	8.50 (170)	78.96 (1500)	37.82 (64)	-
Uttar Pradesh	424.60 (8492)	2940.63 (38663)	1147.80 (22956)	176.75 (3535)
Uttarakhand	18.65 (373)	63.61 (743)	157.01 (3132)	-
West Bengal	291 76 (2922)	271.00 (5384)	107.40(2106)	72.20 (1444)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.05 (121)	8.16 (60)	3.82 (62)	-
Chandigarh	2.80 (56)	16.53 (200)	8.36(159)	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	8.96 (128)	9.11 (117)	-
Daman and Diu	-	6.90 (96)	5.74 (105)	-
Lakshdweep	0.87 (8)	0.52(15)	-	1.39 (23)
Delhi	31.50 (630)	110.41 (1687)	23.15 (463)	7.35(147)
Puducherry	17.95 (359)	13.73 (246)	9.80(175)	-
TOTAL	15125.05 (250009)	15095.07 (242661)	12149.39 (219049)	2643.10 (52862)

Figures in brackets indicate the number of INSPIRE Awards to students in these State

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6025.87 (97088)	14.00	14.00	14.00	42.00	-	-	-	-
76.32 (1140)	59.30	74.00	83.57	216.87	-	-	-	-
127.87 (2126)	11.25	14.50	18.08	43.83	-	-	-	-
207.02 (3209)	34.00	41.00	52.00	127.00	-	-	4.67	4.67
33.37 (517)	30.40	44.00	46.00	120.40	-	7.37	-	7.37
1352.97 (20719)	-	-	-	-	-	7.37	-	7.37
730.87 (12185)	95.50	110.00	125.50	331.00	9.05	9.05	9.05	27.15
3289.41 (65741)	77.90	84.50	85.20	247.60	-	-	-	-
54.31 (812)	92.63	68.00	87.00	247.63	200	1.72	3.52	7.24
1864.85 (31522)	65.87	66.52	51.34	183.73	7.62	-	4.87	12.49
125.28 (1734)	27.00	33.00	42.00	102.00	483	4.63	4.73	14.19
4689.78 (73646)	86.50	96.50	110.50	293.50	2.65	-	11.42	14.07
239.27 (4248)	55.00	61.50	77.97	194.47	7.37	4.87	7.46	19.7
742.36(11856)	1477	18.83	28.99	62.59	3.98	-	4.38	8.36
18.03 (243)	9.35	9.10	-	18.45	-	-	-	-
27.69 (415)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.07 (245)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.64 (201)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
172.41 (2927)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41.48 (780)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45012.53(764581)	1317.64	1480.14	1683.50	4481.28	78.00	51.62	89.17	218.79

**Decline in number of innovation and research projects**

133. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed the decline in the number of serious innovations and research projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the schemes available with Government to promote innovations in the country and the details of the results achieved therefrom?

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

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Considering that innovation is an important component for the economic growth, the Government has created National Innovation Council (NInC) in 2010 to rethink and formulate new approaches for inclusive innovation in the country, there were schemes under the Ministry of Science & Technology that encouraged innovative thinking. The Government through the NInC, in this decade of Innovation, has designed and piloted a new model of locally driven innovative approach where the Government acts only as a catalyst and facilitator. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) through its Technopreneur Promotion Programme (TePP) has supported 400 innovations in the country during the 11th Plan and through this support has been able to create 45 spin-offs. CSIR has Open Source Drug Discovery (OSDD) programme that has resulted in drug discovery for tuberculosis. In addition the New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI) of CSIR is an innovation centric S&T vehicle to take leadership position by Indian industry.

(c) The Ministry learning from these experiences of the last 4-5 years has initiated 2 new schemes in the 12th Plan to support any Indian individual innovators with innovative ideas and to convert them into demonstrable models/prototypes etc. This scheme known as PRISM (Scheme on Promoting Innovations in Individuals, Start-ups and MSMEs) has been launched in the Twelfth Plan in this financial year by the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (DSIR). The other scheme namely i-STED (Innovation, Science and Technology based Entrepreneurship Development) has been initiated by the Department of Science & Technology in financial year 2013-14 and aims at identifying challenges and issues in an area and propose its solution based on technological and innovative approaches.

**De-addiction centres in Uttar Pradesh**

134. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established de-addiction centres in Uttar Pradesh under 'De-addiction Campaign': and

(b) if so, the details of such centres established in the State, so far, and the funds allocated during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment does not establish de-addiction centres. However, the Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of "Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) on the recommendation of the State Governments. The scheme is applicable to the State of Uttar Pradesh also.

(b) The details of IRCAs and the funds released to these centres in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last five years under the above scheme are as under.

Year	No. of IRCAs assisted	Fund Released (Rs. in lakhs)
2008-09	33	333.82
2009-10	10	61.00
2010-11	22	188.85
2011-12	24	264.77
2012-13	21	163.96

**Irregularities in use of funds for SCs & STs**

135. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of non-utilization of funds and diversion of funds meant for the welfare of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) have come to Government's notice;

(b) if so, the details in this regard covering a period of last five years;

(c) whether Government intends to bring a legislation to stop this diversion of funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) As per the information furnished by the Planning Commission, it has received information regarding alleged diversion of funds under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) by the Government of the National Capital Territory (GNCT) of Delhi. The Planning Commission has taken up the issue of diversion of SCSP funds with the GNCT of Delhi and requested it to bring back the diverted amount.

(c) Final decision in this regard has not been taken.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Instrument for blind persons**

136. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instrument has been made for blind persons who can see by using this instrument through ear and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, whether Government is planning to make any research in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any research has been made anywhere in the world in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) So far, no such device has been developed in India which could help a blind person to see by using this instrument through the ear. However, researches in this regard are going

on throughout the world and as per information available, this technology is largely in the pilot stage.

### **Revision of income criterion for OBCs**

137. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has increased the income criterion for the persons to avail reservation benefits for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the details of the criteria fixed for revision of income criterion to exclude Creamy Layer from the list of OBCs;
- (d) the likely increase in the number of those availing reservation benefits extended to OBCs in Government services and educational institutions; and
- (e) the extent to which it would bring equity and greater inclusiveness in the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has increased the income criterion for the persons to avail reservation benefits for Other Backward Classes from Rs. 4.5 lakh to Rs. 6 lakh per annum with effect from 16.05.2013.

(c) The increase in the income limit to exclude Creamy Layer is in keeping with the increase in the Consumer Price Index.

(d) and (e) The increase in income limit of Creamy Layer would enable more people of Other Backward Classes to take advantage of reservation in Government Services and admission in Central Educational Institutions, thereby bringing about equity and greater inclusiveness in society. However, the exact quantum of impact cannot be ascertained.

### **Reservation for persons with disabilities**

†138. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(a) the types of disability that come under the category of reservation for the purpose of giving admission in educational institutes and providing employment to them;

(b) whether the recruitment under the quota available for persons with disabilities is being made regularly by Government;

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

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the percentage of quota of reservation for disabled persons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) Section 2 of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995 defines "Disability" as:

- (i) Blindness;
- (ii) Low vision;
- (iii) Leprosy-cured;
- (iv) Hearing impairment;
- (v) Loco motor disability;
- (vi) Mental retardation;
- (vii) Mental illness;

As per Section 2 (t) of the PwD Act, person with disability means a person suffering from not less than forty percent (40 percent) of any disability as certified by a medical authority.

As per Section 33 of the PwD Act, 1995, every appropriate Government shall appoint in every establishment such percentage of vacancies not less than three percent for persons or class of persons with disability of which one per cent, each shall be reserved for persons suffering from.

- (i) Blindness or low vision;
- (ii) Hearing impairment;

(iii) Loco motor disability or cerebral palsy, in the posts identified for each disability:

Provided that the appropriate Government may having regard to the type of work carried on in any department or establishment, by notification subject to such conditions, if any as may be specified in such notification, exempt any establishment from the provisions of this section.

As per Section 39 of the PwD Act, 1995, all Government educational institutions and other educational institutions receiving aid from the Government, shall reserve not less than three per cent seats for persons with disabilities.

Government has issued instructions that PwDs should be provided reservation in all Groups of identified posts, in the matter of direct recruitment and in Group 'C' and 'D' posts identified, in the matter of promotion. *Vide* O.M. dated 26th December, 2012, Government has issued instructions to ensure that Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) get a equal opportunity in consideration for appointment to an identified post.

(d) and (e) The Government has finalized a Draft Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill proposing reservation of not less than 5% of the posts for the persons with disabilities.

#### **Disposal of cases of Dalit harassment**

†139. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Commission for Scheduled Castes has reported tardy disposal of Dalit harassment cases in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is formulating any policy in view of speeding up the disposal of Dalit harassment cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) The National Commission for Scheduled Castes has informed that no such information with regard to 'tardy disposal of cases' has been reported/furnished by them.

(b) Does not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Central Government has issued the advisories to the State/Union Territories for speeding up the disposal of cases of atrocities against the Scheduled Castes.

(d) The Ministry of Home Affairs in a detailed advisory dated 01.04.2010 to all States/UTs on crimes against members of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) has stated that 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule (List-II) to the Constitution of India and, therefore, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes within their jurisdiction including crimes against members of SCs and STs. Nevertheless, the Union Government attaches the highest importance to matters relating to the prevention of crime and has been advising the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention to the administration of the criminal justice system with emphasis on prevention and control of crime including crimes against members of SCs and STs. The advisory, *inter-alia*, includes following steps:

- (i) No delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against members of SCs and STs.
- (ii) To ensure proper supervision of cases of crimes against members of SCs and STs, from the recording of First Information Report to the disposal of the case by the competent court.
- (iii) To conduct a separate review involving criminal cases filed by members of SCs and STs under investigation, by the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police (SP) in the monthly meeting with the Investigating Officers (I.Os) to expedite investigation.
- (iv) To discuss on regular basis, delay in trial of cases of crimes against members of SCs and STs. in the Monitoring Committee/monthly meetings Chaired by the District and Sessions Judge, attended by District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police and Public Prosecutor of the district.
- (v) The District SPs to ensure timely attendance and protection of all prosecution witnesses including Police Officers and official witnesses for speedy trial of such cases in the trial courts.

**Education of children with disabilities**

140. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted a survey regarding education of children with disabilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof. State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to provide maximum opportunities to such children for education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) As per the National Sample Survey conducted by SR1-IMRB in 2009, it was estimated that there were 28.97 lakh children with disabilities, representing 1.52% of the total child population. Of children with disabilities, 34% children were estimated to be out-of-school.

(c) A Statement indicating the steps taken by the Government to provide more opportunities of education to the disabled children is at given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of steps taken by the Government to provide more opportunities of education to the disabled children*

The Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has come into force *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2010. The RTE Act provides for free and compulsory education to children including children with disabilities as mentioned in Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995 and the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 namely, (i) Blindness, (ii) Low vision, (iii) Leprosy cured, (iv) Hearing impairment, (v) Locomotor disabilities, (vi) Mental retardation, (vii) Mental Illness, (viii) Autism, and ix) Cerebral Palsy, and eventually cover Speech impairment. Learning Disabilities, etc. in the age group of 6-14 years at elementary level in a neighbourhood school. Government of India has since aligned the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms with the provisions of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. SSA ensures that every child with special needs,

irrespective of the kind, category and degree of disability, is provided meaningful and quality education. Hence, SSA has adopted a zero rejection policy. This means that no child having special needs should be deprived of the right to education and taught in an environment, which is best., suited to his/her learning needs.

SSA provides upto Rs. 3000 per child for the inclusion of disabled children, as per specific proposal, per year. District plan for children with special needs is formulated within the Rs. 3000 per child norm, with Rs. 1000 earmarked exclusively for engagement of resource teachers. The interventions under SSA for inclusive education are identification, functional and formal assessment, appropriate educational placement, preparation of Individualised Educational Plan, provision of aids and appliances, teacher training, resource support, removal of architectural barriers, research, monitoring and evaluation and a special focus on girls with special needs.

The Scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) was launched in 2009-10 replacing the earlier scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC). It provides assistance for the inclusive education of the disabled children in classes IX-XII. The aim of the Scheme is to enable all students with disabilities, after completing eight years of elementary schooling, to pursue further four years of secondary schooling (classes IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment. The scheme covers all children passing out of elementary schools and studying at secondary and higher secondary stage in Government, local body and Government-aided schools, with one or more disabilities as defined under the PwD Act. 1995 and the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism. Cerebral Palsy. Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act. 1999.

The components of the scheme include: (i) assessment of medical / educational needs, (ii) provision of student specific facilities, (iii) development of learning material, (iv) support services like special educators, (v) construction and equipping of resource rooms, (vi) training of general school teachers to build their capacity to fulfill the needs of children with special needs (vii) make schools barrier free. Setting up of Model inclusive schools in every State is also envisaged. Girls with disabilities receive special focus and efforts made under the scheme to help them gain access to secondary schools, as also to information and guidance for developing their potential. There is a provision of a monthly stipend of Rs.200/- for the disabled girls.

Central assistance for all items covered in the scheme is on 100 per cent basis. The School Education Department of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations is the implementing agency. They may involve Non Governmental Organisations having experience, in the field of education of the disabled, in the implementation of the scheme.

Under the National Scholarship Scheme which is funded from Trust Fund for Empowerment of PwDs, financial assistance is provided to students with disabilities to enable them to pursue professional or technical courses from recognized institutes and get employed/self employed. Under the Scheme, every year 1000 scholarships are provided to the students with disabilities throughout the country. 30% scholarships are reserved for girls. Only Indian nationals are eligible for scholarships.

#### **Welfare measures for persons with disabilities**

†141. SHRI PANKAJ BORA:

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons with disabilities in the country, State-wise and gender-wise;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by Government for upliftment, rehabilitation and welfare of such disabled men and women and if so, the details of such schemes/programmes;

(c) whether, keeping in view the number of physically disabled men and women in the country, the efforts being made by Government are incomplete or are not getting completed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) Statement showing State-wise and gender-wise number of persons with disabilities is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995 envisages three percent reservations for persons with disability in identified posts in Government establishments.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Under the Scheme of Incentives to the Private Sector for Employment of Physically Challenged Persons, the Government of India provides the employer's contribution for Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) for 3 years, for employees with disabilities including visually impaired persons employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs. 25,000.

The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation provides concessional credit to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) for taking up income generating activities for self-employment.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees employment to rural household adults including persons with disabilities. Under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), a provision of 3% of the total beneficiaries has been made for persons with disabilities.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) provides pension to BPL persons with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18 to 79 years @ Rs. 300 p.m. per beneficiary.

Under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided through Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for various projects for providing education, vocational training and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.

These schemes are on-going and are reviewed from time to time and to improve their impact.

#### *Statement*

##### *State-wise and gender-wise number of persons with disabilities*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Sex		Total
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,226	2,831	7,057
2	Andhra Pradesh	773,971	591,010	1,364,981
3	Arunachal Pradesh	22,175	11,140	33,315

1	2	3	4	5
4	Assam	297,516	232,784	530,300
5	Bihar	1,131,526	756,085	1,887,611
6	Chandigarh	9,538	6,000	15,538
7	Chhattisgarh	231,768	188,119	419,887
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,329	1,719	4,048
9	Daman and Diu	1,779	1,392	3,171
10	Delhi	144,872	91,014	235,886
11	Goa	8,889	6,860	15,749
12	Gujarat	604,964	440,501	1,045,465
13	Haryana	273,837	181,203	455,040
14	Himachal Pradesh	90,444	65,506	155,950
15	Jammu and Kashmir	171,816	130,854	302,670
16	Jharkhand	264,229	184,148	448,377
17	Karnataka	537,730	402,913	940,643
18	Kerala	458,350	402,444	860,794
19	Lakshadweep	901	777	1,678
20	Madhya Pradesh	824,693	583,335	1,408,528
21	Maharashtra	933,867	635,715	1,569,582
22	Manipur	15,456	12,920	28,376
23	Meghalaya	15,317	13,486	28,803
24	Mizoram	8,763	7,248	16,011
25	Nagaland	14,541	11,958	26,499
26	Odisha	568,914	452,421	1,021,335



1	2	3	4	5
27	Pondicherry	14,765	11,092	25,857
28	Punjab	252,856	171,667	424,523
29	Rajasthan	840,650	571,329	1,411,979
30	Sikkim	11,409	8,958	20,367
31	Tamil Nadu	791,685	850,812	1,642,497
32	Tripura	33,461	25,479	58,940
33	Uttar Pradesh	2,076,504	1,376,865	3,453,369
34	Uttaranchal	113,209	81,560	194,769
35	West Bengal	1,058,685	788,489	1,847,174
TOTAL :		12605635	9301134	21906769

*Note:* # - Excludes Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Source: Census of India, 2001.

### **Water use efficiency**

142. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Water Commission has identified 138 major and 73 medium irrigation projects for baseline study of water use efficiency in two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has asked the State Governments to adopt an integrated water resources planning approach at the base level for water conservation, recharge and management of aquifers and improvement of water use efficiency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) A list of 138 major and 73 medium projects have been identified by the Central Water

Commission for base line water use efficiency studies and sent to the respective States for their concurrence.

(b) Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The State/Union Territory governments have been requested to adopt an integrated water resources planning approach at the basin level for water conservation, recharge and management of aquifers and improvement of water use efficiency. This is in pursuance to the National Water Policy-2012 adopted by the National Water Resources Council in its meeting held on 28.12.2012 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister.

**Statement**

*Central Water Commission*

*Identified major & medium projects for baseline study of water use efficiency*

**Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/River	Class
1	2	3	4
1.	Ralla Padu	East flowing River	Medium
2	Turrigedda	Godavari	Medium
3	Tatipudi	East flowing River	Medium
4	Musi	Krishna/Musi	Medium
5	Guntur canal	Krishna	Medium
6	Gajuladine	Krishna/Hundri	Medium
7	Peddavagu	Godavari	Medium
8	Verigalaya Sagaram	Suwarnamukhi	Medium
9	Vottivagu (TSP)	Godavari	Medium
10	Taliperu (DP)	Godavari	Medium
11	Satnalla	Godavari	Medium

1	2	3	4
<b>Assam</b>			
1.	Sukla	Bramhputra/Puthimari	Major
2	Kaliabor	Bramhputra, Kallong	Medium
3	Kaldia	Bramhputra, Beki	Medium
<b>Bihar</b>			
1.	Sakri Lower Valley	Ganga	Major
2	Lilajan	Ganga	Major
3	Lower Morhar	Ganga	Major
4	Upper Morhar	Ganga	Major
5	Khajia weir	Ganga	Major
6	Lower Kiul Valley	Ganga	Major
7	Badua Reservoir	Ganga	Major
8	Kohira Dam & Musa Khar	Ganga	Major
9	Chandan Reservoir	Ganga	Major
10	Kosi Barrage & Eastern Canal	Ganga Gandak	Major
11	Gandak	Ganga, Gandak	Major
12	Raj pur Canal	Ganga	Major
13	Uderasthan	Ganga	Major
14	Sone High Level Canal	Ganga, Sone	Major
15	Musakhand	Ganga	Medium
16	Palmar Barrage	Ganga	Medium
17	Phulwaria	Ganga	Medium
18	Batane Canal	Ganga	Medium

1	2	3	4
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>			
1.	Hasdeo Bango RBC	Mahanadi	Major
2	Pairi	Mahanadi	Major
3	Kodar	Mahanadi	Major
4	Ghunghatta	Ganga	Medium
5	Piparianale	Mahanadi	Medium
6	Poralkot	Godavari	Medium
7	Ghongha	Mahanadi	Medium
<b>Goa</b>			
1.	Anjumen	Anjumen	Medium
<b>Gujarat</b>			
1.	Shetrunji (P)	West Flowing River	Major
2	Hathmati	Sabarmati	Major
3	Moto Fatehwadi	West Flowing River/Sabarmati	Major
4	Dantiwada	Banas	Major
5	Bhadar (S)	Mahi	Major
6	Meshwa (Reservoir)	Sabarmati	Major
7	Mahi Stage-I	Mahi	Major
8	Mahi Stage-II (Kadana)	Mahi	Major
9	Ukai	Tapi	Major
10	Kakrapar	Tapi	Major
11	Sabarmati	Sabarmati	Major
12	Sipu	Banas/Sipu	Major

1	2	3	4
13	Watrak	Watrak	Major
14	Daman Ganga	Daman Ganga	Major
15	Karjan	Armada	Major
16	Sukhi	Armada	Major
17	Panam	Mahi	Major
18	Machhu-II	West Flowing River	Medium
19	Machhu-I	West Flowing River	Medium
20	Sarswati	West Flowing River	Medium
21	Jojwa Wadhwan	West Flowing River	Medium
22	Machhundari-I	West Flowing River	Medium
23	Und (Jivapur)	Und	Medium
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
1.	Giri	Ganga, Giri	Medium
2.	Baih valley	Indus/Beas	Medium
3.	Bhabur Sahib Lift Phase-II	Indus/Sutlej	Medium
<b>Haryana</b>			
1.	Bhakra Nangal	Indus	Major
2	Jul Lift	---	Major
3	Beas Unit-I & II (including their extension)	Indus	Major
4	Sewani Lift	Indus	Major
5	Rewari Stage-I	Ganga/Yamuna	Major

1	2	3	4
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>			
1.	Ravi Canal	Indus	Major
2.	Kathua Canal	Indus	Medium
<b>Jharkhand</b>			
1.	Kanchi Irrigation Scheme	Subernarekh	Major
2.	Sona weir Scheme	Subernarekh	Medium
3.	Sunder Reservoir	Ganga, Suder	Medium
4.	Roro Irrigation Scheme	Subernarekh	Medium
5.	Mayurakshi left bank canal	Mayurakshi	Medium
<b>Karnataka</b>			
1.	Dhataprabha stage-I& II	Krishna/Dhataprabha	Major
2.	Tung Bhadra RBC, Lower level canal	Krishna/Tung Bhadra	Major
3.	Bhadra	Krishna	Major
4.	Tung Bhadra LBC	Krishna/Tung Bhadra	Major
5.	Nugu	Cauveri/Nugu	Medium
6.	Taraka	Cauveri	Medium
<b>Kerala</b>			
1.	Malampuzha	Bharalpuzha	Major
2.	Chalakudy Stage-I & II	Chalakudy	Major
3.	Peechi	Manali	Major
4.	Periyar Valley	Periyar	Major
5.	Pamba	Pamba	Major
6.	Neyyar Stage-1	Neyyar	Medium

1	2	3	4
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**Madhya Pradesh**

1.	Bilanadi	Ganga	Major
2.	Chambal	Ganga	Major
3.	Sukla	Narmada	Major
4.	Rangwan High Level Canal	Ganga	Major
5.	Tawa	Narmada	Major
6.	Samrat Ashok Sagar (Halali)	Ganga	Major
7.	Bandar Canal	Ganga	Major
8.	Bama	Narmada	Major
9.	Thanwar	Narmada	Major
10.	Ari Tank	Godavari	Medium
11.	Dukri Khera	Narmada	Medium
12.	Beni Ganj	Ganga	Medium
13.	Nahlesara	Godavari	Medium
14.	Bagh RBC	Godavari	Medium
15.	Chandra Shekher	Narmada	Medium

**Maharashtra**

1.	Ghod	Krishna	Major
2.	Purna	Godavari	Major
3.	Vir	Krishna	Major
4.	Gima	Tapi	Major
5.	Pus	Godavari	Major

1	2	3	4
6.	Radhanagari	Krishna	Major
7.	Gangapur Stage I & II	Godavari	Major
8.	Bagh	Godavari	Major
9.	Mula	Godavari	Major
10.	Itiadoh	Godavari	Major
11.	Manar Stage I & II	Godavari	Major
12.	Kal	West Flowing River	Major
13.	Tulsi	Krishna	Major
14.	Pench	Godavari	Major
15.	Manjra	Godavari	Major
16.	Kalisarar	Godavari	Major
17.	Krishna Canal	Krishna	Medium
18.	Nal Ganga	Tapi	Medium
19.	Bor Phase-I, Phase-II	Godavari	Medium
20.	Panzara	Tapi	Medium
21.	Katepurna	Tapi	Medium
22.	Chankpur	Tapi	Medium
23.	Dinanadi	Godavari, Wardha	Medium
24.	Girna Panzan	Godavari	Medium
<b>Manipur</b>			
1.	Loktak Lift	North Eastern River	Major
2.	Sekmai Barrage	-do-	Major
<b>Orissa</b>			
1.	Hirakund	Mahanadi	Major
2.	Salki	Mahanadi/ Salki	Major



1	2	3	4
3.	Salandi	Baitarani	Major
4.	Anandapur Barrage	-do-	Major
5.	Ong Diversion weir	Mahanadi/Ong	Major
6.	Kanjhari	Baitarani/Kanjhari	Medium
7.	Satiguda	Godavari/Satiguda	Medium
8.	Gohira	Brahmani/Gohira	Medium
9.	Uttei	Mahanadi/Uttei	Medium
10.	Salia	Mahanadi/Salia	Medium
<b>Punjab</b>			
1.	Harike	Indus/Sutlej	Major
2.	Sirhind feeder	Indus/Sutlej	Major
3.	Bhakra Nangal	Indus/Sutlej	Major
4.	Beas Unit I & II	Indus/Beas	Major
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
1.	Lower Bhavani	Cauvery	Major
2.	Tirupparappu weir (Kodayar-perunchani Canal)	Kodayar	Major
3.	Mettur Canal System	Cauvery	Major
4.	Chittapatta- Namkal	Kodayar	Major
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
1.	Harish Chandra sagar (Kalisindi)	Ganga	Major
2.	Indira Gandhi nahar St.-1 Indus		Major

1	2	3	4
3.	Somkamlamba	Mahi	Major
4.	Jakham	Mahi	Major
5.	Sidmukh Nohar	Indus	Major
6.	Meza (a)	Ganga	Medium
7.	Gambhiri	Ganga	Medium
8.	Bhimsagar	Ganga	Medium
9.	Wagon	Ganga	Medium
10.	Gopalpura	Ganga	Medium
11.	Orai	Ganga	Medium

**Uttar Pradesh**

1.	Naraini- Gandak Canal	Ganga	Major
2.	Rangwan Dam	Ganga	Major
3.	Belan- Tons Canal	Ganga	Major
4.	Sarda Sagar St.-I	Ganga	Major
5.	Nagwa dam	Ganga	Major
6.	Tanda Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
7.	Meja reservoir	Ganga	Major
8.	Nanak sagar	Ganga	Major
9.	Sarda Sagar St.-II	Ganga	Major
10.	Moosakhand Dam	Ganga	Major
11.	Dohrighat Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
12.	Bhopauli Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
13.	Zamania Pump Canal	Ganga	Major

1	2	3	4
14.	Tons Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
15.	Narainpur Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
16.	Haripur Reservoir	Ganga	Major
17.	Deokali Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
18.	Ram Ganga Dam	Ganga	Major
19.	Balmau Pump Canal St.-I & II	Ganga	Major
20.	Adwa Dam	Ganga	Major
21.	Dohri Ghat- Sahayak	Ganga	Major
22.	Parallel Lower Ganga Canal	Ganga	Major
23.	Kosi Irrigation	Ganga	Major
24.	Sarju Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
25.	Suheli	Ganga	Major
26.	Sahzad dam	Ganga	Major
27.	Madho Tanda	Ganga	Major
28.	Ali Ganj	Ganga	Major
29.	Augasi Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
30.	Kishanpur Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
31.	Yamuna Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
32.	Gandak Canal	Ganga	Major
33.	Sarda Sahayak	Ganga	Major
34.	Bewar Feeder	Ganga	Major
35.	Maudaha Dam	Ganga	Major

1	2	3	4
36.	Chambal Lift sch	Ganga	Major
37.	Gyanapur Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
38.	Sone Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
39.	Chittorgarh Res.	Ganga	Major
40.	Balmiki Ohan sarover	Ganga	Medium
41.	Ram ganga valley	Ganga	Medium
42.	Khara Canal	Ganga	Medium
43.	Sajnam Dam	Ganga	Medium
44.	Bekhar Morhar Feeder	Ganga	Medium
45.	Gunta Nala Dam	Ganga	Medium

**West Bengal**

1.	Mayurakshi	Ganga	Major
2.	Barrage & Irrigation System of DVC	Ganga/Damodar	Major
3.	Kangsabati	Subarnarekha	Major
4.	Hinglow	Ganga	Medium
5.	Saharajore	Ganga/Kangsabati	Medium
6.	Karatowa	Brahmaputra/Teesta	Medium

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**Total No. of Projects: 211 (138 Major & 73 Medium)**

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**Regulation of groundwater extraction**

143. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that annual fresh water withdrawal for agricultural use is very high in comparison to industrial and domestic use of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is no regulation of groundwater extraction and no coordination among the competing users and inadequate and sub-optimal pricing is promoting the misuse of groundwater; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government to spread awareness among the State Governments on the issue and punitive action thereof for the habitual violators?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources carries out periodic assessment of groundwater resources of the Country in association with the State Governments. As per the latest assessment of replenishable groundwater resources (as on 2009), the annual groundwater withdrawal for irrigation is about 221.42 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM), while the annual groundwater withdrawal for industrial and domestic purpose is about 21.89 BCM. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the purpose of regulating, controlling and managing the ground water resources in the Country. CGWA has notified 162 blocks/talukas/areas for regulation of ground water development in the Country. CGWA has also issued directives to Chief Secretaries of States and Administrators of UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rainwater harvesting. Besides, a Model Bill has been circulated to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation and development.

(d) Activities like mass awareness and training programmes, painting competition, displaying models in exhibitions and fairs, printing of Meghdoot cards, display of hoardings at prominent public places are regularly being taken up by the Ministry of Water Resources. Further, the Government of India has declared year 2013 as Water Conservation Year in which several awareness activities like workshops, training programmes, publicity in print and electronic media, talk shows competition are being organised on water conservation and its sustainable management. In addition, the concerned Deputy Commissioner/Collector of the District has been authorised by CGWA under Section 4 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to regulate groundwater development and take penal action as per provisions contained in Sections 15 to 21 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in notified areas.

**Statement**

*State-wise ground water resources availability and  
its utilisation (as on 2009)*

(in \*BCM/yr)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Annual Replenishable Ground- water Resource	Annual Groundwater Draft/ Withdrawal		Total
			Irrigation	Domestic and industrialuses	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	33.8300	12.6100	1.5400	14.1500
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.4500	0.0020	0.0010	0.0030
3	Assam	30.3500	5.3330	0.6900	6.0230
4	Bihar	28.6300	9.7900	1.5600	11.3500
5	Chhattisgarh	12.2175	3.0784	0.5194	3.5978
6	Delhi	0.3105	0.1402	0.2559	0.3961
7	Goa	0.2212	0.0136	0.0303	0.0439
8	Gujarat	18.4254	11.9338	1.0548	12.9886
9	Haryana	10.4800	11.7100	0.7200	12.4300
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.5904	0.2268	0.0835	0.3103
11	Jammu and Kashmir	3.6951	0.1546	0.5799	0.7345
12	Jharkhand	5.9600	1.1700	0.4400	1.6100
13	Karnataka	16.8148	9.0067	0.9997	10.0064
14	Kerala	6.6201	1.3046	1.5044	2.8090
15	Madhya Pradesh	33.9468	16.6584	1.3319	17.9903
16	Maharashtra	35.7322	15.9131	1.0359	16.9490

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Manipur	0.4435	0.0033	0.0007	0.0040
18	Meghalaya	1.2343	0.0015	0.0002	0.0017
19	Mizoram	0.0439	0.0000	0.0004	0.0004
20	Nagaland	0.4200	0.0000	0.0080	0.0080
21	Orissa	17.7759	3.4723	0.8897	4.3620
22	Punjab	22.5616	33.9694	0.6918	34.6612
23	Rajasthan	11.8622	12.8649	1.6543	14.5192
24	Sikkim	-	0.0030	0.0066	0.0096
25	Tamil Nadu	22.9434	14.7113	1.8530	16.5643
26	Tripura	2.9700	0.0900	0.0700	0.1600
27	Uttar Pradesh	75.2500	45.9958	3.4873	49.4831
28	Uttarakhand	2.1698	1.0148	0.0336	1.0484
29	West Bengal	30.4996	10.1141	0.7923	10.9064
TOTAL OF STATES		430.4482	221.2856	21.8346	243.1202
<b>Union Territories</b>					
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.3100	0.0006	0.0103	0.0109
2	Chandigarh	0.0217	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0594	0.0011	0.0075	0.0086
4	Daman and Diu	0.0123	0.0083	0.0027	0.0110
5	Lakshadweep	0.0105	0.0000	0.0026	0.0026
6	Pondicherry	0.1712	0.1211	0.0293	0.1504
TOTAL OF UTs		0.5851	0.1311	0.0524	0.1835
GRAND TOTAL		431.0333	221.4167	21.8870	243.3037

\*BCM = Billion Cubic Metre.

**Assistance for construction of dams in Maharashtra**

144. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has sent any proposal for financial assistance to construct small dams for storing water in various districts of the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No such specific proposal of State Government of Maharashtra on above account is under appraisal in the Ministry of Water Resources.

**Protection of Majuli Island from erosion**

145. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about large scale erosion caused by river Brahmaputra in Majuli Island in Assam despite the inception of Master Plan for Protection of Majuli Island being implemented by Brahmaputra Board;

(b) if so, the details of adequate and particular measures being taken, as on date, to protect the Island from its largely shrinking status;

(c) the details of the outlay, amount sanctioned, amount utilized, progress and sectoral impact achieved for physical protection of Island, achievements since inception of Master Plan till date; and

(d) whether Government proposes to entrust any national or international agency to study and execute effective and latest technology to protect Majuli Island from the continuing massive erosion?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Brahmaputra Board has so far implemented following Schemes for Protection of the Majuli Island from flood and erosion.



Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Year of start	Year of completion
1.	Immediate measure	2004	2005
2.	Phase-I	2005	2011
3.	Emergent measure	2008	2008
4.	Phase-II and Phase-III	2009	Targeted in March, 2014

The details of works executed/under execution are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of the outlay, amount sanctioned, amount utilized, progress and achievements so far are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) There is a Standing Committee of Experts on Majuli Island formed by MoWR, Government of India, which is an expert body headed by Member, CWC with members from apex national organisations like CWPRS, Brahmaputra Board, Water Resources Department, Assam, retired Professors of IIT, Roorkee and Guwahati University and Representative of Majuli Island. The Committee visits the Island and monitors the works executed by Brahmaputra Board at least twice a year and recommends works for implementation in connection with management of flood and erosion in Majuli Island.

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

*Protection works of Majuli Island undertaken by Brahmaputra Board with effect from 2004 in phased manner are as below*

Phases	Description of works - progress as on 30th June, 2013
1	2
Immediate Measure	<p>Works under Immediate Measures were taken up from January 2004 and completed in February, 2005 as under -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closing of 20 breaches-16 on Malual Malapindha Dyke and PWD road and 4 on Pahumara-Garmur-Jengrai-Haldhibari (PGJH) road</li> <li>Raising and Strengthening of 5.55 km long embankment from Kamalabarighat to Kharkharijan</li> </ul>

1

2

Phase-I

- Pro-siltation measures in the form of permeable RCC Porcupine screens/spurs/dampeners at various locations

Works under Phase-I were taken up from March, 2005 and completed in April, 2011 as under-

- Plugging/Closure of 3 Breaches on Pahumara-Garmur-Jengrai-Haldhibari (PGJH) road
- Raising and Strengthening of 90.70 km long embankment from Malual to Balichapori, Bokora to Kamalabari, Kharkharijan to Tekeliphuta and Militiniali to Jengrai
- Pro-siltation measures in the form of permeable RCC Porcupine screens/spurs/dampeners on northern and southern sides of Majuli Island
- Construction and repair of nose portion of land spurs at Sonowal Kachari and Kandulimari

Emergent Measures

Works under Emergent Measures were taken up in April, 2008 and completed in September, 2008. The Emergent works basically involved Pro-siltation measures in the form of permeable RCC Porcupine screens/dampeners at the following vulnerable locations are as under:

- Bhogpur area, downstream of Sumoimari check bund
- Downstream of Kharkharijan in Bengena Ati
- Kamalabari reach
- Bhakatchapori-Pakhimuri
- Bessamara and Dakhinpat reaches.

Phase-II and Phase-III

Works under Phase-II and Phase-III were taken up by Brahmaputra Board since the year 2009 and targeted to complete the work in March, 2014. Works under Phase-II and Phase-III, at various stages of completion are as under:

1

2

- Construction of 5 Boulder Spurs with geo-bags - 71.78% completed
- Pro-siltation measures in the form of RCC Porcupine screens/dampeners/spurs (1,27,396 porcupines)-74.76% completed
- Emergent Anti-erosion measures by dumping sand filled empty cement bags in crate at Sonia chapori and Salmara area-completed
- Construction of Tie-Bund at Tuni river, spill channel of river Brahmaputra at Kandulimari and Chinatali-completed
- Construction of 4 Raised Platforms - 1 completed and 3 raised platforms -95% completed
- River bank revetment at Bhakatchapori, Karatipar and Bengena Ati (both upstream and downstream) - 62% completed
- Construction of nose portion of spurs at Sonowal Kachari and Kandulimari - completed

***Statement-II***

*A. Status of flood control and anti-erosion schemes taken up by Brahmaputra Board in Majuli Island*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Sanctioned Amount (in crore)	Date of completion	Fund utilized till June, 2013 (in crore)	Physical progress upto 20th July, 2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Immediate Measures for protection of Majuli Island	6.22	February, 2005	5.92	100%

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Protection of Majuli Island, Phase-I	56.07 (Revised)	April, 2011	53.40	100%
3	Emergent work for Protection of Majuli Island	4.99	September, 2008	4.62	100%
4	Protection of Majuli Island, Phase-II and Phase-III	115.99 (Revised)	Targeted in March, 2014	76.27	65.76%
TOTAL		183.27		140.21	

*B. Overall Achievement/Reclamation of Land Mass of Majuli Island*

Prior to initiating measures for management of flood and erosion in Majuli Island by Brahmaputra Board in January, 2004, there has been, year after year, loss of land mass of Majuli Island. Brahmaputra Board took up protection of Majuli Island from floods and erosion in January, 2004. Since then no loss of land mass of Majuli Island has been observed. Erosion/Reclamation of land mass of Majuli Island during the years from 2004 to 2013 is tabulated below—

Year	Area of Majuli Island (in Sq. Km)	Net Area reclaimed (in Sq. Km)
2004	502.21	
2008	506.37	4.16
2011	520.26	13.89
2013	522.73	2.47
TOTAL		20.52

It is observed from the above that the total area of the land mass of Majuli Main Island (assessed as per Satellite Imagery) was 502.21 sq. km in the year 2004. Since the year 2004, with regular implementation of anti-erosion/bank protection measures by Brahmaputra Board, the total area of Majuli Island has increased to 522.73 sq. km (based on Satellite Imagery of February, 2013).

**National Water Storage Policy**

†146. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any plan to prepare National Water Storage Policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any action has been suggested therein to prevent the use of drinking water by the builders; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Sir. Central Government has not formulated any plan to prepare a National Water Storage Policy.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise, in view of part reply above.

**Groundwater level in Metro cities**

147. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether groundwater level is fast depleting in metro cities of the country due to heavy demand of water;
- (b) if so, whether any survey has been carried out to measure the total demand and the existing supply of water in big cities;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, city-wise; and
- (d) the measures being taken by Government to restore groundwater level and ensure adequate supply of drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The Ground water levels are depleting in some major cities of the country due to increasing demand of water and reduced natural recharge to the groundwater. As per information received from various State Government Water Supply Departments, city-wise water demand and supply is given in the Statement (*See below*).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) For solving the problem of depleting ground water level, the Central Government has taken following steps:

- (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) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources 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.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of total water demand and supply in major cities*

Sl. No	Cities	Water Demand (in MLD*)	Water Supply (in MLD*)
1	2	3	4
1	Agra	357	270
2	Ahmedabad	960	1000
3	Allahabad	260	312
4,	Amritsar	204	201
5	Asansol	72.64	45.4

1	2	3	4
6	Bangalore	1250	1125
7	Chennai	1016	831
8	Coimbatore	250.66	161.40
9	Delhi	4158	3156
10	Dhanbad	161	99.28
11	Faridabad	250	170
12	Greater Mumbai	4200	3500
13	Hyderabad	2170.5	1536.8
14	Jaipur	419.7	362
15	Jamshedpur	180	56.7
16	Kanpur	674	413
17	Kochi	274.2	250
18	Kolkata	1344	1362
19	Lucknow	510	457
20	Ludhiana	350	441.7
21	Madurai	211	120
22	Meerut	235	135
23	Nagpur	420	640
24	Nashik	350	350
25	Patna	260	186
26	Pune	1125	1125
27	Rajkot	239	239
28	Surat	900	850

1	2	3	4
29	Vadodara	350	350
30	Varanasi	275.41	280
31	Vijayawada	223.68	160.38
32	Vishakhapatnam	233	161

\*MLD = Million Litres per Day.

#### DSO and EAP for dams

148. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) how many big and medium dams are there in the country, State-wise;
- (b) how these dams are maintained;
- (c) whether all the States have prepared Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for big dams;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether all the States have set up Dam Safety Organisation (DSO); and
- (f) if so, the States which are yet to set up DSOs to ensure security of dams?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per the National Register of Large Dams (NLRD), there are 4839 Nos. completed large dams in the country. The State-wise number is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Water being a State subject, Water resources projects are planned, executed, operated & maintained by respective State governments as per their own resources and priorities. The responsibility of maintenance of dams lies with the dam owners who are generally State Governments/Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).

(c) and (d) As per information available, details of Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) prepared on some of the large dams are given in Statement-II (*See* below).



(e) and (f) So far, sixteen States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have constituted Dam Safety Organizations. Besides, dam owners like National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC), Bhakhra Beas Management Board (BBMB), Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and Kerala Electricity Board also have Dam Safety Organisations (DSOs) looking after safety of dams under their control which lie in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Kerala.

The States/Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Island, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Haryana, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, however, do not have their own DSOs.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise distribution of large DAMS*

*(Compiled as per information furnished by the State Governments)*

Sl. No.	State	Total completed dams
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	290
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4	Assam	3
5	Bihar	24
6	Chhattisgarh	243
7	Goa	5
8	Gujarat	621
9	Himachal Pradesh	13
10	Haryana	1
11	Jammu and Kashmir	12
12	Jharkhand	49

1	2	3
13	Karnataka	230
14	Kerala	58
15	Madhya Pradesh	899
16	Maharashtra	1693
17	Manipur	3
18	Meghalaya	5
19	Odisha	198
20	Punjab	14
21	Rajasthan	201
22	Sikkim	2
23	Tamil Nadu	116
24	Tripura	1
25	Uttar Pradesh	114
26	Uttarakhand	13
27	West Bengal	28
GRAND TOTAL		4839

\* Union Territory (UT).

### ***Statement-II***

*Status of preparation of Emergency Action Plans (as per information from State Governments/Dam owners)*

Sl. No.	Name of state	EAPs prepared
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3	Assam	1

1	2	3
4	Bihar	20
5	Himachal Pradesh	3
6	Jammu and Kashmir	1*
7	Kerala	1
8	Madhya Pradesh	32**
9	Maharashtra	101
10	Odisha	2

\* Disaster Management Plan of Baglihar H.E. Project Stage-I has been prepared.

\*\* Emergency Action Plan in respect of 32 large dams of M.P. has been prepared and the EAP's are vetted in the light of guidelines issued by CWC for preparation of EAP and necessary modifications are to be done before finalisation.

**State specific action plans for improving water use efficiency**

149. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Water Mission would review the national and State water policies and prepare State specific action plans for water sector through consultation process for improving water use efficiency by 20 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a number of prospective consultants have been shortlisted for preparing State specific plans for the sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir.

In pursuance to Goal-V: "Promotion of basin level integrated water resources management" of National Water Mission, the Ministry of Water Resources had reviewed the National Water Policy and the revised Policy was adopted by the National Water Resources Council in its meeting held on 28.12.2012 under the

chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister. The States/Union Territory Governments have been requested to review their water policies in line with the National Water Policy-2012.

The Ministry of Water Resources has initiated action for preparation of State Specific Action Plans for water sector to achieve the goals of the National Water Mission which include improving water use efficiency by 20%. Fifteen professional consultants/agencies have been initially shortlisted through 'Expression of Interest' for preparation of State Specific Action Plans for water sector.

#### **Establishment of water regulatory authority by States**

150. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the State Governments to establish water regulatory authority for overseeing water pricing and mandatory water audits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that several States have, in the past, expressed reservations on such a move; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) The National Water Resources Council (NWRC) at its sixth meeting held on 28th December, 2012 adopted the National Water Policy (2012) containing recommendations for setting up of an independent Statutory Water Regulatory Authority by each State to fix and regulate the water tariff system.

A few of the State Governments were of the view that establishment of Water Regulatory Authority, water tariff system, fixation of criteria for water charges are matters which should be left to the States.

The Water Regulatory Authority as recommended by the National Water Policy, 2012 is envisaged as an independent statutory body to be set up by the States themselves.

#### **Management of groundwater resources**

151. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any step for equitable, safe and sustainable management of the country's groundwater resources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are taken by the concerned State Governments. Besides, in order to supplement the efforts of State Governments, the Central Government has taken following steps:

- (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) Central Ground Water Board (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.
- (vi) The Central Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation, under implementation during Twelfth Plan, *inter-alia*, envisages participatory management of groundwater involving Panchayati Raj Institutions, local communities, NGOs and other stakeholders for ensuring sustainable management of groundwater resources in the country.

**Fluoride level in groundwater in Andhra Pradesh**

152. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fluoride levels in the groundwater are considerably higher than the permissible limit in vast areas of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to reduce fluoride level upto the permissible one?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) 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, Fluoride in excess of the maximum permissible limit of 1.5 mg/litre is reported from parts of 20 districts of Andhra Pradesh. District-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that Defluoridation (Removal of Fluoride in drinking water) plants at the community level have been commissioned and domestic Defluoridation filters were distributed to the households in the affected habitations. As a long term and permanent remedial measure, surface water is being supplied in Fluoride affected habitations in the State. The details of the schemes taken up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to address the problem in the Fluoride affected villages is given in Statement-II. (*See below*).

Since *in-situ* treatment of contaminated aquifers due to presence of Fluoride is difficult, remedial measures are concentrated on providing alternate sources of water supply. 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**

*Details of Districts from where Fluoride in ground water beyond 1.5mg/l has been reported*

State	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, Guntur, Hyderabad, Kadapa, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal and West Godavari

**Statement-II**

*Details of the schemes taken up by Andhra Pradesh Government to address the problem in Fluoride affected villages*

Sl. No	Technology Adopted	Source Used	No, of Works/ Units Taken up	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Fluoride Habitations Covered.
1	Comprehensive Piped Water Supply Schemes	Surface Water	88	1886.28	2280
2	Piped Water Supply Schemes	Ground water	839	59.76	839
3	Rain Water harvesting Structures	Rain Water	3000	9.00	—
4	Ooranis Nalgonda District	Collection of Rain Water	35	2.10	35
5	RO Plants	Ground Water	150	15.50	150
6	Domestic Defluoridation Filters		90000	13.50	—

**Damage due to flood**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the study report of the Global Flood List Under Climate Changes damage due to floods is likely to be more in India and the other South Asian countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the country will have to face the brunt of flood intensity and if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) in view thereof what safety measures Government has decided to take?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No such study report has been received in the Ministry of Water Resources.

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

(c) Government has prepared a National Water Mission Document which outlines strategy for systematic approach for coping with floods. Under this strategy, an operational research to support mainstreaming of integrated flood management under climate change has been undertaken on a pilot basis with technical support from Asian Development Bank.

**Prevention of flood**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that every year during monsoon floods occur in the country;

(b) what is Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that downfall by 2 per cent in GDP is registered every year because of this natural calamity; and

(d) if so, what is Government's assessment thereof and whether Government has made any scheme to make the country flood free and if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes sir, during monsoon season floods tend to occur in some part of the country or other.

(b) The subject of flood management falls within the purview of State. Accordingly, flood management schemes are formulated and implemented by the concerned State Governments. The role of Union Government is technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional in nature. However, Union Government also provides central assistance to States for better management of floods in critical areas. During Eleventh Plan, the Government of India had launched Flood Management Programme under which the central assistance of Rs. 3566 crore during Eleventh Plan and Rs. 239.46 crore during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (up to 31.07.2013) was provided for works related to flood management, erosion control and anti-sea erosion. Besides, Central Water Commission issues flood forecasts during every monsoon at 175 stations which are utilized by State Governments and Project Authorities in planning measures for evacuation of people from areas likely to face flood to safer locations etc.

(c) Ministry of Water Resources is not aware about any such specific assessment about impact of floods on GDP of India.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply under part (b) above. However, it may be appreciated that permanent immunity against floods is not techno-economically feasible. Moreover, the Government of India has also issued National Water Policy-2012 which emphasizes the integrated approach towards flood management as also the adoption of combination of structural and non-structural measures of flood management.

#### **Depletion of groundwater**

155. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of usage of groundwater across States since 2009;
- (b) whether most of the States are facing depletion of groundwater since then;
- (c) what steps Government has taken and what were its outcome; and
- (d) what major steps Government is going to take to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the latest assessments of replenishable ground water resources jointly carried out by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources and respective State Governments as on 2009, most of the States are facing ground water depletion. Based on the assessment as on 2009, the total annual replenishable groundwater resources of the Country is 431 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM) and the total groundwater withdrawal for various usages is 243.30 BCM. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Central Government promotes water conservation measures in the country by supplementing efforts of State Governments for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources. Steps taken by the Central Government includes:

- (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.
  - (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/rainwater harvesting.
  - (vi) The Central Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation, under implementation during Twelfth Plan, *inter-alia*, envisages participatory management of groundwater involving Panchayati Raj Institutions, local communities, NGOs and other stakeholders for ensuring sustainable management of groundwater resources in the country.
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***Statement***

*State-Wise Ground Water Resources Availability and total Annual  
Ground Water Draft/drawal (Assessment Year 2009)*

(units in \*BCM/yr)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource	Total Annual Ground Water Draft/ withdrawal
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	33.8300	14.1500
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.4500	0.0030
3	Assam	30.3500	6.0230
4	Bihar	28.6300	11.3500
5	Chhattisgarh	12.2175	3.5978
6	Delhi	0.3105	0.3961
7	Goa	0.2212	0.0439
8	Gujarat	18.4254	12.9886
9	Haryana	10.4800	12.4300
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.5904	0.3103
11	Jammu and Kashmir	3.6951	0.7345
12	Jharkhand	5.9600	1.6100
13	Karnataka	16.8148	10.0064
14	Kerala	6.6201	2.8090
15	Madhya Pradesh	33.9468	17.9903
16	Maharashtra	35.7322	16.9490

1	2	3	4
17	Manipur	0.4435	0.0040
18	Meghalaya	1.2343	0.0017
19	Mizoram	0.0439	0.0004
20	Nagaland	0.4200	0.0080
21	Orissa	17.7759	4.3620
22	Punjab	22.5616	34.6612
23	Rajasthan	11.8622	14.5192
24	Sikkim	-	0.0096
25	Tamil Nadu	22.9434	16.5643
26	Tripura	2.9700	0.1600
27	Uttar Pradesh	75.2500	49.4831
28	Uttarakhand	2.1698	1.0484
29	West Bengal	30.4996	10.9064
TOTAL OF STATES		430.4482	243.1202
<b>Union Territories</b>			
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.3100	0.0109
2	Chandigarh	0.0217	0.0000
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0594	0.0086
4	Daman and Diu	0.0123	0.0110
5	Lakshadweep	0.0105	0.0026
6	Pondicherry	0.1712	0.1504
TOTAL OF UTs		0.5851	0.1835
GRAND TOTAL		431.0333	243.3037

\*BCM = Billion Cubic Metres.

**INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS BY THE PRIME MINISTER**

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Hon. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I wish to introduce to you and through you to this august House my colleagues who have recently been inducted into the Council of Ministers:

Shri Sis Ram Ola, Minister of Labour and Employment

Shri Oscar Fernandes, Minister of Road Transport and Highways

Dr. Girija Vyas, Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

Dr. Kavuru Samba Siva Rao, Minister of Textiles

Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit, Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary, Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Shri Jesudasu Seelam, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance

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**PROCLAMATION UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Shri R.P.N. Singh, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Proclamation [G.S.R. 486(E)], issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution on the 13th July, 2013, revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 18th January, 2013, in relation to the State of Jharkhand, under clause (3) of the said article.

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**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Session of the Rajya Sabha and assented to by the President. ....(Interruptions)...

1. The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2013.
2. The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2013.
3. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2013.
4. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2013.
5. The Appropriation Bill, 2013.
6. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2013.
7. The Jharkhand Appropriation Bill, 2013.
8. The Jharkhand Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2013.
9. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013.
10. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2013.
11. The Appropriation (Railways) No.3 Bill, 2013.
12. The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2013.
13. The Finance Bill, 2013. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (13), See No. L.T.9727/15/13]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ....(*Interruptions*).... We are slotting a discussion on your subject. ....(*Interruptions*).... Just one minute. ....(*Interruptions*).... Hon. Members, subjects for discussion were extensively listed this morning in a meeting. After that I have talked to the hon. Prime Minister, I have talked to various other Leaders, and the hon. Leader of the Opposition. We shall have a meeting in a few minutes time in the Chairman's Chamber where we can work out an arrangement by which all the subjects which were mentioned in Chairman's meeting this morning will be slotted for discussion. ....(*Interruptions*).... Pardon. ....(*Interruptions*).... No, no, but I am giving you the opportunity. ....(*Interruptions*).... Do you want to discuss or do you want to simply agitate? ....(*Interruptions*).... There will be a discussion. ....(*Interruptions*).... Look, you say your piece, nobody is stopping you. But please allow a discussion. ....(*Interruptions*)....

#### **Report and Accounts (2011-12) of Various IIT's and Related Paper**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Indian Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
- (c) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9278/15/13]
- (ii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9277/15/13]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9280/15/13]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology Allahabad, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9283/15/13]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Ropar, for the year 2011-12.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9281/15/13]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Jodhpur, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9279/15/13]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9161/15/13]

#### **Various Ordinances Promulgated by the President**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of article 123 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Ordinances:—

- (i) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 (No.4 of 2013) promulgated by the President on the 21st May, 2013;
- (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2013 (No.5 of 2013) promulgated by the President on the 29th May, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9223/15/13]
- (iii) The Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Second) Ordinance, 2013 (No.6 of 2013) promulgated by the President on the 5th June, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9237/15/13]



- (iv) The National Food Security Ordinance, 2013 (No.7 of 2013) promulgated by the President on the 5th July, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9238/15/13]
- (v) The Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 (No.8 of 2013) promulgated by the President on the 18th July, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9239/15/13]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Look, we are agreed on a discussion, what more do you want? ... (*Interruptions*)...

(Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ....(*Interruptions*).... Please take your seat. ....(*Interruptions*).... Now listen to me. ....(*Interruptions*).... You see, you give notice, discussion will be allowed. ....(*Interruptions*).... You give notice. ....(*Interruptions*)....

DR. V. MAITREYAN (TAMIL NADU): What has happened to my notice? ....(*Interruptions*)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Reports of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs. ....(*Interruptions*).... Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu. ....(*Interruptions*).... Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu. ....(*Interruptions*).... Shri Satish Chandra Misra. ....(*Interruptions*)....

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#### **REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS**

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs:—

- (i) \*One Hundred and Seventy-first Report on the North-Eastern Council (Amendment) Bill, 2013; and
- (ii) One Hundred and Seventy-second Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 163rd

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\* The 171 st Report was presented to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 30th May, 2013 and forwarded to the Speaker, Lok Sabha the same day.

Report on Working of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy,  
Hyderabad.

....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice, discussion will be allowed.  
...(Interruptions)... You give notice, discussion will be allowed. ...(Interruptions)...  
Chairman has already announced it. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, what happened to my notice? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All notices will be considered. ...(Interruptions)...  
Don't worry. Your notice will also be considered. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Consider it now, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

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#### **RESIGNATION BY MEMBER**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that I have  
received a letter from Shri Anil H. Lad, Member, representing the State of Karnatka,  
resigning his seat in the Rajya Sabha. I have accepted his resignation with effect  
from 20th May, 2013.

...(Interruptions)...

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#### **RE.: PANEL OF VICE-CHAIRMEN**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have also to inform the Members that the Panel  
of Vice-Chairmen has been reconstituted, with effect from 25th July, 2013, with the  
following Members. ...(Interruptions)... You will be given chance tomorrow.  
...(Interruptions)....

Following Members have been named for the Panel of Vice-Chairmen: (a) Shri  
Shanta Kumar, (b) Shri Prasanta Chatterjee, (c) Dr. Mahendra Prasad, (d) Shrimati  
Renuka Chowdhury, (e) Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita, and (f) Shri Devender Goud T.

All these hon. Members are Vice-Chairmen. I gladly welcome all of them.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, this is a place for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you ready to listen to me? ... *(Interruptions)*... Are you ready to listen to me? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair has understood that you are agitated over an issue, that is, division of a State. *(Interruptions)* Listen, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ....*(Interruptions)*... This is Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the forum to discuss that subject. The Chairman has already announced that discussion will be permitted. What more do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... What you are doing is indiscipline, I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... This House is for discussion, not for...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already told you that discussion will be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want now? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your demand now? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your demand...*(Interruptions)*... What is your demand? ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Home Minister is not well. What are you talking? ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't take the House to ransom. ...*(Interruptions)*... No please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, the fishermen from Tamil Nadu are being repeatedly attacked by Srilankan Navy almost on daily basis. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Zero Hour will be taken up tomorrow ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no Zero Hour today. It will be considered tomorrow. ....*(Interruptions)*... Okay. I will allow Special Mentions for laying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Special Mentions for laying on the Table.

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#### SPECIAL MENTIONS\*

##### **Demand to take necessary measures to reduce infant mortality rate in the country**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, it is a matter of grave concern that in a report by the United States-based Save the Children, which ranks 176 countries on maternal and child mortality, released globally on 7.5.2013, overall India ranks 142 among 176 countries. India also fares very poorly in maternal health with 56,000 maternal deaths per year.

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\*Laid on the Table.

According to the latest 'State of The World's Mothers' Report, every year over 3,09,300 children (29% of the global share) in India don't live beyond the first day because of complications associated with preterm birth, hygiene and maternal health. More newborns die on the first day in India than in any other country. Despite being more populated, China ranks 4th and accounts for only five per cent of the global share of first day deaths.

Nearly two-thirds of all first-day deaths occur in just ten countries and most of these countries have very large populations like India and Indonesia.

Others high up on the list are Pakistan, Afghanistan and African nations like Nigeria and Ethiopia. Predictably, just one per cent of the global first-day deaths occur in developed countries. Preterm deliveries, low birth weight (28% of babies in India are under-weight), stunting among women, early marriage and childbearing further heightens the risk for babies. In India 47% girls are married off by the age of 18.

In view of above alarming scenario, I would urge hon. Minister for Health and Family Welfare to initiate necessary measures.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala – not present.

**Demand to review the existing action plans for cleaning  
of polluted rivers in the country**

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, there has been a steady deterioration in the quality of water of Indian rivers over the last several decades. India's 14 major, 55 minor and several hundred small rivers receive millions of litres of sewage, industrial and agricultural wastes. Most of these rivers have been rendered to the level of sewage flowing drains. There are serious water quality problems in the cities, towns and villages using these waters. Water-borne diseases are rampant, fisheries are on decline and even cattle are not spared from the onslaught of pollution.

Recently, a study has been done by Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston which has said that Yamuna Action Plan is incapable of restoring or protecting the river. According to them, the current system is wrought by lack of accountability, enforcement of rule of law and corruption. In the past 18 years, Rs.4439 crore have been spent by Government bodies of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and

Haryana under the Yamuna Action Plan but to no avail. Now, even the Supreme Court has asked these States to explain the same.

The Study Report postulates a four-pronged plan – restore flow to the river, keep waste out of waterways, protect the integrity of the basin and create a new vision for the river.

A dedicated approach is required for revision in current policies and jurisdictional mandates, integration of non-structural solutions, focussing on coordinated land use planning and river protection, and emphasis on education, incentives, and public involvement to realise the change.

Let us make a beginning with Yamuna and later on, gradually relocate the same to other rivers.

**Demand to absorb casual artists working as announcers/news readers  
in air/doordarshan as permanent employees**

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to bring to the notice the grave injustice perpetuated against thousands of casual artists working in various All India Radio and Doordarshan Kendras of Prasar Bharati, who are performing responsible duties as announcers and news readers. The qualified artists, who had been auditioned for their voice, have been working in most of the AIR and Doordarshan Centres across the nation for more than 15 years. During this period, they were not absorbed in the permanent service of the Government as there were no vacancies of posts of announcers or news readers. After persistent demand, the Prasar Bharati has now advertised for posts. However, the qualifications and age-limits are such that those who are doing the job for the last 15 years are not termed as eligible.

So far, these casual artists were getting only Rs.350 per day, with a ceiling of six-day work in a month. Now the fees have been increased to Rs.1,400 per day. However, I am told that now they are booked only for two or three days a month. This is an act of gross injustice. Moreover, these artists are made to work for more than 12 hours and they perform duties of technical staff as well. The House will be surprised to know that in many AIR stations, the work is handled by only casual artists. The demand of the casual artists, working as announcers/news readers is that they may be absorbed in the permanent service of the Prasar Bharati before opening up the recruitment to all others. I support the demand and call upon the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to take cognizance of their grievances immediately.

**Demand to take effective measures to resolve the problem of malnutrition among children in Rajnandgaon and other districts of Chhattisgarh**

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rein in these people. ....(Interruptions)... Rein in these Members. ....(Interruptions)... What can I do? ....(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, our Chief Minister has written to the Prime Minister. ....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*.... See, two Members are taking the House to ransom, this is not acceptable. ....*(Interruptions)*... Two Members taking the House to ransom is not acceptable. ....*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ....*(Interruptions)*... We agreed for discussion. The Government has agreed for discussion. ....*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; you are taking the House to ransom. No, no. ....*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, on a daily basis, 15 people, 20 people, 60 people are being attacked by the Sri Lankan Navy. Such a small country is taking India for ransom. ....(Interruptions)... And the biggest democracy in the world is silently watching, Sir. ....(Interruptions)... I request, through you, to the hon. Prime Minister to please respond here now. What action is the Government of India going to take? ....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, two hon. Members are taking this House to ransom. ....(Interruptions)... This is very unfortunate. ....(Interruptions)... This House is for discussion. ....(Interruptions)... You keep quiet. ....(Interruptions). Keep quiet. ....(Interruptions)... I will name you and see that you are.... ....(Interruptions)... This is very unfortunate. ....(Interruptions)... This House is for discussion. Two Members are taking the House to ransom. ....(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned at twelve minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us take up the Legislative Business. The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2013. ...*(Interruptions)*...

ÁÖß @\_üÖ +VÖÖÖÖ ( ^cÖ\_ü -ÖÖüÖ) : ÄÖ\_ü ÖÖÖ -ÖÖÖÖü +ÖÖü +ÖÖ Öü Äü.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Point of order now! ...*(Interruptions)*... After introduction of Bill, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AÖB 3ÖÖÖ AÖLü ÜÖpÖÖ, B (~CÖ, ÜÜP>ü) : AÖ, ü ~CÖ, ÜÜP>ü -Ö, ü 2ÖLÄÖ ÜPÖ AÖBÖ?... (3ÖÖÖÖÖ)...

**A0B**, **W0U**; **Ü0ü** ü - **Ä0ä**-ü (**\*ZÖE0**) : ~ **C0D**, **J0J** Ü0ü - **O0ö** Ü0ü **Z0V**-**Ä0** Ü0ü, **V0e**? ...(**\*Z0M-Z0Q**)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu) : It is introduction only.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; agreed. Bill for introduction. Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan.

# GOVERNMENT BILL

## The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill and thank the House.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. ...(Interruptions)... Nareshji, I will call you. I will call you. Listen. About Andhra Pradesh issue, Mr. Minister is making a statement. Please go back to your seat and listen to that. Let them also hear.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Mr. P. Chidambaram will be making a statement today. He is going to make a statement in the Lok Sabha. From there, he will come and make a statement here also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Chidambaram will come and make a statement. ...(Interruptions)... Once he is free from there, he will come here. ...(Interruptions)... No, that assurance is okay. Now, we are taking up the Short Duration Discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, your Point of Order. Okay, tell me, under what rule you are raising it and what it is? ... (Interruptions) ... Let me listen to the point of order. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, your Point of Order. Okay, tell me, under what rule you are raising it and what it is? ... (Interruptions) ... Let me listen to the point of order. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, your Point of Order. Okay, tell me, under what rule you are raising it and what it is? ... (Interruptions) ... Let me listen to the point of order. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is not permitted. I am telling you that the hon. Minister will come and make a statement. Today itself, we will allow a discussion also. Go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, we want to run the House. ...(Interruptions)... No, no; don't try to blackmail us. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, please. This is no democracy. Go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... What more do you want? What is this? ...(Interruptions)... See, the Government is ... (Interruptions) ... You do one thing. Go back to your seat and speak from there. I will first listen to you. Go to your seat and speak from there. Nareshji, let him speak. I know that I have called you. But, with your permission, I am allowing him. Yes, Mr. Chowdary, go to your seat and speak from there.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, during the course of our discussion, you said that Mr. Chidambaram will come and make a statement. But in Lok Sabha also, nothing has started. Sir, Andhra Pradesh is burning. People are dying. The





MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is right. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not going to yield. Two Members are holding the House to ransom. *...(Interruptions)...* This is very wrong, very unfortunate. *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister has given an assurance; that is enough. Nothing more. *...(Interruptions)...* The Chair has accepted that. You may go back to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Why are you asking me? *...(Interruptions)...* I am not going to adjourn the House on this. *...(Interruptions)...* Go back to your seat. Please, go back to your seats and wait for Mr. Chidambaram's statement. *...(Interruptions)...* You may do that. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. I will not adjourn the House because of two Members. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not going to adjourn the House. You may proceed...*...(Interruptions)...* Please, cooperate. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Members who are shouting must also know that the leaders had met today; you were also there...*...(Interruptions)...* It was decided that the Telangana issue will be discussed. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me speak. It was not listed earlier. Further, it was announced that the Minister will come and make a statement. What more do you want? *...(Interruptions)...* I can't say that. *...(Interruptions)...* It is my job. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, may I just ask one question? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may help me solve this problem.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, is the Government keen that the hon. Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, would be making a statement today?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has said that. It was a commitment made to the House.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will it be made today itself? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. He said that. Or, you may ask the Minister; I have no problem with that. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Let him speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I would like to know from the Government whether the hon. Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, would be making a statement today about Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Is the Government. *...(Interruptions)...*?

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Yes, Sir, he would be coming...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, we would bring a comprehensive statement which answers all the questions that are being raised, and all the queries that Members of Parliament have regarding Telangana will all be answered by the Minister. So, I think we should wait, and when the Government has made a commitment by adding the discussion here and making a statement, I think the House and the Members should respect that. What we say on the floor of the House...*(Interruptions)*... We are respecting the people of Telangana and that is why we have taken that historic step. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, Telangana issue is very serious and sensitive issue. It is not only affecting Andhra Pradesh but also many parts of Assam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't give lecture on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have any suggestion to solve this, it is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not going to adjourn the House on the threat of two Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is blackmail. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't want to be blackmailed like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not going to adjourn. ...*(Interruptions)*... What more do you want? It is very unfair on your part. The whole country is watching you. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is most unreasonable and unfair because the Government has already assured you that there will be a discussion. What more do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... You say it in your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know what you are saying is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, we are ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please note, what these two Members speak standing in the well will not go on record. It cannot be reported also. What they are doing is just obstructionism, disruption, illegal, and is an unbecoming behaviour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, he would be coming...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, we would bring a comprehensive statement which answers all the questions that are being raised, and all the queries that Members of Parliament have regarding Telangana will all be answered by the Minister. So, I think we should wait, and when the Government has made a commitment by adding the discussion here and making a statement, I think the House and the Members should respect that. What we say on the floor of the House...*(Interruptions)*... We are respecting the people of Telangana and that is why we have taken that historic step. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, we welcome the decision of the Government to make a statement on Telangana. We welcome it. But, Sir, this Telangana issue is also affecting Assam. Assam is burning today; Karbi Anglong is burning today; Bodoland is burning today. There is a demand for separate State in Kamatapur also. Due to the decision taken by a party, this situation has happened.

The Congress is responsible for this situation. ... (*Interruptions*)... I would like to request the Government that there should be a statement along with Telangana issue how is the Central Government prepared and how is it going to make peace in Assam. What measures has the Central Government taken to make Assam peaceful? The Government has responded on the issue of Telangana. Sir, Assam is also equally affected. I would like to request the Government that along with Telangana, they should mention as to what the Government is doing to make Assam peaceful.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. R.P.N. Singh will make a statement on Uttarakhand issue and then we will start the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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#### SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

##### **On the large scale devastation caused by cloud bursts, flash floods, and landslides recently in Uttarakhand**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I rise to submit a statement in regard to response measures taken in the wake of the natural disaster in the State of Uttarakhand in June. Due to heavy rainfalls, cloud bursts and floods, Uttarakhand received a rainfall of 385.1 MM during the period of 1st June to 18th June, 2013, against the normal rainfall of 71.3 MM. ...(*Interruptions*)... It shows an increase of 440 per cent. ...(*Interruptions*)... The period preceding 18th June in particular witnessed extremely heavy rain. It was a disaster of unprecedented magnitude in Uttarakhand. The Chief Minister immediately initiated necessary steps for rescue and relief as the first responder.

श्री र.प.न. सिंह : उत्तराखण्ड में जून के 18 दिनों में 385.1 मिमी बारिश हुई है, जो सामान्य 71.3 मिमी से 440 प्रतिशत अधिक है। ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: The Government of India also properly mobilised all Central Ministries and agencies. The National Disaster Response Force was asked on 16th June to move their team immediately to Uttarakhand to augment the existing deployment in the State. The Indian Air Force, the Army, the Indo-Tibetan Border Police, the BRO, the Armed Force Medical Services and other Ministries provided prompt support to the State. The Government, in their efforts ...(*Interruptions*)... The National Crisis Management Committee, on a continued basis, co-ordinated efforts of all Central agencies in concert with the State

Government ensuring necessary relief and assistance for immediate rescue operation and restoration of the State. The Prime Minister visited Uttarakhand on 19th June to take stock of the situation. He announced assistance of Rs.1,000 crore to the State. The Home Minister visited the State on 22nd and 28th June, 2013, and reviewed the progress with the Chief Minister. The Government of India asked the Member of NDMA to co-ordinate closely with all concerned in the field. Further, 1.1 lakh persons were evacuated to safe places in the shortest possible time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: ...*(Interruptions)*... The Member has yet to rise ...*(Interruptions)*... The Member has yet to rise ...*(Interruptions)*... The Member has yet to rise ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Where is the copy of the statement? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: ...*(Interruptions)*... Copy has to be distributed...*(Interruptions)*...

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

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): What is happening, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Copy has not yet been distributed. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no copy. Then, you can conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, in short duration discussion, I don't think, we need a statement. Discussion can start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Since the copy has not yet been distributed, the Minister can make the statement later. I will call Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: He has started. You can't disrupt like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no copy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Can you give the copy now? ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

**A0B**, **B0C**, **C0A** - **WACZHO** ( $\times \text{O} \text{E} \text{O}$ ) : A0ü Aii0 >OÖ0 2OEÖ0 OEÖVO Üü. Wä C3e "OÖ" >ÖÖÖE Aii  
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[illegible]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say? Say in one sentence.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, please confirm when Mr. Chidambaram is coming.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Rajeev Shukla*ji*, can you say when the Minister is coming?

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I have got the message. He will be here any moment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will come shortly. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari. We are starting discussion on the Uttarakhand issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): But, Sir, where is the Statement which he was making? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, when will the Minister come?  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is coming. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has told that he is coming. ....*(Interruptions)*... He is coming. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister said that he is coming any moment. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am not to deal with Lok Sabha. Go to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to take action against you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

$\Delta B \approx 0.001 + 1.0 \times 10^{-4} (\Delta \alpha_s - 0.001) : 0.0010 \sim 0.0011$

[illegible]





MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not broken. The Minister has come. He will stand up and then I will permit. He has come to make the statement. So, sit down. There is a procedure.

ԱՅՈՒՆ ԿՈՍԿԻՅԱՐԻ (ՀՀ ՍԴՀ) : Կոշյարի չ'ապրտուի •Ե, լէ՞ք զ՞՞ր <Կ՛ԱՅ ԲԵ ԴԵՍ  
ԲԵ ...~~(ԳՈՒՐԳ)~~....

DR. V. MAITREYAN: In the middle of a discussion, how can he make the Statement? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I had called Mr. Koshyari before the Minister entered. ....*(Interruptions)*....

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Earlier you called Mr. R.P.N. Singh. ....*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That chapter is over. ....*(Interruptions)*.... Don't you want him to speak? ....*(Interruptions)*....

ԱՅ ՊՆԴ ԴԵՍԻՆ : ԱՅ՛ք լէ՞ք <Սի լէ՞ք ԲԵ յՍի յՍի՞ր լ՛Սի յ՛ք՛ը Սի ԶԿԻՍԻ ԲԵ՞՞՞

ԱՅ յ՛՛՛՛՛՛՛՛՛՛՛ : ԱՅ՛ք ԲԵ՞՞՛՛ յ՛՛՛՛՛ Ք՛՛՛՛ ՊՆԴ •Ե ԲԵ՛ք ԶԿԻ լէ Եր՛ը ...~~(ԳՈՒՐԳ)~~...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ....*(Interruptions)*.... This is nothing but anarchy. ....*(Interruptions)*....

ԱՅ ՊՆԴ ԴԵՍԻՆ : Լ՛ՍԻ՛ք յ՛ք՛ը Ե՞՞՛ք ՍԴՀ ԲԵ՞՞՛՛ “Ո՛՛ԷԻ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Koshyari is having the floor. ....*(Interruptions)*.... Koshyariji has started speaking. Maitreyanji, you are a senior Minister. ....*(Interruptions)*....

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sorry. You are a senior Member. ....*(Interruptions)*.... I don't mind you becoming a Minister. ....*(Interruptions)*.... Koshyariji has already started speaking. He is having the floor. Let him do that. After that, the Minister will make a statement. It will take only ten minutes. ....*(Interruptions)*....

ԱՅ ՊՆԴ ԴԵՍԻՆ : Կոշյարի չ'ապրտուի •Ե, ԶԿԻՍԻ ՍԴՀ լ՛ՍԻ լէ՞ք ԲԵ ԲԵ ԶԿԻՍԻ  
ՊԵ՛ք ԲԵ ԶԿԻ լ՛Սի յ՛ք՛ը ԶԻ ԶԿԻՍԻ ՍԴՀ յ՛՛՛՛ լէ ԲԵ. Կոշյարի ՍԴՀ •Ե յ՛՛՛՛՛ ԲԵ չ'ԱՅ  
ԴԵ՛ք յ՛ք՛ը լէ Լ՛՛՛ յ՛՛՛ ԲԵ. ՀՀ՛ք լէ՞ք լէ •՛՛՛՛ “ՍԴՀ ԲԵ ԶԿԻ ԲԵ չ'ԱՅ ԲԵ  
յ՛՛՛ յ՛՛՛ ՍԴՀ ԲԵ. ~~(ԳՈՒՐԳ)~~... յ՛ք՛ը ՍԴՀ լ՛ՍԻ լէ՞ք ՍԴՀ Կոշյարի ԲԵ.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give notice on any subject.  
...(Interruptions)...

శ్రీ బిరేంద్ర ప్రసాద్ బైశ్యా : ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ లోని వివిధ ప్రాంతాలలోని ప్రజలకు అనుకూలంగా ఉండే విధంగా చర్యలు తీసుకోవాలని కోరుకుంటున్నాను.

శ్రీ బిరేంద్ర ప్రసాద్ బైశ్యా : తదుపరి ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాయి...

శ్రీ బిరేంద్ర ప్రసాద్ బైశ్యా : ప్రభుత్వం ద్వారా ప్రజలకు అనుకూలంగా ఉండే విధంగా చర్యలు తీసుకోవాలని కోరుకుంటున్నాను.

శ్రీ బిరేంద్ర ప్రసాద్ బైశ్యా : ప్రభుత్వం ద్వారా ప్రజలకు అనుకూలంగా ఉండే విధంగా చర్యలు తీసుకోవాలని కోరుకుంటున్నాను. No problem. We will consider and allow. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Just allow me, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not allowed. ...(Interruptions)... Koshyariji.  
...(Interruptions)...

శ్రీ బిరేంద్ర ప్రసాద్ బైశ్యా : ప్రభుత్వం ద్వారా ప్రజలకు అనుకూలంగా ఉండే విధంగా చర్యలు తీసుకోవాలని కోరుకుంటున్నాను.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is ready. ...(Interruptions)... It is up to him. ...(Interruptions)... He will do that. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Just allow me, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... He will do that. ...(Interruptions)... He came here and he will do that. What do you want? ...(Interruptions)... He may have to finalise it. There may be some fine-tuning required. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? He came and he will do that. ...(Interruptions)... What do you want? ...(Interruptions)... Please go to your seat. ...(Interruptions)... No other subject. He had started before the Minister came. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Only one minute, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... The hon. Minister is going to make a statement on Telangana issue. We welcome it. But due to Telangana issue, Assam is equally affected. ...(Interruptions)... Assam is boiling, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seat....(*Interruptions*)...  
Koshiyariji, I called you, but I hope you will agree if I call the Minister now.  
Shri P. Chidambaram.

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Re : Formation of State of Telangana**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, in the matter relating to the formation of a separate State of Telangana, the Constitution of India lays down a procedure for formation of a new State. Besides, a number of substantive matters have to be addressed in the formation of a new State. These matters are under consideration of the Government. The Ministry of Home Affairs will bring a comprehensive note to the Cabinet containing both substantive and procedural issues for the decision of the Cabinet. These will include, but not limited to, sharing of river waters, generation and distribution of electricity, safety and security of all residents of all the three regions, guarantee of fundamental rights of all residents, etc. Once the Cabinet takes decisions on these matters, there will be an opportunity for this House to have a structured discussion on the subject. The Government will welcome such a discussion at an appropriate time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are discussing this subject. After the discussion on Uttarakhand, we will take it up. ....(Interruptions)... Please go to your seat. ....(Interruptions)... What is this? ....(Interruptions)... We are allowing a discussion. We will have a discussion after this. ....(Interruptions)... You are always repeating the same sentence. ....(Interruptions)... Everybody knows this. ....(Interruptions)... We have slated this subject for discussion today. At that time, you can raise your points. You can say all these things. I will give you as much time as you want. Go to your seats. ....(Interruptions)... You say that at that time. ....(Interruptions)... Why do you say it here? ....(Interruptions)... Whatever he is saying here will not go on record. ....(Interruptions)...

## SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

**Large scale devastation caused by cloud bursts, flash floods, and landslides recently in Uttarakhand-*contd.***

အဲဒီအခါမှာတော့ နောက်ကျောရိုးနဲ့ နားထဲက အာရုံကြောတွေဟာ အတူတူပဲ ဖြစ်နေကြတာကို တွေ့ရတယ်။ အဲဒါဟာ အာရုံကြောတွေဟာ အတူတူပဲ ဖြစ်နေကြတာကို တွေ့ရတယ်။

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 I would request my Andhra friends. As we are going to discuss about Uttarakhand,  
 which is a national disaster, I wish they cooperate. Anyway, 0\_0 t00A0e 0e0e p0e0  
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[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

[illegible][illegible]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, don't stand there. Keep out, keep out...*(Interruptions)*...Don't stand there...*(Interruptions)*...If you want to know the procedure, go to your seats and ask. I am ready to reply...*(Interruptions)*...Then, I am not responsible ...*(Interruptions)*... ~~00000~~ 00, 2000...

[illegible]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What can I do? The Government has to do ...*(Interruptions)*... You wanted the Minister to make a statement, the Minister came and made a statement. That is over. So, what can I do? Why do you create problem here?...*(Interruptions)*... No; that you ask the Minister or the Government, not me. We have already decided that after this discussion, if you want, we can have discussion on Telangana; at that point of time, you can ask all these questions. I will allow you to ask all these questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a question of my satisfaction. I may or may not be satisfied. That is not the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ~~00:00:00~~ • 00:00:00...

[illegible]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not ill-treating you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am requesting my Andhra friends to have some sense. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... I request Andhra friends to go back to their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it my job to make the Minister do his homework? ...*(Interruptions)*... You wanted the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. No discussion from here. Now, keep quiet. ~~00000~~ 00000... ~~00000~~ 00000... ~~00000~~ 00000...

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 »00000 "00 300 A0. ...300-000... If the State is burning, I am not responsible for  
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 ^0, 000 ü Y0< E0e 000 000 A0e »000 3000 Y0< E0e. ...300-000... Sir, I request that you  
 either bring the House to order or adjourn the House. This type of a discussion  
 will not help anybody. A0,ü tA0 Y0,000 A0e Y0e 2000 000 A0e A0000 A0. tY0e AOB, p000  
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DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is useless to have a discussion in this manner. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a second, please. Yes, what are you saying?  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil nadu): The whole point is that the discussion should not become a \* .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a\* It is a serious discussion. Just because two Members are disturbing. ...(Interruptions)... One second, please. The word \* is unparliamentarily; it is expunged.

Secondly, just because two Members are disturbing, the discussion does not become meaningless. It is a serious discussion. But it is up to the House. If you do not want this discussion ...(Interruptions)... You please stop. ...(Interruptions)... No, I do not want to hear anything from you. Go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... I will be forced to take action. ...(Interruptions)... I will be forced to take action. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, the two Members who are shouting here, showing displeasure, should also know that we have agreed; hon. Mr. Chairman himself has agreed for a discussion on the Telangana issue. They are stalling the proceedings; and, if they are forcing me to adjourn the House, who are the losers? They themselves would not get a chance to discuss. The House and the country are the losers. The two Members are taking the House to ransom. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): The Government too is not prepared to run the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is the Government doing this? What are you talking? Is the Government doing this? ...(Interruptions)... Don't make wild allegations. Please sit down. The Government is not doing this. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you make wild allegations? Be reasonable. Don't say that the Government is creating this problem in the House. ...(Interruptions)...

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Members don't want the House to run, I have no problem. Yes, Mr. Venkaiahji, please give some good suggestions to resolve this. Let them go back and sit in their places. 120, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000, 10100, 10200, 10300, 10400, 10500, 10600, 10700, 10800, 10900, 11000, 11100, 11200, 11300, 11400, 11500, 11600, 11700, 11800, 11900, 12000, 12100, 12200, 12300, 12400, 12500, 12600, 12700, 12800, 12900, 13000, 13100, 13200, 13300, 13400, 13500, 13600, 13700, 13800, 13900, 14000, 14100, 14200, 14300, 14400, 14500, 14600, 14700, 14800, 14900, 15000, 15100, 15200, 15300, 15400, 15500, 15600, 15700, 15800, 15900, 16000, 16100, 16200, 16300, 16400, 16500, 16600, 16700, 16800, 16900, 17000, 17100, 17200, 17300, 17400, 17500, 17600, 17700, 17800, 17900, 18000, 18100, 18200, 18300, 18400, 18500, 18600, 18700, 18800, 18900, 19000, 19100, 19200, 19300, 19400, 19500, 19600, 19700, 19800, 19900, 20000, 20100, 20200, 20300, 20400, 20500, 20600, 20700, 20800, 20900, 21000, 21100, 21200, 21300, 21400, 21500, 21600, 21700, 21800, 21900, 22000, 22100, 22200, 22300, 22400, 22500, 22600, 22700, 22800, 22900, 23000, 23100, 23200, 23300, 23400, 23500, 23600, 23700, 23800, 23900, 24000, 24100, 24200, 24300, 24400, 24500, 24600, 24700, 24800, 24900, 25000, 25100, 25200, 25300, 25400, 25500, 25600, 25700, 25800, 25900, 26000, 26100, 26200, 26300, 26400, 26500, 26600, 26700, 26800, 26900, 27000, 27100, 27200, 27300, 27400, 27500, 27600, 27700, 27800, 27900, 28000, 28100, 28200, 28300, 28400, 28500, 28600, 28700, 28800, 28900, 29000, 29100, 29200, 29300, 29400, 29500, 29600, 29700, 29800, 29900, 30000, 30100, 30200, 30300, 30400, 30500, 30600, 30700, 30800, 30900, 31000, 31100, 31200, 31300, 31400, 31500, 31600, 31700, 31800, 31900, 32000, 32100, 32200, 32300, 32400, 32500, 32600, 32700, 32800, 32900, 33000, 33100, 33200, 33300, 33400, 33500, 33600, 33700, 33800, 33900, 34000, 34100, 34200, 34300, 34400, 34500, 34600, 34700, 34800, 34900, 35000, 35100, 35200, 35300, 35400, 35500, 35600, 35700, 35800, 35900, 36000, 36100, 36200, 36300, 36400, 36500, 36600, 36700, 36800, 36900, 37000, 37100, 37200, 37300, 37400, 37500, 37600, 37700, 37800, 37900, 38000, 38100, 38200, 38300, 38400, 38500, 38600, 38700, 38800, 38900, 39000, 39100, 39200, 39300, 39400, 39500, 39600, 39700, 39800, 39900, 40000, 40100, 40200, 40300, 40400, 40500, 40600, 40700, 40800, 40900, 41000, 41100, 41200, 41300, 41400, 41500, 41600, 41700, 41800, 41900, 42000, 42100, 42200, 42300, 42400, 42500, 42600, 42700, 42800, 42900, 43000, 43100, 43200, 43300, 43400, 43500, 43600, 43700, 43800, 43900, 44000, 44100, 44200, 44300, 44400, 44500, 44600, 44700, 44800, 44900, 45000, 45100, 45200, 45300, 45400, 45500, 45600, 45700, 45800, 45900, 46000, 46100, 46200, 46300, 46400, 46500, 46600, 46700, 46800, 46900, 47000, 47100, 47200, 47300, 47400, 47500, 47600, 47700, 47800, 47900, 48000, 48100, 48200, 48300, 48400, 48500, 48600, 48700, 48800, 48900, 49000, 49100, 49200, 49300, 49400, 49500, 49600, 49700, 49800, 49900, 50000, 50100, 50200, 50300, 50400, 50500, 50600, 50700, 50800, 50900, 51000, 51100, 51200, 51300, 51400, 51500, 51600, 51700, 51800, 51900, 52000, 52100, 52200, 52300, 52400, 52500, 52600, 52700, 52800, 52900, 53000, 53100, 53200, 53300, 53400, 53500, 53600, 53700, 53800, 53900, 54000, 54100, 54200, 54300, 54400, 54500, 54600, 54700, 54800, 54900, 55000, 55100, 55200, 55300, 55400, 55500, 55600, 55700, 55800, 55900, 56000, 56100, 56200, 56300, 56400, 56500, 56600, 56700, 56800, 56900, 57000, 57100, 57200, 57300, 57400, 57500, 57600, 57700, 57800, 57900, 58000, 58100, 58200, 58300, 58400, 58500, 58600, 58700, 58800, 58900, 59000, 59100, 59200, 59300, 59

**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka):** Sir, it is a very serious and sensitive issue. We must understand the feelings of both the sides—Telangana and Andhra. The Government has totally mishandled the entire thing. This is the result today. I am sorry to say this. With a heavy heart, I am saying this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please tell me, should we continue with the discussion on Uttarakhand or not? Is Uttarakhand an unimportant subject?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am coming to that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There, 580 people ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, please allow me to speak. If the Government is so serious—you have seen how the Government made this House an object of\* . The Minister didn't even circulate the statement. He was stopped in between and then we are forced to have a discussion when the House is not in order. How can you have any discussion? Please tell me with your own experience, Sir. The House is not in order. The Government is not serious.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I strongly feel that we should discuss Uttarakhand where our own people, 580 people, have died and so many thousands have been injured. It is an equally important subject as Telangana. That is why, in the Leaders' Meeting, it was decided that both will be taken up together, on the same day itself. Now, if you don't want ...*(Interruptions)*...

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, agreed. If you don't want, I have no problem. If the hon. Members can prevail on these two Members to go to their

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

places, I will continue the House; otherwise, I will adjourn. ....(*Interruptions*).... It is not the responsibility of the Chair alone to run the House. In order to run the House, I need cooperation. The Chair alone can't do. ....(*Interruptions*)...

The House is adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at fourteen minutes past three of the clock  
till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 6th August, 2013.