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Monday

19 August, 2013

28 Sravana, 1935 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 19th August, 2013/28th Sravana, 1935 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute ...(Interruptions)... Obituary reference
...(Interruptions)... Obituary reference Please; please ...(Interruptions)...

Hon. Members, I have to refer, with profound sorrow, to the passing away of
Shri Dilip Singh Judev and Shri S.M. Laljan Basha, former Members of this House.

Shri Dilip Singh Judev passed away on the 14th of August, 2013, at the age
of 64 years.

Born in March, 1949 in Jashpur, Chhattisgarh, Shri Judev was educated at
Mayo College, Raj Kumar College, Raipur, St. Xavier College, Ranchi and
Chhotanagpur Law College and Ranchi University.

An agriculturist and social worker, Shri Judev was actively involved in the
upliftment of tribals and was associated with the Akhil Bhartiya Vanvasi Kalyan
Ashram and Shri Sarveshwari Sangh, Varanasi. He served as President of the
Municipal Board, Jashpur He was also an avid sports lover.

Shri Dilip Singh Judev represented the State of Madhya Pradesh in this
House from June, 1992 to June, 1998 and from June, 1998 to November, 2000. He
represented the State of Chhattisgarh in the House from November, 2000 to June,
2004 and again from June, 2004 to May, 2009. He served as Minister of State in
the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests from January to November, 2003.

He was a Member of the Ninth Lok Sabha and a sitting Member of the
current (Fifteenth) Lok Sabha.

In the passing away of Shri Dilip Singh Judev, the country has lost a
distinguished parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

Shri S.M. Laljan Basha passed away on the 15th of August, 2013, at the age of 57 years.

Born in August, 1956 in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, Shri Basha was associated with the establishment of several educational and cultural institutions, especially in rural areas, both at high school and collegiate levels for women and deprived sections of the society. He served as a Member of the Court of Aligarh Muslim University.

Shri Laljan Basha started his legislative career as a Member of the Tenth Lok Sabha. He represented the State of Andhra Pradesh in this House from April, 2002 to April, 2008. He also served as Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Wakf.

In the passing away of Shri S.M. Laljan Basha, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Dilip Singh Judev and Shri S.M. Laljan Basha.

I request hon. Members to rise in their seats 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 deep sense of sorrow and sympathy.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, we had given Notice on price rise...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute, please, I have one more reference to make. Please do sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Victims of I.N.S. Sindhurakshak Tragedy

MR CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, a major explosion and fire onboard the Indian Navy Submarine I.N.S. Sindhurakshak occurred on the night of the 13th/14th August, 2013. At the time of the incident, the submarine was berthed at the Naval Dockyard, Mumbai. Eighteen naval duty personnel, comprising three

officers and fifteen sailors, were inside the submarine at the time of the incident. The damage sustained by the submarine indicates that the personnel would not have survived although full details are yet to emerge. As on the 16th August, 2013, four bodies could be recovered. Diving operations are on to attempt search for the personnel.

The loss of precious lives is indeed painful and sad. I am sure the whole House will join me in expressing our heart-felt sympathy and concern for the families of those who lose 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 this unfortunate accident.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 161. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ जो उपेक्षा हो रही है, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One at a time. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बताइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): The CBI admitted that coal-gate files are missing. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... We request you to allow us to raise this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRSANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Prices of onion are increasing a lot. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take it up in the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... एक मिनट, ठहर जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... One minute please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: It is Rs.70 per kg. in Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take it up in the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... राम गोपाल जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर केन्द्र सरकार बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने जा रही है और उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा कर रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : एक मिनट, आपको क्या कहना है, बताइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

Allow the Question Hour to Proceed. ...(Interruptions)... Take up the matter in the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, उत्तर प्रदेश एक गरीब प्रदेश है, उसको विशेष राज्य का दर्जा नहीं दिया जा रहा है, बिहार को सरकार यह दर्जा देने जा रही है।...(व्यवधान)... यह कौन सी बात है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज, आप जरा मंत्री जी को सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... No posters, please. ...(Interruptions)... आप अपनी जगह वापिस जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

The House reassembled at twenty-four minutes past eleven of the clock,

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, one minute ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Yechury, I have received a notice. We will slot it for discussion.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question 161 ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं, नहीं सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : भई, आप मंत्री जी से पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट, ज़रा आप इनकी बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are taking it up in Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Their notices have been accepted. ...(Interruptions)... अरे भाई, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Just one minute. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Shuklaji.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): सभापति जी, समाजवादी पार्टी के सदस्यों ने उत्तर प्रदेश को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने की बात उठाई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : उनका कहना है कि बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया जा रहा है और उत्तर प्रदेश को नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं इस मामले में आपको अवगत कराना

चाहूंगा कि अभी एक कमेटी सरकार ने बनाई है। उस कमेटी की अभी तक न तो कोई रिपोर्ट आई है, न कोई रिकमंडेशन आई है और न कोई फैसला इस मामले में लिया गया है। जब कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आयेगी और वह जो क्राइटीरिया बनायेगी, उस क्राइटीरिया के आधार पर जो-जो राज्य उस क्राइटीरिया में आते हैं और जो मांग कर रहे हैं, उन सब के ऊपर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जायेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप गोलमोल बात मत करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सभापति महोदय, बंगाल को ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can hear you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't use posters. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : पहले कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ जाने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: The Government had assured. ...*(Interruptions)*... They backed out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't show posters, we can hear you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि उसका क्राइटीरिया क्या होगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : इसी विषय पर कमेटी बनाई गई है कि क्राइटीरिया क्या होना चाहिए?...*(व्यवधान)*... इसी मुद्दे पर कमेटी बनाई गई है कि क्राइटीरिया क्या होना चाहिए? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... One at a time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: We have no objection for others, but the State of West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot show posters here. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; sorry. That will not be taken into. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : जब रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी तब उस आधार पर बताया जायेगा।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शशी भुषण बेहेरा (ओडिशा) : ओडिशा को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने की मांग की गई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: We are asking for moratorium. We are not asking for money. ...(Interruptions)... West Bengal should be. ...(Interruptions)... All the time, we have to. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शशी भुषण बेहेरा : ओडिशा को स्पेशल पैकेज दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... ओडिशा की भी स्पेशल पैकेज देने की मांग है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उत्तर प्रदेश को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: They are adopting step-motherly treatment. ...(Interruptions)... In spite of their assurance, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12:00 hours.

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

The house re-assembled at twelve of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Shortage of faculty in Central Universities

*161. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is huge shortage of faculty in 43 Central Universities under the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps Government is contemplating to take for filling up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) There are 40 Central Universities (CUs) under the purview of this Ministry in which against a sanctioned strength of 16542, 6162 posts were vacant on 31.03.2013.

(b) The Ministry and the University Grants Commission (UGC) have been continuously writing to the Vice Chancellors (VCs) of the CUs to make all out efforts to fill up the vacant posts of faculty including the backlog vacancies. This is also highlighted during the general as well as financial review meetings and in the sanction letters issued by the UGC to the CUs. The vacancy of teachers was also discussed prominently in the Conference of VCs of the CUs on 05.02.2013 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble President of India, in which VCs were exhorted to fill-up the vacancies in a time bound manner. As a follow-up the Ministry, on 06.03.2013, has written to all the VCs to implement the decisions on priority and to furnish progress report on quarterly basis. In the recently held Conference of VCs on 19/7/2013 under the chairmanship of the Minister of Human Resource Development, the vacancy position of faculties including the reserved vacancies was reviewed in detail.

The Ministry and UGC have taken the following measures to mitigate the situation arising on account of the shortage of teachers and to attract talent to teaching profession and retain them there:

- (i) The age of superannuation for teachers in CUs has been enhanced to 65 years.
- (ii) Subject to fitness, teachers are eligible for re-employment on contract basis beyond the age of 65 years up to the age of 70 years.
- (iii) CUs have been permitted to engage adjunct / guest faculty / contractual faculty.
- (iv) Through Operation Faculty Recharge Programme, UGC is creating a pool of high quality teachers at all levels for deployment in the Universities.
- (v) The pay package and promotional opportunities of teachers have been made more attractive, with the implementation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission, in comparison to other services.
- (vi) The numbers of Junior and Senior Research Fellowships have been increased from 28000 to about 38000. Similarly, the rates of such Fellowships have been increased by about 50%.

- (vii) Norms for disbursement of grants to scholars for presentation of research papers in international conferences have been liberalized.
- (viii) Research grants to encourage research activities in the CUs have been enhanced.
- (ix) Technology-enabled learning is promoted through the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Enrolment of children in schools

*162. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years were enrolled in schools during 2012-13, and if not, the number of children yet to be enrolled;
- (b) the number of children enrolled in Government, aided and unaided schools, separately;
- (c) whether there is a qualified teacher for every class for these students, and if not, how many more teachers are required;
- (d) whether funds allocated since 2010 to meet the requirements of the Right to Education Act have been utilized fully and if not, the details of unspent funds, State-wise; and
- (e) whether more funds are required to ensure a class-room and a teacher for every class in all schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates the provision of free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years. As per the latest District Information System for Education (DISE) available for 2011-12, the enrolment of children of the age group 6-14 years at the elementary level is 18.08 crore, out of total enrolment of 19.90 crore children in classes I to VIII. Out of 18.08 crore

children in the 6-14 years age group, 12.13 crore are enrolled in Government schools, 4.39 crore are in aided schools and 1.55 crore are enrolled in unaided schools. State-wise number of children of the age group 6-14 years enrolled in Government, aided and unaided schools is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

During appraisal and approval of Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) of SSA, States/UTs had reported identification of a total of 29.34 lakh Out of schools children in 2012-13. Out of which, 24.19 lakh children have been enrolled in the schools.

(c) The RTE Act, 2009 prescribes that the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in schools should be maintained as per the following norms and standards:

A. For classes I to V:

- (i) Two teachers for up to sixty admitted children.
- (ii) Three teachers for 61-90 children.
- (iii) Four teachers for 91-120 children.
- (iv) Five teachers for 121-200 children.
- (v) One Head Teacher, other than the five teachers, if the number of admitted children exceeds 150; and the PTR (excluding Head Teacher) shall not exceed forty if the number of admitted children is above 200.

B. For Classes VI to VIII:

- (i) At least one teacher per class so that there shall be at least one teacher each for (a) Science and Mathematics; (b) Social Studies; and (c) Languages.
- (ii) At least one teacher for every 35 children;
- (iii) Where admission of children is above 100, there shall be (a) a full time head-teacher and (b) part time instructors for Art Education, Health and Physical Education and Work Education.

The average PTR is 31:1 at primary level and 29:1 at upper primary level at National level in 2011-12. Most of the States/UTs have PTR below 30:1. As per DISE 2011-12 these are eight States/UTs *viz.* Bihar, D&N Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh with adverse PTR

(>30) at primary level. At Upper Primary level four States/UTs *e.g.* Bihar, D and N Haveli, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh have PTR above 35.

After the enactment of RTE Act, 2009, it is mandatory for every State/UT to appoint teachers according to norms and standards notified by National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE). NCTE has specified that to be appointed as a teacher, a candidate has to pass Teacher Eligibility Test conducted by either the State Government or CBSE. Since the inception of SSA, 19.82 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned. Out of which, 14.00 lakh have been recruited and 5.82 lakh posts are yet to be filled up by the States/UTs.

(d) Since the inception of RTE Act, 2009, *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2010, under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which is the main vehicle for implementation of the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009, funds released to States/UTs are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate/Revised Estimate	GoI releases to States/UTs
2010-11	19838.23	19594.07
2011-12	21000.00	20775.38
2012-13	23875.83	23824.55
2013-14	27258.00	10627.10
		(upto 30.07.2013)

State-wise releases are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Details of Unspent Balances (including State share) with States/ UTs are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(e) Funds are provided to States/UTs for construction of class rooms and appointment of teachers as per norms and standards of RTE Act, 2009 under Annual Work Plan and Budget approvals.

Statement-I

Elementary Enrolment 6-14 Years (Source: DISE 2011-12)

State/UT	Government	Aided	Unaided	All Management
1	2	3	4	5
A and N Islands	39145	9334	1114	49593
Andhra Pradesh	5483306	3737764	406790	9627860
Arunachal Pradesh	243165	58469	13122	314756
Assam	4022526	311844	548867	4883237
Bihar	20064735	13635	14507	20092877
Chandigarh	99461	43567	2383	145411
Chhattisgarh	3622440	836235	69494	4528169
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44060	8723	1569	54352
Daman and Diu	14155	6809	3469	24433
Delhi	1598346	890813	94533	2583692
Goa	45878	18614	113856	178348
Gujarat	5374330	2028609	159854	7562793
Haryana	1842566	1228932	56321	3127819

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Starred Questions

11

1	2	3	4	5	12
Himachal Pradesh	622543	270910	4563	898016	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Jammu and Kashmir	1006575	681666	0	1688241	
Jharkhand	5172085	499997	281889	5953971	
Karnataka	4635360	2578962	911230	8125552	
Kerala	946706	656848	1839842	3443396	
Lakshadweep	9346	0	0	9346	
Madhya Pradesh	9179207	4147248	184361	13510816	
Maharashtra	6859135	2603705	5785755	15248595	
Manipur	188100	248333	41800	478233	
Meghalaya	320047	94112	220140	634299	
Mizoram	177446	60059	3901	241406	Starred Questions
Nagaland	184595	210514	0	395109	
Odisha	4936565	385089	270656	5592310	
Puducherry	61305	79685	23375	164365	
Punjab	1966838	816606	127467	2910911	
Rajasthan	6500120	4387879	48436	10936435	

Sikkim	78591	20023	4230	102844
Tamil Nadu	3866118	2841230	2076177	8783525
Tripura	529434	36723	24988	591145
Uttar Pradesh	19132189	12759596	2071387	33963172
Uttarakhand	824351	559212	73714	1457277
West Bengal	11657620	759165	62699	12479484
INDIA	121348389	43890910	15542489	180781788

Statement-II

Central funds Released under SSA during 2010-11 to 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Releases			(Rs. in lakh)
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 30.7.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	81000.00	183551.72	141049.46	67515.17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20401.77	23880.10	43764.67	9325.85
3	Assam	76854.35	106921.15	130881.60	33230.97
4	Bihar	204789.63	185108.20	275462.25	83536.94

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Starred Questions

13

1	2	3	4	5	6	14
5	Chhattisgarh	87863.00	69870.22	85015.73	30043.59	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
6	Goa	671.27	1079.14	1013.04	450.12	
7	Gujarat	44065.01	88027.79	113918.08	57236.57	
8	Haryana	32786.11	40461.41	33810.35	18017.26	
9	Himachal Pradesh	13786.66	14192.78	10737.30	6144.00	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	40348.79	30070.50	50805.85	40085.97	
11	Jharkhand	89562.26	57903.46	56183.87	45010.71	
12	Karnataka	66903.00	62788.35	68450.58	34850.62	
13	Kerala	19660.73	17021.85	13449.14	11000.42	
14	Madhya Pradesh	176783.00	190427.12	135343.30	90953.88	
15	Maharashtra	85537.00	117962.58	106854.62	33659.48	Starred Questions
16	Manipur	13253.77	3940.55	17362.44	4145.99	
17	Meghalaya	18540.90	14410.60	18670.78	8750.04	
18	Mizoram	10115.31	10814.05	15317.60	3638.83	
19	Nagaland	8636.83	9798.33	11231.95	3313.14	
20	Odisha	73177.85	92719.98	104307.62	45891.58	

21	Punjab	39612.74	48112.44	49472.68	17336.05	Written Answers to [19 August, 2013] Starred Questions
22	Rajasthan	146182.29	148580.86	153520.11	91122.78	
23	Sikkim	4469.19	4022.84	1493.85	627.29	
24	Tamil Nadu	69068.57	68141.96	71637.13	27874.47	
25	Tripura	17121.48	17493.76	12010.11	3700.49	
26	Uttar Pradesh	310462.88	263682.61	375476.26	191222.72	
27	Uttarakhand	25793.94	20892.49	17941.10	9513.30	
28	West Bengal	174703.17	177652.74	258056.58	87417.99	
29	A and N Islands	357.78	907.36	1089.28	440.39	
30	Chandigarh	2155.89	1611.21	1772.64	0.00	
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	413.78	564.35	652.76	386.24	
32	Daman and Diu	162.99	257.06	433.12	145.54	
33	Delhi	3552.71	3783.29	4293.24	5822.82	
34	Lakshadweep	127.39	127.86	57.62	0.00	
35	Puducherry	485.38	757.62	918.91	299.02	
TOTAL :		1959407.42	2077538.33	2382455.62	1062710.23	15

Statement-III

*Details of Unspent Balances (including State share) with the
States/UTs under the SSA during 2010-11 to 2012-13*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	269.14	249.64	406.96
2	Andhra Pradesh	4809.13	79.7	19855.46
3	Arunachal Pradesh	404.69	426.84	3965.19
4	Assam	3225.36	13711.9	10629.48
5	Bihar	165540.07	42125.01	83664.66
6	Chandigarh UT	1729.94	1178.85	2300.3
7	Chhattisgarh	11496.23	25043.13	26946.5
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	481.52	731.75	442.39
9	Daman and Diu	29.11	13.62	110.74
10	Delhi	3290.42	1004.55	1385.02
11	Goa	278.01	74.61	143.56
12	Gujarat	17961.85	19823.19	9061.68
13	Haryana	8404.4	7022.92	10096.59
14	Himachal Pradesh	3209.19	1424.1	88.9
15	Jammu and Kashmir	37918.96	15820.39	7158.24
16	Jharkhand	40210.75	59323.25	5127.63
17	Karnataka	16091.11	14702.05	3510.25
18	Kerala	8550.2	16849.95	5396.62

1	2	3	4	5
19	Lakshadweep	0	60.65	224.75
20	Madhya Pradesh	54661.65	51921.99	18702.39
21	Maharashtra	5861.02	9750.94	28658.36
22	Manipur	4470.47	10.77	8658.12
23	Meghalaya	3562.8	5191.96	6449.42
24	Mizoram	2190.05	70.84	981.45
25	Nagaland	213.42	309.86	88.98
26	Odisha	6078.9	13874.94	555.75
27	Puducherry	38.47	4.89	38.36
28	Punjab	1665.67	2621.73	2671.18
29	Rajasthan	20334.3	22434.01	24448.13
30	Sikkim	1557.59	876.7	591.5
31	Tamil Nadu	5665.03	5845.33	9324.52
32	Tripura	0	610.48	52.48
33	Uttar Pradesh	93481.88	60688.07	69022.59
34	Uttarakhand	10644.06	7215.67	1128.26
35	West Bengal	28394.25	52865.8	62003.59
TOTAL :		562719.65	453960.07	423890

Payment of wages under MGNREGA

†*163. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been prepared to provide wages for at least 100 days in a year under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), and if so, the amount provided, so far, to rural areas;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the funds provided to the States under MGNREGA during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the number of days upto which job card holders have been provided jobs on regular wages during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) As per Section 3(1) of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005, the State Governments are to provide at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. To give effect to such provision, as per Section 4(1) of MGNREGA Act, the States are required to notify schemes for providing not less than one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment. The minimum features of the scheme are given in Schedule I of the Act.

To ensure provisions of the Act are given effect to, Operational Guidelines have been issued from time to time, and last revised with effect from 1.04.2013. The Guidelines give detailed procedures on all aspects of the programme. The Operational Guidelines, *inter alia*, require the States to:

- initiate appropriate IEC campaigns including wall writings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act;
- carry out of door-to-door survey to identify needy and eligible households for registration under MGNREGA;
- expand scope and coverage of the demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under MGNREGA do not go unregistered;
- organize Rozgar Divas periodically to capture latent demand under the programme and to disseminate awareness about other provisions of the Act;
- prepare development plans and shelf of projects by adhering to the timelines as defined in the Guidelines; and
- prepare realistic labour budgets after assessing appropriate quantum and timing of demand for works.

Since inception of the programme till date, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 2,12,959.11 Crore. 66.9 per cent *i.e.* Rs.1,42,455.23 Crore. has been utilised on payment of wages in rural areas.

(b) The funds provided to the States/UTs by the Central Government under MGNREGA during the last three years, State/UT-wise are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) Average number of person days generated per household and number of households provided wage-employment under MGNREGA during last two years are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

The funds provided to the States/UTs under MGNREGA

Sl. No.	State	Central fund released (Rs. in Lakh)		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	741807.00	147757.89	321673.59
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3528.47	6078.58	6834.19
3	Assam	60928.65	42685.80	53445.67
4	Bihar	210365.46	130073.42	122781.45
5	Chhattisgarh	168504.95	163855.88	203136.31
6	Gujarat	89486.13	32429.03	47440.77
7	Haryana	13100.11	27512.23	34935.89
8	Himachal Pradesh	63625.00	31138.16	36129.50
9	Jammu and Kashmir	31359.89	78130.96	76276.16
10	Jharkhand	96286.92	123733.08	80916.84
11	Karnataka	157305.00	66256.92	123193.69
12	Kerala	70423.24	95105.43	131117.81
13	Madhya Pradesh	256576.96	296851.28	161015.37
14	Maharashtra	20471.11	104043.62	157324.33

1	2	3	4	5
15	Manipur	34298.83	62496.73	59023.09
16	Meghalaya	20980.84	28498.33	22610.82
17	Mizoram	21602.83	32956.72	25229.24
18	Nagaland	51156.84	67346.57	46012.38
19	Odisha	156186.38	97821.72	84797.88
20	Punjab	12879.17	11429.36	11421.27
21	Rajasthan	278882.00	161969.60	258534.43
22	Sikkim	4448.55	10079.77	7406.51
23	Tamil Nadu	202489.77	281552.22	354605.42
24	Tripura	38260.70	95932.57	76889.88
25	Uttar Pradesh	526658.86	424048.00	129202.49
26	Uttarakhand	28980.93	37351.42	26827.10
27	West Bengal	211761.00	259703.16	339547.96
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	768.63	1643.85	1381.49
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47.73	100.00	39.56
30	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Goa	507.76	259.64	241.16
32	Lakshadweep	233.58	35.00	117.55
33	Puducherry	2982.05	100.00	885.75
34	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL :		3576895.33	2918976.94	3000995.55

Statement-II

*Average number of persons days generated and households
provided employment under MGNREGA*

Sl. No.	State	Households provided wage employment (No. in Lakh)		Average days per household	
		2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	49.98	57.88	59	55
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.04	1.07	16	27
3	Assam	13.49	12.35	26	25
4	Bihar	17.69	20.64	39	45
5	Chhattisgarh	27.25	26.37	44	45
6	Gujarat	8.22	6.81	38	41
7	Haryana	2.78	2.94	39	44
8	Himachal Pradesh	5.05	5.13	53	51
9	Jammu and Kashmir	4.31	6.29	48	55
10	Jharkhand	15.75	14.15	39	40
11	Karnataka	16.52	13.38	42	46
12	Kerala	14.16	15.26	45	55
13	Madhya Pradesh	38.80	34.76	44	39
14	Maharashtra	15.05	15.97	51	53
15	Manipur	3.56	4.56	63	59
16	Meghalaya	3.35	3.29	50	51
17	Mizoram	1.69	1.75	77	88

1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Nagaland	3.73	3.87	80	63
19	Odisha	13.79	15.99	33	34
20	Punjab	2.45	2.40	26	27
21	Rajasthan	45.22	42.17	47	52
22	Sikkim	0.55	0.57	60	64
23	Tamil Nadu	63.43	70.61	48	58
24	Tripura	5.67	5.97	86	87
25	Uttar Pradesh	73.28	49.36	36	28
26	Uttarakhand	4.69	4.40	42	44
27	West Bengal	55.17	58.12	27	35
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.19	0.12	43	50
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR
30	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	0.11	0.05	28	13
32	Lakshadweep	0.04	0.02	43	26
33	Puducherry	0.43	0.41	25	21
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL :		506.45	496.64	43	46

Source: MIS as reported by States/UTs.

NR = Not reported

Accreditation for all higher educational institutes

*164. SHRI S. THANGAVELU:: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make both the All India Council for Technical Education and the University Grants Commission accreditation mandatory for all the institutes of higher education including those conducting MBA and MCA programmes, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that, keeping in view the mushrooming of higher educational institutes offering MBA, MCA and engineering courses, Government is keen to make significant policy changes in the accreditation policy for institutes of higher education, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Sir. The University Grant Commission (UGC) has issued UGC (Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012 on 19th January, 2013. As per the Regulations, every Higher Educational Institution (HEI) after 6 years of existence should obtain accreditation. The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has also approved Regulations making it mandatory for technical institutions including those conducting MBA and MCA to obtain accreditation.

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), undertakes accreditation of HEIs. It follows an institutional accreditation methodology. The NAAC has identified seven criteria to serve as the basis for assessment of HEIs viz. Curricular aspects; Teaching-Learning and Evaluation; Research, Consultancy and Extension; Infrastructure and Learning Resources; Student Support and Progression; Governance and Leadership; and Innovative Practices. More details are available at <http://www.naac.gov.in>.

The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) undertakes evaluation of programmes of technical education through the process of programme accreditation. As per the procedure laid down by the NBA, the applicant institution will make self assessment of its programmes, in the prescribed format, and after paying the prescribed accreditation fee, submit the application for programme accreditation to NBA. The Educational Institution offering the programmes to be accredited should be formally approved/recognized as an educational Institution by the concerned Regulatory Authority. Programme from which at least two batches of students have graduated are considered for accreditation.

Programmers are evaluated by NBA in accordance with the following accreditation criteria, namely: vision, mission and programme educational objectives; programme outcomes; student's performance in the programme; faculty contribution; facility and technical support; academic support units and teaching-learning process; governance, institutional support and financial resources; and continuous improvement in attainment of outcomes. Accreditation is based on satisfying the minimum standards. More details on programme accreditation are available at www.nbaind.org.

(b) The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010, (NARAHEI Bill) has been introduced by the Government in the Lok Sabha on 3rd May, 2010. The Bill makes it mandatory for institutions imparting higher education including those offering MBA, MCA and engineering courses beyond twelve years of schooling to get accredited.

Inclusion of Ezhava Community in OBC List

*165. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ezhava Community has been included in the central list of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) for the entire States of Kerala and Karnataka;

(b) whether the same community has been included only in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district and not for any other region in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether such geographic indicators would be removed in future?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No caste/ community with the spelling 'Ezhava' has been included in the Central List of OBCs for the State of Tamil Nadu. However, 'Ezhavathy', 'Ezhuthachar' and 'Ezhuva' castes/communities are listed in the Central List of OBCs for the State of Tamil Nadu (in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district) at the Entry No. 35, 36 and 37 respectively.

(c) This Ministry notifies castes/communities in the Central List of OBCs for different States/Union Territories on the basis of advice tendered by National Commission for Backward Classes under Section 9(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993, which reads as under:

“9. (1) The Commission shall examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward classes in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate.

(2) The advice of the Commission shall ordinarily be binding upon the Central Government.”

At present, no proposal for removal of such geographic indicators is under consideration of this Ministry.

Funds allocated for Total Sanitation Campaign

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

(a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised and villages covered under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) during each of the last three years, State and UT-wise;

(b) the details of Central assistance per toilet given for construction of private toilets in BPL households under TSC;

(c) whether the Central assistance provided by Government under TSC is insufficient, in view of rising prices of construction materials, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to increase the Central assistance under TSC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) now known as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), 607 district projects have been sanctioned so far. During last three years, 17 district projects have been sanctioned by Government of India as per details are given in Statement-I (*See below*). All villages in the district are supposed to be covered under the programme. Since TSC/NBA is demand driven scheme no State/UT-wise as allocation is made. However State/UT-wise central share released and utilised during last three years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) Under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), total assistance of Rs.3200/- (Central share of Rs.2200/- and State share of Rs.1000/-) was earlier provided to BPL Households for construction of private toilets.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has revamped Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) to Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in 12th Five Year Plan. Under NBA, the financial assistance for construction of Individual Household latrines for BPLs and Identified APLs has been enhanced *w.e.f.* 01/04/12 for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs.4600/- (Rs.3200/- from Central share and Rs. 1400/- from State share). An additional amount of Rs.500/- is provided from Central share for Hilly and difficult areas. In addition upto Rs.4500/- can be spent under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Along-with beneficiary contribution of Rs.900/-, the total amount of money available for construction of Individual household latrine is now Rs.10000/- (Rs.10500/- for Hilly and difficult areas).

Statement-I

No. of District Projects sanctioned during last three years under TSC/NBA

S.No.	State/UT Name	2010-2011	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
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
9	Haryana	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
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*State/UT-wise Central share released and utilised during last three years*

		Rs. in lakh					
Sl.No.	State/UT Name	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Release	Utilised	Release	Utilised	Release	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	13880.00	7177.90	9657.28	9151.88	15022.69	9057.44
2	Arunachal Pradesh	119.26	610.28	204.88	511.09	986.92	211.40
3	Assam	9437.36	6712.08	12251.18	12227.67	11943.31	9459.16
4	Bihar	11259.76	12421.48	17219.09	16761.44	47814.55	22012.58
5	Chhattisgarh	5479.58	2530.57	2702.42	3286.35	5731.57	1678.37
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	4692.36	3332.98	4308.28	3525.46	3949.42	3498.40
9	Haryana	2361.49	1410.41	335.27	1542.35	0.00	767.02

10	Himachal Pradesh	2939.78	2130.20	469.57	1274.65	1666.96	1659.06
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2792.51	1101.93	967.95	2463.42	3511.01	3641.37
12	Jharkhand	5466.98	3653.66	7264.92	2334.84	4193.31	1886.76
13	Karnataka	4458.66	6240.93	8709.28	4115.18	15950.81	6963.67
14	Kerala	2286.34	808.52	158.89	987.89	0.00	951.51
15	Madhya Pradesh	14402.60	12826.57	15076.00	16700.46	2779.96	18249.30
16	Maharashtra	12911.70	7263.49	5799.94	8391.45	12409.22	6281.30
17	Manipur	80.30	861.00	1087.87	701.18	3509.18	1714.13
18	Meghalaya	3105.23	1437.34	1115.72	3290.85	2540.01	1288.58
19	Mizoram	653.40	272.81	31.38	691.60	497.48	203.14
20	Nagaland	1229.45	264.95	174.06	1371.36	2302.68	388.50
21	Odisha	6836.73	4928.22	11171.70	4652.38	0.00	3308.53
22	Puducherry	0.00	2.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Punjab	1116.39	420.64	283.18	108.36	0.00	387.74
24	Rajasthan	5670.74	3757.52	5424.41	3136.60	13770.97	8303.04

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Starred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Sikkim	112.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	159.47	0.00
26	Tamil Nadu	7794.35	5213.14	7662.06	10710.19	12811.68	8695.07
27	Tripura	925.14	574.08	133.92	52.89	430.47	341.25
28	Uttar Pradesh	22594.00	22738.91	16920.72	12056.46	25684.74	20144.23
29	Uttarakhand	1707.61	1159.57	804.76	1312.67	2541.96	1353.52
30	West Bengal	8327.50	7654.57	14124.34	11514.02	30638.14	19974.77
TOTAL :		152642.08	117506.70	144059.07	133572.68	243846.51	152419.86

30 Written Answers to [RAIYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

Assessment of solar energy potential

*167. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the potential of grid-fed solar energy prospects in Ladakh area;
- (b) which other State in the country has abundance of land for solar energy (Grid) that has been surveyed; and
- (c) the progress made in that field and the details of constraints being faced?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Government has initiated a comprehensive programme to augment solar radiation resource assessment in the country including Ladakh area. In Phase-I of this programme, one Solar Radiation Monitoring Station has been established at Leh through Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai. The data from various stations is transmitted to a central server maintained at C-WET and is made available to various stakeholders after carrying out quality checks. As per data recorded through one of such stations, the peak value of solar radiation at Leh reaches upto 7 kilowatt hour per day per square metre of area which is quite high as compared to other locations in the country. However no assessment of the potential of grid fed solar energy in Ladakh area has been carried out taking into account availability of land area.

(b) and (c) As indicated by solar radiation data available for various parts of the country, several States, especially the Western States viz. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, and some parts of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh have very good potential of setting up grid connected solar power projects in the country. However, a comprehensive survey of land for setting up of solar projects, has not been carried out in any state.

Setting up of foreign educational institutes

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has completed all the formalities for setting up of educational institutes by foreign institutions in the country, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any instructions have been issued about financial gains by these foreign institutions as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the heads under which above earnings would be utilized by foreign institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) No, Sir. The Government has introduced the Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 in Parliament on 3rd May, 2010.

(b) and (c) Education is a not-for-profit activity in India as per law of the land. Thus no profits can be generated or repatriated. Any surplus that is generated has to be utilized only for the improvement of education and facilities and infrastructure in the institution.

The Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 provides under clause 5 (3) that; “No part of the surplus in revenue generated in India by such Foreign Education Provider, after meeting all expenditure in regard to its operations in India, shall be invested for any purpose other than for the growth and development of the educational institutions established by it in India.”

Water crisis in Delhi

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

(a) whether, according to the Central Ground Water Board, the water level has depleted to an alarming level in Delhi’s 93 percent area;

(b) whether water is not worth drinking in many areas situated on the bank of river Yamuna;

(c) the frequency of water level testing in the State during the last three years and the findings thereof;

(d) whether the National Water Commission has suggested to declare water as a national asset; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the steps being taken to resolve the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources carries out ground water monitoring, four times a year, in the Country including NCT of Delhi through a network of 15653 monitoring wells. Ground water monitoring data of 124 wells in NCT of Delhi for pre-monsoon 2013, compared with decadal mean of pre-monsoon (2003-2012), indicates that there was a rise in water level in respect of 38% of the wells and fall in 62% of the wells analyzed. In Central, New Delhi, North-East, North-West, South and West Districts, the fall has been 62% and above, whereas in case of East, North and South West Districts, the fall has been 56%, 43% and 57% respectively.

(b) Monitoring of ground water quality is also carried out by CGWB, once every year, during pre-monsoon (May) period for generating the background data of ground water quality on a regional scale. Analysis of ground water quality data of Delhi, reveals that in general the ground water quality in Yamuna flood plain is within the permissible limit of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). However, in some pockets in the flood plain of Yamuna, high salinity, iron, nitrate, arsenic and heavy metal contaminants are found. Details of such area are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Frequency of monitoring of ground water levels is four times a year *i.e.* January, May, August and November. Ground water monitoring data of 124 wells in NCT of Delhi for pre-monsoon 2013, compared with decadal mean of pre-monsoon (2003-2012), indicates that 38% of the wells have registered a rise in water level, whereas 62% of the wells analysed have shown a decline in water level.

(d) The National Water Resources Council under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister in its meeting on 28.12.2012 adopted the National Water Policy 2012 which, *inter-alia*, calls for a plan of action with a unified national perspective for planning, development and management of water resources.

(e) National Water Policy 2012 has been circulated to all the States/ Union Territories and to the concerned Central Ministries/ Departments for its implementation. Government of India promotes water conservation measures in the Country, including Delhi, by supplementing efforts of State Governments for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources by way of technical and financial support through various schemes.

Statement

Ground Water Quality data of samples collected from Yamuna Flood Plain in Delhi (2012)

Sl. No.	District/Location	Electrical Conductivity uS/cm	Nitrate mg/l	Fluoride mg/l	Iron mg/l	Arsenic mg/l	Chromium mg/l
Central District							
1	Rajghat	3745	394	0.54	1.535	—	—
East District							
2	Akshardham Temple	778	26.1	0.51		—	—
3	Chilla Saroda	345	11.3	0.38	0.758	—	—
4	Gazipur Crossing	1725	18	0.33	0.902	—	—
5	Mayur Vihar Ph-I	565	5.84	0.35	0.363	—	—
6	Mayur Vihar Ph-II	1100	8	0.83	0.641	—	0.17099
7	Nangli Rajapur	1524	134	0.44	13	0.17957	—
8	Nizamuddin Bridge-2	1154	56.6	0.28	—	—	—
9	Chilla Regulator	846	66.1	0.24	2.146	0.05626	—
10	Gandhi Nagar	1911	213	0.38	0.497	—	—
North District							
11	Burarai	1870	17.4	0.24	1.058	—	—

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

12	Burari Auger	600	41.8	0.29	1.094	–	0.0677
13	Majanu Ka Tila	1825	155	1.73	0.308	–	–
14	ISBT (Kashmiri Gate)	3225	367	0.5	0.382	–	–
15	Jagatpur Pz-I	1086	38.7	0.22	0.778	–	–
16	Jagatpur Pz-2	640	12.3	0.18	0.907	–	–
North East District							
17	RAF Wazirabad	1720	115	0.22	–	–	–
18	Ushmanpur	1466	13.6	0.32	1.134	–	–
North West District							
19	Palla (Temple)	804	8.62	1.32	–	–	–
20	Palla (Zero Rd)	2432	8.28	0.19	15	–	–
South District							
21	Kalindi Kunj Barrage	990	18.8	0.26	0.537	–	–
22	Jaitpur Khadar	1523	9.1	0.006	6.513	–	–

Note: BIS maximum permissible limits for Nitrate-45 mg/I; Fluoride-1.5 mg/I-Iron-1.0 mg/I, Arsenic-0.05 mg/I and Chromium-0.05 mg/I. Salinity is measured as Electrical Conductivity for which maximum permissible limit is upto 3000 micro siemens/cm(uS/cm).

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Starred Questions

Supply of sub-standard mid day meal

*170. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether complaints have been received regarding supply of sub-standard mid day meal to students;
- (b) if so, the steps Government is taking to improve its quality;
- (c) what is the status of a recent incident which occurred in the country; and
- (d) whether Government would consider the proposal to supply ready-to-eat meals to students, and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) During the last one year 10 cases of serving of poor quality of mid day meal have come to the notice of the Government at the national level.

(b) The Government has on 22nd July, 2013 reiterated the MDMS Guidelines to ensure strict compliance with quality, safety and hygiene parameters 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:

- (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/member of SMC 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 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 Ministry of Tourism, schools of home science in different universities and NGOs.
- (x) Prompt action on the 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.

In addition, the states have been asked to strengthen the monitoring mechanisms for supervision of the scheme through Periodical reports, and monitoring at the local level through the SMCs as well as the State Government officials. The Central Government has asked 41 independent monitoring institutes such as IIT Chennai; Viswa Bharti; and XLRI to carry out a rapid assessment of the scheme in the states allotted to them. In the current year, 7 Joint Review Missions have been conducted; and 13 more are planned. In addition, three surprise visits have been carried out in the current year in Maharashtra; J&K 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 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 found to be useful for enhancing the effectiveness of the Scheme. The States / UTs have also been requested to consider engaging Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) / CSIR institutes / NABL recognized labs for carrying out sample checking of MDM, to ensure quality meal to the children.

(c) In Navsrijit Government Primary School, Gandaman, Block Masrakh, District Saran of Bihar, 23 children died after availing of Mid Day Meal on 16th July, 2013. The Head Teacher absconded after the event. On the same day a case was lodged 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. The State Government set up an Inquiry Committee under the Divisional Commissioner and Deputy Inspector General of Police of District Saran. On 19th July, 2013, the report of the Inquiry Committee was received in which, it was found that the guidelines laid down by the Government of Bihar in their letter dated 26-3-2012 for preparation of Mid Day Meal were grossly violated and agmark edible oil and other standard material were not used and food was not tasted by the Head Teacher before distributing the cooked meal to the children and hence amounted to criminal negligence on her part. Tests report showed that the food was contaminated with organo phosphates. Contamination was substantial so as to cause death. On 25-07-2013, the Head Teacher was arrested, placed under suspension and departmental proceedings initiated against her. The services of Block Resource Person have been terminated. Keeping in view the seriousness of the matter, an eight Member Special Investigation Team headed by Superintendent of Police, Chhapra has been constituted for a detailed enquiry into the incident.

(d) There is no proposal to supply ready to-eat meals to the students as only hot cooked meals can be provided as per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

JNVs in SC/ST concentrated areas

*171. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) sanctioned in districts having large concentration of SC/ST population during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of proposals received for opening of these Vidyalayas from various States during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period, State-wise;

(c) the decision taken thereon, Statewise; and

(d) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized for these Vidyalayas during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The Government had sanctioned the establishment of 20 new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in districts having large concentration of SC/ST population on 16.9.2008. Thereafter two new JNVs have been sanctioned in Ukhrul and Senapati districts in Manipur on 27.8.2012. Consequent upon sanction of the Government, the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) grants it approval to set up these JNVs, after completion of requisite formalities. During the last three years and the current year, the setting up of the following JNVs has been approved by NVS:

Date of sanction by the Government of India	State	Name of the District/JNV	Category (SC/ST)
16.9.2008	Rajasthan	Sriganganagar	SC
-do-	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	SC
-do-	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	SC
27.8.2012	Manipur	1. Ukhrul	ST
-do-		2. Senapati	ST

(b) and (c) 15 proposals have been received for opening of JNVs from various States during the Twelfth Five Year Plan as per the details given below:

Sl.No.	State	Districts where JNVs proposed
1	2	3
1	Karnataka	1. Gulbarga 2. Kolar 3. Ramanagra
2	Madhya Pradesh	1. Jhabua 2. Singrauli
3	Tripura	1. South Tripura
4	Chhattisgarh	1. Bijapur 2. Narayanpur

1	2	3
5	Haryana	1. Palwal
6	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Bandipura 2. Pulwama
7	Jharkhand	1. Ramgarh
8	Maharashtra	1. Bhandara
9	Rajasthan	1. Pratapgarh
10	West Bengal	1. Malda

The Twelfth Plan (2012-2017) has a target for opening 378 new JNVs during the plan period. Actual sanction and opening of each such new JNVs depends on availability of funds.

(d) Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) which is an autonomous body runs the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas. The Government releases composite grant to NVS for all the JNVs. The funds released to the NVS during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Sl.No.	Year	Funds released to NVS		
		Non-Plan	Plan	Total
1.	2010-11	370.40	1285.00	1655.40
2.	2011-12	421.90	1200.00	1621.90
3.	2012-13	471.40	1250.00	1721.40
4.	2013-14	197.10	176.07	373.17

Commission for interlinking of rivers

†*172. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan for interlinking the rivers in the country and whether any commission has been constituted in this regard, and if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if there is any such plan, the criteria for its implementation;
- (c) whether the State Governments can formulate such plan without the approval of Central Government; and
- (d) if not, whether Government would take any step in this directions, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government has a plan for interlinking the rivers in the country. The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/ areas which comprises two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MoWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. NWDA has already identified 14 links under Himalayan Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component. Out of these, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links under Himalayan Component (Indian portion) has been prepared. The present status of links identified for preparation of Feasibility Reports is given in Statement (*See below*). The NWDA, on the request of some State Governments, is also assisting them in the preparation of feasibility reports and DPRs for intra-State river linkages. So far 36 proposals of Intra State links received by NWDA. Implementation of Inter linking of Rivers (ILR) projects involves various steps such as preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs) of links, negotiation and consensus among concerned States, agreement with neighbouring countries if link involves area lying in those countries, preparation of Detailed Project Reports of the projects and structures identified for the link, clearance from appraisal agencies which includes clearance by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), techno-economic clearance by Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multi Purpose Projects and investment clearance by Planning Commission. Thereafter, the project is to be implemented by the concerned State Government.

(c) and (d) Any State Government can formulate such plans subject to the provisions of para (a) and (b) above. Generally Inter-basin water transfer link proposals involve two or more States. Therefore, for taking up these proposals agreement amongst concerned States, is required.

Statement

Status of water transfer links identified for preparation of feasibility reports (FR) by NWDA

Peninsular Rivers Development Component

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 1. | Mahanadi (Manibhadra) – Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link | - FR completed |
| 2. | Godavari (Polavaram) – Krishna (Vijayawada) link * | - FR completed (Taken by the state as per their own proposal) |
| 3. | Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Pulichintala) link | - FR completed |
| 4. | Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link | - FR completed |
| 5. | Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) – Pennar (Somasila) link | - FR completed |
| 6. | Krishna (Srisailam) – Pennar link | - FR completed |
| 7. | Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link | - FR completed |
| 8. | Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link | - FR completed |
| 9. | Cauvery (Kattalai) – Vaigai – Gundar link | - FR completed |
| 10. | Parbati – Kalisindh – Chambal link* | - FR completed |
| 11. | Damanganga – Pinjal link* | - FR completed & DPR started |
| 12. | Par – Tapi – Narmada link* | - FR completed & DPR started |
| 13. | Ken – Betwa link* | - DPR (Phase-I) Completed |
| 14. | Pamba – Achankovil – Vaippar link | - FR completed |
| 15. | Netravati – Hemavati Link | - PFR completed |
| 16. | Bedti – Varda link | - FR work taken up |

Himalayan Rivers Development Component

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Kosi-Mechi link | - Entirely lies in Nepal |
| 2. | Kosi-Ghaghra link | - S&I works taken up |
| 3. | Gandak-Ganga link | - S&I works completed |
| 4. | Ghaghra-Yamuna link | - FR completed (for Indian portion) |
| 5. | Sarda-Yamuna link | - FR completed (for Indian portion) |
| 6. | Yamuna-Rajasthan link | - S&I works completed |
| 7. | Rajasthan-Sabarmati link | - S&I works completed |
| 8. | Chunar (at Ganga)-Sone Barrage link | - S&I works completed |
| 9. | Sone Dam – Southern Tributaries of Ganga link | - S&I works taken up |
| 10. | Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link | - S&I works taken up |
| 11. | Jogighopa (at Brahmaputra)-Tista-Ganga at Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link | - S&I works taken up |
| 12. | Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link | - S&I works completed |
| 13. | Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link | - S&I works completed |
| 14. | Subernarekha-Mahanadi link | - S&I works completed |

* Priority links

PFR – Pre-Feasibility Report; FR – Feasibility Report; DPR – Detailed Project Report

S&I – Survey and Investigation in Indian portion

Complaints against National Eligibility Test

*173. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are numerous complaints against UGC conducted National Eligibility Test (NET), and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to review and outsource the process of conducting NET; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC), has informed us that it had intimated the candidates in the Notification for UGC-NET, held in June 2012, that the candidates were required to obtain minimum marks separately in Paper-I, Paper-II and Paper-III as given below:-

Category	Minimum Marks (& %) to be obtained		
	Paper-I	Paper-II	Paper-III
General	40 (40%)	40 (40%)	75 (50%)
OBC	35 (35%)	35 (35%)	67.5 (45%) rounded off to 68
SC/ST/PWD	35 (35%)	35 (35%)	60 (40%)

It was also mentioned in the notification that “only such candidates who obtain the minimum required marks in each paper separately, as mentioned above, will be considered for final preparation of result. However, the final qualifying criteria for Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) and eligibility for Lectureship shall be decided by the UGC before declaration of result.”

The UGC has further informed that complaints were received on the fixing of final qualifying criteria, after the conduct of the examination.

It also received complaints on exclusion of SC/ST/OBC/PWD candidates from consideration in General Category for JRF. Other complaints related to uniform and high cut-off in UGC-NET across various disciplines leading to variation in the percentage of successful students across subjects (from above 30% to as low as 1% in many subjects); dropping of questions from consideration in few disciplines

due to ambiguity; quality of question paper and the suitability of multiple choice examination for all disciplines.

A committee was set up by the UGC to examine the complaints. The Committee has noted that the advertisement for UGC-NET 2012 clearly stated that securing minimum marks required in each paper does not amount to eligibility for the purpose of qualifying in NET. The Committee also recommended that uniform and high cut-off in UGC NET across all disciplines puts candidates from several subjects to disadvantage. Accordingly, any candidate who met either of the following two criteria would be eligible for UGC-NET;

- (i) Scoring the minimum % marks given below:

Category	Minimum % marks to be obtained			
	Paper-I	Paper-II	Paper-III	Aggregate marks (combining Papers I, II & III)
General	40%	40%	50%	65%
OBC	35%	35%	45%	60%
SC/ST/PWD	35%	35%	40%	55%

- (ii) Ranking among top 7% of all the candidates who appeared in NET, this being calculated separately for each discipline and for each category [(SC/ST/OBC (Non Creamy Layer)/PWD)]. Accordingly a cut-off is determined for each subject and each category for this purpose. In case of tie (when several students have identical aggregate marks and are eligible as per the cut off), all such candidates are included in the list of qualifying candidates. (Candidates who do not secure minimum required score in each paper and are therefore not in the consideration zone, will not be included in this list even if they fall among the top 7% within their subject and category).

The Committee did not approve the method of dropping questions from consideration and recommended that after awarding full marks for each dropped question to candidates who appeared for the exam, the scores be recomputed. It also recommended that any SC/ST/OBC/PWD candidate who qualified in the General list should not be counted against reserved quota. It recommended that the UGC set up a committee to review the quality of NET examination.

On the basis of recommendations of the Committee, the UGC declared a supplementary result on 12/11/2012, which was in addition to the candidates declared as qualified in earlier result dated 18/09/2012. Some candidates have filed cases in High Courts stating that the final qualifying criteria for NET has been changed, and the matter is *sub-judice*. The UGC has now changed the final qualifying criteria for UGC-NET examination, after attaining the minimum marks in Paper I, II & III and the revised criteria is available at www.ugcnetonline.in.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has sent a notice to the Ministry of Human Resource Development on a complaint on the qualifying criteria for ST candidates in the UGC-NET 2012. The matter is under consideration of the NHRC.

(b) and (c) The UGC, in its 491st meeting held on 21st January, 2013 constituted an Expert Committee to carry out a comprehensive review of the various pedagogic, academic, technical and administrative issues related to the National Eligibility Test.

The UGC has not taken any decision on outsourcing of the NET.

Problems of contaminated water

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

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance the increasing number of stomach related diseases in children/people due to drinking of contaminated water;

(b) whether several people have died due to drinking of contaminated water in the country during the last two years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether people in the country are compelled to drink contaminated water due to shortage of clean potable water and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is taking any measures to deal with these problems and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Consumption of contaminated drinking water may be one of the reasons that may cause diseases such as Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), Cholera, Viral Hepatitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. State/UT-wise number of cases and deaths due to the above mentioned diseases as reported by the State Governments to the Central

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bureau of Health Intelligence, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India during the last two years *viz.*, 2011 and 2012 is given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(c) State-wise details of water quality affected habitations which are yet to be provided with safe drinking water as reported by the States into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry due to chemical contamination (*viz.*, excess arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity and/or nitrate) as on 1/4/2013 is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) Drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments with technical and financial assistance for provision of safe drinking water supply in the rural area of the country under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, States can utilize upto 67% of funds released to them for provision of safe drinking water in water quality affected habitations. States may also like to set up community water purification systems as a short/medium term measure for immediate provision of safe drinking water as powers to plan, design, implement and monitor water supply projects including water treatment plants has been delegated to them. Further, 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for Water Quality and allocated to those States with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. In addition, 3% of funds allocated to the States are earmarked for water quality monitoring and surveillance activities on a 100% Central share basis which, *inter-alia*, includes testing of drinking water sources at the Panchayat level by using simple field test kits, upgrading of existing water quality testing laboratories and setting up of new State/district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories wherever such facility is not available or needed.

Apart from NRDWP, the Ministry has also forwarded/ recommended specific projects received from the State Governments to Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance for funding from external assistance *viz.*, World Bank and JICA. World Bank funded water supply projects are currently functional in Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Uttarakhand States while JICA funded water supply project is nearly under completion in Tamil Nadu State and JICA funded water supply projects are also under implementation in West Bengal and Rajasthan.

Wherever bacteriological contamination is observed/ reported, the States have been advised to conduct sanitary inspections to improve sanitation conditions and also disinfect such drinking water sources.

Statement-I

*Number of cases and Deaths reported by the State Governments
during the year 2011*

Sl.No. State		Number of Cases and Deaths			
		Cholera		Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases	
		Number of cases	Deaths	Number of cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	227	0	2235614	107
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	32228	11
3	Assam	0	0	96816	16
4	Bihar	0	0	130276	0
5	Chhattisgarh	1	0	64575	5
6	Goa	0	0	15146	2
7	Gujarat	79	0	367450	0
8	Haryana	1	0	224223	21
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	310227	51
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	544711	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	98258	1
12	Karnataka	166	0	591989	49
13	Kerala	19	1	260938	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	290705	92
15	Maharashtra	210	2	507046	4

Statement-I

*Number of cases and Deaths reported by the State Governments
during the year 2011*

reported by the State Governments							
Enteric fever (Typhoid)		Viral Hepatitis		Acute Encephalitis Syndrome		Total	
Number of cases	Deaths	Number of cases	Deaths	Number of cases	Deaths	Number of cases	Deaths
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
180297	6	11050	61	73	1	2427261	175
7885	9	636	4	0	0	40749	24
4541	5	2557	25	1319	250	105233	296
14787	0	202	0	821	197	146086	197
42115	1	139	1	0	0	106830	7
285	0	118	0	91	1	15640	3
14371	0	4328	0	0	0	386228	0
25469	1	2557	2	90	14	252340	38
28074	2	1248	10	0	0	339549	63
82347	0	5129	2	0	0	632187	2
27009	3	384	2	303	19	125954	25
38727	2	6049	8	397	0	637328	59
3322	0	5336	7	88	6	269703	14
32490	20	3851	12	0	0	327046	124
50095	1	5994	30	35	9	563380	46

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Manipur	0	0	17605	39
17	Meghalaya	0	0	148801	20
18	Mizoram	0	0	16192	11
19	Nagaland	0	0	30458	1
20	Odisha	0	0	632493	143
21	Punjab	9	0	190022	15
22	Rajasthan	0	0	227571	7
23	Sikkim	0	0	44094	2
24	Tamil Nadu	580	0	210074	24
25	Tripura	0	0	109777	83
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	79643	26
27	Uttar Pradesh	9	0	554770	185
28	West Bengal	652	0	1854651	288
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	19679	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	42615	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0	81322	1
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	12638	0
33	Delhi	380	7	102983	62
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	4693	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	80766	3
TOTAL :		2341	10	10231049	1269

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5498	7	229	0	11	0	23343	46
9235	2	87	3	0	0	158123	25
2270	1	812	14	0	0	19274	26
14962	2	64	0	44	6	45528	9
59903	104	3272	89	0	0	695668	336
36263	9	5041	12	0	0	231335	36
7902	0	967	0	0	0	236440	7
551	0	484	0	0	0	45129	2
50185	0	5940	0	762	29	267541	53
3553	0	404	0	0	0	113734	83
13760	1	3143	19	0	0	96546	46
117537	80	7749	28	3492	579	683557	872
127180	34	5480	105	714	58	1988677	485
1343	1	208	5	0	0	21230	6
3190	0	1309	0	0	0	47114	0
2269	0	269	0	0	0	83868	1
964	0	484	0	0	0	14086	0
42976	55	8347	68	9	0	154695	192
14	0	15	1	0	0	4722	1
11077	0	520	12	0	0	92363	15
1062446	346	94402	520	8249	1169	11398487	3314

Statement-II

*Number of cases and Deaths reported by the State Governments
during the year 2012*

		Number of Cases and Deaths			
		Cholera		Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases	
Sl.No.	State	Number of cases	Deaths	Number of cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	109	0	2092340	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	44570	7
3	Assam	0	0	134295	147
4	Bihar	0	0	493559	8
5	Chhattisgarh	13	0	108238	26
6	Goa	0	0	13696	1
7	Gujarat	71	0	410508	7
8	Haryana	16	0	215111	27
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	338708	58
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	550645	2
11	Jharkhand	0	0	72170	6
12	Karnataka	175	0	582347	84
13	Kerala	4	1	360743	10
14	Madhya Pradesh	12	0	488743	91
15	Maharashtra	317	0	457001	1

Statement-II

*Number of cases and Deaths reported by the State Governments
during the year 2012*

reported by the State Governments							
Enteric fever (Typhoid)		Viral Hepatitis		Acute Encephalitis Syndrome		Total	
Number of cases	Deaths	Number of cases	Deaths	Number of cases	Deaths	Number of cases	Deaths
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
279816	37	7955	84	64	0	2380284	221
11821	10	1520	4	0	0	57911	21
12016	10	419	0	1343	229	148073	386
142341	3	3094	2	745	275	639739	288
54417	6	914	5	0	0	163582	37
290	0	92	0	84	0	14162	1
24325	0	4763	6	0	0	439667	13
34427	1	2686	1	5	0	252245	29
40041	3	1310	17	0	0	380062	78
68157	0	5967	0	0	0	624769	2
19624	39	983	0	16	0	92793	45
55163	1	10789	26	189	1	648663	112
4670	1	8212	18	29	6	373658	36
68280	29	12325	4	0	0	569360	124
71094	2	6175	21	37	20	534624	44

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Manipur	0	0	27469	56
17	Meghalaya	0	0	201819	19
18	Mizoram	0	0	15957	7
19	Nagaland	0	0	20939	0
20	Odisha	0	0	743493	235
21	Punjab	0	0	197059	27
22	Rajasthan	0	0	508512	12
23	Sikkim	0	0	53516	0
24	Tamil Nadu	523	0	199930	17
25	Tripura	0	0	98417	22
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	101927	21
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	740328	254
28	West Bengal	181	0	2033180	280
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	33513	3
30	Chandigarh	0	0	38218	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33	0	74007	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	12559	0
33	Delhi	111	0	136567	98
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	5461	0
35	Puducherry	15	0	96210	21
TOTAL :		1583	1	11701755	1647

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13731	5	229	4	2	0	41431	65
6916	10	221	1	0	0	208956	30
2062	1	914	15	0	0	18933	23
10437	0	284	0	21	2	31681	2
73087	89	5372	100	0	0	821952	424
42536	4	3323	0	0	0	242918	31
27018	4	1595	7	0	0	537125	23
401	0	667	6	0	0	54584	6
34611	0	10628	0	935	64	246627	81
6198	3	272	2	0	0	104887	27
28698	4	6499	16	174	2	137298	43
143516	65	6345	12	3484	557	893673	888
143179	29	4097	102	1216	100	2181853	511
1340	1	172	9	0	0	35025	13
3023	0	1751	0	0	0	42992	0
2559	0	159	0	0	0	76758	0
1265	0	192	4	0	0	14016	4
47957	71	8184	66	0	0	192819	235
5	0	17	0	0	0	5483	0
2678	0	755	19	0	0	99658	40
1477699	428	118880	551	8344	1256	13308261	3883

Statement-III

List of water quality affected habitations reported by State Governments as on 1/4/2013 which are yet to be provided with safe drinking water facility

Sl.No. Name of the State/UT		Contamination Wise Number			
		Total		Fluoride	
		Habs	Population	Habs	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	3549	5113239	2179	3151857
2	Bihar	10587	5923305	1504	764191
3	Chhattisgarh	5588	1339536	214	49743
4	Goa	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	207	365258	91	142552
6	Haryana	11	34295	11	34295
7	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
9	Jharkhand	76	16787	20	4999
10	Karnataka	3207	2960203	1503	1467600
11	Kerala	893	1871688	106	214630
12	Madhya Pradesh	1951	825259	1793	741174
13	Maharashtra	1294	2763380	400	976208
14	Odisha	9000	2556355	360	86316
15	Punjab	239	291513	13	17454

Statement-III

List of water quality affected habitations reported by State Governments as on 1/4/2013 which are yet to be provided with safe drinking water facility

of Habitations & Population							
Arsenic		Iron		Salinity		Nitrate	
Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Population
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0	0	132	162354	923	1317870	315	481158
727	543869	8355	4614772	0	0	1	473
0	0	5242	1211069	132	78724	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	234	115	222472
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2224	55	9564	0	0	0	0
16	23766	556	399914	377	353198	755	715725
0	0	564	1226624	167	305625	56	124809
0	0	121	47411	37	36674	0	0
0	0	243	377942	255	441319	396	967911
0	0	7889	2213145	740	249224	11	7670
0	0	221	268667	5	5392	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Rajasthan	25504	10852560	8088	5391775
17	Tamil Nadu	486	217677	8	2556
18	Uttar Pradesh	786	683664	272	213552
19	Uttarakhand	39	120594	3	10810
20	West Bengal	2707	4374022	84	112535
21	Arunachal Pradesh	114	32783	0	0
22	Assam	12879	4423683	10	2328
23	Manipur	0	0	0	0
24	Meghalaya	90	30317	0	0
25	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
26	Nagaland	73	49277	0	0
27	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
28	Tripura	5003	1574942	0	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
34	Puducherry	9	16705	0	0
TOTAL :		84292	46437042	16659	13384575

<i>Written Answers to</i>				[19 August, 2013]		<i>Starred Questions</i>		59
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
0	0	12	15487	15743	3779580	1661	1665718	
0	0	415	187601	54	24418	9	3102	
153	143250	53	115971	307	210305	1	586	
0	0	32	95802	0	0	4	13982	
520	1552947	2100	2707571	3	969	0	0	
0	0	114	32783	0	0	0	0	
501	160220	12368	4261135	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	90	30317	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	73	49277	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	5003	1574942	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	8	15048	1	1657	0	0	
1918	2426276	43646	19617396	18745	6805189	3324	4203606	

SC, ST and OBC teachers in BHU and IIT Kanpur

*175. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 1490 posts of teaching staff (Professor/ Associate Professor/ Asstt. Professor) in BHU, Varanasi, there are only 21 ST and 83 SC teachers and not even a single OBC teacher;

(b) whether out of 346 posts of teaching staff in IIT Kanpur, there are only two teachers each belonging to SC and ST categories and no teacher belonging to OBC category, and if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to fill up the backlog of teachers of OBC and other categories in these institutions; and

(d) by when the whole procedure is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the sanctioned strength of teachers in Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi is 1862, against which 1217 teachers are in position as on 31.3.2013. Out of 1217 teaching posts, 97 are SCs, 26 are STs and 17 are OBCs.

(b) As per the information furnished by the IIT Kanpur, the sanctioned strength of teachers in IIT Kanpur is 566. Against the sanctioned strength, 336 teachers from General category and 2 teachers from SC category are in position as on 30.4.2013. No teacher from ST and OBC categories are in position presently. The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) follow the Government of India policy of 15%, 7.5% and 27% reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs, respectively for recruitment to the posts of Assistant Professors in Science and Technology subjects and to all faculty posts in subjects other than Science and Technology. The reasons of faculty shortage in IITs, including IIT Kanpur are sharp increase in students' intake on account of OBC reservation policy from the year 2008-09 and non-availability of qualified candidates for taking up teaching assignments.

(c) and (d) The Ministry, *vide* its letter dated 20.12.2011, requested the UGC and in turn the UGC wrote to all Central Universities (CUs) to launch a Special Recruitment Drive to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies for SCs, STs and OBCs identified as on 1.11.2008 and Persons with Disabilities as on 15.11.2009. The

Ministry and the UGC through review meetings and reminders direct the CUs to fill the vacancies on priority. The vacancy of teachers was also discussed prominently in the Conference of the Vice-Chancellors (VCs) of the CUs on 5.2.2013 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble President of India, in which the VCs were exhorted to fill up the vacancies in a time bound manner. As a follow-up the Ministry, on 6.3.2013, has written to all the VCs to implement the decisions on priority and to furnish progress report on quarterly basis. In the recently held Conference of VCs on 19.7.2013 under the chairmanship of the Minister of Human Resource Development, the vacancy position of faculties including the reserved vacancies was reviewed in detail. While approving the budget estimates for the year 2012-13, the UGC has also directed the CUs to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies.

The IITs, including IIT Kanpur have taken various initiatives to attract outstanding candidates for faculty positions. Some of these initiatives include year-round open advertisements, holding of selection committee meetings through video conferencing, invitation to alumni, scientists and faculty to reach out to potential candidates, advertisements in international journals, and outstanding young faculty awards. The teachers in IITs are encouraged to undertake consultancy and are given start-up financial support upto Rs. 5.00 lakh to take up research, besides professional development allowance. Recently, the Government has allowed the faculty working under the Central Government or Central Autonomous Bodies to join the newly set up central educational institutions on long-term deputation basis for a period of ten years. To tide over the shortage of teachers, the IITs also appoint NRIs and PIOs to the permanent faculty positions on same terms and conditions as those of the regular faculty.

The filling up of all posts, including backlog vacancies depends on availability of suitable candidates. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate a definite time frame for the same.

Dwarakeshwar-Gandheswari Reservoir Project

*176. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Dwarakeshwar Gandheswari Reservoir Project' proposal was declined by the Central Water Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the State Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) A proposal of Dwarakeshwar-Gandheswari Reservoir Project was submitted by the Government of West Bengal to Central Water Commission in April, 2007. While appraising the project proposal, it was observed that the project was in early stages of survey & investigation. The soundness of the proposal could not be assessed due to incomplete survey & investigation. The State Government has been advised to submit the proposal only after duly incorporating the findings of survey & investigation works.

Job quota for visually impaired persons

*177. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in the recent past visually impaired persons held a demonstration at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi under the banner of the Indian Joint Organisation of Blind for special job quota;

(b) whether protestors demanded that at least one percent of jobs may be reserved in the private as well as in the public sector;

(c) whether they have also demanded unemployment allowance for those registered with the Employment Exchanges;

(d) whether Government is taking any steps to mitigate their sufferings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) On 3rd December, 2012, visually impaired persons held a demonstration at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi under the banner of the Indian Joint Organisation of Blind on Special Recruitment Drive and other issues concerning persons with disabilities.

(b) and (c) The demonstrators demanded on per cent reservation in government jobs for blind people, to fill up all backlogs of vacancies for the visually challenged in various Ministries and Departments and incorporating the suggestions made by the National Federation of the Blind in the finalization of draft of a new legislation on the rights of persons with disabilities.

(d) and (e) As per Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995 provides reservation of not less than one percent for persons suffering from Blindness or low vision in various Government Establishments including Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) has issued instructions on 14th December, 2012 regarding carry forward of the unfilled reserved vacancies, interchange among the three categories of disability and lapsing of unfilled reserved vacancies so that reservation of PwDs is implemented to the maximum. Instructions have also been issued by DoPT regarding reservation roster register starting from the year 1996.

The Committee constituted for the purpose had submitted its report suggesting draft legislation titled “The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2011” on 30.06.2011. Subsequently, the Ministry had initiated consultations with concerned Central Ministries and Departments on the draft Bill. Based on the comments received, a fresh draft Rights to the Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2012 had been prepared and circulated to all States/UTs seeking their comments/views. The comments have been received from all the States except Uttar Pradesh. They have been incorporated in the Rights to the Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2013. A draft Cabinet Note enclosing the draft Rights to the Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2013 have been circulated to the concerned Ministries/ Departments for their comments.

As per Section 41 of PwD Act, 1995, the appropriate Government and the local authorities shall, within the limits of their economic capacity and development, provide incentives to employers both in public and private sectors to ensure that at least five percent of their work force is composed of persons with disabilities.

Under scheme of incentives to Employers in the Private Sector for providing Employment to persons with disabilities, the Government of India provides the employer's contribution for Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) for 3 years, for persons with disabilities employees employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs. 25,000. Upto 30.09.2012, 668 persons with disabilities have been covered by Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) and upto 31.03.2013, 877 persons with disabilities have been covered by Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) respectively under the scheme.

Opportunities for children with disabilities

*178.DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children below 19 years living with disabilities in the country;

(b) whether Government feels that there is a shortage of positive and empowering opportunities in the country for such children;

(c) whether Government would consider to take some effective measures to ensure that such children are not discriminated against and enjoy all child rights; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) As per the Census 2001, 6.5 million persons with disabilities were in age group of 5-19 years.

(b) to (d) The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995 and the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities, 2006 recognize the rights, opportunities and needs of children with disabilities. The strategy includes prevention and early detection of disabilities, holding of awareness camps to disseminate information for general hygiene, health and sanitation measures for pre-natal, parental and post-natal care of mother and child, right to education, right to access and provisions of aids and appliances.

The Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to children including children with disabilities mentioned in PwD Act, 1995 and the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999, 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 up to Rs. 3000 per child for the inclusion of disabled children, as per specific proposal, per year. The major interventions under SSA for education of physically challenged children are identification, functional and formal assessment, appropriate educational placement, preparation of Individualized Educational Plan, provision of aids and appliances, teacher training, appointment of resource teachers, therapeutic support, establishing resource rooms to provide support to children with disabilities, provision of ramps and handrails etc.

The Scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) 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 and 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.

Under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for (i) pre-school and early intervention and training to prepare the disabled infants and children up to 6 years of age for their schooling and integration at the appropriate stage in

regular schools, (ii) imparting education and (iii) life skills to children with disabilities in special schools.

Under Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA), financial assistance is given to State Governments/ Union Territories to establish early diagnostic and intervention centres at district headquarters/other places having Government Medical Colleges, with a view to help hearing impaired infants and young children to acquire necessary skills to get prepared for regular schooling.

JNNSM projects to private companies

*179. SHRI ALOK TIWARI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of private companies which have been awarded projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru Solar Mission (JNNSM) since 2009, so far;

(b) the details of revenue generated as a result thereof;

(c) the details of solar power generated by these companies, project-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the details of irregularities reported and the action taken by Government thereon, project-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Private companies have been awarded solar power projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru Solar Mission (JNNSM) since January 2010 when the Mission was launched, under different schemes implemented through the NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam (NVVN) Limited and the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA). Details thereof are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The developers were selected through a competitive tariff based reverse bidding process in case of the large capacity (5 MW and above) projects awarded through NVVN. The small capacity (upto 2 MW) projects were awarded through IREDA. There have been no direct revenue receipts to the Government from such awards.

(c) Project-wise details of electricity generated from the commissioned solar power projects are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) No cases of irregularities have been reported. However, penalties have been levied on the Solar Power Developers (SPDs) in accordance with the terms and conditions stipulated in the Bid Documents / Guidelines / Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), etc. as mentioned below:

(i) Schemes implemented through NVVN:

- * Two SPDs could not establish the Net worth post Letter of Intent (LoI) leading to cancellation of LoI and encashment of Bank Guarantees (BGs) and one SPD could not meet the conditions of financial closure leading to cancellation PPA and encashment of BGs.
- * Several SPDs commissioned their projects beyond the stipulated time frame. Hence Liquidated Damages for delay were imposed on them and their Bank Guarantees were en-cashed as per the Guidelines issued by MNRE and PPAs signed with NVVN.
- * In case of four SPDs, PPAs have also been terminated due to non-commissioning by cut-off dates as per MNRE Guidelines / PPA provisions.

Detailed statement of BGs en-cashed and receipts through levy of Liquidated Damages by NVVN is given in Statement-III & IV (*See* below).

(ii) Schemes implemented through IREDA:

- * Six SPDs could not commission Solar PV power projects of aggregate 6.25 MW capacity awarded to them under RPSSGP Scheme and hence their projects were removed from the scheme.
- * Several SPDs commissioned their projects beyond the stipulated time frame. Hence their Bank Guarantees were en-cashed as per the Guidelines issued by MNRE. Detailed statement of BGs en-cashed by IREDA is given in Statement-IV(*See* below).

Statement-I

Details of Projects Awarded to Private Companies under JNNSM Phase-I

A. Solar PV Projects awarded under NVVN Migration Scheme

Sl.No.	Name of SPD	Project Capacity (MW)	State
1	2	3	4
1	AES Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5	Rajasthan
2	Aston Field Solar Rajasthan Pvt. Ltd.	5	
3	Comet Power Pvt. Ltd.	5	
4	OPG Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5	
5	Refex Refrigerants Limited	5	
6	Swiss Park Vanijya Pvt. Ltd.	5	
7	Moser Baer Photo Voltaic Ltd.	5	Punjab
8	Entergra Limited*	1	
9	Azure Power (Punjab) Pvt. Ltd.	2	
10	Enterprise Business Solution USA*	5	

11	Clover Solar Pvt. Ltd.	2	Maharashtra
12	Videocon Industries Ltd.	5	
TOTAL		50	

*PPA terminated; details at Statement-III

B. Solar Thermal Projects awarded under NVVN Migration Scheme:

1	ACME Tele Power Limited, Gurgaon	10 [^]	Rajasthan
2	Entergra Limited*	10	
3	Dalmia Solar Pvt. Ltd.*	10	
TOTAL		30	

*PPA terminated; details at Statement-III

[^] 2.5 MW capacity commissioned; details of financial penalties levied is at Statement-III

C. Solar PV Power Projects awarded under NVVN Batch-I Scheme:

1	Oswal Woollen Mills Limited	5	
2	Azure Power (Rajasthan) Pvt. Ltd.	5	
3	Newton Solar Private Limited	5	
4	Precision Technik Private Limited	5	

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	70
5	SEI Solar Energy Private Limited	5		Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
6	Northwest Energy Private Limited	5		
7	Maharashtra Seamless Limited	5		
8	Khaya Solar Projects Private Limited	5		
9	Mahindra Solar One Private Limited	5		
10	Vasavi Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	5		
11	Alex Spectrum Radiation Private Limited	5	Rajasthan	
12	Finehope Allied Energy Private Limited	5		
13	DDE Renewable Energy Limited	5		
14	Electormech Maritech Pvt. Ltd.	5		
15	Punj Lloyd Soar Power Ltd.	5		Starred Questions
16	Greentech Power Private Limited	5		
17	Viraj Renewables Energy Private Limited	5		

18	Amrit Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5	
19	Saidham Overseas Private Limited	5	
20	Bhaskar Green Power (P) Ltd.**	5	
21	Firestone Trading Private Limited	5	Maharashtra
22	Welspun Solar AP Private Limited	5	
23	Saisudhir Energy Limited	5	Andhra Pradesh
24	Rithwik Projects Private Limited	5	
25	EMC Ltd. (Electrical Manufacturing Co. Ltd.)	5	Uttar Pradesh
26	Aftaab Solar Private Limited	5	Orissa
27	CCCL Infrastructure Limited	5	Tamil Nadu
28	Coastal Projects Ltd*	5	Karnataka
TOTAL		140	

*PPA terminated; details at Statement-III

**Lol cancelled; details at Statement-III

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Starred Questions

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D. Solar Thermal Power Projects awarded under NVVN – Batch-I Scheme:

Sl. No.	Bidder Name	Project Capacity (MW)	State
1	2	3	4
1	Corporate Ispat Alloys Limited	50	
2	Godawari Power and Ispat Limited	50	
3	Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Pvt. Limited	100	Rajasthan
4	KVK Energy Ventures Private Limited	100	
5	Diwakar Solar Projects Pvt. Ltd.	100	
6	Aurum Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd.	20	Gujarat
7	MEIL Green Power Ltd.	50	Andhra Pradesh
	TOTAL	470	

E. Solar PV Power Projects awarded under NVVN Batch-II Scheme:

1	Fonroche Saaras Energy Pvt. Ltd.	15
2	Welspun Solar AP Private Limited	20
3	Welspun Solar AP Private Limited	15
4	Welspun Solar AP Private Limited	15

5	Pokaran Solaire Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5			
6	Solarfied Energy Two Private Limited	20			
7	Mahindra Suryaprakash Private Limited	20			
8	Mahindra Suryaprakash Private Limited	10			
9	SunBorne Energy Rajasthan Solar Pvt. Limited	5			
10	Enfield Infrastructure Limited	10			
11	Sai Mathili Power Company Pvt. Ltd.	10		Rajasthan	
12	Symphony Vyapaar Private Limited	10		Rajasthan	
13	Lexicon Vanijya Private Limited	10			
14	SEI Solar Power Private Limited	20			
15	Azure Solar Private Limited	20			
16	Azure Solar Private Limited	15			
17	Jakson Power Private Limited	10			
18	Jakson Power Private Limited	10			
19	LEPL Projects Limited	10			
<hr/>					

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	74
20	NVR Infrastructure and Services Pvt. Limited	10		Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
21	Green Infra Solar Farms Limited	20		
22	Green Infra Solar Projects Limited	5		
23	Fonroche Raajhans Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5		
24	M/s. Saisudhir Energy Limited	20	Andhra Pradesh	
25	ESSEL MP Energy Ltd.	20	Maharashtra	
26	Shree Saibaba Green Power Limited	5		
27	Sujana Towers Limited**	10	Tamil Nadu	
	TOTAL	345		

**Lol cancelled; details as Statement-III

F. Solar PV Power Projects awarded under IREDA-RPSSGP Scheme:

Sl.No.	Name of the Project Developer	Project Capacity (MW)	State	Starred Questions
1	2	3	4	
1	Amritjal Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
2	Andromeda Energy Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	0.75		

3	Bhavani Engineering	1.00	Andhra Pradesh	Written Answers to [19 August, 2013] Starred Questions
4	Gajanan Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
5	M/s Kishore Electro Infra Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
6	Photon Energy Systems Ltd.	1.00		
7	Ramakrishna Industries	1.00		
8	Solar Semiconductor Pvt. Ltd.*	0.75	Chhattisgarh	
9	Sri Power Generation (India) Private Limited	1.00		
10	Chhattisgarh Investments Ltd.	2.00		
11	Singhal Forestry Pvt. Ltd.	2.00		
12	C & S Electric Ltd.	1.00		
13	Chandra Leela Power Energy Pvt. Ltd.	0.80	Haryana	
14	H.R. Minerals And Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
15	M/s V K G Energy Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
16	Reliable Manpower Solutions Ltd.*	1.00		
17	S D S Solar Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
18	Sukhbir Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		

1	2	3	4	76
19	Tayal & Co.	1.00		Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
20	Zamil New Delhi Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
21	A K R Construction Limited	2.00		
22	Enertech Engg. Pvt. Ltd.	2.00		
23	K V R Constructions	2.00		
24	Kijalk Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	2.00		
25	New Era Enviro Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	2.00	Jharkhand	
26	P C S Premier Energy Pvt. Ltd.	2.00		
27	Premier Solar Systems Pvt. Ltd.	2.00		
28	Saimeg Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	2.00		
29	Adora Energy Pvt. Ltd.	2.00		Starred Questions
30	J S R Developers Pvt. Ltd.	1.25	Madhya Pradesh	
31	Shiv-Vani Energy Limited	2.00		
32	Citra Real Estate Limited	2.00		
33	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	1.00	Maharashtra	

34	Sepset Constructions Limited	2.00	Orissa	Written Answers to [19 August, 2013]	
35	Abacus Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	1.00			
36	Jay Iron & Steels Limited	1.00			
37	M G M Minerals Ltd.	1.00			
38	Molisati Vinimay Pvt. Ltd.	1.00			
39	Pantime Finance Company Pvt. Ltd.	1.00	Punjab		Starred Questions
40	Raajratna Energy Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	1.00			
41	S N Mohanty	1.00			
42	Shri Mahavir Ferro Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	1.00			
43	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.*	1.00			
44	Carlill Energy Pvt. Ltd.	1.50			
45	Ecoenergy Inc	1.00			
46	Enterprise Business Solutions*	1.50			
47	G S Atwal & Co. (Engineers) Pvt. Ltd.	1.50	7		
48	Soma Enterprise Limited	1.00			

1	2	3	4	78
49	Sovox Renewables Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
50	A E W Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
51	Asian Aero-Edu Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
52	Basant Enterprises	1.00		
53	Conflux Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
54	Ganges Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
55	Lanco Solar Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
56	Navbharat Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.	1.00	Rajasthan	
57	Rayas Power Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
58	Sovox Renewables Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
59	Sun Edison Energy India Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		Starred Questions
60	Vivek Pharmachem (India) Limited	1.00		
61	Zamil New Delhi Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
62	Amson Power Pvt. Ltd.	1.00	Tamil Nadu	

63	B & G Solar Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
64	Gemini Geoss Energy Pvt. Ltd.*	1.00		
65	Great Shine Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
66	Harrisons Power Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
67	Noel Media & Advertising Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
68	R L Cleanpower Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
69	Jay Ace Technologies Limited	2.00		
70	Metro Frozen Fruits & Vegetables Pvt. Ltd.	1.00	Uttarakhand	
71	R V Akash Ganga Infrastructure Ltd.	2.00		
72	Dante Energy Pvt. Ltd.	2.00		
73	Dhruv Milkose Pvt. Ltd.	1.00		
74	Eastern Bearings Pvt. Ltd.*	1.00	Uttar Pradesh	
75	Priapus Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	2.00		
76	Technical Associates Ltd.	2.00		
TOTAL		96.05		

*Project removed from the scheme

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Starred Questions

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Statement-II*Details of Electricity Generated from Solar Power Projects of private companies under JNNSM Phase-I***A. Projects under NVVN Schemes (Migration, Batch-I and Batch-II):****(i) Project-wise;**

Sl. No.	Name of Solar Project Developer	Project Capacity MW	Project Location	Electricity Generated (Million Units)			
				2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 up to June 13	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Saisudhir Energy Ltd.	5	Andhra Pradesh	2.27	9.17	2.26	13.70
2	Welspun Solar AP Pvt. Ltd.	5		1.69	9.20	2.37	13.26
3	Saisudhir Energy Ltd.	20				1.76	1.76
4	Clover Solar Pvt. Ltd.	2	Maharashtra	1.79	3.68	1.04	6.50
5	Videocon Industries Ltd.	5		3.50	8.38	2.24	14.12
6	Shree Saibaba Green Power Pvt. Ltd.	5			1.54	2.45	3.99
7	Aftaab Solar Pvt. Ltd.	5	Orissa	0.83	8.19	2.20	11.23
8	Azure Power Punjab Pvt. Ltd.	2	Punjab	1.25	2.82	0.88	4.95

9	Astonfield Solar Rajasthan Pvt. Ltd.	5		3.11	8.43	2.36	13.90
10	AES Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5		3.74	8.21	2.39	14.33
11	Refex Refrigerants Ltd.	5		3.19	8.92	2.35	14.46
12	Comet Power Pvt. Ltd.	5		3.31	9.85	2.14	15.30
13	Swiss Park Vanijya Pvt. Ltd.	5		2.73	6.47	1.75	10.95
14	OPG Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5		2.60	5.72	1.40	9.72
15	Moser Baer Photo Voltaic Ltd.	5		2.97	8.21	2.44	13.63
16	Azure Power (Rajasthan) Pvt. Ltd.	5		2.16	8.79	2.48	13.43
17	DDE Renewable Energy Ltd.	5		0.19	7.00	2.21	9.39
18	Electromech Maritech Pvt. Ltd.	5		0.13	7.31	2.47	9.92
19	Finehope Allied Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	5		0.21	7.86	3.00	11.07
20	Khaya Solar Projects Pvt. Ltd.	5	Rajasthan	0.33	7.43	3.04	10.80
21	Maharashtra Seamless Ltd.	5		1.65	9.23	2.40	13.28
22	Mahindra Solar One Pvt. Ltd.	5		1.95	9.30	2.93	14.17
23	Newton Solar Pvt. Ltd.	5		0.18	6.76	2.34	9.28

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Starred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	82
24	Northwest Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5		1.31	9.20	2.53	13.04	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
25	Punj Lloyd Solar Power Ltd.	5		1.28	7.04	2.36	10.68	
26	Saidham Overseas Pvt. Ltd.	5		0.15	7.79	3.16	11.10	
27	SEI Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5		1.08	7.38	2.43	10.89	
28	Vasavi Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	5		0.22	7.40	3.08	10.70	
29	Viraj Renewables Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5		1.40	9.02	2.35	12.77	
30	Oswal Woollen Mills Ltd.	5		1.40	8.82	2.53	12.75	
31	Precision Technik Pvt. Ltd.	5		0.06	4.12	1.47	5.64	
32	Amrit Energy (P) Ltd.	5		1.58	9.20	2.61	13.39	
33	Alex Spectrum Radiation Pvt. Ltd.	5		0.73	9.04	2.61	12.38	
34	Greentech Power Pvt. Ltd.	5		0.99	9.20	2.73	12.91	Starred Questions
35	Azure Solar Pvt. Ltd. (Proj. No. 96)	15	Rajasthan		4.14	8.05	12.20	
36	Azure Solar Pvt. Ltd. (Proj. No. 95)	20			5.47	10.70	16.18	
37	Fonroche Raajhans Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5			2.61	2.87	5.48	

38	Fonroche Saaras Energy Pvt. Ltd.	15	Rajasthan	5.95	8.87	14.82
39	Green Infra Solar Farms Ltd.	20		6.79	8.38	15.17
40	Green Infra Solar Projects Ltd.	5		2.45	2.56	5.02
41	Jakson Power Pvt. Ltd. (Proj. No. 119)	10		1.05	4.60	5.65
42	Jakson Power Pvt. Ltd. (Proj. No. 120)	10		0.96	4.72	5.69
43	Lexicon Vanijya Pvt. Ltd.	10		1.18	3.94	5.12
44	NVR Infrastructure And Services Pvt. Ltd.	10		1.90	5.21	7.11
45	Pokaran Solaire Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5		0.82	2.16	2.98
46	SAI Maithili Power Company Pvt. Ltd.	10		1.71	5.05	6.77
47	SEI Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	20		5.51	10.42	15.93
48	Sunborne Energy Rajasthan Solar Pvt. Ltd.	5		0.07	2.46	2.53
49	Symphony Vyapar Pvt. Ltd.	10		1.27	4.11	5.38
50	Welspun Solar AP Pvt. Ltd. (Proj. No. 14)	15		4.57	8.11	12.68

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Starred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
51	Welspun Solar AP Pvt. Ltd. (Proj. No. 15)	15			5.27	8.11	13.38
52	Welspun Solar AP Pvt. Ltd. (Proj. No. 13)	20			4.25	9.90	14.15
53	Mahindra Suryaprakash Pvt. Ltd. (Proj. No. 23)	10			1.80	4.01	5.82
54	Mahindra Suryaprakash Pvt. Ltd. (Proj. No. 22)	20			4.01	8.10	12.10
55	Solarfield Energy Two Pvt. Ltd.	20			3.51	8.01	11.51
56	LEPL Projects Ltd.	10			0.54	3.48	4.02
57	CCCL Infrastructure Ltd.	5	Tamil Nadu	0.01	7.74	2.04	9.78
58	EMC Ltd.	5	Uttar Pradesh	0.33	6.94	2.26	9.53
TOTAL		469		50.31	331.19	216.88	598.38

(ii) State-wise:

Sl. No.	Solar Projects Locations	Total Capacity MW	Electricity Generated (Million Units)			
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (up to June 13)	G. Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rajasthan	410	38.64	273.53	197.38	509.55
2	Tamil Nadu	5	0.01	7.74	2.04	9.78

3	UP	5	0.33	6.94	2.26	9.53
4	AP	30	3.96	18.37	6.40	28.73
5	Maharashtra	12	5.29	13.61	5.72	24.61
6	Orissa	5	0.83	8.19	2.20	11.23
7	Punjab	2	1.25	2.82	0.88	4.95
TOTAL		469	50.31	331.19	216.88	598..38

B. Projects under IREDA RPSSGP Scheme:

(i) Project-wise:

Sl. No.	Name of Solar Project	Project Capacity MW	Project Location	Electricity Generated (Million Units)		
				Yr. 2011-12	Yr. 2012-13	G. Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ramakrishna Industries	1	Andhra Pradesh	0.79	1.51	2.30
2	Sri Power Generation (India) Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.31	1.37	1.68
3	Amrit Jal Ventures Ltd.	1		0.09	1.53	1.62
4	Kishore Electro Infra Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.08	1.31	1.39
5	Gajanan Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.09	1.75	1.84

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	86
6	Bhavani Engineering	1	Andhra Pradesh	0.08	1.55	1.62	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
7	Andromeda Energy Tech. Pvt. Ltd.	0.75		0.08	1.00	1.08	
8	Photon Energy Systems Limited	1		0.03	1.60	1.63	
9	Chhattisgarh Investment Ltd.	2	Chhattisgarh	1.44	1.23	2.68	
10	Singhal Forestry Pvt. Ltd.	2		1.00	2.35	3.36	
11	C & S Electric Limited	1	Haryana	0.87	1.43	2.30	
12	SDS Energy Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.56	1.46	2.01	
13	Sukhbir Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.23	1.13	1.35	
14	Chandraleela Power Energy Pvt. Ltd.	0.08		0.17	1.09	1.26	
15	Zamil New Delhi Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.11	1.30	1.41	
16	HR Minerals and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.09	1.16	1.25	Starred Questions
17	Tayal & Co.	1		0.07	1.16	1.23	
18	VKG Energy Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.14	1.18	1.32	
19	Kijalk Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	2	Jharkhand	0.36	2.56	2.92	

20	PCS Premier Energy Pvt. Ltd.	2	Jharkhand	0.20	2.54	2.74	<i>Written Answers to</i>
21	Premier Solar Systems Pvt. Ltd.	2		0.01	2.36	2.37	
22	New Era Enviro Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	2		0.00	2.43	2.43	
23	Enertech Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	2		0.00	1.89	1.89	
24	KVR Constructions	2		0.00	1.98	1.98	
25	AKR Constructions Ltd.	2		0.00	1.91	1.91	
26	Saimeg Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	2		0.00	1.84	1.84	<i>[19 August, 2013]</i>
27	JSR Developers Private Limited	1.25	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	1.55	1.55	
28	Shiv-Vani Energy Limited	2		0.00	2.15	2.15	
29	Adora Energy Private Limited	2		0.00	2.20	2.20	
30	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar SSK Ltd.	1	Maharashtra	1.11	1.10	2.21	<i>Starred Questions</i>
31	Sepset Constructions Ltd.	2		1.25	2.79	4.04	
32	Citra Real Estate Ltd.	2		1.24	2.74	3.99	
33	Raajratna Energy Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.93	0.81	1.75	
34	S.N. Mohanty	1		0.71	0.82	1.53	
35	MGM Minerals Ltd.	1	Odisha	0.28	0.35	0.63	87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	88
36	Molisati Vinimay Pvt. Ltd.	1	Orissa	0.39	0.46	0.84	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
37	Abacus Holdings Private Limited	1		0.00	0.85	0.85	
38	Shri Mahavir Ferro Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.00	0.40	0.40	
39	Pantime Finance Company Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.05	0.78	0.82	
40	Soma Enterprise Limited	1	Punjab	0.29	1.17	1.46	
41	Carlill Energy Pvt. Ltd.	1.5		0.07	2.09	2.16	
42	Ecoenergy Inc.	1		0.04	1.13	1.17	
43	G S Atwal & Co. (Engineers) Pvt. Ltd.	1.5		0.14	2.27	2.40	
44	Sovox Renewables Private Limited	1		0.02	0.96	0.99	
45	Lanco Solar Pvt. Ltd.	1	Rajasthan	0.66	1.33	1.99	
46	Asian Aero Edu Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.46	1.56	2.02	
47	AEW Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.37	1.64	2.00	
48	Zamil New Delhi Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.13	1.40	1.53	
49	Basant Enterprises	1		0.24	1.71	1.95	
50	Nav Bharat Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.14	1.70	1.84	
51	Rays Power Private Limited	1		0.16	1.08	1.23	Starred Questions
52	Vivek Pharmachem (India) Limited	1		0.08	1.21	1.29	

53	Sun Edison Energy India Pvt. Ltd.	1	Rajasthan	0.07	1.27	1.34
54	Sovox Renewables Private Limited	1		0.00	1.35	1.35
55	Conflux Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.05	1.15	1.20
56	B & G Solar Private Limited	1		1.23	1.57	2.80
57	RL Clean Power Pvt. Ltd.	1	Tamil Nadu	1.12	1.69	2.81
58	Great Shine Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.26	1.54	1.80
59	Amson Power Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.07	1.44	1.51
60	Harrisons Power Private Limited	1		0.06	1.49	1.55
61	Technical Associates Ltd.	2	Uttar Pradesh	0.27	2.12	2.40
62	Dhruv Milkose Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.03	1.11	1.14
63	Dante Energy Private Limited	2		0.05	1.03	1.08
64	Priapus Infrastructure Ltd.	2		0.04	0.52	0.56
65	RV Akash Ganga Infrastructure Ltd.	2	Uttarakhand	0.45	2.78	3.23
66	Metro Frozen Fruits & Vegetables Ltd.	1		0.07	1.19	1.26
67	Jay Ace Technologies Limited	2		0.13	2.56	2.69
TOTAL		86.8		19.45	101.68	121.13

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Starred Questions

(ii) State-wise:

S. No.	Solar Projects Location	Total Capacity MW	Electricity Generated (Million Units)		
			Yr. 2011-12	Yr. 2012-13	G. Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.75	1.55	11.61	13.16
2	Chhattisgarh	4.00	2.45	3.59	6.03
3	Haryana	7.80	2.24	9.91	12.15
4	Jharkhand	16.00	0.57	17.52	18.09
5	Madhya Pradesh	5.25	0.00	5.90	5.90
6	Maharashtra	5.00	3.61	6.63	10.24
7	Orissa	7.00	2.36	4.46	6.82
8	Punjab	6.00	0.56	7.62	8.18
9	Rajasthan	11.00	2.36	15.40	17.75
10	Tamil Nadu	5.00	2.73	7.74	10.47
11	Uttar Pradesh	7.00	0.39	4.79	5.18
12	Uttarakhand	5.00	0.65	6.52	7.17
TOTAL		86.8	19.45	101.68	121.13

Statement-III

Details of Financial Penalties levied on defaulting Solar Power Developers under JNNSM Phase-I

A. Financial penalties levied upon Cancellation/Termination of LoIs/PPAs:

Summary of Financial Penalties Levied:

Name of Scheme	No. of SPDs	Penalty Amount (Rs. in lacs)
Migration	4	1300.00
Batch-I	2	1716.30
Batch-II	1	2272.70
TOTAL	7	5289.00

Break-Up:

Sl. No.	Bidder Name	Capacity (MW)	State	Scheduled Commissioning Date	Penalty Amount (Rs. in Lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6

I . Migration Scheme

Project companies not able to commission the project, LD has been levied and PPs terminated

1	Entergra Limited	1		15-Oct-2011	50
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Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Entergra Limited	10	Rajasthan	15-Feb-2013	500
3	Dalmia Solar Pvt. Ltd.	10		15-Feb-2013	500
4	Enterprise Business Solution USA	5	Punjab	15-Oct-2011	250
				SUB-TOTAL	1300
II. Batch-I					
a. SPD not able to show required net worth at the time of PPA signing, LoI Cancelled (matter sub-judice)					
1	Bhaskar Green Power (P) Ltd.	5	Rajasthan	-	765.65
b. Project companies not submitted required documents at the time of financial closure, PPA terminated (matter sub-judice)					
1	Coastal Projects Ltd.	5	Karnataka	9-Jan-2012	950.65
				SUB-TOTAL	1716.30
III. Batch-II					
SPD not able to show required net worth at the time of PPA signing, LoI cancelled					
1	Sujana Towers Limited	10	Tamil Nadu	-	2272.70
				SUB-TOTAL	2272.70
Total (Migration + Batch-I & Batch-II)					5289.00

92 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

B. Financial Penalties levied due to delay in Commissioning of the projects beyond scheduled Commissioning Date (SCOD)**Summary of financial penalties levied:**

Name of Scheme	BGs en-cashed		BGs encashment sub-judice		BGs encashment stayed and the matter sub-judice		BGs en-cashed however dispute raised regarding commissioning and en-cashment of BGs		Total	
	No. of SPDs	Amount (Rs. in lacs)	No. of SPDs	Amount (Rs. in lacs)	No. of SPDs	Amount (Rs. in lacs)	No. of SPDs	Amount (Rs. in lacs)	No. of SPDs	Amount (Rs. in lacs)
Migration	1	2.50	1	500	0	0	0	0	2	750
Batch-I	14	6323.77	0	0	4	3049.32	1	182.63	19	9555.72
Batch-II	1	266.27	6	13142.73	0	0	0	0	7	13409
TOTAL	16	6840.04	7	13642.73	4	3049.32	1	182.63	28	23714.72

Break-Up:**(i) Migration**

Sl. No.	Bidder Name	Capacity (MW)	State	SCOD	Penalty Amount (Rs. Lacs)
Project companies not able to complete project by SCOD; LD has been levied; BG encashment sub-judice and stayed					
1	ACME Telepower Limited (*only 2.5 MW Commissioned)	10*	Rajasthan	15-Feb-2013	500
Project companies not able to complete project by SCOD; LD has been levied					
1	Moserbaer Photovoltaic Ltd.	5	Rajasthan	15-Oct-2011	250
TOTAL					750

(ii) Batch-I

Project companies not able to complete project by SCOD; LD has been levied; BG encashment sub-judice and stayed

Sl. No.	Bidder Name	Capacity (MW)	State	PPA Date	SCOD	Total (Rs. Lacs)
1	Newton Solar Pvt. Ltd.	5	Rajasthan	8-Jan-2011	7-Jan-2012	705.39
2	DDE Renewable Energy Limited	5		10-Jan-2011	9-Jan-2012	727.89
3	Greentech Power Pvt. Ltd.	5		8-Jan-2011	7-Jan-2012	705.39
4	Precision Technik Pvt. Ltd.	5		10-Jan-2011	9-Jan-2012	910.65
						3049.32

Project companies not able to complete project by SCOD, LD has been levied and BG en-cashed however dispute has been raised regarding Commissioning and encashment of BG (matter *sub-judice*)

1	Oswal Woolen Mills Limited	5	Rajasthan	10-Jan-2011	9-Jan-2012	182.63
						SUB TOTAL
						182.63

Project companies not able to complete project by SCOD, LD has been levied

1	Khaya Solar Projects Pvt. Ltd.	5	Rajasthan	10-Jan-2011	9-Jan-2012	245.13
2	Vasavi Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	5		10-Jan-2011	9-Jan-2012	237.63
3	Saidham Overseas Pvt. Ltd.	5		10-Jan-2011	9-Jan-2012	232.63

4	Electromech Maritech Pvt. Ltd.	5	Rajasthan	10-Jan-2011	9-Jan-2012	240.13
5	Finehope Allied Engg. Pvt. Ltd.	5		10-Jan-2011	9-Jan-2012	237.63
8	Alex Spectrum Radiation Pvt. Ltd.	5		8-Jan-2011	7-Jan-2012	586.89
9	Aftaab Solar Pvt. Ltd.	5	Orissa	8-Jan-2011	7-Jan-2012	184.13
10	EMC Ltd.	5	Uttar Pradesh	10-Jan-2011	9-Jan-2012	586.89
11	CCCL Infrastructure Limited	5	Tamil Nadu	10-Jan-2011	9-Jan-2012	925.65
12	Rithwik Projects Pvt. Ltd.	5	Andhra Pradesh	10-Jan-2011	9-Jan-2012	1108.15
13	Firestone Trading Pvt. Ltd.	5	Maharashtra	10-Jan-2011	9-Jan-2012	1363.15
SUB TOTAL						6323.77
TOTAL Batch-I						9555.72

(iii) Batch-II

Sl.No.	Bidder Name	Capacity (MW)	State	PPA Date	SCOD	Total (Rs. Lacs)
1	2	3	4	5		6
Project companies not able to complete project by SCOD, LD has been levied and BG encashment sub-judice and stayed						
1	Saisudhir Energy Limited	20	Andhra Pradesh	27-Jan-2012	26-Feb-2013	4812.32
2	ESSEL MP Energy Limited	20	Maharashtra	27-Jan-2012	26-Feb-2012	4965.4

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	96
3	Enfield Infrastructure Ltd.	10	Rajasthan	27-Jan-2012	26-Feb-2013	2537.7
4	Lexicon Vanijya Pvt. Ltd.	10		27-Jan-2012	26-Feb-2013	277.27
5	Symphony Vyapar Pvt. Ltd.	10		27-Jan-2012	26-Feb-2013	287.77
6	Sun-Borne Energy Rajasthan Solar	5		27-Jan-2012	26-Feb-2013	262.27
SUB TOTAL					13142.73	
Project companies not able to complete project by SCOD and proposed for encashment of BGs, LD will be levied						
1	LEPL Projects Ltd.	10	Rajasthan	27-Jan-2012	26-Feb-2013	266.27
SUB TOTAL					266.27	
TOTAL Batch II					13409	

Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]

Statement-IV

Bank Guarantees en-cashed of defaulting Solar Power Developers under IREDA RPSSGP scheme

Sl.No.	Name of Company	State	BG Amount En-cashed (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1	Amrit Jal Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	30.0
2	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd.		30.0

Starred Questions

3	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	20.0	<i>Written Answers to</i>
4	Andromeda Energy Technologies Private Limited		22.5	
5	Bhavani Engineering		30.0	
6	Gajanan Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.		30.0	
7	M/s Kishore Electro Infra Pvt. Ltd.		30.0	
8	Photon Energy Systems Ltd.		30.0	
9	Ramakrishna Industries		0.0	
10	Solar Semiconductor Pvt. Ltd.		37.5	
11	Sri Power Generation (India) Private Limited		20.0	
12	Chhattisgarh Investment Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	20.0	[19 August, 2013]
13	Singhal Forestry Private Limited		20.0	<i>Starred Questions</i>
14	C&S Electric Ltd.	Haryana	0.0	
15	Chandraleela Power Energy Private Limited		16.0	
16	H.R. Minerals And Alloys Pvt. Ltd.		30.0	
17	M/s VKG Energy Pvt. Ltd.		30.0	
18	Reliable Manpower Solutions Ltd.		50.0	

1	2	3	4	98
19	SDS Solar Private Limited	Haryana	10.0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
20	Sukhbir Solar Energy Private Limited		20.0	
21	Tayal & Co		30.0	
22	Zamil New Delhi Infrastructure Private Limited		30.0	
23	AKR Construction Limited	Jharkhand	60.0	
24	Enertech Engg. Pvt. Ltd.		40.0	
25	Kijalk Infrastructure P. Ltd.		40.0	
26	KVR Constructions		40.0	
27	New Era Enviro Ventures Pvt. Ltd.		40.0	
28	PCS Premier Energy Pvt. Ltd.		40.0	
29	Premier Solar Systems Pvt. Ltd.		40.0	Starred Questions
30	Saimeg Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.		60.0	
31	Adora Energy Private Limited		60.0	
32	JSR Developers Pvt. Ltd. Madhya Pradesh		37.5	
33	Shiv-Vani Energy Limited		60.0	

34	Citra Real Estate Limited	Maharashtra	20.0	<i>Written Answers to</i>
35	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.		0.0	
36	Sepset Constructions Limited		20.0	
37	Abacus Holdings Private Limited	Orissa	30.0	
38	Jay Iron & Steels Limited		30.0	<i>[19 August, 2013]</i>
39	MGM Minerals Ltd.		10.0	
40	Molisati Vinimay Pvt. Ltd.		20.0	
41	Pantime Finance Company Pvt. Ltd.		30.0	
42	Raajratna Energy Holdings Private Limited		0.0	<i>Starred Questions</i>
43	S N Mohanty		0.0	
44	Shri Mahavir Ferro Alloys Pvt. Ltd.		30.0	
45	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Punjab	50.0	
46	Carlill Energy Private Limited		45.0	<i>99</i>
47	Ecoenergy Inc.		30.0	
48	Enterprise Business Solutions		75.0	
49	G S Atwal & Co. (Engineers) Pvt. Ltd.		45.0	

1	2	3	4	100
50	Soma Enterprise Limited		20.0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
51	Sovox Renewables Private Limited		30.0	
52	AEW Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	20.0	
53	Asian Aero-Edu Aviation Private Limited		20.0	
54	Basant Enterprises		20.0	
55	Conflux Infratech Private Limited		30.0	
56	Ganges Enterprises Private Limited		5.00	
57	Lanco Solar Private Ltd.		10.0	
58	Navbharat Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.		30.0	
59	Rays Power Private Limited		30.0	
60	Sovox Renewables Private Limited		30.0	Starred Questions
61	Sun Edison Energy India Private Limited		30.0	
62	Vivek Pharmachem (India) Limited		30.0	
63	Zamil New Delhi Infrastructure Private Limited		20.0	
64	Amson Power Private Limited	Tamil Nadu	30.0	

65	B&G Solar Private Limited		0.0	<i>Written Answers to</i>
66	Gemini Geoss Energy Pvt. Ltd.		50.0	
67	Great Shine Holdings Pvt. Ltd.		30.0	
68	Harrisons Power Private Limited		30.0	
69	Noel Media & Advertising Pvt. Ltd.		50.0	
70	RL Clean Power Pvt. Ltd.		0.0	
71	Dante Energy Private Limited	Uttar Pradesh	60.0	[19 August, 2013]
72	Dhruv Milkose Pvt. Ltd.		30.0	
73	Eastern Bearings Pvt. Ltd.		50.0	
74	Priapus Infrastructure Private Limited		60.0	
75	Technical Associates Ltd.		60.0	<i>Starred Questions</i>
76	Jay Ace Technologies Limited	Uttarakhand	60.0	
77	Metro Frozen Fruits & Vegetables Pvt. Ltd.		30.0	
78	RV Akash Ganga Infrastructure Ltd.		40.0	
TOTAL			2438.5	101

Extension of work days under MGNREGA

*180. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to extend guaranteed working days from 100 to 240 days under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).;

(b) how many guaranteed working days workers are getting under MGNREGA on an average, State-wise; and

(c) whether there is any provisions of social audit, detailed audit and CAG Audit of works under MGNREGA, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) As per Section 3(1) of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) the State Governments shall provide to every household, work not less than one hundred days in accordance with the Scheme to be made under the Act. However, Section 3 (4) has the enabling provision for creating wage employment beyond the stipulated period of 100 days of work per household in a financial year. Section 3 (4) reads, "*The Central Government or the State Government may, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make provision for securing work to every adult member of a household under a Scheme for any period beyond the period guaranteed under sub-section (1), as may be expedient*". Thus, additional employment beyond the stipulated 100 days and up to 150 days per rural household under MGNREGA was allowed as a special dispensation for the notified drought affected Talukas/Blocks in various States in 2012-13 and notified flood/ landslide affected rural areas in Uttarakhand in 2013-14.

(b) The responsibility of the implementation of the Act is vested with the States/UTs. As per the information reported by the implementing States/UTs, the annual average number of person-day generation has ranged between 42 and 54 days during the years 2006-07 and 2012-13. State-wise average number of person-days per household generated under MGNREGA is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Central Government, in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) has formulated the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (Audit of Schemes) Rules, 2011 in exercise of the

powers conferred under sub-section (1) of Section 24 of MGNREG Act. The audit of accounts of a scheme under the Act for each district as well as of the State Employment Guarantee Fund are required to be carried out by Chartered Accountants or any other auditor/ accountant authorized by the State/District administration. The C&AG shall have the right to conduct audit of the accounts of the scheme at such intervals as he may deem fit. The Social Audit shall also be part of audit of schemes and the State Governments shall facilitate conduct of Social audit of the works taken up under the Act in every Gram Panchayat at least once in six months in the manner prescribed under these rules. In accordance with Section 17 of MGNREGA, the Gram Sabha who monitors the execution of works within the Gram Panchayat shall conduct regular social audits of all the projects under the Scheme taken up within the Gram Panchayat.

Statement

*State-wise average number of person days per household
generated under MGNREGA*

Average number of person days per household								
No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Provisi- onal)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	31	42	48	66	54	59	55
2	Arunachal Pradesh	27	62	43	25	23	16	27
3	Assam	72	35	40	34	26	26	25
4	Bihar	35	22	26	28	34	39	45
5	Chhattisgarh	56	58	55	51	45	44	45
6	Gujarat	44	31	25	37	45	38	41
7	Haryana	48	50	42	38	36	39	44
8	Himachal Pradesh	47	36	46	57	49	53	51
9	Jammu and Kashmir	27	32	40	38	43	48	55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	Jharkhand	37	44	48	49	42	39	40
11	Karnataka	41	36	32	57	49	42	46
12	Kerala	21	33	22	36	41	45	55
13	Madhya Pradesh	69	63	57	56	50	44	39
14	Maharashtra	45	39	46	46	44	51	53
15	Manipur	100	43	75	73	68	63	59
16	Meghalaya	25	39	38	49	58	50	51
17	Mizoram	15	35	73	95	97	77	88
18	Nagaland	47	21	68	87	95	80	63
19	Odisha	57	37	36	40	49	33	34
20	Punjab	49	39	27	28	27	26	27
21	Rajasthan	85	77	76	69	52	47	52
22	Sikkim	59	44	51	80	85	60	64
23	Tamil Nadu	27	52	36	55	54	48	58
24	Tripura	67	43	64	80	67	86	87
25	Uttar Pradesh	32	33	52	65	52	36	28
26	Uttarakhand	30	42	35	35	42	42	44
27	West Bengal	14	25	26	45	31	27	35
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	17	29	23	43	50
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	25	19	21	NR	NR
30	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	NA	NA	NR	28	27	28	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	60	27	30	43	26
33	Puducherry	NA	NA	13	22	30	25	21
34	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		43	42	48	54	47	43	46

NA = Not Available; NR = Not Reported

Source: Data till 2010-11 is from MPR & from MIS thereafter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Allocation of captive mines through auction

1241. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of allocation of captive coal mines through auction in the country;
- (b) whether the bidding process for auctioning of coal mines including its reserve price have been finalized;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefore; and
- (e) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (e) Under the amended provisions of Section 11 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) (MMDR Act) the Government of India in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the MM (DR) Act, 1957, notified 'Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012' on 2nd February, 2012. It provides for grant of reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of an area containing coal and lignite through auction by

competitive bidding, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. This, would however, not be applicable in the following cases:-

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

The Government has notified the “Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines (Amendment) Rules, 2012” on 27th December, 2012 and the earlier notified ‘Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012’ on 2nd February, 2012 and these rules have been formulated after due deliberations and consultations with the representatives of the States and stakeholders. It contains detailed terms and conditions of allocation of area containing coal for the purpose of mining and also for the purpose of specified end-use.

With regard to allocation of coal blocks through auction, the Ministry of coal has engaged M/s. CRISIL Infrastructure Advisory through the Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd. as consultant to suggest methodology for fixing floor price/ reserve price, model tender document and draft agreement to be entered into with the successful bidders. The Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) which was set up to consider and examine the above, comprising of various stakeholders including Ministry of Finance considered the report submitted by M/s. CRISIL Infrastructure Advisory and after discussion and deliberation, it has been decided to obtain comments from the concerned Ministries. Accordingly a detailed note has been circulated.

Panel for PPP framework with CIL

1242. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently constituted a panel to formulate a policy on Public Private Partnership framework with the Coal India Limited to address various problems being faced by the coal sector;
- (b) by when the said panel is likely to submit its reports to Government; and
- (c) the details thereof along with the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) While presenting the Budget for 2013-14, the

Finance Minister has made an announcement for Public Private Participation (PPP) with Coal India Limited as one of the partners for augmentation of coal production in the country. Accordingly, a Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coal) with the representatives from Planning Commission, Ministries of Finance (DEA), Labour, Law & Justice (DLA) among others to recommend a framework for the PPP. The Committee has not given its report.

Investigation into coal block allocation

1243. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation into alleged illegalities in the allocation of coal blocks has been completed;

(b) if so, the details of the findings; and

(c) if not, at what stage the investigation is and by when it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) 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. 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 obtain any details from CBI in this regard.

Coal production

†1244. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited was required to produce 731 million tones of coal every year till 2036, keeping in view the coal reserves of 93 billion tones;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon;

(c) whether it is also a fact that coal mines of 44 billion tones out of the above quantity had been handed over to private sector; and

(d) if so, the average annual production in private sector from 2009 to 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The Planning of coal production by CIL is done based on the coal demand, estimated by Planning Commission within a Five Year Plan perspective. As per the XII Five Year Plan documents, the projected year-wise coal production of Coal India Limited is given below:-

	(in million tones)				
Projection	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Coal India Limited	464.10	482.00	507.75	530.30	615.00

(c) As on date 98 coal blocks stand allocated to private sector companies with geological reserves of about 18.86 billion tones.

(d) The annual production from private sector is given below:

	(in million tones)				
Production	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (P)	Average
	48.002	47.633	49.195	48.454	48.321

P = Provisional

Allocation of coal blocks to undeserving companies

†1245. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal mines had also been allocated to those companies during the last years which do not actually have the capacity to use coal themselves;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and whether Government has identified such companies; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if so, the names of those companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) Coal blocks are allocated for captive mining to eligible public and private sector companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 for approved and specified end-use projects (EUPs) to be set up as well as existing ones viz. generation of power, production of iron & steel, production of cement, washing of coal obtained from a mine and production of syn-gas through coal gasification (underground and surface) and coal liquefaction, in pursuance of Section 3 of the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973. The production from the coal block is expected to be synchronized with the commissioning of the end-use plants for which the block is allocated.

Further, 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 which has been constituted on 21.06.2012 in pursuance of the announcement made by the Finance Minister in the budget speech for the year 2012-13. In case of unsatisfactory progress on the part of allocattees, appropriate action is taken including de-allocation of the block. On the basis of review made by the Review Committee, 20 coal blocks were de-allocated due to unsatisfactory progress and 5 coal blocks surrendered by the allocattees were de-allocated. Based on the recommendations of the IMG, 22 coal blocks have been de-allocated so far.

Profit sharing with local committee

1246. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal is being extracted from coal mines under Eklehra Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh but the company is not sharing its benefits with the local bio-diversity committee, as per the provisions which has caused huge losses to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Green Tribunal, Bhopal has recently held a meeting with the Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) and the Coal India Limited regarding the sharing of the benefits from bio-resources with local bio-diversity committee; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) The Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) has received a notice from the National Green Tribunal in respect of appeal filed by Bio-diversity Management Committee, Village Eklehra, District Chhindwara, demanding benefits of coal being mined under their jurisdiction as per the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act 2002. The matter is under adjudication of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal. WCL has also filed a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur, challenging the legality of notices issued by the State Bio-diversity Board under Section 7 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. The Hon'ble high Court has heard the matter and directed that no coercive steps be taken against WCL. The matter is before the Hon'ble High Court and therefore *sub judice*.

Target of coal production

1247. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has achieved 10 percent target set for 2012-13;
- (b) to what extent the coalgate has impacted the target;
- (c) whether any consultations with the Coal India Limited (CIL) have been held in this regard;
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof; and
- (e) what would be the import quantity if CIL fails to achieve the required target of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) As per Annual Plan 2012-13, coal production target was 574.40 million tones, whereas actual production was 557.71 million tonnes. Target for production of coal is fixed by the Ministry of Coal in consultation with the Planning Commission.

- (e) During 2012-13, the country imported 137.56 million tonnes of raw coal. As such CIL has not imported any coal during the year.

Report on pooling of coal prices

1248. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a report on pooling of prices of imported coal with domestic coal was prepared by the Central Electricity Authority in consultations with the Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, whether the report has been received by Government; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government on the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) A report prepared by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in consultation with CIL on pooling price of imported coal with domestic coal was received through the Ministry of Power. The matter was placed before the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). The CCEA considered various options to augment coal supplies to the Thermal Power Stations (TPSs) in the country including the proposal for pooling of price of imported coal with domestic coal. After considering the various options, CCEA approved that the Ministry of Coal would direct Coal India Ltd (CIL) to sign FSAs with TPSs identified by the Ministry of Power for the capacity of 78,000 MW, which have been commissioned or are likely to be commissioned during 01.04.2009 to 31.03.2015, for domestic coal quantity of 65%, 65%, 67% and 75% for the remaining four years of the 12th Plan. To meet the balance FSA obligations, CIL can import coal and supply the same to the willing TPSs on cost basis. TPSs can also import coal themselves. A directive to this effect has been issued to CIL on 17.07.2013.

Supply of coal to power plants

1249. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has signed any Fuel Supply Agreement for supply of coal to power producers;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether CIL proposes to import coal to meet the shortfall in the domestic coal requirement;

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

(e) the details of guidelines fixed/laid down by Government for import of coal by CIL to meet the requirement of thermal power plants timely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has signed 82 Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) for supply of 131.066 MT of coal to the power plants for 34793 MW capacity.

(b) Salient features of the model FSA for Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) commissioned by 31.3.2009 and after 31.03.2009 are as under:

TPPs commissioned by 31.03.2009	TPPs commissioned after 31.03.2009
* Tenure of FSA is 20 years	* Tenure of FSA is 20 years
* Supply mix is totally indigenous coal	* Supply mix is indigenous coal and partly imported coal, depending on availability
* Trigger level for levy of penalty is 90% of Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ)	* Trigger level for levy of penalty is 80% of ACQ

(c) to (e) Considering the production possibilities and coal requirement of various sectors including power sector during XII Plan period, provisions have been made in the model FSA for coal supply mix comprising of the indigenous coal and imported coal in respect of consumers concluding FSA through Letter of Assurance (LOA) route.

Government has directed Coal India Limited (CIL) to sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) identified by Ministry of Power for the capacity of 78000 MW which are commissioned/likely to be commissioned by 31.03.2015 for domestic coal quantity of 65%, 65%, 67% and 75% for the remaining four years of XII Plan. To meet the balance of FSA obligations, CIL is to import coal and supply the same to the willing TPPs on cost plus basis. TPPs can also import coal themselves as coal import is permissible under Open General Licence (OGL). CIL has taken steps to supply imported coal on cost plus basis to the power plants. On the basis of specific commitment of power stations to accept coal on cost plus basis, CIL can place the order for import of coal.

Supply of coal to power houses

†1250. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power production is getting affected due to insufficient supply of coal to power houses;

(b) whether Government is also seized of the fact that the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has fixed a target of 8.2 crore tonnes of coal import for 36 power houses in the current financial year to meet the deficiency of coal; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure timely and sufficient supply of coal to power houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) As per the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) report dated 11.08.2013, only 6 Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) out of 99 TPPs in the country are carrying critical coal stock of less than 7 days as against 21 out of 93 TPPs as on 31.03.2013. The coal stocks carried by TPPs have increased to 22.77 MT on 11.08.2013 as compared to 19.48 MT on 31.03.2013. In view of comfortable coal stock position, a number of power plants have started regulating coal supplies from CIL sources.

(b) Ministry of Power (MoP) / CEA has assigned a target of import of 50 MT coal to 25 power utilities for power plants designed on domestic coal to meet the shortfall in the domestic coal availability. In addition to this, 32 MT of coal was assessed to be imported by power utilities for power plants designed on imported coal. Thus, total coal estimated to be imported during 2013-14 has been targeted around 82 MT. It may also be mentioned that coal may be imported under Open General Licence (OGL).

(c) Considering the production possibilities and coal requirement of various sectors including power sector to come up during XII Plan period, provisions have been made in the Model Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) for coal supply mix comprising of the indigenous coal and imported coal in respect of consumers concluding FSA through Letter of Assurance (LoA) route.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Accordingly, in addition to the specified quantity of domestic coal, CIL can take steps to supply imported coal on cost plus basis to the willing power plants on the basis of specific commitment of power stations to accept imported coal on cost plus basis.

In addition to the monitoring mechanism available at subsidiary coal companies of 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 for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power sector including critical coal stock position.

Production and supply of coal

1251. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been any increase in the production and supply of coal during 2012-13;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what were the targets fixed and the achievements made; and
- (d) whether the production was sufficient to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There has been increase in coal production and supply during 2012-13. The details of targets of coal production and supply for 2011-12 and 2012-13 and corresponding achievements are given below.

(in million tonnes)

Year	Production Target	Production	Ach. in %	Supply Target	Supply	Ach. in %
2011-12	554.00	539.950	97.5	559.00	535.299	95.8
2012-13	574.40	557.707	97.1	580.30	569.767	98.2

(d) In 2012-13, the domestic production was 557.707 million tonnes and the total domestic supply of coal was 569.767 million tonnes. In addition to the domestic supply of coal, the country imported 137.56 million tonnes of coal in order to meet the demand.

Domestic production of coal and import

1252. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imported coal is cheaper than the coal reserves available in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the imported coal is superior in quality and calorific value than the coal available from Indian mines, if so, the details thereof;

(d) since the import of coal would be costlier due to erosion in value of rupee, whether Government plans to take steps to increase domestic production of coal and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) As per information available, imported coal at the port of landing is costlier than domestic coal at pithead.

(c) The coal is under Open General License (OGL) and users are free to import coal directly according to their qualitative as well as quantitative requirement. However, as per available information, imported coal have lower ash content, generally not exceeding 15%, as compared to indigenous coal having more ash content. Similarly, in respect of Gross Calorific Value (GCV) also imported coal have higher GCV (ranging from 6500 to 3400 Kcal/Kg) as against indigenous coal (mostly ranging from 5200 to 3400 Kcal/Kg).

(d) In the terminal year of XII Plan (2016-17) domestic production is projected to be 795 MTe. As per 12th Five Year Plan, demand for terminal year has been assessed to be 980.50 MTe. Thus the gap of 185.50 MTe of coal may need to be met through imports by the users.

The Government has taken a series of steps to increase domestic coal production 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 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 & order issues in some coal fields

Non-compliance of CSR guidelines

1253. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that despite guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), public sector companies and corporates are not spending two percent of their profit on discharging social responsibility;

(b) if so, the details thereof especially in respect of Karnataka;

(c) whether Government has conducted any assessment to ascertain whether the companies are complying with the laid down CSR guidelines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Sustainability for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in April, 2013 wherein each CPSE shall, with the approval of its Board of Directors, make a budgetary allocation for CSR and Sustainability activities/projects for the year. The budgetary allocation is to be

based on the profitability of the company and it is determined by the Profit After Tax (PAT) of the company in the previous year as per the following details:

PAT of CPSE in the previous year	Range of Budgetary allocation for CSR and Sustainability activities (as % of PAT in previous year)
(i) Less than Rs. 100 Crore	3% - 5%
(ii) Rs. 100 Crore to Rs. 500 Crore	2% - 3%
(iii) Rs. 500 Crore and above	1% - 2%

The DPE is not centrally maintaining the data on CSR spendings by CPSE. The requirement to spend two percent of the profits is not yet applicable to Corporates which are not Government companies and would be applicable once the Companies Bill, 2013, as passed by the Parliament, is enacted.

(c) and (d) The performance of CPSEs on CSR and Sustainability is evaluated by the DPE through the MoU mechanism signed with the CPSE concerned. The guidelines make it mandatory for all CPSEs to have a two-tier structure, comprising of a Board level Committee headed by either the Chairman and/or Managing Director, or an Independent Director, and a group of officers headed by a senior executive not less than one rank below the Board level. This two-tier structure is expected to have the authority and influence to be able to move forward the CSR agenda of the company. The implementation of CSR guidelines is also monitored by the administrative Ministry/ Department concerned with CPSEs. An appropriate mechanism is being developed for reporting.

Embezzlement by companies

†1254. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been continuous increase in the incidents of embezzlement by companies in the country during the last few years;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which came to light from 2009 to June, 2013; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of such cases during 2009-10 to 2012-13, year-wise and the total amount allegedly embezzled in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The number of cases of embezzlement companies based on complaints received during the period 01-04-2009 to 30-06-2013 are as under:-

Period	No. of cases
1-04-2009 to 31-03-2010	06
01-04-2010 to 31-03-2011	06
01-04-2011 to 31-03-2012	13
01-04-2012 to 31-03-2013	45
01-04-2013 to 30-06-2013	55

Information relating to amounts involved is not maintained in the Registry.

Transparency in CSR initiatives

1255. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring in transparency in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives undertaken by the companies and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the money donated by corporates to eligible NGOs could be treated as their CSR initiatives and if so, the guidelines or rules thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to constitute a Board to regulate the utilisation of funds under CSR and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government also proposes to mandate companies to publicise utilisation of funds under CSR and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) The Companies Bill, 2013 as passed by the Parliament has a provision in Clause 135 that every company having net worth of

Rs. 500 crores or more, or turnover of Rs. 1000 crores or more or net profit of rupees five crores or more during any financial year, shall constitute a CSR Committee to recommend its activities for discharging CSR in such a manner that the company would spend at least 2 percent of its average net profits of the previous three year on CSR activities. The companies will have latitude in designing project based CSR interventions within the framework of Schedule VII of the Bill and the CSR policy of the company.

Draft rules including reporting requirements under the Bill will be prepared in consultation with all stakeholders.

Awareness and protection of small investors

1256. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the measures taken by Government for awareness and protection of small investors have yielded the desired results;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of action initiated against the companies with regard to investors' complaints during the last three years, year-wise;
- (d) whether a number of companies have not paid the outstanding amount due to small investors and are still trading actively in the stock exchanges; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Investor Awareness Programmes are conducted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) also conduct similar programmes through Resource Persons, Investor Associations, Exchanges, Depositories and various trade bodies like Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) etc. The programmes cover various cities, towns (including small towns) and involve distribution of booklets whose content is available on the websites of the MCA (www.iepf.gov.in) and of SEBI (investor.sebi.gov.in). Investors can lodge complaints with Registrars of Companies/MCA, or on the MCA21 portal. A similar facility has also been provided by SEBI on its website www.sebi.gov.in. SEBI has made available toll free Complaint Services in 14 languages to provide assistance to investors. This Ministry has also created

a sub-site www.iepf.gov.in, under the MCA portal, where companies are required to file investor-wise details of unpaid and unclaimed amounts of investors lying with them. The website enables investors, specially small investors and investors from remote areas, to search and locate information concerning their complaints.

(c) Based on Investors' grievances, MCA has initiated action against 49 companies in 2010-11, 39 companies in 2011-12 and 78 companies in 2012-13.

(d) and (e) SEBI initiates action for redressing complaints of non-payment of dividend/interest on listed securities, pertaining to companies listed with stock exchanges. Companies which fail to pay dividend face action under sections 11B/15C of the SEBI Act, 1992. Details of action taken for non-redressal of investor grievances year-wise, during the last three years in respect of such companies are as follows:

Financial Year	Number of cases where	
	Action taken under Section 11	Adjudication
2010-11	18	3
2011-12	11	6
2012-13	04	10

Irregularities in Total Sanitation Campaign

†1257. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints of irregularities in various States in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);

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

(c) whether complaints of irregularities committed under this campaign by Belwa Paikan gram panchayat of Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh have been received;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether complaints regarding illegal construction of toilets by the said panchayat have also been received;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) if so, the details of the inquiry, complaint-wise;

(g) whether involvement of concerned Sarpanch in the illegal construction has been/would be investigated; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Complaints received from various quarters on implementation of TSC/NBA programme are immediately forwarded to respective State Governments for appropriate corrective measure.

(b) The details of complaints received by this Ministry, State-wise & Complaint-wise for the year 2012-13 & 2013-14 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No such complaint has been received during the years 2012-13 & 2013-14.

(d) to (h) Does not arise.

Statement

*Details of complaints received during 2012-13 & 2013-14 (till date)
as per the record available State-wise & Complaint-wise*

Sl.No.	Name of Complainant/ State	Date of complaint	Subject
1	2	3	4
1	Shri Manish Madajar, Editor, Nimar ki Duniya, Distt. Khargon, MP	Nil Received on 5.5.2013	Irregularities in construction of Toilets under TSC in Khargon Distt in MP
2	Shri Inder Chand Soni, Distt. Durg, MP	29.7.2013	Spending NBA funds in other heads
3	Shri Ahamad Navi, Distt. Pilibhit, UP	18.4.2013	Irregularities in NBA funds in Distt. Pilibhit, UP
4	Shri Parmar Faliya, Vadodra, Gujarat	3.4.2013	Irregularities in construction of Toilets under NBA in Por village Vadodra, Gujarat

1	2	3	4
5	Shri Manohar, Distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra	15.3.2013	Misrepresentation in obtaining Nirmal Gram Puraskar
6	Anonymous Complaint	Nil Received on 31.12.2012	Irregularities in PHED Activities in Assam

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan

1258. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA);
- (b) the details of strategy drawn to achieve these objectives;
- (c) whether the above project has been sanctioned in 607 districts; and
- (d) how far NBA has performed, so far, especially in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the XIIth Five Year Plan. The objectives/aims of the NBA are as under:

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

- * Develop community managed environmental sanitation systems focusing on solid & liquid waste management for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

(b) The strategy adopted under NBA is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting the 'community led' 'people centered' strategies and community saturation & demand driven approach with emphasis on awareness creation and demand generation for sanitary facilities in houses, schools and for cleaner environment. Alternate delivery mechanisms would be adopted to meet the community needs.

The provision of incentives for individual household latrine has been widened to cover all APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households so as to attain community outcomes. Convergence with MNREGS has been adopted to facilitate the rural households with fund availability for creating their own sanitation facilities.

Availability of water in the Gram Panchayat shall be an important factor for sustaining sanitation facilities created. Rural School Sanitation remains a major component and an entry point for wider acceptance of sanitation by the rural people. Wider technology options are being provided to meet the customer preferences and location – specific needs. Intensive IEC Campaign is the corner stone of the programme involving Panchayati Raj Institutions, Co-operatives, ASHA, Anganwadi workers, Women Groups, Self Help Groups, NGOs etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. TSC/NBA projects have been sanctioned in 607 rural districts of the country.

(d) Physical performance against current project objectives sanctioned under TSC/NBA state-wise including Maharashtra is given in Statement.

Statement

*Physical performance against current project objectives sanctioned under TSC/
NBA state-wise including Maharashtra*

Sl.No.	State	Individual household latrine for BPL			Individual household latrine for APL			Individual household latrine Total	
		Appr.	Ach.	% age	Appr.	Ach.	% age	Appr.	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	6636229	5827424	87.81	3629688	2693865	74.22	10265917	8521289
2	Arunachal Pradesh	115560	75195	65.07	18301	16094	87.94	133861	91289
3	Assam	2220017	1706173	76.85	1161020	510706	43.99	3381037	2216879
4	Bihar	6195779	3504275	56.56	4975535	1161977	23.35	11171314	4666252
5	Chhattisgarh	1568600	1102929	70.31	1823853	866691	47.52	3392453	1969620
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2480	37	1.49	0	0	0	2480	37
7	Goa	17935	17031	94.96	27388	17522	63.98	45323	34553
8	Gujarat	2046857	2023383	98.85	3331630	2606649	78.24	5378487	4630032
9	Haryana	636940	633528	99.46	1458494	1462091	100	2095434	2095619
10	Himachal Pradesh	218167	250739	100	632583	783427	100	850750	1034166
11	Jammu and Kashmir	703071	319181	45.4	767732	180671	23.53	1470803	499852
12	Jharkhand	2327306	1451169	62.35	1402189	203567	14.52	3729495	1654736
13	Karnataka	2889224	2249759	77.87	2981691	2255931	75.66	5870915	4505690
14	Kerala	961831	984641	100	111911	142883	100	1073742	1127524

Statement

*Physical performance against current project objectives sanctioned under
TSC/NBA state-wise including Maharashtra*

Sanitary Complex				School Toilets			Toilets for Anganwadi		
% age	Appr.	Ach.	% age	Appr.	Ach	% age	Appr.	Ach.	% age
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
83.01	575	987	100	115908	116470	100	14990	10111	67.45
68.2	318	157	49.37	3944	3888	98.58	1866	1796	96.25
65.57	211	63	29.86	34772	33766	97.11	16819	11018	65.51
41.77	2362	996	42.17	102268	93052	90.99	16444	8577	52.16
58.06	618	30	48.54	52338	51969	99.29	10211	10595	100
1.49	12	1	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	0
76.24	150	0	0	731	446	61.01	547	58	10.6
86.08	1671	1774	100	40439	36762	90.91	30516	25594	83.87
100	1335	1282	96.03	9160	9285	100	7599	7686	100
100	1229	846	68.84	20738	18111	87.33	10308	9513	92.29
33.98	1080	1056	97.78	27277	20181	73.99	1070	305	28.5
44.37	1203	270	22.44	42687	39339	92.16	11472	7492	65.31
76.75	1305	984	75.4	39267	43946	100	26353	29093	100
100	1090	1047	96.06	3600	3709	100	4957	5042	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	Madhya Pradesh	3614346	3575879	98.94	4852847	3676286	75.76	8467193	7252165
16	Maharashtra	3623439	2773556	76.54	6104904	4549883	74.53	9728343	7323439
17	Manipur	194887	140286	71.98	68367	47745	69.84	263254	188031
18	Meghalaya	216333	167718	77.53	85500	68040	79.58	301833	235758
19	Mizoram	89903	82397	91.65	18975	18778	98.96	108878	101175
20	Nagaland	180092	122849	68.21	31254	27255	87.2	211346	150104
21	Orissa	4485050	2782375	62.04	2571598	1176984	45.77	7056648	3959359
22	Puducherry	18000	2268	12.6	0	0	0	18000	2268
23	Punjab	623198	252210	40.47	544370	573269	100	1167568	825479
24	Rajasthan	1960903	1128226	57.54	5023430	3408773	67.86	6984333	4536999
25	Sikkim	51302	58104	100	35712	36496	100	87014	94600
26	Tamil Nadu	4422133	4185642	94.65	4244955	3045396	71.74	8667088	7231038
27	Tripura	454757	454517	99.95	169017	159322	94.26	623774	613839
28	Uttar Pradesh	8303794	7948174	95.72	12372693	9495913	76.75	20676487	17444087
29	Uttarakhand	441631	384842	87.14	444670	440909	99.15	886301	825751
30	West Bengal	6619158	5885319	88.91	4997498	2890604	57.84	11616656	8775923
TOTAL		61838922	50089826	81	63887805	42517727	66.55	125726727	92607553

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
85.65	1602	1132	70.66	137730	142374	100	27595	24917	90.3
75.28	8210	6822	83.09	87452	88369	100	60076	64662	100
71.43	386	318	82.38	3919	3919	100	1201	1201	100
78.11	290	201	69.31	10331	9598	92.9	1851	1774	95.84
92.93	560	560	100	5905	3412	57.78	1630	1370	84.05
71.02	275	220	80	2972	2185	73.52	1302	1005	77.19
56.11	818	126	15.4	70663	70492	99.76	25160	24954	99.18
12.6	0	30	0	26	0	0	16	16	100
70.7	411	100	24.33	7464	8131	100	3274	4735	100
64.96	1544	619	40.09	85662	86999	100	32269	20062	62.17
100	789	913	100	1604	1606	100	340	416	100
83.43	1438	1752	100	53678	48838	90.98	27970	27577	98.59
98.41	226	275	100	6833	6635	97.1	6024	7035	100
84.37	2366	2420	100	269860	243573	90.26	107302	101609	94.69
93.17	470	108	22.98	3925	3214	81.89	1601	363	22.67
75.55	1140	1138	99.82	134081	124854	93.12	84168	47919	56.93
73.66	33684	26497	78.66	1375234	1315123	95.63	534931	456495	85.34

Deaths due to contaminated drinking water

†1259. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deaths due to consumption of contaminated water have increased in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has held someone accountable for such deaths and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Consumption of contaminated drinking water may be one of the reasons that may cause diseases such as Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), Cholera, Viral Hepatitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. As reported by the State Governments to the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India during the past 4 years viz., 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, the number of deaths occurred in the country on account of above-mentioned diseases due to various reasons that might include consumption of contaminated drinking water were 3,645, 3,084, 3,314 and 3,883 respectively.

(b) Drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments with technical and financial assistance for provision of safe drinking water supply in the rural areas of the country under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Powers to plan, design, approve, implement and monitor rural drinking water supply schemes has been delegated to the State Departments / Boards dealing with rural drinking water supply. It is upto the State Government to hold some one responsible if deaths occur due to supply of contaminated drinking water to the rural populace.

Construction of toilets

1260. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that, according to census 2001, 21.9 percent population have no proper toilets; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to construct more toilets under MGNREGA including Andhra Pradesh with some enhanced Central share during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per Census 2001, 78.1 % rural households did not have access to toilets. The percentage of such households has come down to 67.3 % in Census 2011.

(b) The % of rural households without access to toilets, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh is given in Statement (*See below*). To accelerate Sanitation Coverage in the Country, Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the XIIth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with “Nirmal Grams” as outcomes. Under NBA, following steps have been taken:

- * A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction to covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode for holistic sanitation outcomes.
- * More emphasis on Information Education Communication (IEC) with earmarked 15% of the total outlay of district projects for IEC activities. With a view to give thrust to a new approach towards IEC, the Ministry has launched a Communication and Advocacy Strategy (2012-2017).
- * Conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats. Focused convergence of rural sanitation with associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development with NBA.
- * The scope of providing incentives for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households. Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600/- from the earlier amount of Rs. 3200/-, under NBA.

In addition upto Rs. 4500/- can be utilized under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Along-with beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900/- the total unit cost of toilet is now Rs. 10000/- (Rs. 10,500/- for hilly and difficult areas).

Statement

Percentage of rural households without access to latrines as per Census 2011

Sl.N.	State/UT Name	% rural households without access to latrines as per Census 2011
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38.92
2	Andhra Pradesh	65.12
3	Arunachal Pradesh	44.25
4	Assam	38.46
5	Bihar	81.39
6	Chandigarh	5.69
7	Chhattisgarh	85.15
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70.72
9	Daman and Diu	34.20
10	Delhi	13.50
11	Goa	27.40
12	Gujarat	65.76
13	Haryana	42.29
14	Himachal Pradesh	32.55
15	Jammu and Kashmir	58.29
16	Jharkhand	91.67

1	2	3
17	Karnataka	68.11
18	Kerala	5.59
19	Lakshadweep	1.66
20	Madhya Pradesh	86.42
21	Maharashtra	55.80
22	Manipur	12.27
23	Meghalaya	43.06
24	Mizoram	12.90
25	Nagaland	22.31
26	Orissa	84.68
27	Pondicherry	59.59
28	Punjab	28.11
29	Rajasthan	79.87
30	Sikkim	14.86
31	Tamil Nadu	73.27
32	Tripura	15.41
33	Uttar Pradesh	77.13
34	Uttaranchal	45.04
35	West Bengal	51.30
		67.33

Nirmal Gram Puruskar winning villages

1261. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether Governments is taking steps to achieve 100 percent results in the Nirmal Gram Puruskar winning villages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh particularly in the backward districts in Telangana region for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the XIIth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with “Nirmal Grams” as outcomes. Under NBA, the goal is to achieve the vision of Nirmal Bharat by 2022 with all Gram Panchayats in the country attaining Nirmal status, which implies 100% Open Defecation free (ODF) status with proper arrangement of solid & liquid waste management for overall cleanliness in the rural areas of the country.

Under NBA, following steps have been taken in rural areas of Country including backward districts in Telangana in Andhra Pradesh:

- * A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction to covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode for holistic sanitation outcomes.
- * The scope of providing incentives for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households. Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600/- from the earlier amount of Rs. 3200/-, under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 4500/- can be utilized under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Along-with beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900/-, the total unit cost of toilet is now Rs. 10000/- (Rs. 10,500/- for hilly and difficult areas).
- * More emphasis on Information Education Communication (IEC), with earmarked 15% of the total outlay of district projects for IEC activities. With a view to give thrust to a new approach towards IEC, the Ministry has launched a Communication and Advocacy Strategy (2012-2017).

- * Conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats. Focused convergence of rural sanitation with associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development with NBA.
- * Provision of financial assistance for creation of sanitation facilities in Government Schools and Anganwadis in Government buildings.
- * Assistance to Production Centres of sanitary materials and Rural Sanitary Marts
- * Provision of financial assistance for construction of Community Sanitary Complexes.
- * Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to be taken up in project mode for each Gram Panchayat (GP) with financial assistance capped for a GP on number of household basis to enable all Panchayats to implement sustainable SLWM projects.
- * Provisions of extensive capacity building of the stake holders like Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) and field functionaries for sustainable sanitation,

Sanitation drive

1262. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

(a) whether Government stresses on effective sanitation drive in mandals with some action plan in some States particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan Periods along with the amount spent, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Government has been implementing Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) since 1999 which has been revamped into Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) *w.e.f.* 1.4.2012 to improve the sanitation situation in the rural areas of the Country including Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Under TSC/NBA, so far 607 District Projects have been sanctioned for the country including 22 for Andhra Pradesh. The district projects are essentially detailed action plan for improving the sanitation in the entire rural areas of the district. All Mandals/Gram Panchayats falling under the district are supposed to be covered under the districts projects. The number of projects sanctioned State-wise and amount spent so far in 11th & 12th Plan are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The district-wise details of projects sanctioned and amount spent in 11th and 12th Plan in Andhra Pradesh are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

The number of projects sanctioned State-wise and amount spent so far in Eleventh and Twelfth Plan under TSC/NBA

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of Project Sanctioned	Expenditure Amount (in Lakhs)			
			Center	State	Beneficiary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	40693.56	13272.67	2064.31	56030.54
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	2963.69	791.16	146.91	3901.76
3	Assam	26	44837.29	10070.23	3708.35	58615.86
4	Bihar	38	77057.92	28941.2	3590.65	109589.78
5	Chhattisgarh	16	23412.72	10756.76	2426.47	36595.95
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0
7	Goa	2	7.65	22.99	0	30.64
8	Gujarat	25	24962.47	10084.46	7347.14	42394.07
9	Haryana	20	8256.27	3315.44	1756.99	13328.71
10	Himachal Pradesh	12	7288.64	2739.74	595.97	10624.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Jammu and Kashmir	21	10128.76	3988	1275.46	15392.22
12	Jharkhand	24	18012.7	9845.4	1470.95	29329.04
13	Karnataka	29	29081.23	12733.44	4109.18	45923.85
14	Kerala	14	6637.8	2683.42	2819.08	12140.29
15	Madhya Pradesh	50	80286.33	28714.02	8686.8	117687.15
16	Maharashtra	33	47113.69	19256.74	8197.58	74568.01
17	Manipur	9	4452.6	980.8	333.64	5767.04
18	Meghalaya	7	7842.26	2747.31	174.58	10764.15
19	Mizoram	8	2267.46	636.96	259.5	3163.92
20	Nagaland	11	3393.69	1011.33	144.39	4549.42
21	Orissa	30	28179.5	10907.34	3928.05	43014.89
22	Puducherry	1	31.84	0	0	31.84
23	Punjab	20	1456.12	527.52	79.58	2063.23
24	Rajasthan	32	24937.85	7942.08	2609.29	35489.22
25	Sikkim	4	316.85	340.94	100.26	758.05
26	Tamil Nadu	29	38533.04	17179.66	6314.2	62026.89
27	Tripura	4	3301.79	1204.64	195.14	4701.57
28	Uttar Pradesh	71	133742.52	77611.11	18077.22	229430.85
29	Uttarakhand	13	6241.24	2346.08	917.07	9504.38
30	West Bengal	19	56938.68	20117	21138.51	98194.18
TOTAL		607	732376.17	300768.43	102467.27	1135611.87

Statement-II

*The details of district-wise project sanctioned and amount spent in
Eleventh and Twelfth Plan in Andhra Pradesh*

Sl.N.	District Name	Expenditure Amount (in Lakhs)			
		Center	State	Beneficiary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	2251.04	395.32	220.05	2866.41
2	Anantapur	201.18	179.90	1.04	382.12
3	Chittoor	1183.61	156.02	0.00	1339.63
4	Cuddapah	1389.20	277.33	178.12	1844.65
5	East Godavari	3590.08	1207.67	34.08	4831.83
6	Guntur	2046.51	832.92	72.87	2952.30
7	Karimnagar	5626.61	1978.32	15.99	7620.91
8	Khammam	2308.61	384.12	134.83	2827.56
9	Krishna	1850.19	387.90	12.49	2250.59
10	Kurnool	1624.03	220.09	140.92	1985.05
11	Mahbub Nagar	1750.70	301.07	315.18	2366.95
12	Medak	3242.37	971.96	235.93	4450.26
13	Nalgonda	969.03	238.85	45.89	1253.77
14	Nellore	687.76	204.69	1.37	893.82
15	Nizamabad	1149.58	377.71	0.00	1527.29
16	Prakasam	2718.72	460.10	41.28	3220.10
17	Rangareddi	1316.04	576.76	0.00	1892.81
18	Srikakulam	1264.53	276.60	51.15	1592.28

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Visakhapatnam	1232.98	1780.08	234.26	3247.31
20	Vizianagaram	364.44	209.62	2.74	576.80
21	Warangal	1084.46	111.91	0.00	1196.37
22	West Godavari	2841.88	1743.72	326.12	4911.72
		40693.56	13272.67	2064.31	56030.54

Supply of safe drinking water

1263. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the districts which are facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water and Japanese Encephalitis;

(b) what special emphasis the Ministry is making to provide them safe drinking water and improve the quality of water;

(c) in how many districts water quality testing laboratories have been set up; and

(d) what special emphasis is proposed to be made during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) District-wise details of water quality affected habitations which are yet to be provided with safe drinking water as reported by the States into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry due to chemical contamination (*viz.*, excess arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity and/or nitrate) as on 1/4/2013 is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The name of the districts that have been identified as high priority districts affected with Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES) by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments with technical and financial

assistance for provision of safe drinking water supply in the rural areas of the country under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, States can utilize upto 67% of funds released to them for provision of safe drinking water in water quality affected habitations. States may also like to set up community water purification systems as a short/medium term measure for immediate provision of safe drinking water as powers to plan, design, implement and monitor water supply projects including water treatment plants has been delegated to them. Further, 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for Water Quality and allocated to those States with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. In addition, 3% of funds allocated to the States are earmarked for water quality monitoring and surveillance activities on a 100% Central share basis which, *inter alia*, includes testing of drinking water sources at the Panchayat level by using simple field test kits, upgrading of existing water quality testing laboratories and setting up of new State/District/Sub-district water quality testing laboratories wherever such facility is not available or needed.

Apart from NRDWP, the Ministry has also forwarded/recommended specific projects received from the State Governments to Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance for funding from external assistance *viz.*, World Bank and JICA. World Bank funded water supply projects are currently functional in Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Uttarakhand States while JICA funded water supply project is nearly under completion in Tamil Nadu State and JICA funded water supply projects are also under implementation in West Bengal and Rajasthan.

As reported by the States into the IMIS of the Ministry, as on 1/4/2013, in 649 districts, 26 State level water quality laboratories, 733 district water quality testing laboratories and 1.201 Block/Sub-divisional water quality testing laboratories have been set up.

Statement-I*District-wise number of water quality affected habitations reported by States as on 1/4/2013*

Sl.No. State – District		Contamination Wise Number of Habitations & Population											
		Total		Fluoride		Arsenic		Iron		Salinity		Nitrate	
		Habs	Popula- tion	Habs	Popula- tion	Habs	Popula- tion	Habs	Popula- tion	Habs	Popula- tion	Habs	Popula- tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh-Adilabad	5	3066	5	53066	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh-Anantapur	388	582863	369	518353	0	0	11	10999	6	37596	2	15915
3	Andhra Pradesh-Chittoor	19	6877	18	6767	0	0	0	0	01	110	0	0
4	Andhra Pradesh-East Godavari	131	220463	0	0	0	0	7	21493	119	190043	5	8927
5	Andhra Pradesh-Guntur	54	99224	34	46835	0	0	0	0	17	46980	3	5409
6	Andhra Pradesh-Kadpa	19	2198	14	1432	0	0	4	555	1	211	0	0
7	Andhra Pradesh-Karim Nagar	277	530690	267	505586	0	0	0	0	1	3269	9	21835
8	Andhra Pradesh-Khammam	87	65353	42	22475	0	0	6	7209	2	233	37	35436
9	Andhra Pradesh-Krishna	463	528051	211	275656	0	0	4	2129	238	245441	10	4825

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	140
10	Andhra Pradesh-Kurnool	122	233480	75	126866	0	0	11	16006	34	89550	2	1058	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
11	Andhra Pradesh-Mahboob Nagar	312	588533	175	349837	0	0	2	3062	110	178904	25	56730	
12	Andhra Pradesh-Medak	183	195108	120	110798	0	0	15	8455	13	19998	35	55857	
13	Andhra Pradesh-Nalgonda	177	188158	142	130644	0	0	1	226	28	52951	6	4337	
14	Andhra Pradesh-Nellore	36	27076	3	1931	0	0	0	0	33	25145	0	0	
15	Andhra Pradesh-Nizamabad	159	313450	89	173653	0	0	2	13518	59	108610	9	17669	
16	Andhra Pradesh-Prakasam	53	30357	50	28797	0	0	1	219	2	1341	0	0	
17	Andhra Pradesh-Rangareddy	177	258478	139	204787	0	0	8	11085	19	25692	11	16914	
18	Andhra Pradesh-Srikakulam	74	51983	8	6599	0	0	9	2657	48	37897	9	4830	
19	Andhra Pradesh-Visakhapatnam	132	128582	47	47524	0	0	2	2043	58	52167	25	26848	Unstarred Questions
20	Andhra Pradesh-Vizianagaram	107	100724	0	0	0	0	10	10857	74	68457	23	21410	
21	Andhra Pradesh-Warangal	470	745001	370	589640	0	0	22	34887	30	55960	48	64514	
22	Andhra Pradesh-West Godavari	104	213524	1	611	0	0	17	16954	30	77315	56	118644	
23	Arunachal Pradesh-Changlang	11	6099	0	0	0	0	11	6099	0	0	0	0	

24	Arunachal Pradesh-East Siang	11	4071	0	0	0	0	11	4071	0	0	0	0
25	Arunachal Pradesh-Lohit	27	1037	0	0	0	0	27	10373	0	0	0	0
26	Arunachal Pradesh-Papum Pare (Itanagar)	65	12240	0	0	0	0	65	12240	0	0	0	0
27	Assam-Baksha	461	176381	0	0	7	2607	454	173774	0	0	0	0
28	Assam-Barpeta	400	174858	0	0	26	11307	374	163551	0	0	0	0
29	Assam-Bongaigaon	15	2924	0	0	14	2604	1	320	0	0	0	0
30	Assam-Cachar	7	3601	0	0	5	2286	2	1315	0	0	0	0
31	Assam-Chirang	335	84824	0	0	0	0	335	84824	0	0	0	0
32	Assam-Darrang	696	231969	0	0	29	11559	667	220410	0	0	0	0
33	Assam-Dhemaji	902	277280	0	0	0	0	902	277280	0	0	0	0
34	Assam-Dhubri	135	75451	0	0	37	26316	98	49135	0	0	0	0
35	Assam-Dibrugarh	787	135731	0	0	0	0	787	135731	0	0	0	0
36	Assam-Gopalpara	262	105579	0	0	7	3014	255	102565	0	0	0	0
37	Assam-Golaghat	804	184457	0	0	133	29169	671	155298	0	0	0	0
38	Assam-Halakandi	43	25836	0	0	2	1746	41	24090	0	0	0	0

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	142
39	Assam-Jorhat	708	182578	0	0	170	41870	538	140708	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
40	Assam-Kamrup	853	321570	0	0	0	0	853	321570	0	0	0	0	
41	Assam-Karbi Anglong	177	50052	6	1120	0	0	171	48932	0	0	0	0	
42	Assam-Karimganj	238	132983	0	0	0	0	238	132983	0	0	0	0	
43	Assam-Kokrajhar	305	86458	0	0	0	0	305	86458	0	0	0	0	
44	Assam-Lakhimpur	314	128637	0	0	0	0	314	128637	0	0	0	0	
45	Assam-Marigaon	125	60200	0	0	9	7570	116	52630	0	0	0	0	
46	Assam-Nagaon	1186	627949	4	1208	1	541	1181	626200	0	0	0	0	
47	Assam-Nalbari	180	46666	0	0	25	7307	155	39359	0	0	0	0	
48	Assam-Sibsagar	692	223354	0	0	22	7185	670	216169	0	0	0	0	
49	Assam-Sonitpur	1595	533511	0	0	14	5139	1581	528372	0	0	0	0	Unstarred Questions
50	Assam-Tinsukia	823	267262	0	0	0	0	823	267262	0	0	0	0	
51	Assam-Udalguri	836	283562	0	0	0	0	836	283562	0	0	0	0	
52	Bihar-Araria	955	664512	0	0	0	0	955	664512	0	0	0	0	

53	Bihar-Aurangabad	2	1247	2	1247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	Bihar-Banka	1033	414852	925	337305	0	0	108	77547	0	0	0	0
55	Bihar-Begusarai	1121	553288	0	0	38	34914	1083	518374	0	0	0	0
56	Bihar-Bhagalpur	293	264756	80	43597	160	191767	52	28919	0	0	1	473
57	Bihar-Buxar	139	70049	0	0	139	70049	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	Bihar-Darbhanga	3	527	0	0	2	488	1	39	0	0	0	0
59	Bihar-Gaya	36	35138	36	35138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	Bihar-Jamui	157	71823	157	71823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	Bihar-Kaimur (Bhabua)	6	3182	6	3182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	Bihar-Katihar	557	988709	0	0	2	1369	555	987340	0	0	0	0
63	Bihar-Khagaria	146	204414	0	0	33	49124	113	155290	0	0	0	0
64	Bihar-Kishanganj	561	142394	0	0	0	0	561	142394	0	0	0	0
65	Bihar-Lakhisarai	99	28816	0	0	73	24255	26	4561	0	0	0	0
66	Bihar-Madhepura	605	242479	0	0	0	0	605	242479	0	0	0	0
67	Bihar-Munger	559	411571	80	58773	111	66966	368	285832	0	0	0	0

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	144
68	Bihar-Nalanda	80	52819	80	52819	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
69	Bihar-Nawada	13	16095	13	16095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
70	Bihar-Patna	23	17196	0	0	23	17196	0	0	0	0	0	0	
71	Bihar-Purnia	764	308140	0	0	0	0	764	308140	0	0	0	0	
72	Bihar-Rohtas	58	98397	24	26856	0	0	34	71541	0	0	0	0	
73	Bihar-Saharsa	1371	558713	0	0	0	0	1371	558713	0	0	0	0	
74	Bihar-Samastipur	99	34875	0	0	99	34875	0	0	0	0	0	0	
75	Bihar-Saran	10	10129	0	0	10	10129	0	0	0	0	0	0	
76	Bihar-Sheikhpura	101	117356	101	117356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
77	Bihar-Supaul	1759	569091	0	0	0	0	1759	569091	0	0	0	0	
78	Bihar-Vaishali	37	42737	0	0	37	42737	0	0	0	0	0	0	Unstarred Questions
79	Chhattisgarh-Balod	70	58430	5	3988	0	0	65	54442	0	0	0	0	
80	Chhattisgarh-Balrampur	243	42954	40	6201	0	0	203	36753	0	0	0	0	
81	Chhattisgarh-Bastar	472	82326	33	7686	0	0	439	74640	0	0	0	0	

82	Chhattisgarh-Bemetara	113	67834	0	0	0	0	2	1273	111	66561	0	0
83	Chhattisgarh-Bijapur	103	8213	9	710	0	0	94	7503	0	0	0	0
84	Chhattisgarh-Bilaspur	165	93653	0	0	0	0	146	81995	19	11658	0	0
85	Chhattisgarh-Dantewada	353	39670	0	0	0	0	353	39670	0	0	0	0
86	Chhattisgarh-Dhamtari	451	83906	0	0	0	0	450	83784	1	122	0	0
87	Chhattisgarh-Durg	1	11119	1	1119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	Chhattisgarh-Gariyaband	15	2984	5	1527	0	0	10	1457	0	0	0	0
89	Chhattisgarh-Janjgir-Champa	2	175	0	0	0	0	2	175	0	0	0	
90	Chhattisgarh-Jashpur	441	75658	0	0	0	0	441	75658	0	0	0	0
91	Chhattisgarh-Kanker	366	65118	8	1011	0	0	358	64107	0	0	0	0
92	Chhattisgarh-Kawardha	152	41817	0	0	0	0	152	41817	0	0	0	0
93	Chhattisgarh-Kondagaon	582	92856	19	2967	0	0	563	89889	0	0	0	0
94	Chhattisgarh-Korba	411	180213	32	10428	0	0	379	169785	0	0	0	0
95	Chhattisgarh-Koriya	368	47171	3	392	0	0	365	46779	0	0	0	0
96	Chhattisgarh-Mahasamund	31	21210	0	0	0	0	31	21210	0	0	0	0

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	146
97	Chhattisgarh-Mungeli	79	54028	0	0	0	0	78	53645	1	383	0	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
98	Chhattisgarh-Narayanpur	96	12308	0	0	0	0	96	12308	0	0	0	0	
99	Chhattisgarh-Rajgarh	301	82357	1	550	0	0	300	81807	0	0	0	0	
100	Chhattisgarh-Rajnandgaon	266	73703	0	0	0	0	266	73703	0	0	0	0	
101	Chhattisgarh-Sukma	123	25912	0	0	0	0	123	25912	0	0	0	0	
102	Chhattisgarh-Surajpur	129	26615	14	2432	0	0	115	24183	0	0	0	0	
103	Chhattisgarh-Surguja	255	59306	44	10732	0	0	211	48574	0	0	0	0	
104	Gujarat-Anand	10	39466	6	30899	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8567	Unstarred Questions
105	Gujarat-Banaskantha	138	236432	70	99681	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	136751	
106	Gujarat-Bharuch	4	25290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	25290	
107	Gujarat-Junagadh	5	7334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7334	
108	Gujarat-Kheda	1	1108	1	1108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
109	Gujarat-Narmada	15	13047	6	3644	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9403	
110	Gujarat-Navsari	1	234	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	234	0	0	

111	Gujarat-Sabarkantha	12	13663	2	3100	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10563
112	Gujarat-Vadodara	21	28684	6	4120	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	24564
113	Haryana-Gurgaon	1	1863	1	1863	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
114	Haryana-Jhajjar	5	14860	5	14860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	Haryana-Kaithal	1	1069	1	1069	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116	Haryana-Mahendragarh	2	11077	2	11077	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
117	Haryana-Mewat	2	5426	2	5426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
118	Jharkhand-Dhanbad	2	913	0	0	0	0	2	913	0	0	0	0
119	Jharkhand-Garhwa	5	708	5	708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	Jharkhand-Gumla	6	1248	0	0	0	0	6	1248	0	0	0	0
121	Jharkhand-Koderma	2	608	2	608	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
122	Jharkhand-Latehar	1	40	0	0	0	0	1	40	0	0	0	0
123	Jharkhand-Lohardaga	5	1062	1	69	0	0	4	993	0	0	0	0
124	Jharkhand-Pakur	1	146	0	0	0	0	1	146	0	0	0	0
125	Jharkhand-Palamu	9	3315	9	3315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	148
126	Jharkhand-Purbi Singhbhum	16	2913	0	0	0	0	16	2913	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
127	Jharkhand-Ranchi	3	115	0	0	0	0	3	115	0	0	0	0	
128	Jharkhand-Sahibganj	3	2445	1	150	1	2224	1	71	0	0	0	0	
129	Jharkhand-Simdega	23	3274	2	149	0	0	21	3125	0	0	0	0	
130	Karnataka-Bagalkot	70	129768	43	76054	0	0	3	16350	2	1147	22	36217	
131	Karnataka-Bangalore Rural	20	10732	2	1459	0	0	6	1752	2	2900	10	4621	Unstarred Questions
132	Karnataka-Bangalore Urban	62	75149	15	12650	0	0	8	6091	0	0	39	56408	
133	Karnataka-Belgaum	121	333957	23	64590	0	0	50	128025	46	134905	2	6437	
134	Karnataka-Bellary	224	269184	209	251013	0	0	1	1660	12	16008	2	503	
135	Karnataka-Bidar	18	33167	5	10662	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	22505	
136	Karnataka-Bijapur	23	49574	14	37633	0	0	2	2818	4	3782	3	5341	
137	Karnataka-Chik Ballapur	69	34818	45	24079	0	0	0	0	17	7356	7	3383	
138	Karnataka-Chikmagalur	45	25972	13	5568	0	0	30	20253	1	107	1	44	
139	Karnataka-Chitradurga	90	57924	69	46823	0	0	4	1360	8	2869	9	6872	

140	Karnataka-Dakshin Kannad	49	24729	12	5086	0	0	16	7122	0	0	21	12521
141	Karnataka-Davangere	170	204984	113	133495	0	0	4	7466	21	31263	32	32760
142	Karnataka-Dharwad	14	27673	3	2893	0	0	0	0	8	20960	3	3820
143	Karnataka-Gadag	43	83150	21	41831	3	8488	0	0	0	0	19	32831
144	Karnataka-Gulbarga	127	186386	52	70798	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	115588
145	Karnataka-Hassan	105	45699	57	18569	0	0	14	7692	33	19288	1	150
146	Karnataka-Haveri	1	597	1	597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
147	Karnataka-Kolar	319	215832	126	104774	0	0	5	2318	22	14827	166	93913
148	Karnataka-Koppal	27	15018	25	13627	0	0	0	0	1	554	1	837
149	Karnataka-Mandya	448	380482	194	175058	0	0	119	92551	1	1028	134	111845
150	Karnataka-Mysore	135	165627	35	35791	0	0	8	4228	0	0	92	125608
151	Karnataka-Raichur	205	274950	155	205949	6	7654	5	6049	32	45437	7	9861
152	Karnataka-Ramanagaram	4	1079	4	1079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
153	Karnataka-Shimoga	24	18219	12	9371	0	0	5	3224	0	0	7	5624
154	Karnataka-Tumkur	767	277603	255	118151	0	0	265	85946	165	49249	82	24257

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
155	Karnataka-Udupi	8	2809	0	0	0	0	8	2809	0	0	0	0
156	Karnataka-Uttar Kannada	3	786	0	0	0	0	2	43	1	743	0	0
157	Karnataka-Yadgir	16	14335	0	0	7	7624	1	2157	1	775	7	3779
158	Kerala-Alappuzha	155	268578	35	70651	0	0	21	42738	99	155189	0	0
159	Kerala-Ernakulam	14	31199	1	2423	0	0	7	16074	6	12702	0	0
160	Kerala-Idukki	31	55516	1	2027	0	0	13	20216	0	0	17	33273
161	Kerala-Kannur	69	138162	0	0	0	0	56	112154	4	7105	9	18903
162	Kerala-Kasaragod	66	149256	0	0	0	0	47	103845	17	41516	2	3895
163	Kerala-Kollam	68	146965	0	0	0	0	62	131862	6	15103	0	0
164	Kerala-Kottayam	2	4488	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4488	0	0
165	Kerala-Kozhikode	90	200903	0	0	0	0	78	174452	11	24730	1	1721
166	Kerala-Malappuram	57	149280	0	0	0	0	35	91592	2	5049	20	52639
167	Kerala-Palakkad	201	430685	60	122136	0	0	134	291214	7	17335	0	0
168	Kerala-Pathanamthitta	12	19839	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	19839	0	0

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

169	Kerala-Thiruvananthapuram	30	63334	9	17393	0	0	21	45941	0	0	0	0
170	Kerala-Thrissur	73	154517	0	0	0	0	72	151948	1	2569	0	0
171	Kerala-Wayanad	25	58966	0	0	0	0	18	44588	0	0	7	14378
172	Madhya Pradesh-Alirajpur	11	1831	11	1831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
173	Madhya Pradesh-Balaghat	11	4781	3	2485	0	0	8	2296	0	0	0	0
174	Madhya Pradesh-Betul	22	18837	22	18837	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	Madhya Pradesh-Bhind	12	8324	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	8324	0	0
176	Madhya Pradesh-Chhindwara	470	214526	363	175235	0	0	107	39291	0	0	0	0
177	Madhya Pradesh-Dewas	6	12807	5	11748	0	0	1	1059	0	0	0	0
178	Madhya Pradesh-Dhar	550	154297	550	154297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
179	Madhya Pradesh-Dindori	44	8285	44	8285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	Madhya Pradesh-Jhabua	134	26205	134	26205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
181	Madhya Pradesh-Khargone	18	20312	18	20312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
182	Madhya Pradesh-Mandla	186	48171	186	48171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
183	Madhya Pradesh-Mandsaur	8	15275	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	15275	0	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
184	Madhya Pradesh-Neemuch	7	4107	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4107	0	0
185	Madhya Pradesh-Raisen	31	22684	26	18294	0	0	4	3708	1	682	0	0
186	Madhya Pradesh-Rajgarh	41	20153	41	20153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
187	Madhya Pradesh-Ratlam	113	75038	106	69261	0	0	0	0	7	5777	0	0
188	Madhya Pradesh-Sehore	7	6159	5	3650	0	0	0	0	2	2509	0	0
189	Madhya Pradesh-Seoni	275	156131	274	155074	0	0	1	1057	0	0	0	0
190	Madhya Pradesh-Sheopur	4	4838	4	4838	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
191	Madhya Pradesh-Vidisha	1	2498	1	2498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
192	Maharashtra-Ahmed Nagar	25	75662	3	5140	0	0	2	26898	9	26814	11	16810
193	Maharashtra-Amravati	9	13906	3	2710	0	0	0	0	2	963	4	10233
194	Maharashtra-Aurangabad	1	5923	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5923	0	0
195	Maharashtra-Beed	114	132919	54	46778	0	0	29	34842	4	6722	27	44577
196	Maharashtra-Bhandara	26	83868	9	29915	0	0	5	10527	2	2429	10	40997
197	Maharashtra-Buldana	224	428729	20	48547	0	0	2	6588	139	200128	63	173466

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Unstarred Questions

198	Maharashtra-Chandrapur	121	214908	61	105450	0	0	20	54430	0	0	40	55028
199	Maharashtra-Dhule	3	3312	2	1410	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1902
200	Maharashtra-Gadchiroli	9	13603	8	11882	0	0	1	1721	0	0	0	0
201	Maharashtra-Gondia	50	99262	1	1704	0	0	10	21517	0	0	39	76041
202	Maharashtra-Hingoli	16	55654	13	52466	0	0	2	1087	1	2101	0	0
203	Maharashtra-Jalgaon	49	304447	16	114325	0	0	0	0	5	32544	28	157578
204	Maharashtra-Jalna	20	71967	11	38747	0	0	3	4017	2	2923	4	26280
205	Maharashtra-Kolhapur	2	4040	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4040	0	0
206	Maharashtra-Latur	3	22067	0	0	0	0	1	8367	1	1585	1	12115
207	Maharashtra-Nagpur	103	289813	62	195441	0	0	5	28385	8	19288	28	46699
208	Maharashtra-Nanded	84	180069	56	127670	0	0	0	0	4	4624	24	47775
209	Maharashtra-Nashik	21	65717	4	6856	0	0	2	1443	1	1013	14	56405
210	Maharashtra-Osmanabad	16	19109	6	7105	0	0	7	10420	2	886	1	698
211	Maharashtra-Parbhani	36	54733	18	29590	0	0	12	10446	5	13991	1	706
212	Maharashtra-Pune	20	40713	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	24247	4	16466

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	154
213	Maharashtra-Sangli	21	47054	0	0	0	0	1	447	20	46607	0	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
214	Maharashtra-Satara	1	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	365	0	0	
215	Maharashtra-Sindhudurg	1	101	0	0	0	0	1	101	0	0	0	0	
216	Maharashtra-Solapur	20	22317	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	22317	0	0	
217	Maharashtra-Thane	102	74611	0	0	0	0	102	74611	0	0	0	0	
218	Maharashtra-Wardha	73	167294	1	10921	0	0	12	15720	10	21809	50	118844	
219	Maharashtra-Washim	8	28344	8	28344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
220	Maharashtra-Yavatmal	116	242873	44	111207	0	0	26	66375	0	0	46	65291	
221	Meghalaya-Jaintia Hills	4	4852	0	0	0	0	4	4852	0	0	0	0	Unstarred Questions
222	Meghalaya-West Garo Hills	86	25465	0	0	0	0	86	25465	0	0	0	0	
223	Nagaland-Dimapur	64	37303	0	0	0	0	64	37303	0	0	0	0	
224	Nagaland-Kohima	2	5659	0	0	0	0	2	5659	0	0	0	0	
225	Nagaland-Mokokchung	1	4052	0	0	0	0	1	4052	0	0	0	0	
226	Nagaland-Mon	3	1381	0	0	0	0	3	1381	0	0	0	0	

227	Nagaland-Wokha	3	882	0	0	0	0	3	882	0	0	0	0
228	Orissa-Angul	399	78821	4	929	0	0	395	77892	0	0	0	0
229	Orissa-Balangir	28	11546	11	6869	0	0	17	4677	0	0	0	0
230	Orissa-Balasore	195	131510	0	0	0	0	89	57605	106	73905	0	0
231	Orissa-Bargarh	35	26386	1	866	0	0	34	25520	0	0	0	0
232	Orissa-Bhadrak	17	4146	0	0	0	0	17	4146	0	0	0	0
233	Orissa-Boudh	8	2026	0	0	0	0	8	2026	0	0	0	0
234	Orissa-Cuttack	745	274809	9	1971	0	0	735	272468	1	370	0	0
235	Orissa-Debagarh	2	409	0	0	0	0	2	409	0	0	0	0
236	Orissa-Dhenkanal	68	40835	0	0	0	0	68	40835	0	0	0	0
237	Orissa-Gajapati	91	19935	0	0	0	0	91	19935	0	0	0	0
238	Orissa-Ganjam	24	23504	0	0	0	0	16	15375	1	931	7	7198
239	Orissa-Jagatsinghapur	108	36928	0	0	0	0	97	33107	11	3821	0	0
240	Orissa-Jajpur	22	5013	1	182	0	0	21	4831	0	0	0	0
241	Orissa-Jharsuguda	45	12156	0	0	0	0	45	12156	0	0	0	0

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

155

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	156
242	Orissa-Kalahandi	13	8865	3	2079	0	0	10	6786	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
243	Orissa-Kandhamal	305	35901	0	0	0	0	305	35901	0	0	0	0	
244	Orissa-Kendrapara	386	82028	0	0	0	0	325	66162	61	15866	0	0	
245	Orissa-Kendujhar	448	95993	0	0	0	0	448	95993	0	0	0	0	
246	Orissa-Khurda	346	111133	12	5422	0	0	311	89109	23	16602	0	0	
247	Orissa-Koraput	1070	318898	0	0	0	0	1070	318898	0	0	0	0	
248	Orissa-Malkangiri	330	62858	0	0	0	0	330	62858	0	0	0	0	
249	Orissa-Mayurbhanj	892	263474	0	0	0	0	892	263474	0	0	0	0	
250	Orissa-Nabarangapur	83	30181	0	0	0	0	81	29887	1	157	1	137	
251	Orissa-Nayagarh	474	187727	25	4986	0	0	449	182741	0	0	0	0	Unstarred Questions
252	Orissa-Nuapada	294	63012	294	63012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
253	Orissa-Puri	1661	412303	0	0	0	0	1122	274396	536	137572	3	335	
254	Orissa-Rayagada	746	165082	0	0	0	0	746	165082	0	0	0	0	
255	Orissa-Sambalpur	36	10771	0	0	0	0	36	10771	0	0	0	0	

256	Orissa-Subarnapur	80	30784	0	0	0	0	80	30784	0	0	0	0
257	Orissa-Sundargarh	49	9321	0	0	0	0	49	9321	0	0	0	0
258	Puducherry-Puducherry	9	16705	0	0	0	0	8	15048	1	1657	0	0
259	Punjab-Amritsar	1	753	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	753	0	0
260	Punjab-Fatehgarh Sahib	13	17454	13	17454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
261	Punjab-Gurdaspur	2	2238	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2238	0	0
262	Punjab-Jalandhar	1	1637	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1637	0	0
263	Punjab-Kapurthala	222	269431	0	0	0	0	221	268667	1	764	0	0
264	Rajasthan-Ajmer	378	334606	246	242222	0	0	0	0	99	180111	33	74373
265	Rajasthan-Alwar	18	16692	12	7872	0	0	0	0	6	8820	0	0
266	Rajasthan-Banswara	204	185086	203	183156	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1930
267	Rajasthan-Baran	31	42396	14	9793	0	0	4	10611	2	291	11	21701
268	Rajasthan-Barmer	10483	1991174	498	83841	0	0	0	0	9979	1905797	6	1536
269	Rajasthan-Bharatpur	1002	1052384	73	115498	0	0	1	1725	897	894386	31	40775
270	Rajasthan-Bhilwara	73	25781	35	9896	0	0	3	1946	19	6670	16	7269

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

157

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
271	Rajasthan-Bikaner	79	165453	12	22583	0	0	0	0	14	23322	53	119548
272	Rajasthan-Bundi	144	70709	15	10040	0	0	0	0	129	60669	0	0
273	Rajasthan-Chittaurgarh	188	141291	105	79102	0	0	0	0	15	13541	68	48648
274	Rajasthan-Churu	177	190712	87	141001	0	0	0	0	37	4173	53	45538
275	Rajasthan-Dausa	90	83967	52	49188	0	0	0	0	1	146	37	34633
276	Rajasthan-Dhaulpur	12	11948	1	1783	0	0	0	0	10	9511	1	654
277	Rajasthan-Dungarpur	374	212573	330	191352	0	0	2	595	1	627	41	19999
278	Rajasthan-Ganganagar	64	26692	40	19552	0	0	0	0	23	5045	1	2095
279	Rajasthan-Hanumangarh	10	5544	5	1174	0	0	0	0	5	4370	0	0
280	Rajasthan-Jaipur	640	565463	388	344377	0	0	0	0	9	5014	243	215172
281	Rajasthan-Jaisalmer	502	142157	484	139851	0	0	1	36	0	0	17	2270
282	Rajasthan-Jalor	1011	579917	881	475182	0	0	0	0	129	104137	1	598
283	Rajasthan-Jhalawar	35	25679	12	6576	0	0	0	0	14	11571	9	7532
284	Rajasthan-Jhunjhunu	146	194703	37	34647	0	0	0	0	73	105127	36	54929

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

285	Rajasthan-Jodhpur	5946	1063131	1739	518776	0	0	0	0	4059	514026	148	30329
286	Rajasthan-Karauli	279	272689	183	196874	0	0	0	0	37	21116	59	54699
287	Rajasthan-Kota	74	93065	35	63180	0	0	1	574	32	23458	6	5853
288	Rajasthan-Nagaur	1270	1446046	940	1029271	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	416775
289	Rajasthan-Pali	346	501384	278	432723	0	0	0	0	3	508	65	68153
290	Rajasthan-Rajsamand	451	160957	297	104310	0	0	0	0	12	2152	142	54495
291	Rajasthan-Sawai Madhopur	203	57993	78	21203	0	0	0	0	123	33790	2	3000
292	Rajasthan-Sikar	443	743815	311	479730	0	0	0	0	10	1853	122	262232
293	Rajasthan-Tonk	752	419974	68	371538	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	48436
294	Rajasthan-Udaipur	79	29479	10	5484	0	0	0	0	5	1449	64	22546
295	Tamil Nadu-Kanchipuram	2	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	480	0	0
296	Tamil Nadu-Kanniyakumari	13	9003	0	0	0	0	13	9003	0	0	0	0
297	Tamil Nadu-Nagapattinam	295	126455	0	0	0	0	273	119218	22	7237	0	0
298	Tamil Nadu-Pudukkottai	9	2329	5	977	0	0	4	1352	0	0	0	0
299	Tamil Nadu-Thanjavur	121	57053	0	0	0	0	121	57053	0	0	0	0

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

159

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
300	Tamil Nadu-Tiruvallur	4	975	0	0	0	0	4	975	0	0	0	0
301	Tamil Nadu-Tiruvannamalai	21	7734	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	7734	0	0
302	Tamil Nadu-Tiruvarur	8	2552	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2552
303	Tamil Nadu-Virudhu Nagar	13	11096	3	1579	0	0	0	0	9	8967	1	550
304	Tripura-Dhalai	709	194537	0	0	0	0	709	194537	0	0	0	0
305	Tripura—Gomati	775	262099	0	0	0	0	775	262099	0	0	0	0
306	Tripura-Khowai	554	177723	0	0	0	0	554	177723	0	0	0	0
307	Tripura-North Tripura	390	194698	0	0	0	0	390	194698	0	0	0	0
308	Tripura-Sepahijala	621	181903	0	0	0	0	621	181903	0	0	0	0
309	Tripura-South Tripura	919	255883	0	0	0	0	919	255883	0	0	0	0
310	Tripura-Unakoti	259	107494	0	0	0	0	259	107494	0	0	0	0
311	Tripura-West Tripura	776	200605	0	0	0	0	776	200605	0	0	0	0
312	Uttar Pradesh-Agra	88	97840	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	97840	0	0
313	Uttar Pradesh-Allahabad	7	4890	1	1136	0	0	6	3754	0	0	0	0

160 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

314	Uttar Pradesh-Ballia	98	86757	0	0	98	86757	0	0	0	0	0	0
315	Uttar Pradesh-Etah	4	2003	2	1037	0	0	2	966	0	0	0	0
316	Uttar Pradesh-Farrukhabad	3	1334	3	1334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
317	Uttar Pradesh-Ghaziabad	1	3903	1	3903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
318	Uttar Pradesh-Ghazipur	4	1690	4	1690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
319	Uttar Pradesh-Gorakhpur	29	30156	1	362	28	29794	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	Uttar Pradesh-Jalaun	1	2009	0	0	0	0	1	2009	0	0	0	0
321	Uttar Pradesh-Jhansi	13	15607	12	14198	0	0	1	1409	0	0	0	0
322	Uttar Pradesh-Kanpur Dehat	5	4111	5	4111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
323	Uttar Pradesh-Kaushambi	1	2055	1	2055	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
324	Uttar Pradesh-Kheri	31	28918	10	11559	21	17359	0	0	0	0	0	0
325	Uttar Pradesh-Mahoba	1	1648	1	1648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
326	Uttar Pradesh-Mathura	30	91208	4	16570	0	0	23	63322	3	11316	0	0
327	Uttar Pradesh-Meerut	9	47976	1	2540	0	0	7	40455	1	4981	0	0
328	Uttar Pradesh-Rae Bareli	348	161098	120	66485	0	0	13	4056	214	89971	1	586

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

161

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
329	Uttar Pradesh-Saharanpur	1	6197	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6197	0	0
330	Uttar Pradesh-Sant Kabeer Nagar	6	9340	0	0	6	9340	0	0	0	0	0	0
331	Uttar Pradesh-Sonbhadra	102	82057	102	82057	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
332	Uttar Pradesh-Unnao	4	2867	4	2867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
333	Uttarakhand-Haridwar	38	120507	2	10723	0	0	32	95802	0	0	4	13982
334	Uttarakhand-Pithoragarh	1	87	1	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
335	West Bengal-Bankura	374	292581	31	30600	0	0	343	261981	0	0	0	0
336	West Bengal-Bardhaman	2	1648	0	0	0	0	2	1648	0	0	0	0
337	West Bengal-Birbhum	102	213918	9	23636	0	0	93	190282	0	0	0	0
338	West Bengal-Coochbehar	430	750241	0	0	0	0	430	750241	0	0	0	0
339	West Bengal-Dakshin Dinajpur	53	40429	28	27060	0	0	25	13369	0	0	0	0
340	West Bengal-Darjeeling	4	4273	0	0	0	0	4	4273	0	0	0	0
341	West Bengal-Hooghly	263	168461	0	0	1	235	262	168226	0	0	0	0
342	West Bengal-Howrah	8	20696	0	0	0	0	8	20696	0	0	0	0

162 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

343	West Bengal-Jalpaiguri	201	353038	2	5614	0	0	199	347424	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [19 August, 2013]
344	West Bengal-Maldah	65	78707	1	549	21	41548	43	36610	0	0	0	0	
345	West Bengal-Medinipur	67	32052	0	0	0	0	67	32052	0	0	0	0	
346	West Bengal-Murshidabad	221	980584	0	0	218	973284	3	7300	0	0	0	0	
347	West Bengal-Nadia	261	584321	0	0	187	438564	74	145757	0	0	0	0	
348	West Bengal-North 24 Paraganas	172	172617	0	0	93	99316	79	73301	0	0	0	0	
349	West Bengal-Purba Medinipur	178	240186	0	0	0	0	175	239217	3	969	0	0	
350	West Bengal-Purulia	54	91572	13	25076	0	0	41	66496	0	0	0	0	
351	West Bengal-South 24 Paraganas	221	304279	0	0	0	0	221	304279	0	0	0	0	
352	West Bengal-Uttar Dinajpur	31	44419	0	0	0	0	31	44419	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		84292	46437042	16659	13384575	1918	2426276	43646	19617396	18745	6805189	3324	4203606	Unstarred Questions

Statement-II

List of 60 High Priority Districts with Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) identified by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India

Sl.No.	State	District
1	2	3
1	Assam	Barpeta
2	Assam	Dhemaji
3	Assam	Dibrugarh
4	Assam	Golaghat
5	Assam	Jorhat
6	Assam	Lakhimpur
7	Assam	Sibsagar
8	Assam	Sonitpur
9	Assam	Tinsukia
10	Assam	Udalguri
	TOTAL = 10	
11	Bihar	Araria
12	Bihar	Darbhanga
13	Bihar	Gaya
14	Bihar	Gopal Ganj
15	Bihar	Jehanabad
16	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
17	Bihar	Nalanda
18	Bihar	Nawada
19	Bihar	Paschim Champaran
20	Bihar	Patna
21	Bihar	Purba Champaran
22	Bihar	Samastipur
23	Bihar	Saran

1	2	3
24	Bihar	Siwan
25	Bihar	Vaishali
	TOTAL = 15	
26	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh
27	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
28	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia
29	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
30	Uttar Pradesh	Basti
31	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria
32	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda
33	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur
34	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi
35	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat
36	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar
37	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur Kheri
38	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj
39	Uttar Pradesh	Mau
40	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli
41	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur
42	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar
43	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti
44	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar
45	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur
	TOTAL = 20	
46	Tamil Nadu	Karur
47	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
48	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur
49	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvarur
50	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram
	TOTAL = 5	

1	2	3
51	West Bengal	Bankura
52	West Bengal	Bardhaman
53	West Bengal	Birbhum
54	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur
55	West Bengal	Darjeeling
56	West Bengal	Hooghly
57	West Bengal	Howrah
58	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri
59	West Bengal	Malda
60	West Bengal	Midnapur West
TOTAL = 10		

Availability of quality drinking water

1264. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, out of 16.66 lakh habitations in the country, only 12.70 lakh habitations are fully covered with quality drinking water;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of Annual Action Plans (AAPs) prepared by the States and submitted for approval during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the Ministry has rejected many AAPs citing one reason or the other thereby depriving the people with quality water; and

(e) if so, the special emphasis the Ministry proposes to make during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As per reports entered by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2013, out of 16,90,870 rural habitations in the country, there were 11,14,877 fully covered, 4,91,701 partially covered and 84,292 water quality

affected habitations. The reasons for all habitations not acquiring fully covered status include drying up or depletion of ground water sources, contamination of drinking water sources with excess chemical or bacteriological contaminants, poor operation and management of schemes, irregular power supply, low financial and technical capacity available with local government bodies to operate and maintain schemes and inadequate collection of water charges.

(c) and (d) Drinking Water supply is a State subject. The Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States under the NRDWP to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. Under the NRDWP, the State Governments are vested with the powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes. The State Governments, in consultation with the Ministry, prepare Annual Action Plans (AAP) each year, to implement rural water supply schemes, to cover partially covered and quality affected habitations and for other activities. Drinking water supply projects prepared thereafter by the States, are examined and sanctioned at the state level by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). The drinking water projects prepared by the States as per the AAP, are not approved by the Ministry and hence the question of rejection of AAP does not arise. The targets and achievements of coverage of rural habitations with drinking water supply during the last five years, based on the AAPs of the States, is given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Ministry is giving special emphasis to the following indicators:

- (i) Focus on piped water supply rather than on Hand pumps.
- (ii) Enhancement of service levels for rural water supply from the norm of 40 lpcd to 55 lpcd for designing of systems.
- (iii) Greater thrust on coverage of water quality affected habitations.
- (iv) Prioritization of States which are lagging in terms of coverage with piped-water supply.
- (v) Focussing on operation and management of schemes.
- (vi) Conjoint approach between rural water supply and rural sanitation so as to achieve saturation of habitations with both these services.

Statement

Physical target and coverage of rural habitations with drinking water supply from 2009-10 to 2013-14

Sl.No. State/UTs		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14*	
		Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	8500	5374	6673	6971	5634	6183	5266	5699	5798	425
2	Bihar	40508	26622	18749	14221	15810	11243	15015	10960	13832	479
3	Chhattisgarh	3551	12002	9948	7847	8409	7977	10562	9111	10700	0
4	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	1396	1441	1100	1079	2	0	1020	1856	1050	297
6	Haryana	950	885	1007	752	862	859	950	895	818	54
7	Himachal Pradesh	5000	5204	5000	5094	2557	2558	2530	2650	2500	330
8	Jammu and Kashmir	4700	424	962	903	923	536	1067	1153	955	0
9	Jharkhand	1552	14605	1099	11399	19110	17425	16546	17335	12132	3030
10	Karnataka	13000	11625	8750	6130	9000	8757	8245	13284	10378	0

168 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

11	Kerala	395	241	744	405	824	419	696	668	924	75
12	Madhya Pradesh	4500	10781	13300	13937	16715	15644	16985	17483	13050	3872
13	Maharashtra	8605	7465	9745	8987	6407	6364	5754	4637	4713	230
14	Odisha	3452	9525	5494	7525	4725	6782	9116	19484	13500	4680
15	Punjab	1651	1874	2023	1658	1630	643	1473	617	1939	40
16	Rajasthan	10929	10388	7764	7254	6073	7885	2569	3943	2990	214
17	Tamil Nadu	7000	8206	8009	7039	6000	6000	6460	7203	6000	34
18	Uttar Pradesh	2000	1874	2142	1879	23300	23134	24000	23727	25000	0
19	Uttarakhand	1199	1200	1565	1324	1341	1102	1075	983	1083	129
20	West Bengal	9093	4806	6630	5967	6094	4619	2469	4236	4600	3
21	Arunachal Pradesh	2400	567	534	601	300	415	292	358	304	0
22	Assam	23000	12004	8157	6467	6073	6601	7230	7110	7175	177
23	Manipur	730	158	330	227	330	234	250	197	250	40
24	Meghalaya	500	407	840	380	535	510	580	510	616	0
25	Mizoram	300	124	124	121	125	122	57	5	45	0

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26	Nagaland	200	84	105	128	85	116	101	178	85	0
27	Sikkim	300	110	175	100	200	50	270	101	200	0
28	Tripura	3132	843	825	976	982	1024	1052	1323	1178	236
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42		8	8			0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh							0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli							0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu							0	0	0	0
33	Delhi							0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep			10	10			0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	4	40		12			30	0	23	0
TOTAL		158589	148879	121812	119401	145169	138367	141660	155706	141838	14345

* As on 14.08.2013

170 Written Answers to
[RAJYA SABHA]
Unstarred Questions

Sanitation and drinking water projects

1265. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

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

(a) the details of projects submitted by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, so far regarding sanitation and drinking water;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Drinking Water supply is a State subject. The Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) supplementing their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. Under the NRDWP, the State Governments are vested with the powers to plan, approve, implement and operate drinking water supply schemes. The State Governments, in consultation with the Ministry, prepare an Annual Action Plan (AAP) each year, to implement rural water supply schemes to cover partially covered and quality affected habitations and for other activities. Drinking water supply projects prepared thereafter, as per AAP, by the States, are examined and approved at the state level by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). The drinking water projects prepared by the States are not submitted to the Central Government. Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) formerly known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), 38 district projects in Bihar, 50 district projects in Madhya Pradesh and 71 district projects in Uttar Pradesh have been received and sanctioned by Government of India so far. During last three year and current years, 1 project only from Uttar Pradesh has been received and sanctioned by Government of India. All the projects sanctioned so far are under implementation including the ones sanctioned during last three years and current year.

(b) As projects are not submitted by the States to the Central Government, the question of approval of projects does not arise. Financial assistance under NRDWP is provided to the State Governments. The financial assistance provided to the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh under NRDWP during the last three years and the current year is given below:

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14*	
		Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc	Rel.	Alloc	Rel.
1	Bihar	341.46	170.73	374.98	330.02	484.24	224.30	440.01	0
2	Madhya Pradesh	399.04	388.33	371.97	292.78	447.33	539.56	428.70	102.76
3	Uttar Pradesh	899.12	848.68	843.30	802.32	1060.87	980.06	860.55	0
TOTAL :		1639.62	1407.74	1590.25	1425.12	1992.44	1743.92	1729.26	102.76

* As on 13/08/2013

As regard to NBA the District-wise details of project approved in States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The District-wise and year-wise funds released by Government of India under NBA/TSC in States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) No projects of these States are pending for approval with Government of India.

Statement-I*District-wise details of project approved in States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh**Details of projects sanctioned as per information received upto 31-07-2013*

Sl.No.	District Name	Project Cost (In Lakhs)	Approved Share (Rs. in Lakhs)				Components Sanctioned (Units)				
			Central	State	Beneficiary	Individual household latrine for BPL	Individual household latrine for APL	Individual household latrine Total	Sanitary Complex	School Toilets	Anganwadi Toilets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
State :- Bihar											
1	Araria	4630.29	3129.75	1116.55	383.99	100000	74194	174194	50	1594	42
2	Arwal	2565.43	1738.33	620.08	207.02	50500	43853	94353	50	848	53
3	Aurangabad	7219.24	4914.68	1790.05	514.51	123115	90829	213944	50	3060	463
4	Banka	4127.69	2814.26	1004.28	309.15	82439	0	82439	75	2764	386
5	Begusarai	7272.2	4860.75	1707.05	704.4	192877	192877	385754	333	2156	724
6	Bhagalpur	7537.71	5096.06	1834.34	607.31	154950	187409	342359	50	2602	1331
7	Bhojpur	8121.9	5485.61	1977.85	658.44	164410	131472	295882	50	3350	319
8	Buxar	4307.11	2913.81	1046.5	346.8	85268	78398	163666	50	1654	96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9	Darbhanga	16395.84	11001.64	4048.56	1345.64	360250	282960	643210	50	3492	488
10	Gaya	14167.89	9534.99	3480.68	1152.22	295670	109655	405325	50	4742	1310
11	GopalGanj	7334.04	4959.89	1786.32	587.83	145610	56156	201766	50	2334	848
12	Jamui	5779.45	3907.68	1409.88	461.89	109377	118537	227914	50	2042	323
13	Jehanabad	2847.71	1938.98	694.35	214.38	52100	40435	92535	50	1372	405
14	Kaimur (Bhabua)	4138.38	2800.15	998.16	340.07	82439	82641	165080	50	1810	355
15	Katihar	9951.14	6644.42	2357.01	949.71	252534	150055	402589	52	2684	182
16	Khagaria	6200.88	4186.01	1489.27	525.6	133528	69746	203274	50	1358	169
17	Kishanganj	4773.98	3210.56	1140.12	423.3	108000	116799	224799	50	1429	88
18	Lakhisarai	3873.52	2606.26	951.13	316.13	84742	74314	159056	50	988	252
19	Madhepura	6079.8	4102.27	1464.85	512.68	129796	119115	248911	50	1850	207
20	Madhubani	4307.83	2924.08	1048.58	335.17	67482	69746	137228	63	4572	1127
21	Munger	4328.34	2930.99	1056.69	340.66	86197	45296	131493	50	1334	310
22	Muzaffarpur	12397.69	8249.19	2894.55	1253.95	333183	278964	612147	101	5302	740
23	Nalanda	8291.48	5641.43	2039.39	610.66	152866	157933	310799	94	3608	891

174 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

24	Nawada	8281.04	5596.7	2015.59	668.75	165884	69176	235060	50	2348	436
25	Paschim Champaran	10631.22	7171.33	2583.53	876.36	219434	10832	230266	50	3578	318
26	Patna	11231.64	7578.82	2742.57	910.25	220881	212726	433607	50	6670	553
27	Purba Champaran	14276.55	9661.14	3481.16	1134.25	286090	246155	532245	94	4368	282
28	Purnia	7906.83	5346.65	1886.44	673.74	171263	282408	453671	50	2484	175
29	Saharsa	4626.7	3124.67	1100.71	401.32	101440	139000	240440	50	1554	256
30	Samastipur	16274.76	10977.32	4018.62	1278.82	335606	257444	593050	50	4936	559
31	Saran	9567.69	6509.42	2277.42	780.85	189465	283058	472523	50	3798	344
32	Sasaram (Rohtas)	8409.6	5626.82	2029.15	753.63	180000	233378	413378	50	3208	476
33	Sheikhpura	2431.4	1655.25	591.63	184.52	44073	20595	64668	50	896	220
34	Sheohar	2628.12	1769.25	636.45	222.42	58032	43996	102028	50	581	66
35	Sitamarhi	14638.66	9882.78	3591.57	1164.31	294276	136865	431141	50	2750	173
36	Siwan	10940.13	7369.19	2685.53	885.41	234450	136765	371215	50	3124	702
37	Supaul	7611.1	5138.02	1848.82	624.26	156954	136428	293382	50	1804	257
38	Vaishali	7275.82	4841.58	1705.68	728.56	190598	195325	385923	50	3224	518
TOTAL :		293380.8	197840.73	71151.11	24388.96	6195779	4975535	11171314	2362	102268	16444

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions 175

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
State:- Madhya Pradesh											
1	Alirajpur	1960.76	1347.87	497.06	115.83	38225	37210	75435	9	2140	586
2	Anuppur	1496.69	978.89	345.29	172.51	39615	72695	112310	26	1984	1007
3	Ashok Nagar	2945.88	2000.51	741.73	203.64	54450	51854	106304	0	2362	130
4	Balaghat	6541.24	4358.39	1564.02	618.83	171243	105357	276600	54	2852	1989
5	Barwani	3586	2436.88	875.66	273.46	75695	49508	125203	41	2666	1846
6	Betul	2058.81	1394.1	505.8	158.91	43427	117664	161091	38	2412	455
7	Bhind	2802.57	1917.48	701.56	183.53	42573	148810	191383	31	2460	160
8	Bhopal	905.92	614.17	212.34	79.41	20010	39539	59549	20	589	165
9	Burhanpur	1911.22	1263.09	492.12	156.01	41047	48092	89139	18	971	349
10	Chhatarpur	3953.76	2681.58	987.2	284.98	74861	165480	240341	62	3068	240
11	Chhindwara	6143.57	4168.78	1524.67	450.12	116436	186478	302914	50	6107	418
12	Damoh	4410.47	2984.15	1064.71	361.61	99131	78822	177953	50	1944	158
13	Datia	1267.2	867.16	334.3	65.74	11997	35651	47648	30	2155	70
14	Dewas	2565.47	1718.22	601.96	245.29	59245	106423	165668	50	1927	25
15	Dhar	4023.3	2697	957.39	368.91	100281	98820	199101	52	3503	490
16	Dindori	2904.53	1972.06	696.43	236.04	63701	63086	126787	12	1708	750

17	Guna	3293.17	2233.43	830.22	229.52	53901	60419	114320	10	3664	86
18	Gwalior	1615.38	1094.45	384.69	136.24	32128	111287	143415	53	1897	142
19	Harda	1356.58	930.18	340.63	85.77	23589	46014	69603	5	1742	223
20	Hoshangabad	1455.64	960.98	337.52	157.14	50677	76631	127308	78	1686	725
21	Indore	1904.55	1255.95	478.1	170.5	48998	114548	163546	20	1502	721
22	Jabalpur	3264.34	2156.32	729.18	378.84	106290	88024	194314	44	2240	260
23	Jhabua	2913.48	1936.76	685.77	290.95	81491	32863	114354	9	2140	586
24	Katni	2356.97	1591.63	564.02	201.32	53000	117095	170095	15	2079	921
25	Khandwa (East Nimar)	3023.31	2091.62	698.87	232.82	60123	58327	118450	40	2960	1375
26	Khargone	4387.93	2957.07	1056.43	374.43	91083	152741	243824	50	3498	687
27	Mandla	3998.87	2700.71	964.26	333.9	98650	73826	172476	0	3064	176
28	Mandsaur	1734.39	1155.05	398.09	181.25	46666	119498	166164	50	1092	341
29	Morena	1740.9	1186.46	430.34	124.1	32478	169027	201505	50	2151	142
30	Narsinghpur	2552.66	1706.49	599.1	247.07	67857	58600	126457	78	1720	913
31	Neemuch	1512.54	1031.75	364.06	116.73	27790	86180	113970	39	1412	103
32	Panna	6268.42	4326.6	1643.45	298.37	72600	186451	259051	15	9254	117
33	Raisen	3499.88	2338.82	842.56	318.5	88825	86117	174942	27	3000	869

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions 177

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
34	Rajgarh	3854.44	2598.48	899.33	356.63	94365	80166	174531	44	3206	244
35	Ratlam	2002.65	1344.58	458.73	199.34	51248	88719	139967	24	1392	158
36	Rewa	7676.61	4560.04	2090.66	1025.91	121538	197742	319280	9	8902	2153
37	Sagar	9087	5631.34	2370.7	1084.96	208079	137113	345192	22	3749	139
38	Satna	9696.16	5725.11	2541.41	1429.64	225199	119149	344348	66	3358	1845
39	Sehore	2183.91	1496.35	543.95	143.61	34355	86987	121342	4	3230	62
40	Seoni	3824.66	2573.32	910.43	340.91	104769	122727	227496	10	2794	1718
41	Shahdol	3312.37	2221.07	776.12	315.18	84802	74157	158959	45	2500	878
42	Shajapur	3302.24	2250.05	807	245.19	65429	91295	156724	18	3259	313
43	Sheopur	1081.77	745.88	257.14	78.75	18198	63230	81428	10	1054	189
44	Shivpuri	3320.76	2229.87	829.76	261.13	65212	149252	214464	52	2814	148
45	Sidhi	5118.91	3465.78	1179.46	473.67	127045	68292	195337	20	1458	488
46	Singrauli	3718.42	2429.16	976.07	313.19	53722	98994	152716	7	1936	472
47	Tikamgarh	4759.02	3281.72	1201.48	275.82	66866	97843	164709	30	5086	112
48	Ujjain	3878.22	2649.56	956.11	272.55	68225	166634	234859	50	3800	1006
49	Umaria	2513.42	1714.93	618.92	179.57	40359	78621	118980	51	2303	300

178 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

50	Vidisha	4602.03	3115.01	1120.89	366.13	96852	88789	185641	14	2940	145
	TOTAL :	170288.99	113086.85	41987.69	15214.45	3614346	4852847	8467193	1602	137730	27595
State:- Uttar Pradesh											
1	Agra	3015.28	2034.58	776.78	203.92	54188	278943	333131	5	5274	2856
2	Aligarh	3363.52	2259.6	806.56	297.36	73937	208775	282712	0	4007	1458
3	Allahabad	4879.3	3058.85	1210.41	610.04	181370	493671	675041	20	5829	2547
4	Ambedkar Nagar	4474.96	2875.47	1079.27	520.22	132725	138141	270866	18	2146	1350
5	Auraiya	4530.79	2948.87	1105.63	476.29	127279	133364	260643	50	1277	817
6	Azamgarh	5895.58	3811.05	1469.79	614.74	188141	466925	655066	87	4888	4104
7	Bagpat	1349.48	899.6	323.85	126.03	31467	77930	109397	12	1166	954
8	Bahraich	9891.7	6418.32	2449.55	1023.83	284073	174857	458930	10	6100	1802
9	Ballia	4737.11	2989.07	1139.7	608.34	172179	136937	309116	115	4636	1888
10	Balrampur	2443.75	1600.46	603.4	239.89	65273	138410	203683	18	2948	1215
11	Banda	5073.28	3381.73	1223.38	468.17	120620	78999	199619	10	4149	948
12	Barabanki	5582.06	3549.47	1376.28	656.31	199542	377972	577514	26	5100	1798
13	Bareilly	3776.07	2478.06	921.05	376.96	110000	227284	337284	15	4142	1798
14	Basti	5338.11	3361.67	1352.71	623.73	160480	120653	281133	40	3695	2223

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions 179

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	180 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
15	Bijnor	3785.67	2472.81	935.15	377.71	110403	222569	332972	75	5271	1399	
16	Budaun	2932.13	1794.77	754.59	382.77	107603	204479	312082	155	4680	1615	
17	Bulandshahr	2055.59	1383.67	537.29	134.63	28885	283408	312293	8	4868	2041	
18	Chandauli	2007.56	1290.49	453.31	263.76	92022	108852	200874	25	2287	1102	
19	Chtirakoot	1135.11	722.64	279.92	132.55	38082	102505	140587	0	1920	479	
20	Deoria	6481.13	4280.7	1550.34	650.09	181225	198893	380118	39	4696	1461	
21	Etah	2196.39	1442.27	511.24	242.88	62001	143740	205741	30	3455	1347	
22	Etawah	3550.2	2310.58	848.61	391.01	94097	223387	317484	44	2925	1223	
23	Faizabad	2800.59	1743.82	677.57	379.2	103376	105998	209374	10	2085	1140	
24	Farrukhabad	4121.39	2650.64	1019.16	451.59	120471	54314	174785	35	3143	1227	
25	Fatehpur	3596.43	2332.75	881.1	382.58	104414	202040	306454	15	3938	1548	
26	Firozabad	1308.36	884.5	335.54	88.32	19843	228195	248038	10	3232	963	
27	Gautam Buddha Nagar	1090.5	620.74	324.7	145.06	14574	58357	72931	15	1414	716	Unstarred Questions
28	Ghaziabad	1561.65	1078.31	417.11	66.23	10810	85267	96077	5	3602	1075	
29	Ghazipur	5154.82	3292.96	1250.35	611.51	184061	288972	473033	100	3878	1517	
30	Gonda	4888.83	3125.16	1229.45	534.22	136500	198080	334580	16	4298	2031	

31	Gorakhpur	7032.97	4555.48	1683.08	794.41	211033	280101	491134	121	6036	1823
32	Hamirpur	3391.22	2224.23	822.06	344.93	101382	75310	176692	0	1950	707
33	Hardoi	7897.01	5253.95	1864.62	778.44	199989	231215	431204	5	8478	1978
34	Jalaun	3114.18	1957.02	812.48	344.68	101928	71232	173160	20	2686	873
35	Jaunpur	8986.42	5931.54	2152.12	902.76	250000	444693	694693	138	7179	3897
36	Jhansi	2066.57	1340.36	499.06	227.15	58826	78506	137332	20	2808	912
37	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	2206.61	1481.39	532.54	192.68	48008	113276	161284	0	2389	1032
38	Kannauj	3765.71	2476.18	892.05	397.48	101497	280737	382234	46	2388	1440
39	Kanpur Dehat	3555.9	2228.11	875.53	452.26	126650	117438	244088	60	3536	1149
40	Kanpur Nagar	3592.47	2364.91	879.54	348.02	87235	128893	216128	50	3763	1806
41	Kanshiram Nagar	2960.41	1935.18	822.31	202.92	49298	91499	140797	14	2777	989
42	Kaushambi	4202.04	2720.85	1015.58	465.61	127875	147350	275225	24	2048	968
43	Kushinagar	10579.4	6941.7	2545.43	1092.27	287089	160033	447122	25	520	2133
44	Lakhimpur Kheri	4788.06	3240.9	1222.4	324.76	73000	124463	197463	20	8355	1930
45	Lalitpur	2768.5	1794.57	658.74	315.19	90107	47239	137346	6	2468	568
46	Lucknow	3995.15	2667.93	948.14	379.08	113188	137908	251096	25	2510	1591

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

181

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	182 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions
47	Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras)	1589.16	1081.14	399.09	108.93	25153	129568	154721	10	2423	1130	
48	Maharajganj	4269.3	2696.97	1029.27	543.06	145090	111256	256346	55	2956	1461	
49	Mahoba	1965.79	1283.05	488.89	193.85	53117	70666	123783	0	2153	464	
50	Mainpuri	3105.6	2020.7	769.86	315.04	84258	121244	205502	10	3334	1309	
51	Mathura	1858.84	1273.54	463.85	121.45	25005	182330	207335	0	3228	1475	
52	Mau	4246.62	2776.66	1003.2	466.76	133766	73752	207518	13	2494	1090	
53	Meerut	1544.95	1039.97	380.12	124.86	25514	119754	145268	25	2418	1310	
54	Mirzapur	6523.45	4217.48	1529.28	776.69	231315	195266	426581	133	3941	1582	
55	Moradabad	5458.06	3713.84	1396.52	347.7	76018	354539	430557	0	8504	2641	
56	Muzaffar Nagar	2196.81	1444.18	535.38	217.25	51660	238443	290103	14	3700	2074	
57	Pilibhit	3171.52	2061.36	767.99	342.17	95178	119893	215071	21	2786	889	
58	Pratapgarh	3635.17	2275.59	861.74	497.84	141368	264341	405709	50	2525	1955	
59	Raebareli	7735.21	5126.97	1874.63	733.61	190306	135862	326168	25	5809	1860	
60	Rampur	3341.36	2265.86	841.81	233.69	56948	150145	207093	0	4382	1385	
61	Saharanpur	2292.46	1516.63	575.66	200.17	49458	192771	242229	25	3766	1720	

62	Sant Kabir Nagar	4378.6	2876.3	1062.46	439.84	121112	227284	348396	35	2368	991
63	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	2872.39	1879.24	703.49	289.66	75119	103247	178366	43	2083	1233
64	Shahjahanpur	5947.11	3825.48	1430.2	691.43	194645	114246	308891	10	4842	1347
65	Shravasti	3109.54	1995.27	743.99	370.28	104902	54772	159674	10	1838	650
66	Siddharth Nagar	4938.48	3239.9	1156.88	541.7	139597	133650	273247	50	4128	1481
67	Sitapur	11644.27	7685.86	2799.68	1158.73	305299	255574	560873	25	7397	2307
68	Sonbhadra	4506.21	2936.97	1060.23	509.01	138370	79419	217789	113	3176	1051
69	Sultanpur	5008.02	3219.63	1215.16	573.23	168843	262071	430914	40	4898	2244
70	Unnao	6824.72	4388.8	1651.35	784.57	229599	141734	371333	20	4700	1683
71	Varanasi	4642.4	3122.51	1114.95	404.94	105408	249056	354464	47	4471	1532
TOTAL		294726	192171.81	71925.15	30629.04	8303794	12372693	20676487	2366	269860	107302

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions 183

Statement-II

*The District-wise and year-wise funds released by Govt. of India under NBA/
TSC in States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh*

S.N.	District Name	Finance Year					
		1999- 2000	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bihar						
1	Araria	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.72	0.00	0.00
2	Arwal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
3	Aurangabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
4	Banka	0.00	0.00	320.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Begusarai	0.00	0.00	0.00	397.75	0.00	0.00
6	Bhagalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.72	0.00	0.00
7	Bhojpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
8	Buxar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
9	Darbhangha	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.72	0.00	0.00
10	Gaya	0.00	0.00	417.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Gopal Ganj	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Jamui	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
13	Jehanabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
14	Kaimur (Bhabua)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
15	Katihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.51	0.00	0.00

Statement-II

*The District-wise and year-wise funds released by Govt. of India under NBA/
TSC in States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh*

Rs. in lakh								
2005- 2006	2006- 2007	2007- 2008	2008- 2009	2009- 2010	2010- 2011	2011- 2012	2012- 2013	2013- 2014 (Upto Jul' 13)
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0.00	0.00	318.45	0.00	0.00	346.86	0.00	837.50	0.00
128.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	229.24	0.00	176.28	360.21	0.00
240.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	491.39	0.00	364.08	1325.76	0.00
0.00	0.00	107.39	0.00	0.00	309.56	0.00	695.10	0.00
0.00	0.00	378.68	1247.03	0.00	0.00	519.56	1327.41	0.00
0.00	119.44	0.00	599.51	0.00	672.38	364.32	906.10	0.00
269.36	418.78	0.00	0.00	541.22	0.00	419.46	1182.30	0.00
189.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	311.78	0.00	250.12	715.92	0.00
0.00	0.00	1318.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	1335.70	2773.81	0.00
0.00	0.00	882.61	0.00	0.00	1178.60	0.00	2298.09	0.00
343.87	292.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	567.86	288.78	1077.32	0.00
297.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	592.34	0.00	1051.90	0.00
153.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	301.84	155.50	391.57	0.00
242.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	417.34	244.66	553.23	0.00
0.00	0.00	669.45	1069.96	0.00	0.00	1035.88	2048.46	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Khagaria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Kishan Ganj	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Lakhisarai	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Madhepura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhubani	0.00	0.00	0.00	401.00	0.00	0.00
21	Munger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Muzaffarpur	0.00	0.00	380.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Nalanda	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.84	0.00	0.00
24	Nawada	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Paschim Champaran	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
26	Patna	0.00	263.29	152.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Purba Champaran	0.00	415.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Purnia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Saharsa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
30	Samastipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.72	0.00	0.00
31	Saran	0.00	0.00	392.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Sasaram (Rohtas)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
33	Sheikhpura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Sheohar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Sitamarhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.72	0.00	0.00
36	Siwan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
37	Supaul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
38	Vaishali	445.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		445.14	678.69	1663.56	1548.70	0.00	120.00

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
265.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	234.06	602.42	316.17	792.31	0.00
250.64	0.00	303.60	0.00	338.78	250.92	486.76	0.00	0.00
184.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	153.88	401.32	196.58	454.66	0.00
289.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	539.30	399.40	615.10	1338.03	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.33	308.18	237.74	587.48	0.00
216.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	370.15	0.00	0.00	851.42	0.00
0.00	0.00	1111.91	2341.45	0.00	0.00	981.52	1888.55	0.00
0.00	0.00	663.51	0.00	0.00	661.44	0.00	1448.32	0.00
381.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	666.76	0.00	520.84	1286.44	0.00
385.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	389.87	979.52	546.32	1445.94	0.00
0.00	0.00	678.14	0.00	742.46	549.86	1050.88	2442.83	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	671.60	1249.92	2500.17	0.00
331.15	0.00	469.30	0.00	530.54	392.84	694.78	1747.31	0.00
204.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	416.90	308.78	501.60	991.57	0.00
0.00	0.00	1260.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	1274.84	2864.72	0.00
0.00	0.00	551.52	0.00	616.05	456.26	919.52	2112.42	0.00
394.77	0.00	447.06	0.00	550.61	0.00	435.64	1111.92	0.00
139.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	223.58	165.64	262.36	504.14	0.00
134.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.55	0.00	191.62	351.66	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	692.05	0.00	0.00	1607.23	0.00
424.33	0.00	0.00	1052.81	0.00	0.00	727.86	1603.76	0.00
329.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	607.22	0.00	450.04	1222.07	0.00
0.00	0.00	394.67	839.81	0.00	724.80	404.66	1116.92	0.00
5796.27	830.23	9554.97	7150.57	9046.72	11259.76	17219.09	47814.55	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Madhya Pradesh						
1	Alirajpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Anuppur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Ashok Nagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Balaghat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	227.79	113.89
5	Barwani	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	119.76	59.88
6	Betul	0.00	0.00	219.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Bhind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.48	42.24
8	Bhopal	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.94	0.00	35.87
9	Burhanpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Chhatarpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	146.86	73.43
11	Chhindwara	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.15	0.00	0.00
12	Damoh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	121.25	60.63
13	Datia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.06	19.03
14	Dewas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	119.04	59.52
15	Dhar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	163.55	81.77
16	Dindori	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.17	47.08
17	Guna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	164.67	82.33
18	Gwalior	0.00	111.00	0.00	111.00	0.00	0.00
19	Harda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.87	19.43
20	Hoshangabad	0.00	187.46	0.00	0.00	187.46	0.00
21	Indore	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.52	23.52	23.52
22	Jabalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	155.63	77.82

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	170.74	289.92	314.40	276.17
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	131.72	207.06	224.50	329.71
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	237.78	363.38	541.24	448.32
341.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	462.76	567.88	850.68	1226.96	861.44
0.00	0.00	221.69	692.82	0.00	499.12	262.70	304.70	428.14
0.00	219.17	0.00	110.11	97.54	209.02	161.80	214.86	561.95
0.00	126.72	0.00	0.00	142.59	0.00	286.92	422.34	403.66
0.00	63.40	0.00	0.00	107.72	0.00	65.24	237.20	201.84
0.00	0.00	178.92	0.00	230.79	123.16	243.12	325.92	202.41
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	724.07	493.56	321.10	591.14	656.28
144.30	0.00	515.58	0.00	521.31	441.32	765.04	1167.54	913.19
181.88	0.00	0.00	885.77	0.00	0.00	506.08	840.34	507.41
0.00	0.00	57.08	0.00	64.72	120.26	100.50	344.00	225.48
0.00	178.55	0.00	44.95	393.02	331.74	184.52	212.36	483.72
0.00	245.32	767.81	0.00	435.90	446.06	130.14	141.56	779.79
0.00	0.00	172.84	0.00	171.96	277.38	399.94	552.50	403.91
0.00	247.00	0.00	0.00	133.17	246.36	453.96	616.64	427.46
0.00	0.00	0.00	347.48	133.94	130.00	68.90	74.64	330.12
58.30	0.00	102.27	0.00	60.00	91.08	85.52	344.78	208.09
0.00	0.00	271.84	322.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	423.59
70.57	70.57	70.93	0.00	407.27	0.00	180.58	234.76	355.90
233.45	518.96	0.00	494.86	0.00	208.44	114.26	124.10	583.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Jhabua	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	169.67	84.83
24	Katni	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	107.09	53.54
25	Khandwa (East Nimar)	0.00	0.00	0.00	112.52	112.52	0.00
26	Khargone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.44	57.72
27	Mandla	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.17	0.00	118.35
28	Mandsaur	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.44	35.44	35.45
29	Morena	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	42.50
30	Narsinghpur	0.00	187.16	0.00	0.00	187.16	0.00
31	Neemuch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.77	18.39
32	Panna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	121.94	60.97
33	Raisen	0.00	215.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	215.11
34	Rajgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.17	73.17	73.17
35	Ratlam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.61	47.30
36	Rewa	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.77	0.00	0.00
37	Sagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	192.27	96.13
38	Satna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	215.11	107.55
39	Sehore	0.00	71.82	0.00	0.00	71.82	0.00
40	Seoni	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	195.36	0.00
41	Shahdol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	189.93	94.96
42	Shajapur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	101.08	50.54
43	Sheopur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.57	29.28
44	Shivpuri	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.52	39.26

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0.00	254.50	0.00	0.00	491.99	0.00	337.30	365.70	410.17
0.00	160.63	0.00	384.83	0.00	301.44	173.88	226.76	458.63
0.00	112.52	105.66	512.74	0.00	308.74	280.72	304.44	457.63
0.00	173.15	232.04	578.35	344.28	460.90	263.52	393.78	652.96
0.00	0.00	162.96	0.00	176.49	381.88	247.18	1160.68	573.79
0.00	106.33	313.11	0.00	322.38	76.48	52.22	56.66	456.93
0.00	127.51	137.47	0.00	95.12	236.38	155.56	170.12	520.56
0.00	0.00	325.65	0.00	231.91	324.76	74.14	160.80	504.69
0.00	55.16	199.00	0.00	93.81	236.68	131.26	142.34	264.79
0.00	0.00	144.55	0.00	196.37	736.54	552.50	1880.14	0.00
0.00	0.00	86.54	727.31	0.00	355.20	203.02	273.42	496.13
0.00	219.51	721.78	0.00	382.65	48.54	142.06	154.02	617.37
0.00	141.91	349.73	0.00	158.05	190.94	103.46	112.10	423.63
185.55	278.32	153.36	710.00	517.33	866.14	581.42	649.68	882.33
288.40	0.00	0.00	1383.96	0.00	527.96	857.12	1556.28	923.51
0.00	322.66	0.00	760.45	639.08	593.10	918.52	1442.04	944.34
0.00	71.82	228.77	0.00	0.00	139.10	142.94	560.48	454.29
195.36	115.24	505.96	0.00	319.61	464.72	180.28	306.64	682.61
0.00	0.00	176.64	512.52	0.00	382.64	277.28	329.68	456.69
0.00	151.62	0.00	353.37	0.00	278.42	483.30	548.04	572.63
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	229.09	0.00	159.78	175.82	241.53
117.79	0.00	223.39	0.00	248.02	230.14	379.90	623.30	680.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
45	Sidhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	243.26	121.63
46	Singrauli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
47	Tikamgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.25	0.00	0.00
48	Ujjain	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.44	0.00
49	Umaria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.55	38.28
50	Vidisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	123.13	61.57
TOTAL		0.00	772.55	219.17	644.93	4425.96	2242.97

3 Uttar Pradesh

1	Agra	0.00	67.12	0.00	67.12	0.00	0.00
2	Aligarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.81	17.91
3	Allahabad	0.00	0.00	339.53	0.00	339.53	0.00
4	Ambedkar Nagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	131.96	65.98
5	Auraiya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.80	35.90
6	Azamgarh	0.00	141.94	0.00	141.94	0.00	141.93
7	Bagpat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.69	8.34
8	Bahraich	0.00	0.00	178.62	0.00	0.00	178.62
9	Ballia	0.00	239.22	0.00	239.22	0.00	0.00
10	Balrampur	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.10	0.00	68.18
11	Banda	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.36	0.00	64.71
12	Barabanki	0.00	0.00	215.86	0.00	215.86	215.86
13	Bareilly	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.17	0.00	60.33
14	Basti	0.00	0.00	261.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Bijnor	0.00	162.04	0.00	162.04	0.00	0.00

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0.00	0.00	0.00	548.44	490.82	475.54	0.00	1119.66	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	320.90	481.60	591.68	417.32
94.51	141.76	0.00	0.00	448.92	408.94	307.94	1359.08	533.78
112.89	169.33	0.00	397.77	0.00	319.86	573.18	682.18	584.02
0.00	114.83	0.00	0.00	240.88	205.92	354.68	462.78	279.50
0.00	0.00	341.01	0.00	273.92	371.12	619.88	915.18	627.01
2024.68	4386.49	6793.58	9767.83	9987.48	14402.60	15076.00	25779.96	24130.00
67.12	170.87	0.00	0.00	241.44	176.10	195.62	764.10	272.78
302.58	64.30	420.60	0.00	456.66	304.68	170.84	235.18	335.37
485.58	13.63	0.00	1127.47	159.05	288.58	0.00	276.08	584.76
0.00	349.16	0.00	547.10	0.00	637.44	332.50	473.32	300.86
107.70	334.22	0.00	549.62	846.95	221.18	131.34	321.04	192.62
396.13	542.17	0.00	0.00	565.16	715.68	231.64	499.92	645.94
25.03	118.41	168.47	0.00	209.04	110.46	54.56	89.08	115.91
359.43	558.63	0.00	901.19	0.00	701.06	1063.68	1657.82	442.12
0.00	267.97	0.00	746.40	0.00	362.48	356.06	42.60	0.00
0.00	285.38	387.66	260.87	0.00	265.42	7.90	91.10	253.24
0.00	97.06	344.43	0.00	608.51	419.76	597.96	794.06	199.50
266.69	302.78	0.00	377.16	909.52	237.66	133.82	288.58	491.24
325.31	6.62	422.43	1290.38	0.00	121.54	78.50	128.96	406.03
261.56	179.25	0.00	0.00	732.64	654.60	291.36	582.20	407.12
455.50	0.00	327.79	553.68	0.00	294.50	113.10	141.64	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Budaun	0.00	0.00	204.93	0.00	0.00	204.93
17	Bulandshahr	0.00	56.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.63
18	Chandauli	31.37	91.08	0.00	0.00	119.31	0.00
19	Chitrakoot	0.00	0.00	57.00	0.00	57.00	0.00
20	Deoria	0.00	102.59	0.00	102.59	0.00	102.60
21	Etah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.75	30.37
22	Etawah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	86.54	43.27
23	Faizabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	116.52	58.26
24	Farrukhabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.56	37.78
25	Fatehpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.04	0.00	88.08
26	Firozabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.02	11.01
27	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.89	9.45
28	Ghaziabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.79	0.00	19.58
29	Ghazipur	0.00	177.20	0.00	177.20	0.00	0.00
30	Gonda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	174.13	87.06
31	Gorakhpur	0.00	0.00	190.40	0.00	0.00	190.40
32	Hamirpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.73	0.00	19.46
33	Hardoi	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.87	0.00	151.74
34	Jalaun	0.00	0.00	99.55	0.00	99.55	0.00
35	Jaunpur	0.00	191.38	0.00	191.38	0.00	191.39
36	Jhansi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.97	21.48
37	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.02	4.51

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0.00	0.00	374.43	868.59	0.00	94.08	8.42	17.75	373.56
56.63	131.52	0.00	301.41	0.00	271.06	168.80	183.00	339.51
373.36	0.00	148.69	302.57	78.47	20.52	56.88	61.68	235.48
0.00	86.83	0.00	200.83	0.00	109.02	63.50	68.87	131.19
326.81	0.00	342.36	0.00	579.98	415.22	755.08	1016.72	387.53
91.12	325.21	0.00	507.44	74.91	149.90	26.56	28.66	199.42
129.80	219.22	478.83	0.00	493.87	353.52	94.66	162.40	158.96
317.70	339.68	0.00	0.00	419.18	109.50	70.08	125.08	252.45
113.33	262.98	489.65	1424.52	0.00	136.84	0.00	99.38	213.50
0.00	431.22	563.34	0.00	0.00	437.42	203.22	300.12	331.11
33.03	171.37	0.00	279.04	0.00	132.30	57.52	81.10	211.58
28.34	0.00	50.79	148.21	0.00	139.02	71.44	83.62	104.09
140.03	0.00	89.06	149.96	0.00	201.10	164.02	88.94	178.63
548.41	145.92	0.00	471.32	0.00	596.26	290.20	503.36	424.03
261.19	0.00	668.02	0.00	877.15	0.00	252.32	445.26	405.72
444.50	756.63	0.00	1587.09	0.00	365.28	246.18	288.52	501.27
0.00	29.19	387.99	137.53	0.00	299.14	425.18	626.54	172.93
721.18	890.06	0.00	919.43	0.00	854.28	507.18	550.12	462.51
0.00	307.35	0.00	491.25	0.00	62.46	260.98	397.62	0.00
417.88	0.00	1010.42	1693.19	0.00	703.06	349.12	533.74	579.39
266.61	322.31	326.68	267.07	0.00	70.98	8.44	12.48	179.22
0.00	269.56	0.00	440.61	239.65	165.48	72.98	118.72	192.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
38	Kannauj	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.25	32.62
39	Kanpur Dehat	0.00	0.00	148.39	0.00	148.39	148.39
40	Kanpur Nagar	0.00	0.00	104.42	0.00	104.42	33.97
41	Kanshiram Nagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	Kaushambi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.26	46.63
43	Kushinagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.81	0.00	79.61
44	Lakhimpur Kheri	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	101.22	50.61
45	Lalitpur	0.00	0.00	35.73	0.00	35.73	0.00
46	Lucknow	33.80	98.14	0.00	131.94	0.00	0.00
47	Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.19	10.60
48	Maharajganj	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	134.60	67.30
49	Mahoba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.65	26.33
50	Mainpuri	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.50	33.75
51	Mathura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.92	10.46
52	Mau	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.74	0.00	0.00
53	Meerut	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.31
54	Mirzapur	58.80	170.75	0.00	229.55	0.00	0.00
55	Moradabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.90	34.95
56	Muzaffar Nagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.76	31.38
57	Pilibhit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.94	14.47
58	Pratapgarh	0.00	0.00	178.95	0.00	0.00	0.00

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
97.87	307.83	503.56	789.50	0.00	143.92	102.38	167.78	175.80
0.00	56.84	502.01	935.76	0.00	110.42	52.36	113.32	256.46
70.45	0.00	61.25	374.51	0.00	307.06	458.34	554.64	224.06
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	212.52	365.62	0.00	0.00
0.00	139.89	231.11	948.47	0.00	373.82	210.90	365.50	210.48
0.00	991.84	0.00	1210.96	0.00	713.76	1267.94	1755.98	456.64
451.51	281.32	0.00	149.78	0.00	352.10	695.52	754.24	290.48
177.41	0.00	179.70	428.66	0.00	317.32	182.08	233.48	147.61
301.21	229.08	290.51	0.00	557.63	355.62	141.32	236.68	199.82
0.00	182.93	0.00	0.00	170.35	226.38	151.66	189.70	171.90
0.00	441.01	642.91	961.37	0.00	127.92	100.28	200.28	308.28
0.00	174.93	0.00	381.28	0.00	162.70	146.28	190.20	105.94
0.00	0.00	290.38	721.22	0.00	285.06	148.70	245.73	223.97
31.38	141.81	0.00	246.87	0.00	130.74	244.56	288.57	199.34
0.00	590.71	0.00	616.45	0.00	396.68	301.70	513.00	262.72
46.30	144.06	236.67	0.00	216.04	114.26	55.60	69.34	0.00
701.53	0.00	445.86	0.00	961.70	671.36	193.18	328.06	308.02
104.84	430.35	0.00	640.04	558.96	497.46	437.96	513.02	443.59
145.96	109.93	350.53	0.00	243.19	163.28	87.62	94.98	305.02
0.00	417.14	0.00	620.55	358.33	93.62	97.82	202.62	246.30
514.64	464.07	0.00	822.93	0.00	112.74	58.14	112.04	449.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
59	Rae Bareli	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.48	0.00	76.97
60	Rampur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.83	11.41
61	Saharanpur	0.00	0.00	24.72	0.00	0.00	24.72
62	Sant Kabir Nagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.38	0.00	0.00
63	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	0.00	0.00	63.01	0.00	88.77	0.00
64	Shahjahanpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.50	61.25
65	Shravasti	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.92	0.00	13.00
66	Siddharth Nagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.15	0.00	78.29
67	Sitapur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.99	40.00
68	Sonbhadra	46.52	0.00	0.00	316.72	0.00	0.00
69	Sultanpur	0.00	0.00	189.56	0.00	0.00	189.56
70	Unnao	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.71	52.86
71	Varanasi	0.00	74.16	0.00	74.16	0.00	74.15
TOTAL		170.49	1572.25	2292.21	2272.40	3120.44	3475.35

International standards for sanitation

1266. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- the details of international standard in respect of sanitation that the citizen of the country should expect;
- whether any goals has been set for provision of sanitation in the country; and
- the details of achievements made in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) There is no international standard for Sanitation. However according to Joint Monitoring Programme of WHO & UNICEF, improved sanitation facility is one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include the following:-

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
187.63	451.08	0.00	1373.66	0.00	1034.34	553.36	811.98	426.34
34.24	0.00	204.80	103.77	249.71	256.56	200.70	863.04	240.63
223.55	97.66	0.00	370.65	476.36	124.46	60.16	103.32	335.95
62.75	489.48	0.00	601.09	0.00	554.76	268.38	524.64	281.00
0.00	194.35	0.00	0.00	295.32	175.26	359.14	465.70	188.25
0.00	602.57	786.32	1825.53	0.00	0.00	111.04	284.08	405.47
42.84	347.13	0.00	430.89	0.00	361.50	214.88	323.02	163.36
0.00	431.12	807.90	570.77	0.00	230.24	280.32	432.02	378.40
120.00	1064.58	0.00	2189.72	0.00	1435.94	756.24	1111.68	577.50
181.61	30.10	574.95	1075.17	0.00	322.54	21.36	67.12	213.26
0.00	381.21	760.33	307.58	0.00	468.30	246.42	320.52	481.58
507.71	38.01	704.29	2258.94	0.00	208.76	123.68	351.30	408.35
293.84	0.00	510.39	784.19	0.00	355.02	281.44	327.80	286.81
11619.82	17210.53	15085.11	38284.24	11579.77	22594.00	16920.72	25684.74	20055.54

> Flush or pour – flush to:

- Piped sewer system
- Septic tank
- Pit latrine

> Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine

> Pit latrine with slab

> Composting toilet

(b) Yes Sir. Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), Government of India has set the target to make country open defecation free by the year 2022.

(c) Physical performance against current project objectives sanctioned under TSC/NBA, State/UT-wise is given in Statement.

Statement***Physical performance against current project objectives
sanctioned under TSC/NBA State/UT-wise***

S.No.	State	Individual household latrine for BPL			Individual household latrine for APL			
		Appr.	Ach.	% age	Appr.	Ach.	% age	Appr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	6636229	5827424	87.81	3629688	2693865	74.22	10265917
2	Arunachal Pradesh	115560	75195	65.07	18301	16094	87.94	133861
3	Assam	2220017	1706173	76.85	1161020	510706	43.99	3381037
4	Bihar	6195779	3504275	56.56	4975535	1161977	23.35	11171314
5	Chhattisgarh	1568600	1102929	70.31	1823853	866691	47.52	3392453
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2480	37	1.49	0	0	0	2480
7	Goa	17935	17031	94.96	27388	17522	63.98	45323
8	Gujarat	2046857	2023383	98.85	3331630	2606649	78.24	5378487
9	Haryana	636940	633528	99.46	1458494	1462091	100	2095434
10	Himachal Pradesh	218167	250739	100	632583	783427	100	850750
11	Jammu and Kashmir	703071	319181	45.4	767732	180671	23.53	1470803
12	Jharkhand	2327306	1451169	62.35	1402189	203567	14.52	3729495

Statement*Physical performance against current project objectives
sanctioned under TSC/NBA State/UT-wise*

Individual household latrine Total		Sanitary Complex			School Toilets			Toilets Anganwadi		
Ach.	% age	Appr.	Ach.	% age	Appr.	Ach.	% age	Appr.	Ach.	% age
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8521289	83.01	575	987	100	115908	116470	100	14990	10111	67.45
91289	68.2	318	157	49.37	3944	3888	98.58	1866	1796	96.25
2216879	65.57	211	63	29.86	34772	33766	97.11	16819	11018	65.51
4666252	41.77	2362	996	42.17	102268	93052	90.99	16444	8577	52.16
1969620	58.06	618	300	48.54	52338	51969	99.29	10211	10595	100
37	1.49	12	1	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	0
34553	76.24	150	0	0	731	446	61.01	547	58	10.6
4630032	86.08	1671	1774	100	40439	36762	90.91	30516	25594	83.87
2095619	100	1335	1282	96.03	9160	9285	100	7599	7686	100
1034166	100	1229	846	68.84	20738	18111	87.33	10308	9513	92.29
499852	33.98	1080	1056	97.78	27277	2081	73.99	1070	305	28.5
1654736	44.37	1203	270	22.44	42687	39339	92.16	11472	7492	65.31

202 *Written Answers to* [RAJYA SABHA] *Unstarred Questions*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	Karnataka	2889224	2249759	77.87	2981691	2255931	75.66	5870915
14	Kerala	961831	984641	100	111911	142883	100	1073742
15	Madhya Pradesh	3614346	3575879	98.94	4852847	3676286	75.76	8647193
16	Maharashtra	3623439	2773556	76.54	6104904	4549883	74.53	9728343
17	Manipur	194887	140286	71.98	68367	47745	69.84	263254
18	Meghalaya	216333	167718	77.53	85500	68040	79.58	301833
19	Mizoram	89903	82397	91.65	18975	18778	98.96	108878
20	Nagaland	180092	122849	68.21	31254	27255	87.2	211346
21	Orissa	4485050	2782375	62.04	2571598	1176984	45.77	7056648
22	Puducherry	18000	2268	12.6	0	0	0	18000
23	Punjab	623198	252210	40.47	544370	573269	100	1167568
24	Rajasthan	1960903	1128226	57.54	5023430	3408773	67.86	6984333
25	Sikkim	51302	58104	100	35712	36496	100	87014
26	Tamil Nadu	4422133	4185642	94.65	4244955	3045396	71.74	8667088
27	Tripura	454757	454517	99.95	169017	159322	94.26	623774
28	Uttar Pradesh	8303794	7948174	95.72	12372693	9495913	76.75	20676487
29	Uttarakhand	441631	384842	87.14	444670	440909	99.15	886301
30	West Bengal	6619158	5885319	88.91	4997498	2890604	57.84	11616656
TOTAL		61838922	50089826	81	63887805	42517727	66.55	125726727

<i>Written Answers to</i>					[19 August, 2013]			<i>Unstarred Questions</i>		203
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4505690	76.75	1305	984	75.4	39267	43946	100	26353	29093	100
1127524	100	1090	1047	96.06	3600	3709	100	4957	5042	100
7252165	85.65	1602	1132	70.66	137730	142374	100	27595	24917	90.3
7323439	75.28	8210	6822	83.09	87452	88369	100	60076	64662	100
188031	71.43	386	318	82.38	3919	3919	100	1201	1201	100
235758	78.11	290	201	69.31	10331	9598	92.9	1851	1774	95.84
101175	92.93	560	560	100	5905	3412	57.78	1630	1370	84.05
150104	71.02	275	220	80	2972	2185	73.52	1302	1005	77.19
3959359	56.11	818	126	15.4	70663	70492	99.76	25160	24954	99.18
2268	1.6	0	30	0	26	0	0	16	16	100
825479	70.7	411	100	24.33	7464	8131	100	3274	4735	100
4536999	64.96	1544	619	40.09	85662	86999	100	32269	20062	62.17
94600	100	789	913	100	1604	1606	100	340	416	100
7231038	83.43	1438	1752	100	53678	48838	90.98	27970	27577	98.59
613839	98.41	226	275	100	6833	6635	97.1	6024	7035	100
17444087	84.37	2366	2420	100	269860	243573	90.26	107302	101609	94.69
825751	93.17	470	108	22.98	3925	3214	81.89	1601	363	22.67
8775923	75.55	1140	1138	99.82	134081	124854	93.12	84168	47919	56.93
92607553	73.66	33684	26497	78.66	1375234	1315123	95.63	534931	456495	85.34

Affiliation with AICTE

1267. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that AICTE is over burdened with affiliation applications from thousands of institutes and over 60,000 programmes from the diploma level to post graduate level in engineering and technology, architecture, pharmacy, town planning and management studies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that uncertainty exists over Government's new accreditation norms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) grants approval for setting up of new institutions and also grants extension of approvals for existing institutions. The AICTE receives approximately several hundred applications for grant of approvals to the new institutions per year and approximately 60,000 programmes from the diploma level to post graduate level in engineering and technology, architecture, pharmacy, town planning and management studies. In order to handle the increasing load of approvals, AICTE has introduced e-Governance Approval Process for greater transparency, clarity, easier and assured communication, fast processing and facility for tracking of application by the applicant. Emphasis is being laid on self-declaration by institutions, rather than inspection, through the e-governance process.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010 (NARAHEI Bill) has been introduced by the Government in Lok Sabha on 03.05.2010. The Bill makes it mandatory for institutions imparting higher & technical education beyond 12 years of schooling to get accredited.

At present, the National Board of Accreditation (NBA) undertakes the evaluation of programmes of technical education through the process of outcome based programme accreditation. As per the procedure laid down by the NBA, the

applicant institution will make a self-assessment of its programmes, in the prescribed format, and after paying the prescribed accreditation fee, submit the application for programme accreditation to NBA. The Educational Institution offering the programmes to be accredited should be formally approved/recognized as an educational Institution by the concerned Regulatory Authority. Those programmes from which at least two batches of students have graduated are considered for accreditation.

Use of technology for education sector

1268. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is using any technology for improvement of education sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps with regard to constitution of an independent authority for recognition of higher education;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A Centrally sponsored scheme named the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is under implementation since March 2009 to leverage the potential of ICT, in teaching and learning process for the benefit of all the learners in Higher Education Institutions in an any time any where mode. It has two major components:

- (i) providing connectivity, along with provision for access devices, to institutions and learners;
- (ii) content generation.

Further, the ICT at School Scheme was launched in December, 2004 and revised in 2010 to promote Computer Education and the usage of ICT in teaching in Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.

(c) to (e) The Government has also introduced the Higher Education and Research Bill in the Rajya Sabha on 28.12.2011, which provides, *inter alia*, for the setting up of the National Commission for Higher Education & Research (NCHER). The bill was referred to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development. The Committee has examined the bill and submitted its report on 13.12.2012.

Internet labs in Government schools

†1269. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that internet labs exist only in 6 per cent of Government schools;

(b) the percentage of schools in the rural areas of the country where such labs are available;

(c) the number of teachers required for imparting internet education in Government schools and the number of those available for the same; and

(d) the target set to provide internet labs in all the Government schools particularly in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) No Sir, While there is no separate provision to provide 'internet labs' in Government schools under the programmes of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the revised Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools" aims to promote computer-enabled learning and support use of ICT in teaching and learning, in Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided, *inter alia*, for the setting up of computer labs with an internet connection. So far, of the total number of 1,25,964 government and government aided secondary and higher secondary schools in the country, (as per the Statistics of School Education 2010-11), 96077 schools across States/UTs have been approved for coverage under the scheme. Further coverage under the Scheme is subject to viable proposals from the States/UTs and the availability of funds.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Reservation for poor students in schools

†1270. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would enact a law to reserve 25 per cent seats for poor children in all the recognized schools of the country;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor and if so, by when;
- (c) whether Government is implementing the Right to Education and Free and Compulsory Education System in all the recognized educational institutions for minorities in the country; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has come into force from 1st April, 2010. The RTE Act mandates free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years. The Section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act, 2009 provides that unaided private schools shall admit in class-I (or pre-primary class, as the case may be) to the extent of at least 25% of the strength of the class, children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups.

The RTE Act is applicable to all schools, including private unaided schools, except unaided minority schools.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan

†1271. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and locations of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) operational in Rajasthan;
- (b) whether the Central Government proposes to open new KVs in that State and if so, the locations and number thereof;
- (c) whether the Central Government has reserved some seats in such Vidyalayas for the wards of State Government employees; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the number thereof and if not, whether Government proposes to reserve some percentage of seats for them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) At present there are 64 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the State of Rajasthan. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees, including Defence personnel, on the receipt of a proposal in prescribed proformae from the various Ministries of the Government of India/State Government/UTs committing the availability of requisite resources from their side for the setting up of new KVs as well as after securing the necessary sanction of the Government. A total of 12 proposals have been received from various sponsoring agencies for the opening of new KVs in the State of Rajasthan out of which 03 have been found feasible. However, there is no financial sanction from the Government of India for the opening of new KVs as of now.

(c) and (d) In all the Civil Sector Kendriya Vidyalayas, where the land is provided by the State Government, 05 seats are reserved in class I and 10 seats are reserved in all other classes put together for the State Government employees' children.

Statement

List indicating the locations of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the State of Rajasthan (as on 14.08.2013)

Sl. No.	Location of Kendriya Vidyalaya
1	2
1	Ajmer No. I (CRPF)
2	Ajmer No. II (CRPF)
3	Alwar
4	Anoopgarh (BSF)
5	Banswara

1	2
<hr/>	
6	Baran
7	Beawar, Ajmer
8	Bharatpur
9	Bhilwara
10	Churu
11	Dabla (BSF)
12	Deoli (CISF)
13	Gangapur City
14	Jaipur No. I (Bajaj Nagar)
15	Jaipur No. III (MREC)
16	Jaipur No. V (Mansarovar)
17	Jaipur No. VI (Pratap Nagar) (sector III)
18	Jhalawar
19	Jhunjhunu
20	Jodhpur (BSF)
21	Karauli
22	Kota No. II
23	Mountabu (CRPF)
24	Phulera
25	Pokhran (BSF)
26	Sawai Madhopur
27	Sikar
28	Udaipur No. I (Pratap Nagar)

1	2
29	Dungarpur
30	Chittorgarh
31	BSF Ramgarh, Distt. Jaisalmer
32	BSF Campus Raisingh Nagar
33	Khetri Nagar, Distt. Jhunjhunu
34	Deogarh, Distt. Rajsamand
35	BSF Khajuwala, Distt. Bikaner
36	Inderpura, Distt. Jhunjhunu
37	Tonk, Distt. Tonk
38	Banar
39	Bikaner No. I (Sagar Road)
40	Bikaner No. II (Jaisalmer Road)
41	Bikaner No. III NAL (AFS)
42	Itarana
43	Jaipur No. II (Cantt)
44	Jaipur No. IV (Khatipura)
45	Jaisalmer (AFS)
46	Jalipa Cantt
47	Jodhpur No. I (AFS)
48	Jodhpur No. I (Army)
49	Jodhpur No. II (AFS)
50	Jodhpur No. II (Army)
51	Kota No. I

1	2
52	Lalgarh Jattan
53	Nasirabad
54	Shri Ganga Nagar Cantt
55	Suratgarh No. I (AFS)
56	Suratgarh No. II (AFS)
57	Suratgarh No. II (Cantt)
58	Udaipur No. II
59	Uttarlai
60	Anta (AGPP)
61	Avikanagar (SWRI)
62	Suratgarh STPS
63	Zawarmines
64	Chhabra Thermal Power Project

Right to Education in remote areas

†1272. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of measures being adopted to bring the children living in remote areas into mainstream under Right to Education Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates the provision of free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years. Most eligible habitations in the country have been provided with neighbourhood schools. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) framework for implementation adopted to incorporate standards specified in RTE Act, 2009 lays emphasis on the mapping of out-of-school children in remote regions and to bring them into schools set up in the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

area. For very remote areas, there is a provision for providing transport facilities. Residential schools have also been set up by the State Governments. The Government of India also supports State Governments in teaching students in tribal areas in their mother tongue.

Closure of management colleges

1273. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Council for Technical Education has received huge number of applications for closure of management colleges and if so, the number of applications received and the action taken thereon, as on date;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these colleges seeking closure are hard hit because of poor quality of teaching, lack of adequate faculty, and no job offer at the end; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made for poor quality of education besides the basis on which recognition/ affiliation was accorded and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Sir. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) receives approximately 100-150 applications for the closure of Management Institutes every year, out of which approximately 50% of them are approved for closure as per the Approval Process Handbook. The details of applications received and closed are as under:

For the year 2011-12		For the year 2012-13		For the year 2013-14	
Applications received for closure	Approval granted for closure	Applications received for closure	Approval granted for closure	Applications received for closure	Approval granted for closure
115	52	122	62	145	89

(b) These colleges seek closure due to the lack of Industry Collaboration, poor placement records and their inability to attract good faculty. Consequently

poor student enrolment lead to the closure of institutions. Variations in the rate of economic growth also influence the demand for technical education and affects the placement opportunities offered to graduates of these institutions.

(c) The AICTE is not conducting any enquiry. However, the AICTE conducts inspections as a part of its procedure to verify the compliance of norms as prescribed in the Approval Process Handbook. Inspections were conducted of some of the institutions to improve the quality of education in AICTE approved technical institutions.

Literacy rate

1274. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of literacy rate in the country, as per the Census 2011, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has achieved its target set for literacy during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government has set any target to achieve literacy during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The literacy rate in the country, as per the Census 2011, State-wise, is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (f) As per the findings of the Census 2011, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Goa, Tripura, Daman & Diu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, NCT of Delhi, Chandigarh, Puducherry, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu have achieved the targeted rate of 80% literacy. Further, Punjab, Chandigarh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Goa, Lakshadweep, Kerala and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have been able to reduce the gender gap to 10 percentile points. The States that have not been able to achieve the desired level because of various state specific reasons, have been given the target of achieving these goals by the end of the Twelfth Plan Period.

Statement*Literacy rate in the country, as per the Census 2011*

Sl. No.	Name of States / UTs	Literacy Rate
1	2	3
	India	72.99
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.38
3.	Assam	72.19
4.	Bihar	61.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	70.28
6.	Goa	88.70
7.	Gujarat	78.03
8.	Haryana	75.55
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82.80
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.16
11.	Jharkhand	66.41
12.	Karnataka	75.36
13.	Kerala	94.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	69.32
15.	Maharashtra	82.34
16.	Manipur	79.21
17.	Meghalaya	74.43
18.	Mizoram	91.33
19.	Nagaland	79.55

1	2	3
20.	Odisha	72.87
21.	Punjab	75.84
22.	Rajasthan	66.11
23.	Sikkim	81.42
24.	Tamil Nadu	80.09
25.	Tripura	87.22
26.	Uttar Pradesh	67.68
27.	Uttarakhand	78.82
28.	West Bengal	76.26
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.63
30.	Chandigarh	86.05
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.24
32.	Daman and Diu	87.10
33.	Lakshadweep	91.85
34.	NCT of Delhi	86.21
35.	Puducherry	85.85

Rise in stress level of students

1275. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for which the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments, is not considering to conduct a detailed study about sharp rise in stress level of students due to higher unemployment, stiff competition and due to social pressure and many times, students committed suicide;

(b) whether Government is concerned about this important matter;

(c) whether Central Government, in consultation with State Governments, is going to introduce spiritual literature, Gandhian literature and Yoga to address this important social problem; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Central Government has issued any advisory to State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Government is aware and concerned about the stress level of students. The various socio-economic factors contribute to stress and anxiety among students. The Central Government has taken this seriously and undertaken a number of steps to reduce examination – related stress such as making the Class X Board Examination by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), optional from 2010-11, the introduction of grading system at Secondary School level, the introduction of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) instead of frequent examinations, more internal choices of questions, the reduction of the number of questions to make students comfortable in respect of time and speed, proper weightage to internal school assessment based on project work and assignments, sample question papers, marking schemes and blueprint of the question papers to familiarize teachers and students about the nature of questions and question papers, five chances of improvements in class X in all subjects, etc. Also, testing has been shifted from content based to problem solving and competency based, providing counselling for both students and parents, allowing fifteen minutes additional time to read question papers etc.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) launches a helpline for Class X and XII students every year in two phases *i.e.* the first phase in February-April during exams and the second phase during May-June at the time of declaration of results to provide psychological counselling.

Training programmes for teachers on Peace Education are being organized by NCERT since 2005 across the country, aimed at promoting a humanistic orientation among teacher educators, teachers and the State Council of Educational Research & Training (SCERT) faculty which includes developing sensitivity and competence in them to be alert to symptoms of conflicts, stress and depression among students and take suitable measures to enable them to cope with the stresses of life.

The Anandakrishnan Committee has studied the causes of suicides in the IITs. The report has been shared with all the IITs. The report focuses on the counselling of students and welfare activities for students.

Further, in order to increase the employment capabilities of the students, career oriented education has been introduced in the Universities and Colleges. The scheme involves introduction of career and market oriented, skill enhancing add-on courses that have utility for jobs/ self employment. The student will be awarded with the Certificate/ Diploma/ Advanced Diploma along with a conventional degree in Science, Arts and Commerce.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 lays stress on the beliefs of Gandhiji and education as a means of awakening the nation's conscience to injustice, violence and inequality entrenched in the social order. The NCERT has recently developed the syllabi of Health and Physical Education for all stages of school education which gives adequate space to yoga.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has initiated a scheme of Epoch-making Social Thinkers of India (Special Studies) in 1983. Under this scheme, the UGC provides financial assistance to set up centres for special studies in universities/ colleges/ institutions for conducting programmes in order to acquaint teachers and students with thoughts and ideas of great thinkers and social leaders/ reformers, including Gandhiji.

Compensation for children died due to mid day meal

1276. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 23 school children have died in Saran districts of Bihar on 16th July, 2013, after eating contaminated food served, as a part of Mid Day Meal Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any case has been registered against the persons responsible for this incident;

(d) if so, the full details thereof;

(e) whether any compensation has been paid to the families of deceased children; and

(f) what steps Government has taken or propose to take to ensure that safe and hygienic food is served to children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) A tragic incident took place in the 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 hospitalized.

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 Teacher, who would issue the daily quota of ration to the cooks for cooking at school. On 16th July, the same practice was continued, however, the cooking oil was contaminated with organo phosphorous. 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 46 children and the MDMS cook were hospitalized and 23 of them died.

Prima-facie, this is a case of grave negligence. The Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) reports have confirmed contamination. A First Information Report (FIR) has been lodged against the Head Teacher, under Sections 302, 307, 328 and 120(b) of the Indian Penal Code. The Head Teacher has been arrested and her services have been placed under suspension. The services of the Block Resource Person for MDMS have been discontinued. The State Government has constituted a Special Investigating Team (SIT) for a detailed enquiry into the incident.

(e) A compensation of Rs.1.50 lakh under the non-natural calamities category and Rs. 0.50 Lakh under the Chief Minister Relief Fund has been given to the parents of each of the 23 deceased children by the District Administration, Saran.

(f) The Government has on 22nd July, 2013 reiterated the MDMS 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:

- (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 the senior most 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.

Implementation of Right to Education

1277. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the success of implementation of Right to Education in the country since its enactment;
- (b) whether its results in implementation are poor especially in the backward and poverty-stricken regions of the country;

(c) if so, the details with reasons thereof; and

(d) the action plan to fast-track the system to help its benefits reach the under privileged sections of society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR) (a) to (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates the provision of free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years. As per the District Information System for Education (DISE), the enrolment of children at the elementary level has increased from 18.77 crore in 2008-09 to 19.90 crore in 2011-12. The figures for SC enrolment have increased from 3.70 crore in 2008-09 to 3.94 crore in 2011-12. The figures for ST enrolment have increased from 2.07 crore in 2008-09 to 2.17 crore in 2011-12.

The Central Government has focused on the backward areas in planning and budgeting for the RTE Act. In 2013-14, 12% of the outlay has been approved for 61 districts with concentration of SC population, 12% of the outlay for 109 districts with concentration of ST population and 18% of the outlay for 88 districts with concentration of muslim minority. Since the inception of the SSA and till date, 30,490 school buildings, 2,44,662 additional classrooms, 61,029 toilets, 19,620 drinking water and 90,860 teachers have been sanctioned in SC concentrated districts and 54,326 school buildings, 1,81,295 additional classrooms, 98,054 toilets, 22,445 drinking water and 25,887 teachers have been sanctioned in ST concentrated districts and 38,289 school buildings, 3,09,534 additional classrooms, 61,966 toilets and 13,097 drinking water have been sanctioned in Muslim minority concentration districts.

Prohibition of hawkers in the schools

1278. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether to control any kind of possible physical harassment to girl students in the country, it is proposed to prohibit hawkers within certain radius in the schools;

(b) whether Delhi Government has taken the initiative in the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is proposed to repeat such instructions in other schools in the country to control this menace; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and most of the schools being run by the State Governments, it is the responsibility of the respective State Government to take appropriate action in this regard. This Ministry has no information on any initiative in this matter undertaken by the Delhi Government. However, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has taken the following measures to sensitize schools about the possible physical harassment of girl students;

- (i) Implementation of the provisions provided in the 'Protection of children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012'.
- (ii) The Board has also sensitized schools that 'No Act of Violence which includes physical or sexual abuse, bullying or ragging will go unnoticed or unpunished.
- (iii) The Board has implemented Life Skills education in all the schools affiliated to it to make children aware of possible sexual abuse.
- (iv) The Board has introduced Gender Sensitivity Cards for classes I-XII to sensitize students to gender issues.

All India survey on higher education

1279. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has initiated an all India survey of higher education to build a database and to assess the correct picture of higher education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of outcomes of the survey till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. To prepare a sound

database on the large and diverse system of higher education in the country, the Ministry has initiated a web-based All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) during 2010-11. The objectives of the survey are to identify and capture all the institutions of higher education in the country and to collect the data on various aspects of higher education from these institutions. The Survey has now become an annual exercise of data collection on Higher Education. Accordingly, the 2011-12 Survey has also been initiated. The key results of the 2010-11 Survey are given below:

Indicators	Male	Female	All
Enrolment in Higher Education	15466559	12033190	27499749
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education	20.8	17.9	19.4
Gender Parity Index (GPI)		0.86	
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in universities and colleges		26.4	

Food poisoning in Maharashtra

†1280. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of an incident in which 100 girl students of a Government residential school at Shegaon in Buldhana district of Maharashtra were admitted to a hospital due to food poisoning;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any measures to deal with the increasing number of cases of food poisoning in Mid Day Meal Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) A total of 73 girl students of the Government Ashram School (a residential boarding school run by Social Justice Department) at Shegaon of Buldhana District of Maharashtra were admitted in the Hospital after vomiting. After treatment, all students were discharged from

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

hospital. A police case has been filed in which the mess contractor has been arrested by the Police. The Headmaster in-charge Sh. Chavan has been suspended for his lack of supervision.

(c) and (d) The Government has on 22nd July, 2013 reiterated the MDMS 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:

- (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 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 cooks-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.

Duration of post graduation courses

1281. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in the wake of introduction of four year undergraduate programme, the University of Delhi shall also change the duration of its post graduate courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including a time horizon;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore;

(d) whether in the wake of this process, Central universities across the country shall follow the four year pattern;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi University (DU) to the MHRD, no decision with regard to a change of the duration of the post-graduate courses has been taken till date.

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

(c) The DU has informed the Ministry that an appropriate decision in this regard will be taken following the prescribed process and will take effect after three years from now, *i.e.* before the first batch enters the final year of the four-year programme.

(d) to (f) The Central Universities are autonomous bodies established by the Acts of Parliament and governed by their respective Act and the Status and the Ordinances framed there under. All the Central Universities are competent to take all academic decisions including about the duration of the Programme with the approval of their statutory bodies and within the norms prescribed by the University Grants Commission. Therefore, a decision on introducing the Four Year Undergraduate Programme in any Central University has to be taken by that University.

Gender sensitization at primary and secondary levels

1282. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

- (a) whether Government is proposing to introduce any measure to encourage gender sensitization at the levels of primary and secondary education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is proposing to review the curriculum to encourage gender sensitization at the levels of primary and secondary education;
- (d) if so, whether Government has consulted eminent members of the civil society for the same; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) Gender sensitization is a continuous process and the Ministry of Human Resource Development has been addressing it on priority. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 prioritizes gender as an important guiding principle in all curricular areas and stipulates that gender be an integral part of all disciplines offered to children at school stage. Gender concerns have been integrated in the curriculum and in the textbooks drawn up by the National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) and widely used by the schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and also in several State Governments. The State Councils of Education Research and Training (SCERT) which prescribe textbooks for State Government schools have also redesigned school textbooks to make these gender positive. The NCF 2005 was developed after wide-ranging consultations with academicians, activists and civil society organizations working in this sector. Similar practices are followed by the States through their respective State Resource Groups.

Evaluation of the CCE in schools

1283. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government has conducted any evaluation of the Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any study conducted to assess the effectiveness of the introduction of CCE in schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has conducted four review surveys since the introduction of the Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in the year 2009:

Sl. No.	Name of the Survey	Modality
1	Feedback about CCE-2010	Web based
2	Students Satisfaction Survey-2010	Web based
3	Feed-back about CCE-2011	Web based
4	National Scientific Research Study on CCE-2011	Paper mode

In general, the outcome of these review surveys has been found to be positive.

Learning levels of children

1284. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than half of all children in class five are, at least, three grade levels behind where they should be, in terms of learning levels;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the reading and learning levels have continued to decline despite introduction of the Right to Education Act; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The charge raised in the question is based on the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) brought out annually by PRATHAM, a non-governmental organization. The ASER (Rural) 2012 expresses concern regarding the learning levels of children in schools in rural areas. However, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), which uses a rigorous research methodology, conducts very detailed periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes – III, V and VIII. Two rounds of these National Learners' Achievement Surveys have been completed by the NCERT which have revealed improvements in the overall learning levels, even though achievements remain low. The findings of the third round conducted recently for class V also indicate that there is enhancement in the level of achievement in most States. The reasons for low-level achievement include, *inter-alia*, the non-availability of professionally trained teachers, an adverse Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the school level and gaps in infrastructural facilities in schools, etc. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), these issues have been addressed in compliance with the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in partnership with States/ Union Territories (UTs).

Setting up of a National Multi-dimensional Regulatory Machinery

†1285. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the States have opposed the proposal for setting up of a National Multi-dimension Regulatory Machinery for higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the National Commission for Higher Education and Research would work as an advisor and a guide for other regulatory bodies and would also help in making their performance smooth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) In the 57th meeting of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held on 19.06.2010, the draft Higher Education and Research (HE&R) Bill, seeking to establish a national overarching regulatory body in higher education, was discussed. While there was a general consensus on the need to establish an overarching regulatory body at the apex level, CABE decided to ask the State Governments and other stake-holders to send their written comments and suggestions which would be taken into consideration, before the draft Bill was finalized by the Central Government. All States were accordingly addressed and comments and suggestions on various provisions of the Bill were received from 18 States. The setting up of the national overarching regulatory mechanism for higher education was specifically opposed by the State Governments of Bihar, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

(c) and (d) The Higher Education and Research (HE&R) Bill, 2011 intends creating the National Commission for Higher Education and Research (NCHER) for determination, coordination, maintenance and continued enhancement of standards of higher education and research. The existing regulatory bodies such as the University Grants Commission (UGC), the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the National Council for Technical Education (NCTE) and the Distance Education Council (DEC) would be subsumed in NCHER. However, the regulatory bodies in the fields of medicine and law would retain the powers to set minimum standards for medical education and legal education leading to professional practice. Other Professional Councils, listed in the First Schedule of the HE&R Bill would continue to function and set standards for professional practice in their respective domains. The head of each such professional council would also be a member of the General Council of the NCHER as proposed in the Bill.

**Annual Status of Education Report for rural
areas of Karnataka**

1286.DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2012 for rural areas of Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the findings of the report;
- (c) whether more than half the students studying in rural schools in Karnataka are very poor in their academics; and

(d) if so, what are the measures, plans adopted by the Ministry to improve the skills of these students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), which is an assessment brought out annually by PRATHAM, a non-governmental organization, expresses concern regarding the learning levels of children in schools in rural areas across the country. However, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), which uses a rigorous research methodology, conducts very detailed periodic national surveys of learning achievements of children in classes – III, V and VIII. Two rounds of National Learners' Achievement Surveys have been completed by the NCERT which have revealed the following in respect of Karnataka State:-

	Mathematics		Language		EVS		Science		Social Science	
	Round-I	Round-II	Round-I	Round-II	Round-I	Round-II	Round-I	Round-II	Round-I	Round-II
Class-III	68.45	61.48	69.96	69.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Class-V	46.03	57.48	58.63	64.56	51.46	60.34	-	-	-	-
Class-VIII	43.30	41.38	63.68	54.54	-	-	46.47	41.75	59.96	48.99

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which specially focuses on rural and backward areas, the State Governments and UTs Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve the quality of elementary education, including *inter-alia*, regular in-service teacher training, distribution of free and improved textbooks, recruitment of additional teachers for better pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for schools and teachers through block and cluster resource centres, a continuous and comprehensive evaluation system, teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching – learning material, etc. The PAB has approved Rs. 1724.02 lakh for free text books, Rs. 7258.94 lakh for uniforms, Rs. 1530.64 lakh for Children with Special Need (CWSN), Rs. 68375.12 lakh for teacher salary, Rs. 1586.37 lakh for teacher training, Rs. 12566.01 lakh for academic support through Block Resource Centres (BRCs)/Urban Resource Centres (URCs) and Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs), Rs. 592.40 lakh for Research, Evaluation, Monitoring and Supervision (REMS) etc. for Karnataka state which directly contribute towards improving the quality of education in the rural areas of the state.

Brain gain policy in universities

1287. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to implement or has implemented the 'Brain Gain Policy' in universities for providing incentives to the talented people;
- (b) if so, the number of such universities and the details of the plan;
- (c) whether any measures have been adopted to make the selection process fair and transparent under the new policy; 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) Yes, Sir. The policy envisages setting up of Universities for Research and Innovation, for which a Bill has been introduced in Parliament. These universities are envisaged to be at the fount of making India a global knowledge hub. They are intended to set benchmarks for excellence for other institutions of higher learning through path-breaking research and through promoting synergies between teaching and research to create institutions universally recognized for quality in teaching, learning and research. It is hoped this will also attract the best talent from all over the world. Other measures to implement the policy include the mandatory accreditation of higher educational institutions, for which a Bill has been introduced in Parliament. A substantial increase in the Plan allocation has been made in the Eleventh Plan aiming at the improvement of the quality of higher educational institutions in order to attract as well as retain talent. During the Plan period, a large number of public funded new institutions – Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, National Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes for Science Education and Research, and Schools of Planning and Architecture – have been established.

- (b) Under the provisions of the Bill, a University for Research and Innovation can be established in one of three modes. The university can either be fully public funded; or fully privately – funded; or in the Public-Private Partnership

(PPP) mode. The actual number of publicly funded Universities may vary depending upon the Plan outlay and the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for the Universities. Similarly, the number of privately-funded and PPP mode Universities for Research and Innovation would depend upon the number of proposals received.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In every case of establishment of a University, the Promoter is required to apply to the Government with requisite details of the proposed University in form of a 'Vision Plan' and Memorandum of Agreement (MoA). The proposal is to be placed in the public domain for 60 days and comments invited. It is mandatory for the Government to obtain the advice of an Expert Committee constituted for this purpose. If the proposal is found acceptable, then the Government may enter into an MoA with the Promoter. The MoA would thereafter be placed before both houses of Parliament. Therefore, the selection process is made completely transparent, objective and public disclosure-based.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) is implementing several schemes to enhance the teaching-learning resources in Universities to prevent "brain drain". These include Enhancing Faculty Resources of Universities (ENCORE); Emeritus Fellowships; Research Fellowships; PG Scholarships to GATE qualified students; Operation Faculty Recharge etc.

Subsidy in higher education

1288. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how much subsidy Government is providing in higher education;
- (b) the details thereof;
- (c) the percentage of students availing Government subsidy in higher education in the country; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Government subsidises

higher education through various grants. The total Government subsidy (including grants) given to higher education is Rs. 15,000 crores. With regard to subsidies provided to students in higher education on educational loans, from the academic year 2009-10, starting from 1st April, 2009, the Government has launched a new Central Sector Scheme to provide full interest subsidy for the period of moratorium (*i.e.* course period plus 1 year or 6 months after getting job, whichever is earlier) on educational loans taken by students from Economically Weaker Sections from the scheduled banks under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) to pursue technical/ professional courses in India. Under this Scheme, the Government has released a total amount of Rs. 2231.23 crores since its implementation.

(c) and (d) As per the University Grants Commission (UGC), the enrolment of students in various courses at all levels in universities and colleges and other institutions of higher education for the year 2011-2012 was 203.27 lakhs (provisional). The number of students, who have benefited under the interest subsidy scheme so far, is over 25 lakhs. Thus, approximately 12.5% of the students in higher education have availed of the benefit under the scheme.

Reimbursement under RTE

1289. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether there have been claims for reimbursement under the Right to Education for the admission against the reservation of students for underprivileged students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the amount is projected to increase in the course of the financial year 2013-14 and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether this has been adequately budgeted for the financial year 2013-14 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Section 12(1) (c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that all unaided private schools shall admit class-I (or pre-primary class, as the case may be) to the extent of at least 25% of the strength of the class, children belonging to the weaker sections and disadvantaged groups. The State Governments reimburse the expenditure incurred by the private unaided schools on the education of children admitted under Section 12(1)(c) through their own resources. This data is not maintained centrally. At present, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme does not support the State/UT Governments for this component and the expenditure is borne by the State/UT concerned. An Expenditure Finance Committee memo to include this component has been circulated and the comments of different Departments have been invited. Budgeting for this reimbursement would be possible only after the approval of the new component by the competent authority.

Failure to implement RTE

1290. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's failure to implement the Right to Education Act in schools would have any adverse effect on higher education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government, in consultation with State Governments proposes to ensure implementation of RTE Act in schools in letter and spirit; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) No Sir. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandate the provision of free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years and over time, its continuing implementation will have a positive effect on higher education too. Most eligible habitations in the country have been provided with

neighbourhood schools, residential school or transportation facilities, to provide access to elementary education. As per the District Information System for Education (DISE), the enrolment of children at the elementary level has increased from 18.77 crore in 2008-09 to 19.90 crore in 2011-12 which will further enhance the demand for higher education. The schedule to the RTE Act had specified norms and standards for schools for which considerable progress has been made by all the States and UTs with regard to meeting the standards given in the schedule to the RTE Act, 2009. As per the DISE 2011-12, in Government and Government aided schools 59.05% schools had a Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) as prescribed, 65.35% of the schools had girls toilets, 87.81% had boys' toilets, 94.26% schools had drinking water and 61.66% had ramps. The focus of SSA/RTE is on improving quality of education so that students passing out of elementary schools are able to pursue secondary, senior secondary and higher education.

Since the RTE Act came into force, under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a total of 43,668 schools, 7,004,60 additional classrooms, 5,46,513 toilets and 33,703 drinking water facilities have been sanctioned to the States for ensuring compliance with the RTE Act.

Learning outcome in Government schools

1291. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the learning outcome of students in Government schools, Statewise;

(b) whether the learning outcome of students in Government schools is lower than the learning outcome of students in private schools;

(c) if so, whether there is a stark inter-State disparity in the learning outcomes of Government and private schools;

(d) if so, whether Government is proposing any targeted measures to improve the learning outcome of Government students in such States especially the States which are significantly below the national average in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, conducts periodic National Learners' Achievement Surveys. Two rounds of the National Learners' Achievement Survey for classes III, V & VII/VIII have been conducted by NCERT. The findings of two rounds of achievement surveys are given in Statement (*See* below). The third round of the National Achievement Survey conducted for class V has revealed improvements in the overall learning levels of children in Mathematics and Language subjects in most States.

(b) to (e) No comparative study has been conducted to find out the learning outcomes of students in Government schools *vis-à-vis* private schools.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations are supported on several interventions aimed at Government and Government aided schools to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teacher training, a 30-day induction training for newly recruited teachers, the training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications, the 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 teaching wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials.

*Statement**The findings of two rounds of Achievement Surveys*

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Class III				Class V				EVS	
		Maths		Language		Maths		Language			
		R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					40.69	33.37	54.49	50.57	44.80	39.69
2	Andhra Pradesh					43.53	47.44	54.83	58.61	44.58	46.01
3	Arunachal Pradesh	59.98	66.08	60.34	70.06	53.47	48.44	61.33	52.11	60.40	53.97
4	Assam	68.10	65.51	65.91	65.62	40.03	44.64	49.16	51.90	42.90	45.21
5	Bihar										
6	Chandigarh	50.99	52.90	53.14	54.50	44.98	42.20	55.99	61.09	41.81	44.10
7	Chhattisgarh	41.96	48.98	50.69	56.57	38.36	39.18	49.69	50.30	43.15	46.44
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						40.84		49.35		45.29
9	Daman and Diu						42.60		58.09		51.12
10	Delhi	68.12	51.21	68.19	60.05	48.20	45.33	63.15	67.32	49.96	49.51
11	Goa	58.08	59.90	63.19	65.07	30.48	38.99	44.68	52.47	35.60	46.25
12	Gujarat	64.24	67.03	58.54	72.56	48.36	56.98	56.18	63.30	52.38	59.56
13	Haryana	55.95	60.49	59.33	63.86	53.33	48.49	60.45	58.26	53.21	46.60
14	Himachal Pradesh	54.42	57.66	61.61	65.19	34.41	47.61	49.99	63.88	34.93	48.51
15	Jammu and Kashmir	56.98	57.20	61.10	62.19	36.30	45.53	47.59	51.72	39.14	46.06

16	Jharkhand	54.67	61.00	59.97	66.74		57.40		63.82		58.41
17	Karnataka	68.45	61.48	69.96	69.19	46.03	57.48	58.63	64.56	51.46	60.34
18	Kerala	51.36	61.43	63.31	70.14	35.09	42.33	54.99	67.34	41.36	46.83
19	Lakshadweep										
20	Madhya Pradesh	36.94	52.12	45.21	61.06	49.03	46.52	58.25	58.82	54.09	56.62
21	Maharashtra	57.77	64.55	64.33	71.30	44.32	48.28	62.12	65.64	52.82	55.93
22	Manipur	72.27	69.17	73.21	60.11	74.46	41.12	73.39	62.09	73.60	55.10
23	Meghalaya	67.45	66.05	68.27	70.56		40.98		54.90		46.49
24	Mizoram	66.89	61.73	81.78	47.84	41.07	42.88	66.91	66.68	49.93	49.49
25	Nagaland	67.56	66.06	76.08	72.30	45.71	47.35	59.55	57.82	50.05	48.81
26	Orissa	62.56	59.72	67.78	64.28	40.95	46.84	60.73	63.77	56.03	50.29
27	Puducherry	57.97	36.67	69.90	56.41	36.59	43.02	59.23	57.78	49.59	48.23
28	Punjab	53.91	58.08	54.29	67.16	49.62	48.43	58.04	57.75	50.18	49.69
29	Rajasthan	56.79	58.19	61.48	64.25	49.37	47.56	60.65	59.72	50.77	50.19
30	Sikkim	51.22	53.89	58.10	63.27	40.66	40.42	50.26	49.70	48.16	48.39
31	Tamil Nadu	53.48	75.20	66.51	79.74	58.37	50.49	71.09	59.79	66.01	59.36
32	Tripura	66.58	67.97	66.85	73.08	52.71	52.84	63.79	61.77	54.50	56.23
33	Uttar Pradesh	58.21	58.19	64.26	64.77	37.81	52.39	50.20	61.77	41.45	56.19
34	Uttarakhand	46.79	53.59	53.95	61.03	38.83	40.90	56.35	55.30	43.27	45.38
35	West Bengal	62.02	69.79	68.36	78.15	60.11	61.02	70.67	69.27	58.65	59.92
Mean		58.25	61.89	63.12	67.84	46.51	48.46	58.87	60.31	50.30	52.19

R1 – Round - 1

R2 – Round - 2

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Class VII					
		Maths		Language		Science	
		R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands						
2	Andhra Pradesh	24.95	36.63	62.53	54.02	39.01	39.37
3	Arunachal Pradesh						
4	Assam	45.32	36.60	61.75	55.23	40.46	41.92
5	Bihar						
6	Chandigarh						
7	Chhattisgarh						
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
9	Daman and Diu						
10	Delhi						
11	Goa	29.71	35.57	59.21	59.11	39.93	38.89
12	Gujarat	29.39	49.66	49.21	57.73	37.43	44.72
13	Haryana						
14	Himachal Pradesh						
15	Jammu and Kashmir						
16	Jharkhand						
17	Karnataka						
18	Kerala	29.24	38.11	59.70	54.40	42.10	42.26

Class VIII									
Soc. Sc.		Maths		Language		Science		Soc. Science	
R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		36.61	29.27	46.43	35.28	37.70	29.50	42.85	31.69
37.38	45.06								
		43.08	42.44	50.64	54.17	48.04	45.74	50.70	48.04
40.15	38.11								
			58.03		64.88		55.07		55.24
		43.12	45.06	54.63	55.15	42.05	38.23	46.09	43.56
		28.92	35.93	43.13	50.46	34.91	39.21	39.51	45.56
		41.84	35.11	59.48	56.85	41.68	33.36	45.61	38.26
34.00	37.08								
27.33	58.51								
		42.37	42.39	63.63	57.91	41.67	38.42	51.31	46.66
		32.07	40.13	53.16	58.27	39.60	34.98	43.98	46.58
		32.92	39.01	45.66	41.27	36.88	36.38	41.85	38.36
			33.76		51.18		40.11		44.60
		43.30	41.38	63.68	53.54	46.47	41.75	59.96	48.99
40.11	42.69								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	Lakshadweep						
20	Madhya Pradesh						
21	Maharashtra	27.52	43.38	60.41	67.44	41.56	47.77
22	Manipur						
23	Meghalaya	32.94	38.52	57.60	57.22	37.49	42.03
24	Mizoram	35.32	30.91	56.96	47.86	39.01	35.73
25	Nagaland						
26	Orissa	28.12	40.10	34.05	55.48	28.48	41.86
27	Puducherry						
28	Punjab						
29	Rajasthan						
30	Sikkim						
31	Tamil Nadu						
32	Tripura						
33	Uttar Pradesh						
34	Uttarakhand						
35	West Bengal						
	MEAN	30.50	40.38	54.24	57.35	37.78	42.86

R1 – Round- 1

R2 – Round -2

Written Answers to				[19 August, 2013]		Unstarred Questions			241
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		36.24	36.97	50.76	50.80	41.67	38.04	43.56	43.70
35.67	47.24								
		61.24	55.09	61.53	47.91	55.91	46.06	61.11	46.01
36.04	39.00								
36.12	33.42								
		46.98	38.26	65.40	54.02	51.81	37.50	54.17	44.42
27.38	41.66								44.42
			31.57		59.40		38.35		45.39
		32.57	44.08	25.61	62.02	26.51	41.99	22.53	46.28
		31.06	42.52	49.90	56.72	33.15	41.50	41.99	48.42
		36.05	37.82	51.06	57.26	41.52	40.74	48.52	48.80
		41.56	40.83	59.05	65.95	41.80	44.57	41.06	53.11
		39.39	46.51	52.98	55.92	42.11	50.94	47.91	50.82
		33.62	46.39	47.39	55.97	32.58	46.95	38.88	50.13
		34.72	35.36	50.89	51.99	36.49	34.87	43.65	43.22
		59.26	48.48	74.82	65.37	65.48	53.84	66.83	54.78
34.04	44.73	39.17	42.57	53.86	56.49	41.30	42.71	46.19	47.89

Information and communication technology in schools

†1292. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is promoting information and communication technology in schools of the country under a Central Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of schools, so far, covered under this Central Scheme in Maharashtra;
- (d) whether Government proposes to cover more schools under the scheme in Maharashtra during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) Yes Sir. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools” was launched in December 2004 and revised in 2010, to promote computer enabled learning and support the use of ICT in teaching and learning, in Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided, *inter alia*, for the procurement and maintenance of computer infrastructure, the training of teachers and the development of educational content, on the basis of the proposals submitted by the States/ UTs.

Till date, 8000 schools have been approved to be covered in the State of Maharashtra under the Scheme and further coverage in the 12th Plan is subject to receipt of viable proposals from the State and the availability of funds.

Girls’ Hostels Scheme

1293. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is implementing a Scheme of Girls’ Hostels for Secondary Stage in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Girls' hostels, so far established under the scheme in Maharashtra with district-wise details; and

(d) the number of such Girls' hostels proposed to be established in the State during Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Construction & Running of Girls' Hostel for Students of Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools" is being implemented since 2009-10. The Scheme envisages the construction of one hostel with the capacity of 100 girls in each of the 3479 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the country. The girl students in the age group of 14-18 years studying in classes IX to XII belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority Communities and the BPL families from the target group of the Scheme. Atleast 50% of girl students should be from the SC, ST, OBC & Minority Communities.

(c) and (d) There are 43 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) spread over 10 Districts of the State of Maharashtra. The proposal submitted by the State Government of the establishment of girls' hostel in each of these 43 blocks has been approved and the Central grant of Rs. 2559.58 lacs has been released to the State in July 2012. The details of EBBs in Maharashtra are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of 43 Educationally Backward Blocks in Maharashtra

Sl. No.	District	Block
1	2	3
1	Nashik	Igatpuri
2	Nashik	Peth
3	Nashik	Surgana
4	Nashik	Trimbakeshwar
5	Nandurbar	Akarani (Dhadgaon)

1	2	3
6	Nandurbar	Akkalkuwa
7	Nandurbar	Nandurbar
8	Nandurbar	Navapur
9	Nandurbar	Shahada
10	Nandurbar	Taloda
11	Kolhapur	Gaganbawda
12	Thane	Dahanu
13	Thane	Jawhar
14	Thane	Mokhada
15	Thane	Talasari
16	Thane	Vikramgad
17	Gadchiroli	Aheri
18	Gadchiroli	Bhamaragad
19	Gadchiroli	Etapaili
20	Gadchiroli	Dhanora
21	Gadchiroli	Sironcha
22	Hingoli	Hingoli
23	Parbhani	Gangakhed
24	Parbhani	Jintur
25	Parbhani	Manwat
26	Parbhani	Parbhani
27	Parbhani	Pathri
28	Parbhani	Purna

1	2	3
29	Parbhani	Selu
30	Nanded	Biloli
31	Nanded	Dharmabad
32	Nanded	Mudkhed
33	Nanded	Umri
34	Jalna	Ambad
35	Jalna	Badnapur
36	Jalna	Bhokardan
37	Jalna	Ghansawangi
38	Jalna	Jalna
39	Jalna	Mantha
40	Jalna	Partur
41	Beed	Dharur
42	Beed	Georai
43	Beed	Wadwani

Compulsory admission of poor children in private schools

†1294. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any order or guideline for the compulsory admission of poor children in the private schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a complaint has been received regarding recent abrupt closure of a school of poor children in Nand Gram being run by DPS, Meerut Road in Ghaziabad;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government would issue any strict guidelines for giving admission to poor children and providing teaching facility to them compulsorily in private schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The admissions of children belonging to economically weak sections in the private schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) are governed by the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the CBSE. The CBSE has the following provisions in the Affiliation Bye-Laws for admission of such children in the private schools affiliated to it:

- (i) admission in the school affiliated to the CBSE shall be made without any distinction of religion, race, caste, creed, place of birth or any of them. As regards reservation for SC/ST students is concerned, it shall be governed by the Education Act/ Rules applicable to the State/ UT Governments where the school is situated.
- (ii) for the purpose of admission and the extent of schools' responsibility for Free and Compulsory Education, the school shall be governed by the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and the amendments, made there to from time to time.
- (iii) The school shall maintain all relevant records of the students applied and admitted annually as stipulated in Section 3(1) and (2) of the RTE Act, 2009 and shall also follow the guidelines/instructions issued by the State in which the school is situated.

(c) and (d) A complaint with regard to school DPSG Disha, Noor Nagar, Nand Gram, Ghaziabad was received. CBSE examined the complaint and found that this school is not affiliated with CBSE. CBSE could therefore not initiate action against the school.

(e) The CBSE has created a mechanism under its Affiliation Bye-Laws to ensure the admission of poor children in private schools. The availability of teaching facilities in CBSE affiliated schools is ensured by inspection before granting affiliation to the school.

Objections to illustrations in NCERT textbooks

1295. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

- (a) whether some communities objected to illustration in NCERT history textbook;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Some references were received, one relating to certain content on the Nadar Community in the Social Science Textbook in History for Class IX – India and the Contemporary World-I and the second regarding two illustrations and related content given in the theme The Central Islamic Lands – Textbook in History for Class XI – Themes in World History.

Appropriate changes in the aforesaid textbooks were made after following the due procedure by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). Textbook development involves a rigorous process involving subject experts, practicing teachers and researchers from various institutions across the country. Every effort is made 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.

Enrolment in educationally backward blocks

1296. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the enrolment in primary education has significantly improved, after the implementation of Right to Education Act;
- (b) the percentage of enrolment of students for primary education before and after the implementation of the Act;

(c) the number of educationally backward blocks (EBBs) in the country, State-wise;

(d) the measures taken by the Ministry to improve the standards of education in EBBs, State-wise; and

(e) the measures taken by Government and the assistance given to the State Government to improve the standards of education in EBBs of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per the District Information System for Education (DISE), the enrolment of children at primary level has increased from 13.34 crore in 2009-10 to 13.71 crore in 2011-12. The children enrolled at the primary level were 71.01% of the total enrolment in elementary education in 2009-10, which was 68.88% in 2011-12. These figures suggest an improvement in enrolment in primary education that can also be attributed to the RTE Act.

(c) to (e) There are 3479 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the country and State-wise numbers are given in Statement (*See* below).

In order to improve the standards of education in the EBBs including those in West Bengal through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, the Central Government supports the States/ UTs in opening new primary schools, construction of school buildings, additional teacher posts, free uniforms, free textbooks, school grants etc. as per the requirement of the concerned State/UT. Residential facilities for urban deprived children and children in sparsely populated areas is also provided. Special training is provided for mainstreaming of out of school children. In addition Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), residential upper primary schools for girls from Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Other Backward Class and Minority Communities are set up in EBBs.

Another Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Construction & Running of Girls Hostel for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools" is being implemented from 2009-10. The scheme provides for construction of a hostel with a capacity of 100 girls in each of 3479 EBBs in the country in order to improve access to and retain the girl child in secondary and higher secondary classes. Till date 1437 Girls Hostels have been sanctioned. State-wise list of number of KGBVs and Girls Hostels, including those in West Bengal, sanctioned in EBBs are given in Statement.

Under SSA Rs.3628.60 crore have been sanctioned to West Bengal for 2013-14 in order to support elementary education.

Statement

Statewise numbers of EBBs in the Country

Sl. No.	State Name	EBB Block	KGBV Sanctioned	Girls Hostel Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	737	736	355
2	Arunachal Pradesh	38	38	5
3	Assam	81	56	80
4	Bihar	530	529	115
5	Chhattisgarh	75	74	74
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0
7	Gujarat	85	85	0
8	Haryana	37	36	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	5
10	Jammu and Kashmir	97	95	19
11	Jharkhand	203	203	81
12	Karnataka	74	68	62
13	Kerala	1	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	201	201	166
15	Maharashtra	43	43	43
16	Manipur	5	5	0
17	Meghalaya	9	9	9
18	Mizoram	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
19	Nagaland	11	11	11
20	Orissa	173	172	0
21	Punjab	21	21	21
22	Rajasthan	186	186	186
23	Tamil Nadu	44	42	44
24	Tripura	9	9	0
25	Uttarakhand	23	20	19
26	Uttar Pradesh	702	685	141
27	West Bengal	87	85	0
TOTAL		3,479	3,416	1437

Closure of private schools due to infrastructural deficiency

1297. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many private schools which have failed to meet stipulated infrastructural requirement under the Right to Education Act, have been closed or are in the process of closure by Government;

(b) if so, the number of such private schools liable to be closed down, State-wise; and

(c) how Government plans to rehabilitate students studying in such private schools without adversely affecting their education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) No Sir. Section 18 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that no school can be established without obtaining a certificate of recognition from the authority prescribed by the concerned State/UT Government.

The State Governments have defined the procedures and processes for the recognition of schools by the designated authority in the concerned State/UT. Since

the process of recognition of the schools is done at the State level, the data on the grant of recognition or the shutting down of schools is not maintained centrally. However, as per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12, against a total of 14,12,178 schools in the country, only 25,898 (1.8%) were unrecognized. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

Section 18(3) of the RTE Act provides that the prescribed authority shall withdraw recognition in case of contravention of conditions for recognition after giving directions as to which school in the neighbourhood the children studying in such school shall be admitted. It also provides that no recognition shall be withdrawn without giving an opportunity to being heard to such a school.

Statement

Percentage of Unrecognized Schools 2011-12

State/UT	Total Number of schools	Percentage of unrecognized schools
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	428	-
Andhra Pradesh	108045	2.4
Arunachal Pradesh	4343	-
Assam	61110	16.5
Bihar	70501	-
Chandigarh	187	-
Chhattisgarh	52822	0.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	303	-
Daman and Diu	113	-
Delhi	5064	-
Goa	1509	-
Gujarat	40943	-

1	2	3
Haryana	21300	2.8
Himachal Pradesh	17388	-
Jammu and Kashmir	27493	-
Jharkhand	44835	4.2
Karnataka	70896	-
Kerala	15534	6.2
Lakshadweep	46	-
Madhya Pradesh	140993	-
Maharashtra	100084	0.3
Manipur	3957	2.9
Meghalaya	12796	0.1
Mizoram	2935	0.2
Nagaland	3370	-
Odisha	66689	2.2
Puducherry	707	-
Punjab	30181	20.5
Rajasthan	109189	0.1
Sikkim	1235	-
Tamil Nadu	55753	0.4
Tripura	4503	-
Uttar Pradesh	221653	0.1
Uttarakhand	23207	1.1
West Bengal	92066	0.9
ALL STATES	1412178	1.8

Shutting down of ISLRTC

1298. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indira Gandhi National Open University has decided to shut down the Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC) from the current academic year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government had allocated huge fund for the said centre in the year 2010;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there is a growing emphasis on signing as a language to bridge the communication barrier between the deaf and the hearing; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the Board of Management (BOM) of the University in its 118th meeting held on June 15, 2013 approved the disengagement of the Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC) from the IGNOU as proposed by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in view of the various constraints faced by the University pertaining to the non-availability of the requisite land and other statutory provisions.

(c) As per the information furnished by IGNOU, the year-wise details of the funds received by IGNOU from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment under ISLRTC are as under:

S.No.	Date of receiving the Fund	Amount
1	21.09.2011	Rs. 74,50,000/-
2	21.09.2011	Rs. 1,25,50,000/-
3	26.03.2012	Rs. 9,25,50,000/-
4	30.03.2013	Rs. 3,00,00,000/-
5	17.09.2012	Rs. 2,20,00,000/-
TOTAL AMOUNT		Rs. 16,45,50,000/-

(d) and (e) There is a growing need for emphasis on sign language for barrier-free communication between the deaf and the rest of the World. However, both training programmes and the facilities for imparting knowledge of sign language need to be properly designed and planned so that the necessary infrastructure and trained human resources are available to run such programmes in a more professional way through a specialized institute.

Illegal study centres of private universities

1299. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of some private universities opening illegal study centres across the country beyond their territorial jurisdictions;
- (b) the number of such illegal centres in the country;
- (c) whether Government seeks to take action against these errant universities;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time-frame within which it is likely to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir. Some Private Universities are illegally running study centres outside their territorial jurisdiction.

(b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that the data of such illegal centres is not maintained centrally. However, UGC has reported that it has received complaints against eight different private universities that they are running courses/ programmes outside their territorial jurisdiction. These universities are:

- (i) CMJ University, Shillong, Meghalaya
- (ii) EIILM University, Jorethang, Sikkim
- (iii) Sikkim Manipal University, Gangtok, Sikkim
- (iv) Mahatma Gandhi University, Shillong, Meghalaya
- (v) The Global Open University, Nagaland

(vi) Venkateswara Open University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh

(vii) Manav Bharati University, Solan, Himachal Pradesh

(viii) Singhanian University, Rajasthan

(c) Yes, Sir. UGC has already taken action, pursuant to which some of these universities have closed down their centres functioning outside their territorial jurisdiction. UGC has also issued a public notice in this regard cautioning the students against enrolling in such centres. The notice is available on www.ugc.ac.in.

(d) and (e) UGC has intimated to us that such actions are an ongoing activity UGC. As and when such complaints are received, these are forwarded to universities concerned. UGC issues public notices as well as advisories to the general public as and when necessary.

Shortage of trained teachers

1300. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are about 20 percent *i.e.* nearly 8.6 lakh untrained teachers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the country is facing huge shortage of trained teachers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) – 2011-12, there are 7.13 lakh teachers without the requisite professional qualifications in elementary schools in the country. The Central Government has provided financial support to the States/ Union Territories (UTs) for the training of a total of 6.61 lakh untrained teachers for acquiring professional qualifications through the Open Distance Learning Mode till date under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

(c) and (d) Since the inception of SSA, a total of 19.82 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned against which over 14 lakh teacher posts have been filled upto 31.03.2013. The State/UT Governments have been requested to hold the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) on a regular basis, which is a mandatory requirement, so that the vacancies of teachers are filled at the earliest.

Provision to open distance learning

1301. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision relating to open distance learning are contained in the IGNOU Act;

(b) whether this power under the IGNOU Act is being given to authorities under UGC Act;

(c) whether there is no provision of open distance learning in UGC Act;

(d) if so, how it is being shifted under UGC Act; and

(e) the reasons for not allowing authorities under IGNOU to exercise powers of open distance learning when the Act provides for it?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Under its Act, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has the statutory mandate for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in all Universities for all modes of education including the distance mode.

(d) and (e) The question do not arise in view of (c) above.

Teachers' ability test

1302. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to introduce any teachers' ability test for private or Government schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these tests would be conducted by Central or the State Government; and

(d) what would be the eligibility criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, the Government does not propose to introduce any teacher's ability test for private or Government Schools. However, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 23 of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, the Central Government has notified the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as the academic authority to lay down the minimum qualification for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher. Accordingly, the NCTE *vide* its notification dated 23rd August, 2010, as amended *vide* its notification dated 29th July, 2011, laid down the minimum qualification for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher for classes I to VIII. One of the eligibility criteria is that a person has to pass the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) conducted by the appropriate Government in accordance with the guidelines framed by NCTE. The Guidelines for the conduct of the TET were circulated to all the State Governments on 11th February, 2011 which has also been hosted on the website of the Ministry of Human Resource Development www.education.nic.in.

(c) and (d) In accordance with the provision under the said Act, the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) will be conducted by the appropriate Government in accordance with the Guidelines framed by the NCTE. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is conducting the Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) on behalf of the Central Government.

Infrastructural development of educational institutes

1303. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released for the infrastructural development of private / aided / unaided minority educational institutes in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) whether the financial assistance to institutions under this scheme was provided to minority educational institutions in various districts of West Bengal, which has minority population above 20 per cent;

(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 State-wise statement of grants released for the infrastructural development of private / aided / unaided minority educational institutes in the Eleventh Five Year Plan under the scheme Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/ Unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI) is detailed below:

		(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	States	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of Institutes	Amount released	No. of Institutes	Amount released	No. of Institutes	Amount released
1	Gujarat	0	0.00	15	191.20	6	124.30
2	Haryana	0	0.00	12	201.12	10	145.36
3	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	1	25.00	0	0.00
4	Karnataka	0	0.00	15	281.98	31	357.26
5	Kerala	0	0.00	15	337.73	126	2588.56
6	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	12	252.94	0	0.00
7	Maharashtra	0	0.00	19	387.61	39	754.59
8	Rajasthan	0	0.00	7	102.83	0	0.00
9	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	12	190.29	17	208.32
10	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	345.60
11	Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	25.00
12	Assam	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	94.22
13	Uttar Pradesh	22	448.00	14	277.05	10	200.39
TOTAL		22	448.00	122	2247.80	259	4843.60

(b) to (d) As the IDMI is a voluntary scheme and no proposal was received from West Bengal, no financial assistance was released to the State Government under the scheme.

New education syllabus for defence industries

1304. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) as on date, what further action has been taken by the Ministry on representation to shape out new education syllabus for development of domestic defence industries and defence related matter in consultation with Defence & Research Development Organization (DRDO), the details thereof;

(b) whether Central Government is going to advise the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) whether the Ministry has received any communication from DRDO in this regard; if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) In order to amend and modify the existing syllabus of Defence and Strategic Studies, all Universities, being completely autonomous in academic matters, are free to revise their syllabi and curricula. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has constituted an Expert Committee to review the existing syllabus of Defence and Strategic Studies at the Under-Graduate / Post-Graduate and M.Phil. / Ph.D. levels and also to suggest amendments / modifications, additions / deletions in the existing syllabus of Defence and Strategic Studies. The UGC has also decided to support the upgrading of the Departments of Defence and Strategic Studies in ten universities in the country with necessary inputs from DRDO.

The Defence Institute of Advanced Technology (DIAT), Pune, a Deemed University under DRDO, is already conducting M.Tech. and Ph.D. programmes in the streams of strategic defence importance for the participants from the DRDO, Tri-Services, and other organizations. The Indian National Defence University (INDU), was also recently established in the State of Haryana, with a view to providing qualified manpower required by domestic defence industries.

SC, ST and OBC teachers in JNU and DU

1305. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are 490 posts of professor/ associate professor/assistant professor in Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi, out of this, only 14 teachers are STs, 31 are SCs and only 2 teachers belong to OBC;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that out of the total 792 posts of teachers in Delhi University, only 15 teachers are STs, 43 are SCs and only 10 belong to OBC;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the steps taken by Government to fill the backlog of teachers of OBC category and others in JNU and DU; and
- (e) by when the whole procedure is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As reported by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, out of 496 filled faculty positions, 35, 17 and 15 belong to the Scheduled Castes (SCs), the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the Other Backward Classes (OBCs), respectively.

(b) As reported by the University of Delhi, out of the 366 filled posts of Assistance Professors, 44, 14 and 13 belong to SCs, STs and OBCs, respectively.

(c) The main reasons for the shortage of faculty in these Central Universities, *inter alia*, are the sanction of additional teaching posts in view of the expansion of capacity in the XI Plan period; the revision of minimum qualifications for the recruitment of teachers; and the non-availability of suitable candidates. These posts are required to be filled by the Universities in accordance with the Regulations of the University Grants Commission (UGC) as well as the provisions of their respective Statutes and ordinances.

(d) The Ministry has written to all the Central Universities, established prior to 2008, to launch a special drive to fill the backlog vacancies. These institutions are being reminded regularly by the Ministry as well as the UGC to fill up the vacant posts. The UGC, while approving the budget estimates, directs the Central Universities to fill up the vacant posts at the earliest. Even the sanction letters for

plan grants constantly remind them to do this. In periodic review meetings and conference of Vice-Chancellors, the CUs have been continuously reminded to fill up these vacancies. The Secretary, Department of Higher Education addressed a communication to all Central Universities to start the process of filling vacant posts on an annual basis sufficiently in advance so that by the time a person retires, his successor is ready to occupy the position. In the recently held Conference of Vice-Chancellors, the vacancy position of faculty including the reserved vacancies was reviewed in detail under the chairmanship of the Minister of Human Resource Development.

(c) The appointment of faculty positions is time-consuming and depends on various factors, and as such, a fixed time frame for filling up of the vacant posts cannot be indicated.

Ill-health and death due to mid day meal

1306. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of ill-health and death have been reported after consuming mid day meal (MDM) during the preceding year 2012-13 in the country, State-wise and UT-wise;

(b) the number of licences that have been cancelled, as a result of providing poor quality of food in schools, State-wise;

(c) how many States have administrative mechanisms in place for monitoring of and grievance redressal on MDM quality and RTE compliance at the school level, respectively;

(d) the percentage of schools that have a kitchen shed, running water facilities, usable toilet facilities and a cook for the MDM in each State (separately and all the above, for each States); and

(e) on an average, how many hours the teachers and head teachers of a school spend on procuring, administering and supervising the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) A total of 4 cases in 2012 and 8 cases in 2013 of ill-health and death after consuming the mid day meal (MDM) have come to the notice of the Government. The State/UT-wise details of are given below:

States	Reported ill		Death	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Tamil Nadu	—	158	—	—
Delhi	12	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	85	—	—	—
Bihar	100	167	—	23
Rajasthan	—	78	—	—
West Bengal	50	—	—	—
Odisha	—	39	—	—
TOTAL	247	442	—	23

The action taken include a warning to the concerned NGO and officers responsible, the initiation of departmental proceedings against the Principal/ Headmaster, the suspension of erring officials, termination of service of Block Resource Person in Bihar incident, the registration of criminal cases and arrest of the Head teacher and other responsible persons for their negligence.

(c) All the 35 States/UTs have set up grievance redressal mechanisms under the Mid Day Meal Scheme. Further 30 States/UTs have constituted State Commissions on the Protection of Child Rights/Right to Education Protection Authority (REPA) and the rest of the States/UTs are in the process of the constitution of the same for the redressal of grievances under the RTE.

(d) The information has been given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(e) Under the scheme, the Government has engaged 25,48,208 cooks-cum-helpers so that the precious time of teachers is not wasted and spent on teaching and earning processes. The role of teachers is limited to supervision and tasting of the mid-day meal.

Statement-I*Percentage of Schools having Toilet Facilities and
Drinking Water Facilities*

Sl. No.	State	% age of usable Girls' Toilets	% age of usable Boys' Toilets	% age of schools where Drinking Water is available
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	45.42	40.72	85.39
2	Arunachal Pradesh	68.63	66.50	75.84
3	Assam	102.83	67.67	88.15
4	Bihar	71.48	77.77	93.34
5	Chhattisgarh	89.30	58.84	93.41
6	Goa	92.87	80.27	99.42
7	Gujarat	131.46	66.78	99.99
8	Haryana	90.50	80.09	99.40
9	Himachal Pradesh	101.24	72.13	98.63
10	Jammu and Kashmir	58.40	66.68	79.58
11	Jharkhand	80.04	78.88	90.01
12	Karnataka	100.22	98.55	99.45
13	Kerala	82.55	82.45	98.32
14	Madhya Pradesh	83.75	74.01	97.76
15	Maharashtra	96.34	92.07	92.22
16	Manipur	85.97	95.06	94.49
17	Meghalaya	64.59	76.99	59.20

1	2	3	4	5
18	Mizoram	112.83	71.37	90.29
19	Nagaland	58.56	53.60	72.98
20	Odisha	57.25	56.88	94.66
21	Punjab	97.59	94.55	99.99
22	Rajasthan	120.60	69.49	93.75
23	Sikkim	77.79	93.99	95.88
24	Tamil Nadu	97.21	78.56	100.00
25	Tripura	80.43	75.43	74.90
26	Uttar Pradesh	81.11	83.75	97.90
27	Uttarakhand	73.62	84.15	95.39
28	West Bengal	86.79	82.20	97.57
29	Andamand and Nicobar Islands	90.04	90.53	96.06
30	Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	100.00
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	86.78	91.75	98.55
32	Daman and Diu	85.71	95.40	100.00
33	Delhi	68.23	76.28	100.00
34	Lakshadweep	72.22	75.61	100.00
35	Puducherry	90.95	91.71	100.00
TOTAL		88.02	75.60	94.26

Statement-II*Percentage of Schools having Cook and Kitchen shed*

Sl.No.	States	% age of Cooks-cum -helpers engaged	% age of Kitchen- cum-stores constructed
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	100%	9%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100%	99%
3	Assam	100%	71%
4	Bihar	100%	67%
5	Chhattisgarh	96%	78%
6	Goa	73%	0%
7	Gujarat	98%	89%
8	Haryana	64%	47%
9	Himachal Pradesh	96%	87%
10	Jammu and Kashmir	85%	97%
11	Jharkhand	96%	40%
12	Karnataka	91%	69%
13	Kerala	69%	13%
14	Madhya Pradesh	87%	84%
15	Maharashtra	100%	35%
16	Manipur	100%	38%
17	Meghalaya	91%	66%
18	Mizoram	103%	64%
19	Nagaland	100%	80%

1	2	3	4
20	Odisha	100%	52%
21	Punjab	70%	85%
22	Rajasthan	84%	75%
23	Sikkim	100%	93%
24	Tamil Nadu	85%	17%
25	Tripura	100%	88%
26	Uttar Pradesh	93%	89%
27	Uttarakhand	93%	36%
28	West Bengal	89%	74%
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	106%	0%
30	Chandigarh	97%	0%
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	109%	0%
32	Daman and Diu	100%	81%
33	Delhi	0%	0%
34	Lakshadweep	100%	0%
35	Puducherry	100%	100%
TOTAL		92%	64%

Note – In Chandigarh and Delhi the MDM is served through centralized kitchens. Delhi has not engaged helpers for serving the meals to children in the schools. In D&N Haveli construction has not started. In Goa cooking is done by Self Help Groups. Lakshadweep has not asked for any central funding as they have their own kitchens.

Setting up of technical institutions

1307. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has granted permission to private companies to set up technical institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof with status of the project, *inter-alia* indicating the regions where such technical institutions have since been set up by private companies; and

(c) whether it is a fact that tuition fee waiver scheme has been made mandatory in such institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has allowed a Private Limited or a Public Limited Company/ Industry having a turnover of at least Rs. 100 crore per year for the previous 3 years to establish new technical institutions in Engineering & Technology, Pharmacy, Architecture & Town Planning and Hotel Management & Catering Technology (HMCT).

(b) The procedure for setting up these institutes shall be governed by the rules as mentioned in Chapter-I of the Approval Process Handbook, 2013-14 available on AICTE's website <http://www.aicte-india.org>. This is similar to the procedure followed for setting up new institutions. The details of the institutions set up under the Section 25 of the Companies Act and approved by the AICTE are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The AICTE has a scheme of Tuition Fee Waiver (TFW) for the sons & daughters of parents having an annual income of less than Rs. 4.5 lakhs from all sources which is mandatory for all AICTE approved technical institutions offering a Bachelor programme, Diploma, Post Diploma programmes. A total of 5% of sanctioned intake per course is supernumerary in nature and is available for these admissions. Hence the tuition fee waiver scheme is also applicable to those institutions set up under Section 25 of the Companies Act and approved by the AICTE.

Statement*List of New Institutes applied/approved under Sec-25 Company Act for 2013-14*

State	Institute Name	Address
Andhra Pradesh	GMR School of Business	Beside GMR Aero Towers, Mamidipalli (Vil) Shamshabad
Gujarat	Neotech Institute of Technology	At & Post : Virod, Ta : Vadodara, Dist: Vadodara
	Neotech Polytechnic	At, Post: Virod, Ta: Vadodara, Dist: Vadodara
	Suraj Muchhala Polytechnic	Gondal Jetpur road NH-8 B. T. Chordi, Taluka Gondal Dist. Rajkot
Haryana	School of Fashion Management	Apparel House, Sector-44, Gurgaon
Kerala	Muthoot Institute of Technology and Science	Varikoli P.O. Puthencruz, Pin-682308 Ernakulam District
	Union Christian College, Aluva	UC College P.O. Aluva, Ernakulam (Distt.), Kerala
Maharashtra	Institute of Infrastructure Studies & Construction Mgt.	At-116/3 Ambi, Tal-Maval, Distt.-Pune, Pin-410507
Tamil Nadu	Marg Institute of Technology Swarnabhoomi	Madayambakkam Village, Cheyyur Taluk
Uttar Pradesh	ITM-FHRAI Institute of Hospitality & Management	Plot No. 45, Knowledge Park-III, Greater Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Pin Code - 201306

Statement*List of New Institutes applied/approved under Sec-25 Company Act for 2013-14*

Status	Organisation Name	Program	Approved intake 13-14
LoApproval issued	GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	Management	60
LoApproval issued	Neotech Education Foundation	Engineering and Technology	300
Submitted to RO	Neotech Polytechnic	Engineering and Technology	Not Approved
LoApproval issued	Arun Muchhala Education & Research Centre	Engineering and Technology	300
LoRejection issued by Council	AEPC	Management	Not Approved
LoApproval issued	Muthoot M George Institute of Technology	Engineering and Technology	300
LoRejection issued by Council	Union Christian College, Aluva	Management	Not Approved
LoRejection issued by Council	Aureole Education Foundation	Management	Not Approved
LoRejection issued by Council	Swarnabhoomi Academic Institutions	Engineering and Technology	Not Approved
LoRejection issued by Council	The Federation of Hotel & Restaurant Association of India	Management	Not Approved

Low teacher-pupil ratio

1308. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that despite implementation of Right to Education Act, the attainment of the all India teacher-pupil ratio continues to remain low;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether RTE does not have a solution to this critical problem and what steps Government proposes to take to encourage more people to enter the teaching occupation?

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 became operative with effect from 1st April, 2010, and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms have been revised to conform to the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) prescribed in the Schedule to the RTE Act. The revised norms are as under:

A. For Classes I to V:

- (i) Two teachers for up to sixty admitted children
- (ii) Three teachers for 61-90 children
- (iii) Four teachers for 91-120 children
- (iv) Five teachers for 121-200 children
- (v) One Head Teacher, other than the five teachers, if the number of admitted children exceeds 150; and the PTR (excluding Head Teacher) shall not exceed forty if the number of admitted children is above 200.

B. For Classes VI to VIII:

- (i) At least one teacher per class so that there shall be at least one teacher each for (a) Science and Mathematics; (b) Social Studies; and (c) Languages.
- (ii) At least one teacher for every 35 children.

- (iii) Where admission of children is above 100, these shall be (a) a full time head-teacher and (b) part time instructors for Art Education, Health & Physical Education and Work Education.

As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12, the national average of PTR is 31:1 at primary level and 29:1 at upper primary level.

The Pupil-Teacher Ratios vary across countries, depending upon local conditions, curriculum and pedagogical practices, etc. Since the commencement of the RTE Act in 2010, over 7 lakh additional teacher posts have been sanctioned under the SSA programme, for elementary education. The States/Union Territories (UTs) have been advised to rationalize the deployment of teachers to make all schools RTE compliant in terms of PTR. The nationwide shortage of teachers is a deep-rooted structural problem that can not be resolved by the RTE Act in merely four years. The Act contains important provisions that aim to remove some of the bottlenecks that have created this shortage.

Impact of child labour on RTE

1309. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the implementation of the Right to Education is hampered by continuing practice of child labour in our country and the details thereof;
- (b) how Government works in collaboration with NGOs to identify and rehabilitate children between ages of 6 and 14 years; and
- (c) what steps have already been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the main vehicle for implementation of the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory elementary education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years including those engaged in child labour. The programme supports all government schools (irrespective of department) for components such as new buildings, other civil works, additional teachers, text books, uniforms, teachers' training, learning enhancement programme etc. It also supports aided recognized schools for school grants and text-books. The SSA is implemented through state implementation societies and is functional in all State Governments/UTs.

The Government of India, under the Ministry of Labour, is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in a number of districts for the rehabilitation of child labour. Under the scheme, there children working in hazardous occupations/processes are mapped through a survey. The States carry out an awareness generation exercise in collaboration with NGOs, Civil Society Organizations and other stake holders. The children are enrolled in the special centres where they are provided with bridge education, health care services etc. The NCLP schools are treated as special training centres for mainstreaming out of school children. NGOs are closely associated with the running of NCLP centres in most cases.

Kendriya Vidyalayas operating under tin sheds/tents

1310. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some of Kendriya Vidyalayas are being run under tin sheds/tents;
- (b) if so, their number and the details thereof, State-wise especially in Tamil Nadu and Delhi;
- (c) the reasons for these schools being run under tents/tin sheds; and
- (d) what corrective steps Government is taking in respect of such Vidyalayas as on 31 May, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. As on 31.05.2013, 05 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country were temporarily running in class rooms made of tin sheds either partially or fully. This is because the sponsoring agencies could not provide pucca temporary school buildings. However, one KV at Gopeshwar, Uttarakhand has since been shifted to a pucca building. The KVS is making continuous efforts to ensure that all sanctioned KVS that start functioning are shifted to permanent structures as early as possible. Sometimes, to meet the urgent needs of the local community, it becomes unavoidable to start operations in such temporary structures. The State-wise details are given in Statement.

Statement

*Corrective Steps taken by Government about the Kendriya Vidyalayas
being run under tin shed/tents*

Sl. No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya	Name of State	Status position
1.	No. 4, Delhi Cantt.	Delhi	The Vidyalaya is functioning in temporary rooms made of asbestos and GI (tin) sheets. The Defence authorities have not allotted the land to KVS so far.
2.	Sector-25, Rohini	-do-	Only one room <i>i.e.</i> the games room is made of tin shed. No construction works started because of CBI investigations pending.
3.	Rajgarhi	Uttarakhand	Since the State Government could not provide sufficient pucca building, as such the local MLA has constructed some class rooms in tin sheds from MLA Development fund, and thus half of the classes are running in the tin sheds.
4.	Gopeshwar	-do-	Prior to natural calamity of Uttarakhand State which happened in the mid of June, 2013 the Vidyalaya was functioning in tin sheds. However, at present the Vidyalaya has been shifted in pucca building of GNM, Kendra Gopeshwar.
5.	Ukhrul	Manipur	Building is made of wooden pillars and tin partition. The sponsoring authority has provided land and the construction of the school building has been started.

Setting up of new education commission

1311. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

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

(a) whether Government is planning to set up a new education commission in view of changing socio-economic and technological scenario and irrelevance of existing education system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the announcement made by the Prime Minister on 15th August, 2011, the Government has decided to set up an Education Commission to make recommendations for improvements at all levels of education. The Composition and Terms of Reference of the proposed Commission are being finalized in consultation with the stakeholders.

Fresh guidelines on mid day meal

1312. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government issued fresh guidelines to the State Governments regarding mid day meal after the incident of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has appointed a committee to suggest on quality, safety and hygiene in Mid Day Meal Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof, along with the composition and terms of reference thereto; and

- (e) by when the said committee is likely to submit its reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Government has on 22nd July, 2013 reiterated the MDMS Guidelines to ensure that strict compliance of quality, safety and hygiene standards under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme is ensured. The Government has also issued additional instructions through these Guidelines to further strengthen these aspects. The salient points of the reiterate 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 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) and (d) An expert Nutrition Committee has been set up with Dr. Prema Ram Chandran, Director, Nutrition Foundation of India as its Chairperson for assessing the adequacy, improving the quality and the safety of the Mid-day Meal served in schools with the following terms of reference:-

- i) To examine the current norms for quantity and quality of food stuffs to be used in MDM for nutrient adequacy.
 - ii) To assess the nutrient adequacy of the varying menus currently used for providing MDM in different States.
 - iii) To examine current guidelines for food safety of hot cooked meal served in MDM in rural settings where food is cooked in individual schools and in the metro settings where food is cooked in centralized kitchens and transported to the schools.
 - iv) To develop systems for continuous monitoring of quantity and quality of food stuffs used in cooking MDM and food safety in MDM in urban and rural areas.
 - v) To estimate the cost of establishing and operating the monitoring system developed under point (iv) above.
 - vi) To assess the feasibility of providing nutrition education messages using MDM as the focus.
 - (vii) To suggest measures for convergence between school health and MDM for assessment of nutritional status of school children and provide appropriate interventions for management of under and over nutrition in children.
- (e) The Committee is yet to complete its deliberations and submit a report.

Hostels under SSA in Andhra Pradesh

1313. SHRI DEVENDERA GOUD T: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of proposals received from Andhra Pradesh Government for setting up of hostels under SSA since 2004-05, year-wise; and
- (b) the details of action taken on such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Hostels/Residential facilities under the SSA are being provided for children in sparsely populated or hilly and densely-forested areas with difficult geographical terrains, and also to cover urban deprived children, homeless & street children and children without adult protection. As per the records available with the Ministry, no proposal was received by the period between 2007-08 to 2010-11 from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. However, the proposals for 63 residential schools in 2011-12, 188 hostels/residential schools in 2012-13 and 28 hostels/residential schools in 2013-14 were received. Since the inception of SSA in 2001-02, a total of 31 hostels/residential schools (4 in 2010-11 and 27 in 2012-13) have been approved for Andhra Pradesh. The Project Approval Board (PAB) has approved Rs. 74.88 lakh in 2010-11, Rs. 566.78 lakh in 2011-12, Rs. 1189.30 lakh in 2012-13 and Rs. 831.55 lakh in 2013-14 towards meeting the recurring/nonrecurring cost for Hostels/ Residential schools in Andhra Pradesh under SSA.

Low standards of universities

†1314. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that universities set up during the last 50 years are lagging far behind the global standards, with respect to education, research etc.;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is planning to upgrade the deteriorating level of education and research in the Universities of the country; 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. Some universities set up during the last 50 years are indeed lagging behind global standards. Universities in India are set up either by an Act of Parliament, by an Act of State Legislature or conferred the status of a Deemed-to-be University under section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956. The Central Government ensures that the proper quality of teaching, learning and research is maintained in all Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Management (IIMs). Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs). Some Universities, especially those private universities set up by the State Legislatures are known to be not maintaining proper quality. The UGC has been sending teams to such universities from time to time. Similarly, a comprehensive review of all the Deemed-to-be Universities was conducted by an Expert Committee constituted by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). The Expert Committee found 44 Deemed-to-be Universities to be unfit. The matter is presently sub-judice.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken concrete steps to ensure that the independent quality assurance framework is made mandatory through compulsory assessment and accreditation. The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010, provides for making accreditation mandatory in order to ensure that an independent, credible, quality assurance mechanism is created for higher educational institutions, has been introduced in Parliament on 3rd May, 2010.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has also notified the Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions Regulations, 2012 which makes it mandatory for higher educational institutions, other than technical institutions, to get themselves assessed and accredited. The UGC (Promotion & Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012, have been approved by the UGC in order to raise the standard of higher education in Indian Universities by collaborating with the best institutions in the world. The UGC has also framed guidelines for Joint Appointment of faculty by Universities and Research Institutions to improve the academic environment in the University system by promoting collaboration between Universities, National Laboratories and Institutions of National Importance in the Sciences, the Humanities & the Social Sciences.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) too has approved Regulations to make accreditation for technical higher educational institutions.

To facilitate dedicated Universities as hubs for knowledge ecosystems and to develop as clusters of education, research and innovation and to promote innovation in learning and design, development and delivery of solutions, the Universities for Research and Innovation Bill, 2012 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 21st May, 2012.

Infrastructural upgradation in schools

1315. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite a 52 percent increase in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan budget for the infrastructural upgradation of schools between 2010-11 and 2012-13, it has not translated into any significant increase in the number of schools meeting the Right to Education norms;

(b) if so, the details of the infrastructural upgradation of schools made between this period; and

(c) the budgetary allocation for this sector in the budget 2013-14 and what effective steps are being taken to improve the infrastructure facilities in the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There has been a steady increase in the number of schools meeting the norms stipulated in the Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 during the preceding years. The creation of school infrastructure and buildings takes time and progress is reflected in the subsequent years. Between 2010-11 and 2012-13, 34,664 primary school buildings, 18,017 upper primary school buildings, 5,24,412 additional classrooms, 3,51,552 toilets and 30,917 drinking water facilities have been operationalized across the country under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme.

(c) For 2013-14, the budget allocation for infrastructure is Rs. 589270.94 lakh. There has been some delay in carrying out civil works in some States due to non-availability of land. Close monitoring of completion of school infrastructure facilities is undertaken under the SSA, to ensure that the States/UTs utilize the allocated funds and meet residual gaps as per the standards laid down by the RTE Act, 2009.

Reports on implementation of RTE Act

†1316. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Right to Education Act has come into force in the country during the last few years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the number of years elapsed till March, 2013 since its implementation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the reports of several committees and persons reviewing the failures and successes of this law have been received by Government so far; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the new steps taken by Government in education sector on the basis of these reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, The Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 came into force on 1st April 2010 and has completed 3 years in March 2013. There have been isolated media reports of adverse reactions on the one hand and on the other hand positive suggestions of persons and civil society organizations on the implementation of the RTE Act have also been received, which have been used by the Government as feedback about the RTE Act.

All States/UTs have enacted their State RTE Rules in order to implement the RTE Act.

A sum of Rs. 74993.19 crore has been released under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to the State/UTs in order to support them in compliance of the RTE Act since it came into force. Also, 43,668 schools, 7,004,60 additional classrooms, 5,46,513 toilets and 33,703 drinking water facilities have been sanctioned to the States/UTs since the implementation of the RTE Act.

Poisoning of mid day meals

1317. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the recent incident of poisoning of mid day meals and contamination of various things in vitamins resulting in many death of children, Government has taken any action to prevent any such incidents in future;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has provided any compensations to the families of those victims; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Government has on 22nd July, 2013, reiterated the MDMS Guidelines to ensure 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:-

- (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 the senior most 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 cooks-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.

(c) and (d) Compensation of Rs. 1.50 Lakh under the non-natural calamities category and Rs. 0.50 Lakh under the Chief Minister's Relief Fund has been given to the parents of each of the 23 deceased children by the District Administration, Saran.

Policy on commercialisation of education

†1318. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any policy to check increasing commercialisation of education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has consistently held the view that education in India is not regarded as a commercial activity and that all educational institutions have to be set up in the "not for profit" mode. The National Policy on Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992) encourages non-governmental and voluntary efforts in Education, while preventing the establishment of institutions which intend to commercialise Education. The Policy envisages that in the interest of maintaining standards and for several other valid reasons, the commercialisation of technical and professional education will be curbed. An alternative system will be devised to involve private and voluntary efforts in Education, in conformity with accepted norms and goals.

The Government has taken several initiatives to curb the commercialisation of education. Section 13 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 clearly prohibits the collection of any capitation fee. As regards the higher educational institutions, a legislative proposal namely "The Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010" has already been introduced in Parliament.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Improvement in quality of school teachers

1319. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan to improve the quality of school teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government for early implementation of recommendations of Justice Verma Commission on teachers education; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to have a fairly rigorous system of admission to teacher education courses, in order to bring improvement in quality of school teachers especially in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. To improve the quality of school teachers, the Government has adopted a three-pronged strategy, which includes (i) The strengthening of Teacher Education Institutions, (ii) the revision of curriculum for teacher education in accordance with the National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education 2009 and (iii) the laying down of minimum qualifications for Teacher Educators and their continuous professional development.

The Government has approved a Rs. 6308 crore Project for the Strengthening of Teacher Education during the 12th Plan. The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has been revamped with the appointment of the foremost Teacher Education experts in the country as members. It has been declared as the Academic Authority under section 23(1) of the Right to Education (RTE) Act 2009. The NCTE has accordingly laid down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in classes I to VIII in a school. In addition, all aspiring teachers have to qualify the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) to be eligible for appointment as teachers. The RTE Act also provides that persons who do not possess the prescribed qualifications would be required to acquire the same within a period of 5 years. The State Governments have accordingly taken up the training of 6.6 lakh untrained in-service teachers through the distance mode.

The Central Government has constituted Joint Review Missions (JRM)s, consisting of more than 50 top experts in the field of education/teacher education, to visit the States and guide them in strengthening Teacher Education. The Joint Review Missions have been undertaken for 14 States so far.

(c) and (d) The Justice Verma Committee (JVC) had made 30 recommendations in its report submitted to Hon'ble Supreme Court. The NCTE has set up a number of sub-committees to work out the modalities for the implementation of the JVC recommendations including exploration of the possibility of instituting a rigorous and transparent procedure of pre-entry testing of candidates for teacher education courses in order to bring about improvement in the quality of school teachers in the entire country. This work is being reviewed by a sub-committee of the former members of JVC set up by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Punjabi language in DU

1320. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, under the four-year graduate policy, the teaching of Punjabi language has been abolished while the B.A. and B.Com programmes in which Punjabi was being taught as a subject have also been abolished by Delhi University (DU);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received representation from various Sikh organizations against the decision of Delhi University; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No Sir. According to the information furnished by Delhi University (DU) to the Ministry, under the Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUP), Punjabi is available as an option under the Foundation Courses and the Applied Language Courses in the first year as a compulsory subject. It is also available as Discipline Course-I and Discipline Course-II.

(c) The Ministry has not received any representation from Sikh organizations in this regard.

(d) Does not arise in view of the (c) above.

Construction of kitchen-cum-stores

1321. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, out of 9.55 lakh kitchen-cum-stores sanctioned between 2006-07 and 2012-13, only 5.99 lakh or 63 percent of them had been constructed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the State Governments have been asked to complete the construction at the earliest; 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. A total of 9.79 lakh kitchen-cum-stores have been sanctioned by MHRD till date. Out of this 6.26 (64%) lakh kitchen-cum-stores have been constructed so far. The State-wise details are given in Statement.

(c) and (d) The Programme Approval Board for the Mid Day Meal Scheme reviewed the status of construction of kitchen-cum-stores while approving the Annual Work Plan and Budget for the year 2013-14 and advised the States to submit the Action Plan to complete the kitchen-cum-stores in a time bound manner. This matter was also reviewed on 25.06.2013 with all Education Secretaries. They were requested to complete kitchen-cum-stores on a priority basis. This aspect of the scheme is also reviewed during the State Steering cum Monitoring Committee Meetings by the MHRD representative.

Statement*Physical progress on construction of kitchen-cum-stores Primary + Upper Primary)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Kitchen- cum-stores sanctioned during 2006-13	Physical Progress of Kitchen-cum-stores as on 31-03-2013					
			Constructed		In Progress		Not yet started	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	75283	6578	9%	0	0%	68705	91%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4131	4085	99%	0	0%	46	1%
3	Assam	56795	40593	71%	5460	10%	10742	19%
4	Bihar	65977	44159	67%	2840	4%	18978	29%
5	Chhattisgarh	47266	36909	78%	1502	3%	8855	19%
6	Goa	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
7	Gujarat	19868	17628	89%	1169	6%	1071	5%
8	Haryana	11483	5417	47%	2706	24%	3360	29%

9	Himachal Pradesh	14959	12941	87%	1699	11%	319	2%
10	Jammu and Kashmir	11815	11442	97%	107	1%	266	2%
11	Jharkhand	39001	15702	40%	3581	9%	19718	51%
12	Karnataka	36571	25347	69%	803	2%	10421	28%
13	Kerala	2450	318	13%	484	20%	1648	67%
14	Madhya Pradesh	98462	82743	84%	10194	10%	5525	6%
15	Maharashtra	65783	23104	35%	16487	25%	26192	40%
16	Manipur	3053	1174	38%	0	0%	1879	62%
17	Meghalaya	9491	6243	66%	2821	30%	427	4%
18	Mizoram	2396	1533	64%	863	36%	0	0%
19	Nagaland	2223	1777	80%	446	20%	0	0%
20	Orissa	69152	36049	52%	22173	32%	10930	16%
21	Punjab	18969	16169	85%	2276	12%	524	3%
22	Rajasthan	81436	60795	75%	8597	11%	12044	15%
23	Sikkim	859	800	93%	59	7%	0	0%

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24	Tamil Nadu	28470	4931	17%	23539	83%	0	0%
25	Tripura	4614	4052	88%	562	12%	0	0%
26	Uttar Pradesh	122572	108683	89%	1339	1%	12550	10%
27	Uttarakhand	16989	6151	36%	4431	26%	6407	38%
28	West Bengal	68185	50713	74%	11751	17%	5721	8%
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	251	0	0%	0	0%	251	100%
30	Chandigarh	10	0	0%	7	70%	3	305%
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	0	0%	0	0%	50	100%
32	Daman and Diu	32	26	81%	0	0%	6	19%
33	Delhi	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
35	Puducherry	92	92	100%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL		978688	626154	64%	125806	13%	226638	23%

288 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Irregularities in appointment of Secretary, UGC

†1322. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of complaints received so far regarding irregularities in appointment of Secretary in the University Grants Commission (UGC);
- (b) the action taken on these complaints;
- (c) whether a ban has been imposed on these appointments; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Four complaints were received alleging irregularities in the appointment of the Secretary, University Grants Commission (UGC). The details are as follows:

i. Writ Petition No. 5342/2012 (C.S. Kalra *vs.* Union of India (UoI) and others) in Delhi High Court regarding the Chair of the Search-cum-Selection Committee for selection of Secretary, UGC. This matter is *sub-judice*.

ii. Writ Petition No. 5364/2012 (Society for Values and Ethics in Education *vs.* UoI and others) in Delhi High Court, regarding the Chair of the Search-cum-Selection Committee for selection of Secretary, UGC. This matter is *sub-judice*.

iii. Original Application (OA) No. 3504/2012 (Nilofer A. Kazmi *vs.* UoI and another) – This OA has been withdrawn by the applicant.

iv. Legal notice and email by Ajay Kumar Lal – It was brought to the notice of the Selection Committee and taken into account by it while selecting the candidate for the post of Secretary, UGC.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No valid reasons existed for banning the appointment of the Secretary, UGC. Even in the matters before the Courts, there is no injunction/stay order against this appointment. It is very crucial post and filling up of this post is essential for regular functioning of the UGC.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Irregularities in purchase of books and science kits
under SSA and RMSA**

1323. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities have been reported in purchase of books and science kits under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in certain States;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated/ released/ utilized under SSA and RMSA during the last three years, State/ UT-wise; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to ensure proper utilization of funds under SSA and RMSA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) A complaint was received in the Ministry about alleged financial irregularities in the purchase of library books under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and science kits under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in Punjab. A fact-finding team constituted by this Ministry visited Punjab to examine the issues related to SSA and RMSA. The fact-finding team submitted its report which was sent to the Punjab Government for their comments. The State Government of Punjab has responded that they have ordered an enquiry into the issue by Justice A.N. Jindal (retired) under the provisions of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.

A complaint dated 20.05.2012 was received from the Haryana Public Interest Society, Sirsa alleging irregularities in the purchase of books for Book Fair under RMSA. On this complaint, the Ministry asked the State Government of Haryana (Education Department) to conduct an enquiry on the alleged irregularities and to send a report to the Ministry. The report on the enquiry conducted by Haryana School Pariyojana Parishad, Haryana was received in December, 2012 in the Ministry. Since the level of approval on the report of the enquiry was not mentioned, the Mission Director, Haryana School Pariyojana Parishad was again requested in May, 2013 to indicate the level of approval taken on this report. The information is still awaited.

Another complaint was received in respect of the procurement of NCERT science and mathematics kits under the RMSA in Rajasthan. On this matter, NCERT

was requested to furnish their comments on the stated complaint. A reminder was also issued on 14.06.2013. The comments of NCERT are still awaited.

No books are purchased under RMSA.

The State-wise details of Central funds released to the States/UTs under SSA and RMSA during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The SSA & RMSA programmes both have a Financial & Procurement Manual for their respective programmes, which strengthens the financial management. In addition the accounts of both the programs are subject to a statutory audit as well as a concurrent financial review which are undertaken by the Ministry from time to time. A total of 41 monitoring institutions also monitor the field level implementation in SSA, while a total of 18 institutions monitor RMSA.

Statement

*State-wise details of Funds released to the States/UTs under
SSA and RMSA during the last three years*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Releases					
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		SSA	RMSA	SSA	RMSA	SSA	RMSA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	810.00	311.57	1835.52	328.32	1410.49	354.65
2	Arunachal Pradesh	204.02	26.98	238.80	20.24	437.65	24.37
3	Assam	768.54	19.35	1069.21	83.46	1308.82	128.32
4	Bihar	2047.90	77.27	1851.08	23.50	2754.62	137.66
5	Chhattisgarh	878.63	15.25	698.70	344.69	850.16	308.98
6	Goa	6.71	0.54	10.79	3.12	10.13	0.00
7	Gujarat	440.65	10.69	880.28	15.25	1139.18	82.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Haryana	327.86	23.00	404.61	175.56	338.10	101.12
9	Himachal Pradesh	137.87	38.50	141.93	57.66	107.37	20.36
10	Jammu and Kashmir	403.49	26.40	300.71	96.36	508.06	109.36
11	Jharkhand	895.62	69.43	579.03	17.94	561.84	0.00
12	Karnataka	669.03	19.47	627.88	48.90	684.51	56.42
13	Kerala	196.61	15.13	170.22	19.10	134.49	15.27
14	Madhya Pradesh	1767.83	196.19	1904.27	242.39	1353.43	461.2
15	Maharashtra	855.37	13.47	1179.63	73.99	1068.55	9.85
16	Manipur	132.54	25.26	39.41	38.13	173.62	43.01
17	Meghalaya	185.41	0.00	144.11	12.39	186.71	1.60
18	Mizoram	101.15	19.08	108.14	36.23	153.18	63.92
19	Nagaland	86.37	5.24	97.98	28.26	112.32	16.62
20	Odisha	731.78	89.83	927.20	128.87	1043.08	215.43
21	Punjab	396.13	188.25	481.12	89.40	494.73	258.44
22	Rajasthan	1461.82	52.96	1485.81	146.89	1535.20	87.04
23	Sikkim	44.69	4.26	40.23	6.92	14.94	0.25
24	Tamil Nadu	690.69	77.05	681.42	197.19	716.37	276.14
25	Tripura	171.21	25.26	174.94	7.23	120.10	70.18
26	Uttar Pradesh	3104.63	49.43	2636.83	204.48	3754.76	220.87
27	Uttarakhand	257.94	76.01	208.92	34.07	179.41	96.64
28	West Bengal	1747.03	0.00	1776.53	2.74	2580.57	0.00
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.58	0.64	9.07	1.05	10.89	0.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30	Chandigarh	21.56	0.45	16.11	2.35	17.73	0.70
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.14	0.20	5.64	1.26	6.53	0.45
32	Daman and Diu	1.63	0.31	2.57	1.29	4.33	0.55
33	Delhi	35.53	0.71	37.83	3.97	42.93	0.00
34	Lakshadweep	1.27	0.05	1.28	0.74	0.58	0.00
35	Puducherry	4.85	1.87	7.58	1.96	9.19	0.72
TOTAL		19594.07	1480.10	20775.38	2495.90	23824.56	3162.87

Upgradation of CIT, Kokrajhar into a university

1324. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the Bodo Accord, a Central Institute of Technology (CIT) has been set up at Kokrajhar in Bodoland and the B.Tech students are already passing out;

(b) whether there was a commitment to upgrade this CIT into a university after five years of establishment; and

(c) the present status of upgrading it into a university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir. A Central Institute of Technology (CIT) has been set up at Kokrajhar, Assam as per the Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed between the Government of India, the Government of Assam and the Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT).

(b) and (c) While approving the proposal to establish the Institute, the Union Cabinet had also approved the recommendation of the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) that it may not be appropriate to bind the Institute to any time frame or conditionalities for the purpose of upgradation to a University, which may be left to be decided by the Institute. At present, the CIT is affiliated to the Guwahati University.

Misuse of Mid Day Meal fund

1325. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have received any complaints for misuse of Mid Day Meal Scheme fund across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that about 1.5 cr. kids go hungry alone in Bihar, as Bihar teachers have shunned meal duties; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, a total of 27 complaints of the misuse of Mid-Day Meal Scheme funds have been received in this Ministry during 2012 and the current year from the various States/UTs. These complaints were referred to the concerned State Governments, who have taken necessary action in 9 out of the 27 cases. Reports are awaited in 18 cases. The allegations were found to be baseless in 04 cases, while action has been taken by the State Governments in the remaining 05 cases. The action taken included the suspension of erring officials; warnings to the responsible officers; the initiation of departmental proceedings against erring officials, and recovery from the guilty persons.

(c) One faction of Bihar State Primary Teachers Education Sangh decided to boycott non education activities such as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme etc. from 25.07.2013 to 29.07.2013. The impact of this boycott on the Mid-Day Meal Scheme was minimal and interruption was found only in 10% of the 70238 schools where the Mid-Day Meal Scheme is implemented.

(d) The Department of Education of the State Government motivated the teachers to withdraw the boycott and continue their support to the Mid-Day Meal Scheme.

Vacancy of teachers

1326. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that nearly 20 lakh posts of teachers have been sanctioned since inception of SSA;
- (b) if so, how many posts have so far been filled till date in the country, with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) the reasons for lagging behind in filling up of vacancies of teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a total of 19,82,894 teacher posts have been sanctioned till 2012-13, against which 14,00,978 lakh teachers have been recruited by the States/UTs upto 31.03.2013. Against the 39,189 sanctioned posts of teachers in Andhra Pradesh under SSA, 38,319 posts have been filled up.

(c) As per Section 23(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has been notified as an academic authority which has laid down the minimum qualifications for appointment as teacher in elementary schools. The recruitment of teachers is now done only after the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET). In order to expedite the filling up of teacher vacancies, 26 States/UTs have already conducted the TET for the recruitment of teachers and the process is at different stages of conducting the test and appointing teachers.

Literacy in Andhra Pradesh

1327. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, as per the recently released statistics, Andhra Pradesh is lagging in literacy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the special emphasis the Ministry is making to make literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh reach, at least, 90 percent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) As per the Census 2011, the literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh is 67.02% as against the national average of 72.99%. During the last decade (2001-11), Andhra Pradesh has registered an increase

of 6.55% in the literacy rate. Residual levels of illiteracy are largely because of the huge accumulated backlog of non-literates, besides poverty, gender and social inequities, inadequate access to schooling etc. The Government has enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and launched Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, to raise the literacy level, in the age groups of 6-14 years and 15 years and above, respectively in the country, including the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Saakshar Bharat programme has been further extended for the XIIth Plan period ending March 2017 with a target to raise the literacy levels to 80% and to reduce the gender gap to 10 percentile points, besides bridging regional disparities.

Capacity expansion of secondary and higher secondary schools

1328. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in view of increase in number of children finishing elementary school, there is a need to expand capacity in secondary and higher secondary schools;
- (b) if so, the details of measures taken in this regard by the Central as well as State Government;
- (c) whether any time bound programme has been chalked out in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. There is a persistent need to continuously expand the capacity in secondary and higher secondary schools due to the increased enrollment ratio at the primary level because of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and because of the overall trend of a growing population. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched in 2009-10 by the Central Government, to provide a Secondary School within a reasonable distance of any habitation to achieve near universal access to Secondary Education by 2017, and is being implemented by the State/UTs.

Since the inception of the programme, a total of 9636 new secondary schools (classes IX-X) by way of the upgradation of existing government upper primary schools, and the strengthening of 34300 existing government secondary schools, has been approved and is in various stages of implementation in the State/UTs. In addition to the provision of infrastructure including additional Classrooms, science laboratory, library, computer room, art/craft/culture room, toilet facilities and drinking water facilities, financial support is provided to the State/UTs for quality intervention that includes the appointment and training of teachers.

Training programme for cooks and helpers

1329. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to start a training programme for cooks and helpers to educate them about hygiene and nutritional value of food;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to train about 600 persons in the current financial year; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The preparation of a hygienic and wholesome meal depends on the knowledge and skills of the Cook-cum-Helper. Accordingly, at the request of MHRD, the Ministry of Tourism has agreed to provide training to selected cooks-cum-helpers as master trainers through the Hotel Management Institutes and the Food Craft Institutes (FCIs) that are run by it. 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 nutritional 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 of the 26 Institutes. The State Governments and UT Administrations have been requested to nominate 30 cooks-cum-helpers from their State for each Institute.

Gold mine in Jharkhand

1330. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (b) whether it is a fact that there is a gold mine in Jharkhand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the location thereof;
- (c) who controls the same in the State; and
- (d) whether there are any plans to start extracting gold from that mine?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Yes, there is only one gold mine under operation in the State of Jharkhand.

- (b) Name of the mine and location – Kundarkocha gold mine
Village – Kundarkocha
District-East Singhbhum
Jharkhand

(c) Mine is operated and controlled by the lessee M/s Manmohan Mineral Industries Pvt. Ltd.

- (d) Yes, the gold mine is under operation.

Ban on mining in Haryana and Rajasthan

†1331. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a complete ban on mining in Haryana and Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of steps being taken by the respective State Governments to check and discourage illegal mining in the above States; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to allow mining in the banned areas in the future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) There is no complete ban on mining in Haryana and Rajasthan.

(b) As per information received from the Government of Haryana, the State Government has constituted District Level Task Forces under the Chairmanship of the respective Deputy Commissioners along with the concerned Superintendents of Police and other senior functionaries as members at District Level in order to monitor/check the incidence of any illegal mining. These Task Forces are responsible for maintaining regular vigil and taking appropriate action in such incidence. Action taken by the Task Forces is periodically reviewed by the State Level Task Force under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary.

As per information received from the Government of Rajasthan, the State Government has taken the following steps to curb illegal mining;

- (i) Posted 440 home guards at sensitive places for mitigating illegal mining.
- (ii) State level Task Force constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary which periodically review steps taken for prevention of illegal mining.
- (iii) To prevent illegal mining, meetings of Revenue, Forest, Transport, Police and Mines Department at District and Sub-Division level are held periodically to prepare outline and review action taken to combat illegal mining.
- (iv) To discourage illegal miners. State Government amended the Rajasthan Minor Mineral Concessions Rules, 1986 to increase the compounding amount from Rs.25,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 on the vehicles/machineries involved in illegal mining.
- (v) State Government has ordered that the Department/Institution holding the ownership of land involved in illegal mining will be held responsible.
- (vi) State Government has decided to hire 1000 personals in 'Khanji Rakshak Dal' to prevent illegal mining.

- (vii) A post of Additional Director General (Vigilance) has been created to prevent illegal mining.
- (viii) State Government has created additional posts of 7 Mining Engineers (Vigilance) and 38 Assistant Mining Engineers (Vigilance) to strengthen State Department of Mines and Geology.
- (ix) State Government periodically runs special campaign to curb illegal mining. Recently, the State Government ran special campaign in Alwar, Bharatpur, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, and Kotputli in May and June 2013 to curb illegal mining.

As per information compiled by Indian Bureau of Mines (a subordinate office under the Ministry) based on quarterly returns on illegal mining provided by the State Governments, year-wise details of cases of illegal mining detected and action taken by State Governments for the last three years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as follows:

(for all minerals excluding atomic and fuel minerals)

Sl. No.	State	Illegal Mining cases			Action taken from 2010-11 to 2012-13			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Vehicle Seized (No.)	Fine realized by State Govt. (Rs. Lakh)
1	Haryana	3446	2022	3517	512	0	0	1148
2	Rajasthan	1833	1201	2861	1319	60	195	1884

(Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India)

(c) Government of Haryana has informed that mining will be resumed after settlement of various court cases pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Government of Rajasthan has informed that as there is no complete ban on mining, therefore, there is no proposal to allow mining in banned areas at present.

Approval for Bauxite Mining in Gujarat

1332. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Gujarat Government has recommended ten bauxite mining lease proposals for prior approval of the Ministry in Jamnagar district; and
- (b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Mines has received ten proposals recommended by the Government of Gujarat seeking prior approval of the Central Government for grant of mining lease for bauxite in Jamnagar district in favour of Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation. The matter has been referred to the Indian Bureau of Mines, from whom technical comments on mineral concession proposals are necessary, for facilitating appropriate decision by the Ministry of Mines.

Illegal extraction of iron-ore

1333. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, as per the observations of Supreme Court on the basis of the Report of Central Empowered Committee, there is an illegal extraction of about 50.79 lakh tonnes of iron ore from forest areas of Karnataka during the period from 1st January, 2009 to 31st May, 2010;
- (b) whether the Supreme Court, *vide* its order dated 7th September, 2012 had directed the Central Bureau of Investigation to investigate the matter;
- (c) who are the involved parties in this loot of national mineral;
- (d) how much loss has been caused to the State/Centre; and
- (e) the present status of investigation?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) As per information received from Government of Karnataka, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 07th September, 2012 directed the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to institute First Information Reports (FIRs) and investigate the cases relating to 50.79 lakh metric tonne illegal export from Belikeri Port. Accordingly CBI has filed FIRs. The loss caused to the state exchequer due to illegal exports is approximately Rs. 12,228 crore as per the report of Hon'ble Lokayukta, Karnataka. The exact figures will be known after the CBI completes its investigation.

Illegal mining

1334. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of illegal mining in different parts of the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of steps being taken by Government to stop illegal mining, FIRs filed and their disposal, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has been successful in bringing the guilty persons to book in those cases; and
- (d) the details of corrective steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (d) As per section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the State Governments have been empowered to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals. Since the State Governments deal with cases of illegal mining, specific details are not centrally maintained in the Ministry.

However, as per information compiled by Indian Bureau of Mines (a subordinate office under the Ministry) based on information provided by the State Governments in the quarterly returns on illegal mining, year-wise details of cases of illegal mining detected and action taken by State Governments for the last three years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as follows:

(for all minerals excluding atomic and fuel minerals)

Sl. No.	State	Illegal mining cases				Action taken from 2010-11 to 2012-13		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Vehicle Seized (No.)	Fine realized by State Govt. (Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3	0	0	0	0	0.05
2	Andhra Pradesh	13939	19913	16592	0	0	0	9601.099
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	2017	2946	3238	87	8198	1	2349.2047
5	Goa	13	1	0	0	0		1.91
6	Gujarat	2184	3485	6023	192	5	5146	41944.80
7	Haryana	3446	2022	3517	512	0	0	1148.05
8	Himachal Pradesh	1213	1289	0	186	700	0	71.46
9	Jharkhand	199	364	663	486	30	337	199.58
10	Karnataka	6476	6691	6677	396	236	10517	5509.2

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	Kerala	2028	3175	4550	0	0	0	1067.42
12	Madhya Pradesh	4245	7147	7169	2737	18297	0	9129.909
13	Maharashtra	34265	40642	42918	0	0	101744	12672.62
14	Mizoram	0	2	16	0	0	0	0.805
15	Odisha	420	309	314	8	4	687	3354.83
16	Punjab	754	314	19	86	0	61	144.88
17	Rajasthan	1833	1201	2861	1319	60	195	1884.326
18	Tamil Nadu	277	123	295	1504	13	27040	2841.07
19	Uttar Pradesh	4641	4708	3266	0	0	0	2433.03
20	West Bengal	239	269	479	929	93	815	0
GRAND TOTAL		78189	94604	98597	8442	27636	146544	94354.2457

(Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India)

The Central Government in co-ordination with State Government has also taken the following steps to curb and check illegal mining in the country;

- (i) State Governments were asked to frame rules to control illegal mining as per Section 23 C of MMDR Act (20 States have framed Rules).
- (ii) State Governments were requested to set up Task Forces at State and District level to control illegal mining since the year 2005 (so far 23 State Governments have reported to have set up Task Forces).
- (iii) State Governments were advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities (13 State Governments have set up such Committees).
- (iv) State Governments were advised to adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.
- (v) A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee set up under Secretary (Mines) having representation of major mineral bearing states and concerned Central Government Ministries/ Departments on 4.3.2009. The Committee is holding regular meetings to consider all mining related issues including matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining.
- (vi) Railways have instituted a mechanism to allow transportation of iron ore only against permits issued take-wise and verified by State Government, apart from taking measures to fence and set up check post at the railway sidings.
- (vii) Customs Department has issued instructions to all its field units to share information on ore export with State Governments.
- (viii) Ministry of Shipping has issued a direction to all major Ports to streamline the verification procedures for movement of consignment by road and rail to Ports for exports.

- (ix) Government has notified amendment in Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, on 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockist, exporters and Rules, 1988, on 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockist, exporters and end-users to register with IBM and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals.
- (x) Indian Bureau Mines had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries.
- (xi) The Central Government has set up Justice M.B. Shah Commission to inquire into large scale illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore in the country. The extended tenure of the Commission is till 16th October, 2013.

Financial assistance to Goa

1335. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is giving any financial to Goa;
- (b) the schemes under which such financial assistance is being given;
- (c) the financial assistance received by the State, so far, year-wise;
- (d) whether any assessment of quantum of drinking water in the State has been made; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The scheme under which financial assistance is given to the State of Goa are National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA).

(c) The financial assistance received by the State under the NRDWP in the last five years including this year (as on 14.8.2013) is as below:

		Rs. in lakhs
Financial Year	Allocation	Release
2009-10	564.00	332.00
2010-11	534.00	0.00
2011-12	520.00	500.75
2012-13	607.00	3.46
2013-14	593.67	0.00
		(as on 14.8.2013)
TOTAL	2818.67	836.21

The year-wise funds released by Government of India to State of Goa under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is as under :

S.No.	Year	Fund release by GoI (Rs. in lakh)
1	2004-2005	134.67
2	2005-2006	0
3	2006-2007	0
4	2007-2008	37.65
5	2008-2009	0
6	2009-2010	0
7	2010-2011	0
8	2011-2012	0
9	2012-2013	0
10	2013-2014 (Upto July, 2013)	0
TOTAL		172.32

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A comprehensive Master Plan under Japan International Cooperation Agency has been prepared for Goa in which an assessment of drinking water has been made.

Investigations/Surveys of minerals

1336. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various mineral investigations/ surveys carried out by the Geological Surveys of India (GSI) and other agencies along with outcome thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the quantum and value of metal and mineral reserves estimates in these areas, State/Union Territory-wise and mineral-wise;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on mineral investigations for extraction of available minerals and its management in various States/ Union Territories during the said period, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the measures taken/to be taken by GSI and other agencies to adopt modern/latest techniques in exploration of nation's rich mineral deposits?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) As per the information available with Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a subordinate office of Ministry of Mines, the details of exploration activities carried out by various agencies like Geological Survey of India (GSI), Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) and State DGMs, etc. and the outcome thereof for various minerals during 2009-10 to 2011-12 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The details of exploration programmes undertaken by GSI during the field seasons 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Statement-II (*See below*) and mineral exploration projects by MECL during 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The details of quantum and value of metal and minerals reserves estimated are given in Statement-III and Statement-IV respectively (*See below*).

(c) Expenditure incurred on mineral investigation for extraction of available minerals and their management by the States/ Union Territories is not maintained by the Ministry of Mines. Further, GSI is not mandated to carry out extraction of available minerals and its management.

However, the funds utilized under the Mineral Exploration scheme during the said period by GSI are as below:

(Rs. in crores)

Mineral Exploration	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto July 2013)
Expenditure	23.76	23.81	25.16	8.18

Also, for promotional exploration carried out by Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) on behalf of Ministry of Mines, the year-wise utilization for the last 3 years and the current year is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Item	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto July 2013)
Utilization	7.00	8.00	8.50	0.73 approx.

(d) GSI is carrying out systematic investigation for mineral resource assessment of the country in geologically potential areas through modern and sophisticated exploration methods / techniques involving modern geological mapping techniques, geomorphological and lineament mapping through study of satellite imageries, aero and ground geophysical studies and geochemical mapping. Keeping this in view GSI has initiated extensive programme of modernization on the advice of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industries, and as per guidelines laid down by an Expert Panel on Modernization of GSI, constituted by the Ministry of Mines. The modernization programme is aimed to improved the regional exploration for assessment of natural resources by infusion of latest state of art technology. The details of Technology Infusion envisaged by GSI during XII Five Year Plan Period is given in Statement-V.

Statement-I

The details of exploration carried out by various agencies and the outcome thereof for various minerals during 2009-10 to 2011-12

Year 2009-10

Mineral	Agency	State
1	2	3
Base Metal	HZL	Rajasthan
	MECL	Rajasthan
Bauxite	DGM	Chhattisgarh
Iron ore	GSI	Odisha
	SAIL	Chhattisgarh
	DGM	Chhattisgarh

Statement-I

The details of exploration carried out by various agencies and the outcome thereof for various minerals during 2009-10 to 2011-12

Year 2009-10

Location	Outcome / Quantum
4	5
Rampura-Agucha mine in Bhilwara	About 120.36 million tonnes of ore resources with 1.92 to 2.17% Pb and 11.80 to 14.67% Zn
Rajpura-Dariba in Rajasmand	About 42.20 million tonnes of ore resources with 1.40 to 2.30% Pb and 6.30 to 8.10% Zn
Bajta North in Ajmer	About 1.241 million tonnes of ore resources with 0.70% Cu, 0.35% Pb and 0.56% Zn
Ganeshpura block in Ajmer	About 0.973 million tonnes of ore with an average of 1.33% Pb and 1.44% Zn
Rewara block in Chittorgarh Dist.	About 2.65 million tonnes of ore resources with 3.42% Pb, 0.38% Cu and 0.66% Zn
Darai area in Kabirdham Dist.	About 0.22 million tonnes resources.
Sarbhanja area of Mainpet plateau in Surguja Dist.	0.2 million tonnes of bauxite with an average of 47% Al_2O_3 .
Sagasahi block in Sundergarh Dist	About 4.61 million tonnes indicated resources
Goraburhani block in Sundergarh Dist.	So far a total of 13.71 million tonnes of indicated resources
Rajhara, Jharandalli & Dali in Durg Dist.	About 74.02 million tonnes.
Rowghat area	About 5.0 million tonnes of iron ore of inferred category.

1	2	3
		Karnataka
		Odisha
	V. M.	Goa
	Salgaocar	
	& Bros Pvt. Ltd.	
Manganese ore	GSI	Odisha
	MOIL	Madhya Pradesh
		Maharashtra
Gold	GSI	Jharkhand
		Karnataka
		Rajasthan

4	5
Ambarkoppa in Haveri & Simoga Dist	About 6.20 million tonnes of iron ore resources.
Kusumdih in Sundergarh Dist.	About 2.18 million tonnes of iron ore reconnaissance resources.
Velguem/Surla mine	11.04 million tonnes of reserve
Sancordem-Malpura	10.37 million tonnes reserve
Sigao mine	7.50 million tonnes reserve
Damurda north block in Keonjhar Dist.	0.07 million tonnes of inferred resource 20% Mn cut off.
Lasarda-Pacheri-Bolani and Damurda area in Keonjhar Dist.	14.84 million tonnes of inferred resource at 20% Mn cut off till date.
Tirodi in Balaghat Dist.	1.77 million tonnes reported reserve
Bharweli in Balaghat Dist.	21.53 million tonnes reported reserve
Dongri Buzurg in Bhandara Dist.	11.13 million Tonnes reported reserve
Chikla in Bhandara Dist.	4.33 million Tonnes reported reserve
Sindauri East block in Ranchi	A total inferred resource of 3.10 million of ore with an average grade of 1.81 g/t Au
Ajjanahalli block	Block -C is 0.9946 million tonnes of ore with an average grade of 2.17 g/t (1 g/t cut off) Au and 0.213524 million tonnes of ore with an average grade of 1.45 g/t (0.5 g/t cut off) Au.
Delwara west block in Banswara Dist.	About 1.62 million tonnes of ore. Thus the total 34.73 million tonnes of inferred resources with an average grade of 1.87 g/t Au.

1	2	3
	MECL	Jharkhand
	HGML	Karnataka
Limestone	GSI	Rajasthan
Barytes, red ochre and silica sand	DGM	Rajasthan
Dolomite	DGM	Madhya Pradesh
Gypsum	DGM	Rajasthan
Laterite	DGM	Madhya Pradesh
		Rajasthan

4	5
Gundelpara block in Banswara Dist.	A resource of 1.932 million tonnes of ore with an average grade of 3.978 g/t Au
Bharkundi in Dungarpur Dist.	A total reconnaissance resource of 4.5 million tonnes with 0.25 g/t Au
Parasi Central block (phase II) in Ranchi	A resource estimated are 7.467 million tonnes with 0.995 g/t Au and 3.714 million tonnes with 1.65 g/t Au
Parasi Central block (phase I) in Ranchi	A resource estimated are 3.486 million tonnes with 1.05 g/t Au and 1.67 million tonnes with 1.72 g/t Au
Hütti in Raichur Dist	A total of 9.18 million tonnes resource of ore with 5.68 g/t Au
Hira-Buddini in Raichur Dist,	About 0.75 million tonnes resource of gold ore with 3.26 g/t Au
Miniyun-ki-Dhani (E) in Jaisalmer Dist.	A resource 235.28 million tonnes of SMS grade limestone and 336.07 million tonnes of cement grade limestone
Raipur, Bhondagaon, etc. in Bharatpur Dist.	About 0.23 million tonnes of silica sand and 0.27 million tonnes of red ochre were estimated
N/v Banja in Chhatrapur Dist	A total- resource of 9.39 million tonnes were estimated
Areas in Khajuwala, Pugal & Kolayat in Bikaner Dist	About 1.5 million tonnes of resources were estimated
Mandsaur- & Nimach	About 47.25 million tonnes of resources were estimated
N/v Dag, Girdharpura, etc in Jhalawar Dist.	About 43.51 million tonnes of inferred resources of laterite

1	2	3
Limestone		Chhattisgarh
Limestone	DGM	Rajasthan
Limestone & Dolomite	DGM	Rajasthan
Pyrophyllite/Sillimanite	DGM	Maharashtra
Quartz	DGM	Karnataka
Talc Steatite	DGM	Karnataka
Limestone	GMDC	Gujarat
Friable Quartzite/Glass sand	MECL	Assam

4	5
Bastar area in Bastar Dist.	About 6.30 million tonnes of cement grade limestone resources
Deogam-Kurra area in Raipur Dist	About 5.925 million tonnes of cement grade and 3.076 million tonnes of blendable grade and 18.587 million tonnes of low grade
N/V Sam in Jaisalmer District	Resources of 116 million tonnes of SMS grade limestone and 181 million tonnes cement grade limestone were estimated
N/V Gandwana and Kherwad	About 68 million tonnes resources of cement /chemical grade limestone were assessed
N/V Madpura - Bher in Nagaur Dist.	About 37.5 million tonnes resources of limestone were assessed
N/V Karji, Jagta, Rawat-ka-Padla, etc.	About 0.10 million tonnes resources of cement grade limestone were estimated.
N/V Walini-Khadgaon in Chandrapur	About 0.16 million tonnes resources of Pyrophyllite-sillimanite have been estimated.
N/V Katteri in Mandya Hagnahalli etc.	About 15,000 tonnes of quartz resources have been inferred.
Near Reddy camp and Village Kabbala in Devnagri Distt.	Reserve inferred were 0.20 million tonnes to a workable depth of 20m
N/V Parandhro in Kachchh	About 41 million tonnes of limestone resources estimated.
N/V Tadkeshwar in Surat Distt.	Proved reserves of limestone were computed at 69 million tonnes.
Jiajuri Block in Nagaon dist.	About 320.53 million tonnes resources were assessed.

1	2	3
Granite Granitic Gneisses and Dolerite	DMG	Karnataka
Sandstone	DMG	Rajasthan
Sandstone & Masonry Stone	DMG	Rajasthan
(Year 2010-11)		
Base Metal	HCL	Rajasthan
	HZL	Rajasthan
Lead-zinc	GSI	Madhya Pradesh
Base Metal	MECL	Rajasthan
Bauxite	DGM	Chhattisgarh

4	5
N/V Dasarahalli, Lambanihatti and Kanave in Chitradurga Distt.	Reserves inferred 1.58 million cu m to a workable depth of 20 m.
N/V Subhanpura Raitonti, Dompura, etc. in Dhonpur Distt.	About 25.64 million tonnes resources of sandstone were assessed.
N/V Prempura Loicha, Dulhapura, etc. in Bundi Distt.	Interred reserves of sand stone for masonry purposes were calculated at 180 million tonnes.
NV Mandiliya, Mandana, Ramgarh etc. in Kota Distt.	Inferred reserves of sand stone for masonry purposes were calculated at 123.5 million tonnes.
Khetri mine in Jhunjhunu Distt.	About 56.978 million tonnes with 1.37% Cu
Zawar Group of mine in Udaipur Distt.	About 65.86 million tonnes resources of lead-zinc ore
Rajpura-Dariba in Rajasmand	About 49.37 million tonnes of ore resources with 1.65 to 2.21% Pb and 6.47 to 7.76% Zn
Jangalدهري block in Chhindwara Distt.	An indicated resources of 0.98 million tonnes of zinc ore with 1.10% Zn during 2008-09
Bishkhan Khari block in Betul Distt.	An indicated resources of 1.91 million tonnes of zinc ore with 1.14% during 2006-09
Wari (B & C) block in Chittorgarh Distt.	A total resources of 2.56 million tonnes with 1.09% Cu
Sarbhanja area of Mainpat plateau in Surguja Distt.	About 1,00,000 tonnes of metal grade bauxite

1	2	3
	GMDC	Gujarat
Iron ore	GSI	Chhattisgarh
	DGM	Chhattisgarh
	SAIL	Jharkhand
	V. M. Salgaocar & Bro Pvt. Ltd.	Goa
	Mysore Minerals Ltd. (MML)	Karnataka
	Jayaswal Neco Industries Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
	Chowgule and Company Pvt. Ltd.	Goa
Manganese ore	GSI	Odisha

4	5
Dandkeshra area of Mainpat plateau in Surgua Distt.	About 3,00,000 tonnes of metal grade bauxite
Balachod, Daban, Wandh 1 & II mines in Kachchh Distt.	About 10.93 million tonnes of bauxite resources were estimated.
Aridongri area in Kanker district	A total inferred resources of 10.01 million tonnes with a grade of 62.28% Fe was estimated.
Raoghat area in Bastar Distt.	11 million tonnes of iron ore with 35-65% Fe was inferred
Kiriburu and Meghatuburu mines in Singhbhum (West)	Estimation of 24.62 million tonnes reserves in Kiriburu and 51.42 million tonnes in Meghatuburu of iron ore were estimated
Velguem / Surla mine	The total 11.62 million tonnes of iron ore reserves
Sancordem - Malpona mines	The total 10.37 million tonnes of iron ore reserves
Sigao mine	The total 7.5 million tonnes of iron ore reserves
Thimmappanagudi mine in Bellary District	Total 17.1 million tonnes of iron ore resources
Devepura iron ore deposit, Rajnandgaon District	A total 6.52 million tonnes in proved and probable categories were estimated
Pale deposits in North Goa	Estimation of 0.40 million tonnes iron ore resources
Onda deposit, North Goa	Estimation of 0.10 million tonnes iron ore resources were estimated
Damurda south block in Keonjhar Distt.	About 0.152 million tonnes inferred resources with 18.98% Mn in 2009- 10

1	2	3
	MOIL	Madhya Pradesh
		Maharashtra
Molybdenum	GSI	Tamil Nadu
Gold	GSI	Karnataka
	HGML	Karnataka

4	5
Bharweli in Balaghat District.	24.58 million tonnes in reported reserves
Tirodi in Balaghat District.	1.61 million tonnes in reported reserves
Gumgaon in Nagpur District.	4.34 million tonnes in reported reserves
Beldongri in Nagpur District.	0.40 million tonnes in reported reserves
Kandri in Nagpur District.	3.50 million tonnes in reported reserves
Mansar in Nagpur District.	4.66 million tonnes in reported reserves
Chikla in Bhandara District.	4.22 million tonnes in reported reserves
Dongri Buzurg in Bhandara District.	11.22 million tonnes in reported reserves
Velampatti area in Dharampuri District.	An inferred resources of 2.74 million tonnes of molybdenum ore with an average grade of 0.102% Mo has been estimated in 2009-10.
Ajjanahalli Block C in Tumkur District.	An inferred resources of 0.995 million tonnes with average grade of 2.17 g/t at 1 g/t cut off was estimated in 2009-10.
Hatti mine in Raichur Distt.	A total of 9.25 million tonnes of resources of gold ore with 5.26 g/t Au were estimated.
Hira Buddini in Raichur Distt.	About 0.78 million tonnes resources of gold ore with 3.99 g/t Au were computed.
Uti in Raichur District.	Total mineable reserves are estimated at 2.18 million tonnes ore with 2.50 g/t Au to 2.91 g/t Au.

1	2	3
China clay	DGM	Kerala
Clay	DGM	Rajasthan
Gypsum	DGM	Rajasthan
Limestone	DGM	Chhattisgarh
Limestone	DGM	Rajasthan
Pyrophyllite / Sillimanite	DGM	Maharashtra

4	5
Kanjiramkode area in Kollam District.	A resource of about 0.33 million tonnes of china clay is estimated
N/v Khaoda & Gajjupura in Karauli District.	About 70,200 tonnes in Khaoda and 93,600 tonnes in Gajjupura of inferred reserves
Parts of Kajuwala Anupgarh in Bikaner and Ganganagar District.	About 1 million tonnes resources of gypsum were estimated.
Parts of Sanchore The. in Jalore District.	Total of 8.34 lakh tonnes of gypsum resources were estimated
Bastar area in Bastar District.	Total 6.70 million tonnes of cement grade limestone has been inferred (so far 13.00 million tonnes)
Devgaon Kurra area in Raipur District.	Total 50 million tonnes of cement grade limestone estimated (so far 80 million tonnes of all grade)
N/V Ladwara, Raipura, Baldara & Nagda in Baran	Inferred reserves of marginal cement grade limestone are Cestimated about 3.43 million tonnes; N/v Dungarpur, 2.29 million tonnes N/v Raipura- Ladwara; 1.56 million tonnes N/v Baldara and 1.118 million tonnes N/v Nagda.
N/v Dungarpur Sarola Khurd, Bariya in Jhalawar District.	Cement grade limestone estimated at 7.59 million tonnes N/v Dungarpur and 2.29 million tonnes N/v Sarola Khurd & Bariya
N/s Harima & Pitasar in Nagaur	Total 129.60 million tonnes of limestone estimated
N/v Shivpura (Madhpura) & Berathal in Nagaur District.	Total 26 million tonnes reserve of limestone were estimated.
N/v Walni Khatgaon in Chandrapur District.	About 0.40 million tonnes resources of pyrophyllite/sillimanite have been estimated.

1	2	3
Talc/Steatite	DGM	West Bengal
Granite	DGM	Chhattisgarh
Sand Stone	DGM	Rajasthan

Source : Information received from various agencies.

Year 2011-12

Mineral	Agency	State
1	2	3
Limestone	DGM	Assam
China clay	DGM	Kerala
Limestone	DGM	Chhattisgarh
Bauxite		
Iron ore		
Granite		
Limestone	DGM	J & K

4	5
Gok- Karmi area in Darjeeling Distt.	About 60,000 tonnes resources have been estimated.
Murvend - Guruvandid area in Bastar Kanker Distt.	Total 75,000 cu m black granite estimated.
N/v Badaria Vijaipura etc. in Dhaulpur Distt.	Total 2.59 million tonnes of blockable and 12.96 million tonnes of splitable stone resources were estimated.
N/v Khan ki Jhonpariya & Nagda in Kota & Baran Distt.	Total 37.5 million tonnes of sandstone (masonry stone) resources were estimated.

Location	Reserves/Resource estimation
4	5
New Umrangso, Dima Hasau	19.25 million tonnes
Pattamukku area, distt. Kollam	0.25 million tonnes
Devgaon Kure area Distt: Raipur	17.98 million tonnes of cement grade limestone
Kesla area, distt. Raipur	17.00 million tonnes limestone
Darai area, distt. Kabirdham	3.25 lakh tonnes
Dandkesra block Mainpat, distt. Sarguja	4.00 lakh tonnes metal grade
Pavaras-kachore area (Rowghat area), Distt, Kundagaon	5.10 million tonnes
Charama, Kanker and Kiskol area, Distt. Baster-Kanker	28 lakh cum black granite
Draba, Poonch District	5.0 million tonnes
Doru, District Anantnag	5.3 million tonnes
Quatrargon Khrew	9.6 million tonnes

1	2	3
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Gypsum

Granite

China clay

Bauxite

Iron ore

Marble

Silica sand

DGM

Rajasthan

Limestone

Limestone and Dolomite

Gypsum

Colloidal Silica sand

Manganese

GSI

Odisha

4	5
Guzriyal	7.8 million tonnes
Bathoi, district Reasi	4.2 million tonnes
Bagana, Uri	1.0 million tonnes
Marmat, Doda	1500 million cubic metre
Khaltsi	6.7 million cubic metre
Kanderi, Doda	0.0021 million tonnes
Muttal, Udhampur	0.001804 million tonnes
Jungle Gali, Udhampur	0.037 million tonnes
Thanala, Doda	2.7 million tonnes
Paddar Kishtwar	1.0 million tonnes
Girota, Sanchra, Ghumna, Distt. Dausa	35250 tonnes
Harima, Distt. Nagaur	48 million tonnes
N/v Barathal	10 million tonnes
N/v Murkasani-Jhak, Distt. Jodhpur- Pali	76.8 million tonnes
N/v Lalahora, Mandap, Majre Jhonparia, Saderia and Ramri, Distt. Kota	Lalhera: 1.5 million tonnes Ramri: 0.55 million tonnes Sadcri: 0.105 million tonnes Mandap: 0.195 million tonnes Majri-Jhonpriya: 0.935 million tonnes
N/v Malanwasa, Chitava etc., Distt. Jhalawar	1.638 million tonnes of cement grade limestone
Khajuwala and Pugal Distt. Bikaner	15 million tonnes
N/v Jakoka, Lavanch etc. Distt. Karavali	0.095 million tonnes
Damurda South and Bolani South Blocks Distt. Kendujhar	A total 1.15 million of inferred manganese resources at 20% cut off and additional 0.60 million tonnes of marginal grade (10-20% Mn.)

1	2	3
Phosphorite		Madhya Pradesh
Manganese	GMDC	Gujarat
	MOIL	-
Gold	HGML	Karnataka
Iron ore	OMC	Odisha
Manganese		
Chromite		
Iron ore	DGM	Jharkhand
Limestone		
Pyroxenite		
Pyrophyllite		
Quartzite		

4	5
Piploda & Dhanpura and Khatama blocks, Distt. Jhabua	Tentative resources of 279625 tonnes of phosphorite with average 16.44% P ₂ O ₅
Shivrajpur, Pani and Bhabhar zari, distt. Panchmahal and Vadodra	4 million tonnes
-	3.60 Million Tonnes (proved under resource category 222/332)
Hutti gold mines, Liagasugur Taluk, Raichur District	10.61 Million Tonnes
Uti gold mines, Deo Durga Taluk, Raichur District, Karnataka	0.57 Million Tonnes
Hira Buddini gold mine, Manvi Taluk Raichur, Karnataka	2.18 Million Tonnes
Unchbali, Khandbandh, BPJ, Seremda- Bhadrasahi, leasehold in Keonjhar district and Daitri leasehold in Keonjhar and Jajpur Dist. Kumritar, Rqantha. Koira Kasira and Koira Bhanjpali in Sundergarh District	9.55 Lakh MT
Dubna-Sakeradhihi, Parlipada, SGBK, Dalki and Seremda-Bhadrasahi leasehold in Keonjhar District	0.51 Lakh Tonne
South Kaliapani, Kaliapani, Sukerangi, leasehold in Jajpur district, Kathpalle leasehold in Dhenkanal District and Bangur & Baniapank leasehold in Keonjhar Distt.	4.60 Lakh Tonne
-	11.0 Million Tonne
	8.0 Million Tonne
	80.0 Million Tonne
	3.2 Million Tonne
	1.03 Million Tonne

1	2	3
Soapstone		
Phosphorite	MECL	Rajasthan
Iron Ore (Hematite)	Mysore Minerals Ltd.	Karnataka
	NMDC	Chhattisgarh
Manganese	MOIL	Madhya Pradesh
		Maharashtra
Clay	DGM	West Bengal

Source: Information received from various agencies and in reference of letter no. 201(l)/Gen/ME(I)/2012 (Vol. II) dated 21.02.2013.

4	5
	2.77 Million Tonne
Dhol ki Pati area, Udaipur	1.264 Million Tonnes
Subbarayanahalli, Sandur, Bellary	126.08 Million Tonne
Thinnappanagudi, Sandur, Bellary	13.94 Million Tonne
Ubbalagundi, Sandur, Bellary	8.74 Million Tonne
Jambundathanahalli, Hospet	11.13 Million Tonne
Harshankar, Sandur	1.25 Million Tonne
Deposit 14	As on 1.4.2012 = 125.70 Million Tonne
Deposit 11C	As on 1.4.2012 = 75.60 Million Tonne
Balaghat mine, Balaghat	As on 1.4.2012 = 24,28 Million Tonne
Sitapatore/Sukli mine	0.4 Million Tonne
Tirodi mine	As on 1.4.2010 = 1.4 Million Tonne
Ukwa mine	As on 1.4.2012 = 8.7 Million To
Chikla Mine	As on 1.4.2012 = 5.1 Million Tonne
Dongri Buzurg	As on 1.4.2012 = 11.90 Million Tonne
Gumgaon mine	As on 1.4.2012 = 4.1 Million Tonne
Kandri mine	As on 1.4.2012 = 5.5 Million Tonne
Mansar mine	As on 1.4.20 12 = 4.6 Million Tonne
Onda, Taldangra, Beliatore Sonamukhi, Bankura II Distt: Bankura	3,30,000 Tonnes

Statement-II**A. Details of Mineral Exploration Programmes taken up by GSI during Field Season (FS) 2012-13**

Mineral	State	Location	Remarks/Results
1	2	3	4
Noble metal	Bihar	Korwadih Jhajha area of Sono block in Jamui District	Investigation of gold mineralization
	Bihar	Gere-Kewti area of Gaya District	To identify gold and base metal mineralization
	Jharkhand	Largadih-Balidih Block, Sareikela-Kharsawan, District	Investigation for gold
	Jharkhand	Sindauri-Ghanashyampur Block, Ranchi District	Investigation for gold
	Odisha	Barkeram-Chalkadisahi and Champani-Hatia blocks of Badampahar-Gorumahisani belt, Mayurbhanj District	Investigation for gold
	Maharashtra	Gothagaon-Goharli area, Sakoli fold belt, Nagpur District	Investigation for noble and associated metals
	Madhya Pradesh.	Nanhwara-Vilayat Kalan area, Katni District	Preliminary Search for Gold in Mahakoshal Group of rocks
	Uttarakhand	Chopra-Bhatwari area, Rudraprayag District	Investigation for gold and associated mineralisation

	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra District	Search for gold and tungsten mineralization
	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra District	Search for gold and tungsten mineralization
	Uttar Pradesh	East of Parsoi in Sonbhadra district	Exploration for gold mineralisation
	Rajasthan	Bharkundi area, Dungarpur district	Exploration for gold-copper mineralisation
		Gundelapara West Block, Banswara district	Investigation for gold and associated base metal mineralisation
	Rajasthan	areas between Bhukia to Dagocha, Banswara, Dungarpur and Udaipur districts.	Investigation for gold-copper mineralisation
	Andhra Pradesh	Area between Tanakallu and Kandukur, southern part of Kadiri Schist Belt, Anantapur district,	Preliminary search for gold and associated minerals
Noble Metal	Karnataka	Ajjanahalli Block-E Tumkur district	Investigation for gold for Assessment of gold mineralization
	Karnataka	Ajjanahalli Block-G Tumkur district.	Investigation for gold, for Assessment of gold mineralization.
	Karnataka	Kakol and adjoining area, Shimoga Schist Belt, Haveri district,	Investigation for gold
Tungsten	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi district	Investigation for tungsten and associated mineralisation

1	2	3	4
Diamond	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari, Kanker and Durg districts	Search for Kimberlite clan rocks in toposheet no. 64H/10 & 11.
	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari and Kanker districts	Search for Kimberlite clan rocks in toposheet no. 64H/14 & 15
	Maharashtra	Nagpur and Bhandara Districts,	Search for Kimberlite clan rocks based on diamond indicator minerals
	Karnataka	Maski Block, Raichur, Koppal and Bellary districts	Regional survey to locate kimberlites
	Karnataka	Tawargeri Block, Koppal and Bellary districts	Regional survey to locate kimberlites
	Andhra Pradesh	Koikonda-Devarakadra block in Mahabubnagar and Rangareddy districts	Search for kimberlite/lamproite
Iron and Manganese	Andhra Pradesh	Chelima-Veligodu block in Kurnool and Prakasam districts	Search for kimberlite/lamproite
	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum District,	Investigation for locating Iron ore and managanese occurrences
	Odisha	Kalamang west block, Bonai- Kendujhar belt Sundargarh district	Exploration for iron ore
	Odisha	Sagasahi East Block, Sundergarh district	Exploration for iron ore

Iron and manganese	Odisha	Bolani NE Block, Bonai - Kendujhar belt, Kendujhar district,	Exploration for manganese
	Chhattisgarh	Bhalapuri, Eklama-Chelikama Block, Kabirdham (Kawardha) District,	Assessment for Iron Ore
Iron and manganese	Karnataka	Cliknayakanhalli area, Tumkur district	Preliminary investigation for manganese
	Rajasthan	Karauli- Bundi area in parts of Bharatpur, Karauli and Bundi districts.	Search for iron ore bodies
Chromite	Andhra Pradesh	The area between Kondapalli and Gangineni area, Krishna and Khammam Districts	Exploration for chromite mineralization
	Manipur	Moreh Area Chandel District,	Gravity-Magnetic Survey Over Chromite Bearing Ultramafics
Magnetite	Meghalaya	Around Rambrai in West Khasi Hills District	Investigation For Tianiferous-Vanadiferous Magnetite
Base Metal	Maharashtra	Ghanpur-Mudholi Block, Gadchiroli District	Investigation for copper and associated mineralization
	Haryana	Mahendragarh district.	Investigation in the unexplored parts, north of Bakrija with the emphasis on demarcation of the host rock units of copper mineralization

1	2	3	4
Base Metal	Himachal Pradesh	Khanor Khad areas of Parvati Valley, district Kullu	Investigation for base metal occurrences
	Jammu and Kashmir	Buniyar area, Baramulla district	Detailed investigation for lead-zinc deposit
	Rajasthan	Karoi — Rajpura area; Pur-Banera belt, Bhilwara district	Subsurface investigation for basemetals
	Rajasthan	Salampura and Dariba block, Pur-Banera belt, Bhilwara district,.	Investigation for basemetal mineralisation
	Rajasthan	Salampura and Dariba block, Pur-Banera belt. Bhilwara district	Investigation for basemetal mineralisation
	Rajasthan	Khera block; Mundiawas-Khera area, Alwar district	Investigation for copper and associated precious metals
	Rajasthan	Khera East block, Mundiawas- Khera area, Alwar district	Investigation for copper and associated precious metals
	Rajasthan	West of Nanagwas area, Sikar district,	Exploration for basemetal
	Rajasthan	Dariba North Block, Sikar district	Investigation for basemetal
	Rajasthan	Ghatiwala block, Sikar district,	Investigation for basemetal
	Rajasthan	Palaswala ki Dhani block, Sikar district	Investigation for basemetal

	Rajasthan	Ponkh, South Extension Block, Central Khetri Belt, Jhunjhunun district	Investigation for copper and associated metals
	Rajasthan	Rampuriya-Gadariyakhera Block	Investigation for base metal and associated gold mineralization
	Rajasthan	Pilwa Block, Ajmer district	Investigation for base metals
	Rajasthan	Chari (N/W) Block, Udaipur district	Investigation for base metal mineralization
	Rajasthan	Bhimana and Kivarli blocks, Sirohi district	Investigation for base metals
	Andhra Pradesh	Cherlapalle block of Kanganapalle area of Ramagiri-Penakacherla Schist Belt, Anantapur district	Exploration for copper
	Kerala	Padinjarattara area, Wayanad district	Investigation for massive sulphide mineralisation
	Sikkim	Extension Areas of Dikchu Basemetal Prospect, East District	Preliminary Study For The Base Metals And Associated Gold
Base Metal	Arunachal Pradesh	In Pakro - Ningcho Areas, East Kameng District,	Basemetal and Associated Minerals Investigation
Rare metals	Jharkhand	Dublaberatoli - Sundil area, Ranchi District,	Investigation for rare metals
REE & PGE	Jharkhand	Ranjrokocha- Janoa - Jojohatu-Tonto area, East Singhbhum District	Investigation for PGE, Cr and Ni

1	2	3	4
Rare metals REE & PGE	Odisha	Kamakhyanagar-Chandar sector, Dhenkanal district	Search for PGE
	Chhattisgarh	Mayurnacha-Kanpara, Jamjhor and Madhuban areas of Jashpur District	Reappraisal for PGE
	Chhattisgarh	Chandranagar-Lohardadar Areas, Raipur Districts	Preliminary investigation for PGE and Ni
	Maharashtra	Sausar Mobile Belt, Nagpur District	Regional Assessment for REE and RM
	Maharashtra	Akeri and Khardewadi areas, Sindhudurg District	Preliminary Investigation for PGE, Ni and Cr
	Madhya Pradesh	Thapna-Karhiya area, Sidhi District	Investigation for Platinum Group of Elements and associated Gold mineralisation
	Rajasthan	Dhani Granite, Pali district	Investigation for REE mineralisation
	Rajasthan	Sendra-Chitar area, Pali district	Search for rare metals
	Andhra Pradesh	Chimakurthi Igneous Complex, Prakasam district,	Reappraisal of PGE mineralisation
	Andhra Pradesh	Area between Vutukuru and Kalichedu in Nellore district	Preliminary investigation for REE
	Kerala	Nilambur Valley, Malappuram district	Preliminary investigation for PGE mineralisation

Rare Metals	Tamil Nadu	T1 and T2 sectors of Tasampalaiyam block in Sittampundi Anorthosite Complex	Exploration for Platinum Group of Elements by drilling
	Tamil Nadu	by systematic drilling in Solavanur Block, Mettupalaiyam mafic - Ultramafic Complex,	Exploration for Platinum Group of Elements
	Tamil Nadu	Mettupalaiyam Mafic- Ultramafic Complex	Exploration for Platinum Group of Elements by detailed mapping in Solavanur extension block,
	Tamil Nadu	Karattadipalaiyam-Gopichettipalaiyam-Dasampalaiyam sector, Erode district, Mettupalaiyam Ultramafic Belt,	Preliminary investigation for Platinum Group of Elements
	Tamil Nadu	Tirumankaradu area, Tirupur district	Preliminary investigation for PGE
Molybdenum	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw Lohit And Lower Dibang Valley Districts	Investigation For PGE And Gold Mineralization
	Nagaland	Ophiolite Belt	Preliminary Investigation For Platinum Group of Element
	Meghalaya	Lailad And Umling, Ri-Bohi-District	Preliminary Investigation For REE
	Maharashtra	Khobna area, Sakoli Fold Belt, Nagpur District,	Investigation for Molybdenum and associated mineralization
	Tamil Nadu	in Vellampatti South Block, Harur-Uttangarai Molybdenum Belt, Dharmapuri district,	Detailed exploration for molybdenum

1	2	3	4
Talc-Steatite	West Bengal	Pärga and Alkhusa areas, Purulia district	Delineation of rare metal mineralization in pegmatite and aplite bodies of Chhotanagpur Gneissic Complex
Lignite	West Bengal	Adharsuli Sector, Raniganj Lignite Field, Bardhaman district	Regional exploration for lignite
	Rajasthan	Kharicharnan south area in the Palana basin, Bikaner district	Search for lignite
	Tamil Nadu	Uttarakosamangai sector, Ramnad Sub-Basin, Ramanathapuram district	Regional exploration for lignite
Coal	West Bengal	Raniganj Coalfield, Birbhum district	Regional exploration for coal
	West Bengal	Birbhum Coalfield, Birbhum district	Regional exploration for coal
	West Bengal	West of Gazipur area, Rajmahal Master Basin, Birbhum district	Exploration for coal
	Odisha	<i>Khariaparha block</i> Ib-River Coalfield, Jharsuguda district	Regional exploration for coal
	Odisha	<i>Grindola block</i> , Ib-River Coalfield, Jharsuguda district	Regional exploration for coal

Coal	Odisha	Bandbahal block, Ib-River Coalfield, Jharsuguda district	Regional exploration for coal
	Odisha	Charakani block, Talcher Coalfield. Angul district,	Regional expioration for coal
	Odisha	Nuagaon North area, Talcher Coalfield, Angul district	Regional exploration for coal
	Chhattisgarh	Samarsingha block, Mandat Raigarh Coalfield, Raigarh district	Regional exploration for coal
	Chhattisgarh	Amlidhonda block, Mandat Raigarh Coalfield. Raigarh district	Regional exploration for coal
	Chhattisgarh	Teram block, Raigarh district, Mand-Raigarh Coalfield	Regional exploralion for coal
	Chhattisgarh	Vijaynagar-Giddhi block, Tatapani-Ramkola Coalfield, Surguja district	Regional exploration for coal
	Madhya Pradesh	Bhurkumdhana sector, Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara district	Exploration for coal
	Madhya Pradesh	Sarai (West) block, Singrauli Coalfield, Singrauli district	Regional exploration for coal
	Madhya Pradesh.	Pachri block, Sohagpur Coalfield, Shahdol district	Regional expioration for coal
	Madhya Pradesh	Maiki (North) block, Sohagpur Coalfield, Shahdol district	Regional exploration for coal
	Madhya Pradesh	Bihar block, Sohagpur Coalfield, Shahdol district	Regional exploration for coal

1	2	3	4
Coal	Maharashtra	<i>Jhamkola Area</i> , Wardha Valley Coalfield, Yeotmal district	Exploration for coal
	Odisha and West Bengal		Geophysical Logging of boreholes (Promotional and non-promotional) in coal/lignite fields
	Andhra Pradesh	Vutasamudram-Venkatapuram area, Southern Sub-Basin of Godavari Valley Coalfield, Khammam and West Godavari Districts	Exploration for coal
	Andhra Pradesh	Bugga-Khammamtoogu Sector, Southern Part of main basin of Godavari Valley Coalfield, Khammam District,	Exploration for coal
Coal	Andhra Pradesh	<i>Pagaderu (West) sector</i> , Southern part of main basin of Godavari Valley Coalfield, Khammam district	Regional exploration for coal
	Assam and Meghalaya	Sukchar-Singrimari area, Singrimari Coalfield, Dhubri district	Regional exploration for Coal
Phosphorite	Assam and Meghalaya	Shalibhuin in Dhubri District of and Nakaigiri in West Garo Hills x	Preliminary Appraisal to locate potential Coal Zone
	Madhya Pradesh.	Modri, Sadkhera and surrounding area, Khandwa district	Prospecting for phosphorite mineralization
	Madhya Pradesh	Tauro-Surajpura Block, Chhatarpur and Sagar Districts	Detailed prospecting of phosphorite

Graphite	Rajasthan	Fatehgarh Formation, Jaisalmer district	Search for low grade phosphorite
	Andhra Pradesh	Area between Ankireddipalle and Owk in Kurnool basin	Reappraisal for phosphorite potential
	Madhya Pradesh	Tikri, Gauthana, Chiklar and Surrounding areas, Betul District	Investigation for Graphite
	Arunachal Pradesh	Siyom Group And Ragidoke Formation, West Siang and Upper Subansiri Districts	Preliminary Search for Graphite Horizons
Limestone	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur and Solan districts	Investigation for tracing and assessment of limestone/dolomite bands
Quartzite	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer district	Search of low silica SMS grade limestone
	Rajasthan	Sabbu ka Toba-AsuTar area, Jaisalmer district	Search of low silica SMS grade limestone
	Andhra Pradesh	Area between Macherla-Rentachintala-Gurajala, Guntur district	Preliminary investigation for limestone resources
	Andhra Pradesh	Area between Pulipadu and Gurajala, Guntur district	Exploration for limestone resources
	Meghalaya	Umphryluh Block, Litang Valley, Jaintia Hills District	Investigation for limestone
	Jammu and Kashmir	Banjul- Bhund area, Kathua District	Investigation for quartzite

1	2	3	4
China clay/ Kaolinite	Rajasthan	Jahazpur-Mangrop area, Bhilwara district	Regional assessment of China clay/ Kaolinite
Heavy Minerals in beach sands	Gujarat	The coast between Dumas, Surat district and Tithal, Vaisad district	A preliminary assessment of heavy minerals in beach sands
Wollastonite	Gujarat	Dhanpura-Ghoda area of Banaskantha district	Assessment of the Wollastonite and associated mineral occurrences
Barite	Karnataka	Gadisankapura area (Hungund-Kushtagi Schist Belt), Bagalkot district	Preliminary investigation for barite
Bentonite	Karnataka	Coastal area of Udupi district	Investigation for clay minerals with special reference to bentonite
Sillimanite	Meghalaya	Mairang-Langtor-Nongdong Area, West Khasi Hills District	Preliminary assessment of sillimanite

Exploration Programmes taken up by GSI during FS 2013-14

State /Region	Minerals										Total *
	Coal/ LIG	Base Metal	Gold	Diamond	Strategic	Precious (PGE)	Iron	Manganese	Chromite	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
West Bengal	(2)# + 3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Jharkhand		-	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	7
Bihar		-	2	-		-	-	-	-	-	2
Odisha	(4)# + 1		1		-	-	2	1	1	-	10
Maharashtra	2	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	9
Madhya Pradesh	(2)#+3		2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	9
Chhattisgarh	(2)#+2		-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	8
Rajasthan	(1))#	12	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	3	23
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
Andhra Pradesh	4	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	4	14
Karnataka and Goa	-		5	3	1	2	-	1	-	-	12

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions 347

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tamil Nadu	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	6
Kerala	-		1	-	-	1		-	-	-	2
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Haryana	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Janmmu and Kashmir	-	-		-	-	:	-	-	-	2	2
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
Assam	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	-	1
Meghalaya	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	6
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	1	,	-	-	-	1
Sikkim	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	29	15	19	8	13	15	7	3	3	22	134

()# - Promotional Programme; *-Excluding 4 mineral investigation items by Marine and Coastal surveys & one Geothermal item

B. Details of Mineral Exploration Projects taken up by MECL during FS 2012-13 and 2013-14

Sl.No.	State	Mineral	Block	Exploration input	Reserve Estimated with grade
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Odisha	High-MgO flux Grade rock	Rajabasha	770 m of drilling and associated geological work	15.35 MT(31.69%MgO& 33.82% SiO2) (at >30% MgO and <50%SiO2cut off)
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Dolomite	Rupa	594 m of drilling and associated geological work	561.26 MT(1.37%SiO2, 30.50% CaO, 20.95% MgO) (SiO2 - 4% Max., CaO 25% Mini. And MgO 18% Mini cut off)
3	Meghalaya	Limestone	Tongnub South Eastsub Block	1148.50 m of drilling and associated geological work	274. 04MT (2.27% SiO2, 50.79% CaO, 1.57% MgO, 0.95% Al2O3, 1.17% Fe2O3 & 41.57% LOI)
4	Rajasthan	Lead-Zinc	Tikhi Extention	3414 m of drilling and 100 cubic metre along with associated geological activities	2.32 MT (5.98% Pb, 0.86% Zn) (at 3% Pb + Zn cut off)
5	Rajasthan	Lead-Zinc and Copper	Gurla North	3991 m of drilling and 200 cubic metre along with associated geological activities	7.31 MT (0.85 % Pb, 1 .40% of Zn & 0.36 % of Cu at 2.00 % TMC cut off)

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions 349

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Rajasthan	Copper	Banera	770 m of drilling and 100 cubic metre along with associated geological activities	Drilling and analytical work completed. Report preparation is in progress
7	Rajasthan	Copper	Muradpur	1988 m of drilling and associated geological work	Drilling and analytical work completed. Report preparation is in progress
8	Karnataka	Gold	Ajjanahalli	1660.20 m of drilling and associated geological work	Drilling in 6 borehole is completed Work suspended for want of forest clearance
9	Jharkhand	Gold	Pahardia	1657 m of drilling and associated geological work	Drilling work is in progress

Statement-III

The quantum of mineral-wise reserves/resources as on 1.04.2010

Sl. No.	Mineral	Unit	Reserves	Remaining Resources	Total Resources
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Alexandrite		-	Not Estimated	
2	Andalusite	000' tonnes	-	18,450	18,450

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

3	Antimony					
	Ore	tonnes	-	10,588	10,588	
	Metal		-	174	174	
4	Apatite	tonnes	2,090,216	22,138,530	24,228,746	
5	Asbestos	tonnes	2,510,841	19,655,762	22,166,603	
6	Ball clay	tonnes	16,777,842	66,615,662	83,393,504	
7	Barytes	tonnes	31,584,128	41,149,746	72,733,874	
8	Bauxite	000' tonnes	592,938	2,886,682	3,479,620	
9	Bentonite	Tonnes	25,060,508	543,306,838	568,367,346	
10	Borax	tonnes	-	74,204	74,204	
II	Calcite	tonnes	2,664,338	18,281,110	20,945,448	
12	Chalk	000' tonnes	4,332	585	4,917	
13	China clay	000' tonnes	177,158	2,528,049	2,705,207	
14	Chromite	000' tonnes	53,970	149,376	203,346	
15	Cobalt (Ore)	Mill. tonnes	-	44.91	44.91	

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Copper				
	Ore	000' tonnes	394,372	1,164,086	1,558,458
	Metal	000' tonnes	4,768.33	7,518.34	12,286.67
17	Corundum	tonnes	598	740,194	740,792
18	Diamond	carats	1,045,318	30,876,432	31,921,750
19	Diaspore	tonnes	2,859,674	3,125,144	5,984,818
20	Diatomite	000' tonnes	-	2,885	2,885
21	Dolomite	000' tonnes	738,185	6,992,372	7,730,557
22	Dunite	000' tonnes	17,137	168,232	185,369
23	Emerald			Not Estimated	
24	Felspar	Tonnes	445,03,240	87,832,212	132,335,452
25	Fireclay	'000 tonnes	30,104	683,415	713,519
26	Fluorite	Tonnes	47,12,316	13,501,588	18,213,904
27	Fullers earth	Tonnes	58,200	256,593,879	256,652,079

352 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

28	Garnet	Tonnes	19324793	37,638,032	56,962,824
29	Gold				
	Ore (Primary)		24124537	469,570,375	493,694,912
	Metal (Primary)	tonnes	110.54	549.3	659.84
	Ore (Placer)		-	26,121,000	26,121,000
	Metal (Placer)		-	5.86	5.86
30	Granite (Dim. stone)	000' cu.m	263692	45966608	46230300
31	Graphite	tonnes	8031864	166,817,781	174,849,645
32	Gypsum	000' tonnes	39096	1 ,247,402	1,286,498
33	Iron Ore (Magnetite)	000' tonnes	21755	10,622,305	10,644,060
34	Iron Ore (Haematite)	000' tonnes	8093546	9,788,551	17,882,097
35	Kyanite	tonnes	1574853	101,670,767	103,245,620
36	Laterite	000' tonnes	24714	446,119	470,833
37	Lead and zinc				
	Ore	000' tonnes	108,980	576,615	685,595

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	354
	Lead Metal	000' tonnes	2,245.01	9,304.38	11,549.39	Written Answers to
	Zinc Metal	000' tonnes	12,453.26	24,211.64	36,664.90	
	Lead +Zinc Metal	000' tonnes	0	118.45	118.45	
38	Limestone	000' tonnes	14,926,392	170,008,720	184,935,112	
39	Magnesite	000' tonnes	41,950	293,222	335,172	[RAJYA SABHA]
40	Manganese ore	000' tonnes	141,977	288,003	429,980	
41	Marble	000' tonnes	276,495	1,654,968	1,931,463	
42	Mari	Tonnes	139,976,150	11,704,870	151,681,020	
43	Mica	Kg.	190,741,448	341,495,531	532,236,979	Unstarred Questions
44	Molybdenum					
	Ore	tonnes	-	19,286,732	19,286,732	
	Contained MOS ₂		-	12,640	12,640	
45	Nickel Ore	Mill. tonnes	-	189	189	
46	Ochre	tonnes	54,942,176	89,319,089	144,261,265	

47	Perlite	000 ¹ tonnes	428	1,978	2,406
48	PGM (Metal)	tonnes	-	15.7	15.7
49	Potash	Miil. tonnes	-	23,816	21,816
50	Pyrite	000' tonnes	-	1,674,401	1,674,401
51	Pyrophyllite	tonnes	23,275,451	32,807,451	56,082,902
52	Quartz and Silica Sand	000' tonnes	429,223	3,069,808	3,499,031
53	Quartzite	000' tonnes	86,599	1,164,649	1,251,248
54	Rock Phosphate	tonnes	34,778,650	261,505,701	296,284,351
55	Rock Salt	000' tonnes	16,026	-	16,026
56	Ruby	Kg	236	5,112	5,348
57	Sapphire	Kg	-	450	450
58	Shale	000' tonnes	15,331	580	15,911
59	Sillimanite	tonnes	4,085,052	62,902,385	66,987,437
60	Silver				
	Ore	tonnes	187,558,668	279,426,291	466,984,959

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	356
	Metal	tonnes	8,039.47	19,588.68	27,628.25	Written Answers to
61	Slate	000' tonnes	0	2,369	2,369	
62	Sulphur (Native)	000' tonnes	-	210	210	
63	Talc, Steatite and soapstone	000' tonnes	90,026	178,996	269,022	
64	Tin					[RAIYA SABHA]
	Ore	tonnes	7,131	83,719,066	83,726,197	
	Metal	tonnes	1,132.43	101,542.41	102,274.84	
65	Titanium minerals	tonnes	22,030,223	371,965,694	393,995,917	
66	Tungsten					Unstarred Questions
	Ore	tonnes	-	87,387,464	87,387,464	
	Contained WO ₃		-	142,094.35	142,094.35	
67	Vanadium					
	Ore	tonnes	410,955	24,307,933	24,718,888	
	Contained V ₂ O ₅		1,602.72	63,284.45	64,887.17	

68	Vermiculite	tonnes	1 ,704,007	803,003	2,507,010
69	Wollastonite	tonnes	2,487,122	14,082,751	16,569,873
70	Zircon	tonnes	1,347,470	1,786,482	3,133,952

Source : National Mineral Inventory, 1.4.2010 and IBM web site. Figures rounded off.

Statement-IV

Production and Value of Fuel, Metallic and Non-Metallic minerals, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12(P)

(Value in Rs. '000)							
Mineral Type	Unit	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (P)	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fuel Minerals			1336584336		1547508099		1544760266
Coal	'000t	532042	513182500	532694	620210400	539852	626758451
Lignite	'000t	34071	37756000	37733	43307200	42897	48276082
Natural gas (Ut.)	mcm	47496	177751225	52222	195438015	46576	174308170
Petroleum (Crude)	'000t	33690	607894611	37712	688552484	38088	695417563

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions 357

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Metallic Minerals			317337960		476387940		469016162
Bauxite	Tonne	14124093	4887897	12722820	5122151	12877394	5520032
Chromite	Tonne	3425580	10453620	4325699	25964208	3764120	26523121
Copper Concentrate	Tonne	124577	3809462	136856	4733515	130458	6167138
Copper Ore	Tonne	3271169	0	3601984	0	3478189	0
Gold Ore	Tonne	517520	0	741522	0	492192	0
Gold Primary	Kg	2084	3425814	2399	4345197	2192	5496037
Iron Concentrate	Tht	571	392025	681	414708	409	279465
Iron Fines	Tht	127720	137815781	1 29203	222181727	104180	199634866
Iron Lumps	Tht	90262	126412246	77273	173545279	62700	179737036
Iron Ore	Tht	218553	264620052	207157	396141714	167289	379651367
Lead and Zinc Ore	Tonne	7101872	0	7539999	0	8041881	0
Lead Concentrate	Tonne	133921	1765874	147625	2000435	161157	2464159
Manganese Ore	Tonne	2491950	11905233	3056385	14684000	2349300	11712864

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Silver	Kg	138780	3388694	148303	5438695	207142	11561651
Tin Concentrate	Kg	59016	22895	60643	27799	48971	26742
Zinc Concentrate	Tonne	1279880	13058419	1427231	17930226	1412291	19893051
Non-Metallic Mineral			46941883		54342014		55203545
Agate Total	Tonne	11	6	19	10	476	238
Apatite Total	Tonne	5992	12911	3846	8345	3053	6401
Asbestos Total	Tonne	243	12268	268	13341	280	12827
Ball Clay Total	Tonne	932993	218174	1086714	390238	1594634	635665
Barytes Total	Tonne	2152552	2601842	2338806	2698279	1722804	1651573
Calcite Total	Tonne	49309	16980	38826	14104	51499	18342
Chalk Total	Tonne	185218	71087	177197	65799	176010	66612
Clay (Others)	Tonne	1056273	71294	730752	70342	744561	51117
Corundum	Kg	6600	20	0	0	0	0
Diamond	Carats	16891	116279	11222	106776	18489	198242
Diaspore	Tonne	25569	27422	26082	32003	24124	28519

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	360
Dolomite	Tonne	5911759	1672224	5839710	1870047	5416817	1521320	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Dunite	Tonne	71642	19281	23716	6879	39223	25386	
Felrite	Tonne	1337	1608	1670	2420	1018	1854	
Felspar	Tonne	496997	98648	546472	154676	660371	212294	
Fireclay	Tonne	548748	89680	856741	136668	759746	130654	
Fluorite (Graded)	Tonne	4995	20614	59954	50147	4856	11782	
Fluorite Conc.(A)	Tonne	1879	28369	0	0	0	0	
Fluorite Conc.(M)	Tonne	6907	70486	0	0	0	0	
Garnet	Tonne	1580617	763377	2126337	1274864	1824648	1354920	
Graphite	Tonne	124625	53830	115697	50380	148974	66451	
Gypsum	Tonne	3370322	1004631	4918170	1475454	3189229	1315174	Unstarred Questions
Iolite	Kg	758	40862	4	40	0	0	
Jasper	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kaolin (Natural)	Tonne	2718377	524683	2651448	598095	2667219	520244	

Kaolin(Processed)	Tonne	79963	152045	76498	139006	67130	114551	<i>Written Answers to</i>
Kaolin	Tonne	2798340	676728	2727946	737101	2734349	634795	
Kyanite	Tonne	5495	5812	5954	6291	4064	4802	
Laterite	Tonne	1300772	177376	1220304	147948	1665820	226797	
Lime Kankar	Tonne	335067	58754	383817	84903	311218	62847	
Limeshell	Tonne	62215	50917	30410	32159	33226	39832	
Limestone	Tht	232950	32477596	246336	36349567	256669	36529857	<i>[19 August, 2013]</i>
Marl	Tonne	5908226	381599	4399379	307556	4143975	269024	
Mica (Crude)	Kg	1060858	39940	1333277	44505	1807430	61934	
Mica (Waste/Scrap)	Kg	8098142	0	7310749	0	13690117	0	
Ochre	Tonne	1258207	226881	1218261	240374	1352812	217588	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
Phosphorite	Tonne	1605489	3103095	2097490	5014699	2326876	6429734	
Pyrophyllite	Tonne	240747	60425	240082	83123	239811	72720	
Pyroxenite	Tonne	279332	152371	253205	126179	87310	29150	
Quartz	Tonne	528066	95759	497546	112108	520146	117074	

Statement-V

Planned Technology infusion during XII Five Year Plan Period

S.No.	Activity	Technology Infusion in XII plan period	Quantity
1	2	3	4
1	Geological Mapping	Instrument	
		Research polarizing microscope	2 nos.
		Electron Probe Micro Analyser (EPMA)	2 nos.
		Thermal Ionization Mass Spectrometer (TIMS)	1 no.
		Ash content Analyzer	1 no.
		Bomb Calorimeter	1 no.
2	Geochemical Mapping	Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) (Higher Version) (replacement)	10 nos.
		Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometer (ICP-MS) (replacement)	2 nos.
		Gas Chromatograph	1 no.
		Direct Mercury Analyzer (DMA) (replacement)	6 nos.
		X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) (replacement)	2 nos.

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4
3	Geophysical Mapping	High Resolution Seismic Survey Instruments.	2 nos.
		High Resolution Multi-channel Seismic Tomography System	3 nos.
		Digital Multi Parametric Geophysieal Logging System	2 nos.
		High Precision Gravimeter	18 nos.
		Total Fieid Magnetometer	18 nos.
		Differential Ground Positioning System (DGPS)	12 nos.
		Ground Penetration Radar (GPR)	4 nos.
		Cone Penetration Testing (CPT) Truck	2 nos.
4	Drilling Equipment	Deep Drill Machinc-(Wire line, hydraulic, etc)	2 nos.
5	Airborne Geophysical Survey	1. Heliborne survey system with sensors : Electro magnetic, magnetic, gravity and radiometric Heliborne sensors 2. Upgradation of the Twin Otter Airborne Survey System 3. Hyper Spectral Sensors and continuous upgradation of hardware and software	

6	Marine Survey	The Ocean Going Research Vessel (OGRV) is in the final stage of procurement. The OGRV is expected to be delivered by September 2013. GSI also proposes to procure a Geotechnical Vessel for which the procurement process is on.
7	Information Dissemination	Online Core Business Integrated System (OCBIS) is a system for integrating online all core geoscientific and administrative processes. It will integrate all available data in a spatial environment, allowing search and exploration using diverse queries. It will capture, store, utilize and manage all Information generating out of GSI's activities. It will disseminate reports through the Web Portal as per the requirement of the users.

Setting up of MFDCs by States

1337. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States and Union Territories where Minorities Finance and Development Corporations (MFDCs) have been set up and those where these Corporations have not been setup, so far;

(b) the reasons for which such Corporations have not been set up; and

(c) the action taken by the Central Government to see that such Corporations are set up in those places also and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) The Minorities Finance and Development Corporation (MFDCs) are set up by the respective State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. The list of States/UTs where MFDCs have been set up is given in Statement-I (*See* below). These MFDCs act as State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) for implementing the lending schemes of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). In the remaining States/UTs where MFDCs have not been set up, the schemes of NMDFC are implemented through other Corporations/Bodies nominated as SCAs by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. A list of such SCAs is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The Ministry of Minority Affairs and NMDFC have taken up the matter of setting up Minorities Finance and Development Corporations with the respective State Governments/UT Administrations and as a result, States of West Bengal, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu have set up Minorities Finance and Development Corporations. Recently, Government of Kerala has also set up the Kerala State Minorities Development Finance Corporation which requires to be declared as State Channelizing Agency.

Statement-I*States/UTs where MFDCs have been set up and act as Channelising Agencies of NMDFC*

S.No.	State/UT	SCAs	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	APSMFC	Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation
2.	Assam	AMDFC	Assam Minority Development Finance Corporation
3.	Bihar	BSMFC	Bihar State Minority Finance Corporation
4.	Gujarat	GMFDC	Gujarat Minorities Finance and Development Corporation
5.	Himachal Pradesh	HPMFDC	H.P. Minorities Finance and Development Corporation
6.	Karnataka	KMDC	Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation
7.	Maharashtra	MAMFDC	Maulana Azad Minorities Finance & Development Corporation
8.	Rajasthan	RMDFC	Rajasthan Minorities Finance and Development Corporation
9.	Tamil Nadu	TAMCO	Tamil Nadu Minorities Economic Development Corporation
10.	Tripura	TMCDC	Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation
11.	Uttar Pradesh	UPMFDC	U.P. Minorities Finance and Development Corporation
12.	West Bengal	WBMDFC	West Bengal Minorities Development and Finance Corporation
13.	Uttarakhand	UMWWDC	Uttanchal Minorities Welfare & Wakf Development Corporation

Statement-II*States /UTs where other Corporations Act as SCAs of NMDFC*

S.No.	State/ UT	SCAs	
1.	Chandigarh	CSCSTFDC	Chandigarh Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation
2.	Chhattisgarh	CSACFDC	Chhattisgarh State Antyavasyee Cooperative Finance and Development Corporation
3.	Delhi	DSCFDC	Delhi Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	JKSCSTFDC	J&K SC/ST & Backward Classes Development Corporation
		JKWDC	J&K Women Development Corporation
		JKEDI	J&K Entrepreneurship Development Institute (JKEDI)
5.	Jharkhand	JSSTCDC	Jharkhand State Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation
6.	Kerala	KSBCDC	Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation
		KSWDC	Kerala State Women Development Corporation
		KSCFFDC	Kerala State Cooperative Federation for Fisheries Dev. Corporation
7.	Madhya Pradesh	MPBCDFC	M.P. Backward Classes & Minorities Finance and Development Corporation

		MPHSVN	M.P. Hastshilp Vikas Nigam
8.	Manipur	MOBEDS	Manipur Minorities & Other Backward Classes Economic Development Society
9.	Haryana	HBCKN	Haryana Backward Classes & Eco Weaker Section Kalyan Nigam
		MDA	Mewat Development Agency
10.	Puducherry	PBCDC	Pondicherry Backward Classes Development Corporation
11.	Punjab	BACKFINCO	Punjab Backward Classes Land Dev. And Finance Corporation
12.	Odisha	OBCFDC	Odisha Backward Classes Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation
13.	Nagaland	NHHDC	Nagaland Handloom & Handicraft Dev. Corporation
		NIDC	Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation
		NSSWB	Nagaland State Social Welfare Board
14.	Mizoram	MCAB	Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd.
		ZIDCO	Zoram Industrial Development Corporation

Delay in implementation of MsDP

1338. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a delay in implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for minorities during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of development deficit minority areas where the work under MsDP has been started;

(c) what has been the yearly target of the plan and in how many States the target has been achieved; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) No, Sir. Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched during Eleventh Five Year Plan and it has been continued during 12th Five Year Plan. Project proposals with central share of Rs. 1686.49 crore have been approved and Rs. 725.75 crore has been released so far during 12th Five Year Plan.

(b) The programme was implemented in 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) during 2008-09 to 2012-13. The programme has been restructured and 710 Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs) and 66 Minority Concentration Towns (MCTs) falling in 196 backward districts of 26 States have been identified for implementation of the programme during 12th Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) Under MsDP there is no year-wise allocation of fund for the States rather the allocation of fund for the States has been made for the whole Five Year Plan. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 3780 crore project proposals for Rs. 3733.90 crore was approved and Rs. 2935.88 crore was released during 11th Five Year Plan. Rs. 5775 crore has been allocated for implementation of this programme in 26 States during 12th Five Year Plan. State-wise detail of allocation, approval of projects and release of fund is given in Statement.

Statement

Statewise details of Allocation approval of Projects and release of Funds

S. No.	State	Rs. in Lakh				
		During 11th Five Year Plan			During 12th Five Year Plan	
		Total Allocation	Approved Plans	Amount Released to the States/UTs	Approved Plans	Amount Released to the States/UTs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Uttar Pradesh	101570.00	100300.85	79012.32	38644.81	25749.25
2	West Bengal	68610.00	68579.68	61180.50	89421.06	21285.76
3	Assam	70350.00	69275.35	46889.54	936.03	1357.42
4	Bihar	52320.00	52280.58	40581.56	17367.43	8411.323
5	Manipur	13910.00	13912.58	12043.00	0	126.63
6	Haryana	4920.00	4919.90	4187.89	0	651.92
7	Jharkhand	18140.00	17997.54	13944.70	4916.48	3050.52
8	Uttarakhand	5950.00	5227.77	3235.84	433.34	238.32

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	372
9	Maharashtra	6000.00	5993.93	5671.69	2170	1407.24	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
10	Karnataka	3990.00	3914.40	3799.15	2057.65	1028.84	
11	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1500.00	1242.85	68.25	0	1057.26	
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	843.75	412.07	
15	Mizoram	4590.00	3895.33	2724.91	631.37	721.62	
16	Jammu and Kashmir	1500.00	1506.21	1349.61	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	0	
19	Sikkim	1500.00	1268.59	1095.86	225.63	202.38	Unstarred Questions
20	Arunachal Pradesh	11800.0	11711.70	8232.15	7463.62	4801.644	
GRAND TOTAL		378040.00	373389.28	293587.79	168648.66	72574.98	

Diversity index to measure inequalities

1339. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce a diversity index or an equivalent indicator to measure inequalities in areas like education, employment and housing among minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the criteria it covers and by when this index is likely to be introduced in studies and reports;

(c) whether the diversity gap index, that was proposed in the report of the Expert Group in 2008, is not yet implemented; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government for immediate implementation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (d) As a follow up of the decision of the Government to implement the Sachar Committee recommendations, an expert group on diversity index was set up on 28th August, 2007 to, *inter-alia*, develop and devise a transparent and acceptable index to measure diversity in the areas of education, government and private employment and housing. The expert group submitted its report on 24th June, 2008 recommending, among other things, a conceptual framework of the diversity index and its construction. The concept of having a diversity index has been subsumed in the proposal for setting up of an Equal Opportunity Commission.

Implementation of 15 Point Programme

1340. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the development of minorities during the last three years;

(b) the status of implementation of the Programme in the 90 minority concentrated districts in the country; and

(c) whether the Ministry is satisfied with this performance and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities is an overarching programme which covers various schemes of different Ministries/Departments. 15% of target/ outlay is earmarked for the minorities in the schemes of other Ministries covered under this programme and considered amenable to targeting. The programme also provides for monitoring of flow of benefits/ funds to minorities or areas with substantial minority population, under other schemes covered in this programme. This programme is being implemented throughout the country including the identified 90 Minority Concentration Districts. The status of implementation of the PM's New 15 Point Programme during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per the guidelines for implementation of PM's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, the Secretary, Minority Affairs reviews the progress with the Nodal Officers of concerned Ministries/ Departments every quarter. In case of shortfall in achievement, the Ministries/Departments concerned are advised to take suitable remedial measures to improve the performance. In addition, the progress of implementation is also monitored once in six months by the Committee of Secretaries and then reported to the Union Cabinet. The programme aims at equitable flow of benefits to the minorities under the different schemes of the Government. Further, the programme has led to creation of many useful socio-economic infrastructure in areas with substantial minority population.

Statement

Status of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme

Performance of Schemes of other Ministries during Eleventh Plan and financial Year 2012-13 included under PM's new 15 PP

Schemes where Physical targets for Minorities are earmarked

Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Department of School Education & Literacy

Scheme (Min/Deptt.)	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)						
(i) Primary School constructed	4969	3573	1522	1241	231	176
(ii) Upper Primary School constructed	1147	1103	67	66	361	98
(iii) Addl Classroom constructed	35806	34877	45541	36895	45117	34158
(iv) Teacher sanctioned	48001	34941	32164	7603	27542	10072
(v) New Primary School opened	11930	11922	1470	1251	258	175
(vi) New Upper Primary School Opened	2370	2364	445	356	256	216
(vii) KGBV sanctioned	No target fixed		107	75	3	3

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	376
Ministry of Women & Child Development							Written Answers to
Operationalisation of Anganwadi centres under ICDS	15322	6934	8542	3489	5138	3804	
Ministry of Rural Development							
Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) (Aajeevika)	326601	244225	297218	150128	283189	106207	[RAJYA SABHA]
Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	433022	426255	405797	378907	447911	361912	
Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation							
Urban Self Employment Programme under SJSRY to set up Micro Enterprises	3749	15079	11252	11611	12751	15431	Unstarred Questions
Skill Training for Employment promotion amongst Urban Poor under SJSRY	29999	35288	41250	48011	75000	87467	
Schemes where Financial Outlays for Minorities are Earmarked (Rs. in Crore)							
Ministry of Rural Development							
Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	1961.26	1692.20	1849.91	1333.60	2049.24	1533.62	

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana	37.00	30.97	37.1700	34.58	46.68	30.3800
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Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services

Priority Sector Lending	155916.57	143396.68	184162.94	164748.40	222287.66	185234.35
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Ministry of Labour and Employment

Upgradation of ITIs into Centre of Excellence	42.34	21.17	32.84	13.65	18.42	8.82
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Scheme where flow of Funds/Benefits to Minorities are Monitored (Rs. in crore)**Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation**

Scheme(Min/Deptt.)	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Total Project Cost	Project Cost for Substantial Minority Area	Total Project Cost	Project Cost for Substantial Minority Area	Total Project Cost	Project Cost for Substantial Minority Area
Basic Services to Urban Poor*	5288.75	7077.12	28972.12	7174.67	29770.39	7254.84
Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme*	10581.19	1922.09	10959.43	1962.34	11936.14	2235.83

* Cumulative figures

Schemes where flow of Funds/Benefits to Minorities are Monitored			
Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation			(Rs. in Crore)
Scheme(Min/Deptt.)	2010-11 Project Cost for Substantial Minority Area	2011-12 Project Cost for Substantial Minority Area	2012-13 Project Cost for Substantial Minority Area
Schemes where flow of Funds/Benefits to Minorities are Monitored			
National Rural Drinking Water Programme	Rs. 3484.58 Cr. covering 16169 Habitations	Rs. 6828.12 Cr. covering 15415 Habitations	Rs. 1443.79 Cr. covering 16692 Habitations
Ministry of Urban Development			
Urban Infrastructure and Governance*	8623.66	9049.09	9097.24
Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town*	2624.79	1838.99	2642.19
			(Rs. in Crore)
(Special Initiatives for Minorities)			
Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Department of School Education and Literacy			
Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsa	Released Rs. 101.47 Cr. covering 5045 Madarsas to assist 11382 Teachers	Released Rs. 139.53 Cr. covering 5934 Madarsas to assist 14412 Teachers	Released Rs. 182.49 Cr. covering 9905 Madarsas to assist 23146 Teachers
Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions	Released Rs. 22.98 Cr. Number of Institutions 124	Released Rs. 48.43 Cr. Number of Institutions 259	Released Rs. 28.38 Cr. Number of Institutions 174

* Cumulative figures

*Performance of Schemes of Ministry of Minority affairs exclusively meant for
Minorities included under PM's new 15PP*

Scheme	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Target	Achieve- ment	Amount Released (Rs. in Cr.)	Target	Achieve- ment	Amount Released (Rs. in Cr.)	Target	Achieve- ment	Amount Released (Rs. in Cr.)
Pre-Matric Scholarship	2000000	4421571	446.25	3400000	5528557	615.47	4E+06	6436984	786.19
Post-Matric Scholarship	400000	525644	228.97	525000	701950	362.99	500000	755643	326.55
Merit-cum-means Scholarship	20000	41056	108.76	20000	42476	115.72	60000	68096	181.21
Maulana Azad National Fellowship	756	1511	-	756	2266	-	756	3020	-
Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) Scholarship for meritorious girl students	-	11111	-	-	114722	-	-	99401	-
Free Coaching and Allied Scheme	-	4845	14.37	-	7880	15.98	-	6716	14.00
NMDFC Team and Micro Finance Loan	-	158510	232.27	-	105874	271.37	-	102302	370.77

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions 379

*As per information available, the percentage of Recruitment of minorities in Central Government Ministries/
Departments, PSUs, Public Section Banks and Financial Institutions etc.*

Name of the Organization	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	Minorities recruited (% age of minorities recruited to total recruitment)	Minorities recruited (% age of minorities recruited to total recruitment)	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 and 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%)

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Helpline for minorities

1341. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started any helpline exclusively for the welfare of minorities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the types of facilities that are available to minorities through the helpline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Toll-free Phone Line 1800-11-2001 named **KHIDMAT** is functioning from the Office of the Ministry of Minority Affairs situated at 11th Floor, Paryavaran Bhawan, C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003 for providing information about the Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the welfare of the five notified minority communities viz. Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Parsis and Sikhs.

Targets set under JNNSM

1342. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set for completion of the first phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) which is to be completed by 2013;

(b) the details of each of the projects sanctioned under Phase-I;

(c) whether the Ministry is on the course to achieve the targets by 2013; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The targets of Ist Phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission were:

Application Segment	Target for Phase-I (2010-13)
Grid solar power (large plants, roof top and distribution grid plants)	1,100 MW
Off-grid solar applications allotment	200 MW
Solar Thermal Collectors (SWHs, solar cooking, solar cooling, Industrial process heat applications, etc.	7 million sq. meters

- (b) The details are given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 229 Annexure No.3]
- (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has achieved the targets under Phase-I.
- (d) Does not arise.

Promotion of solar energy

†1343. SHRI PRAVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes being implemented by Government for promoting use of solar energy as an alternative source of energy;
- (b) the States where schemes with regard to solar energy are being implemented; and
- (c) the details of expenditure made by Government on solar energy, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The schemes being implemented by Government of India for promoting the use of solar energy during Phase-I and Phase-II of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission are:

- Off-Grid and Decentralized Solar Applications
- Selection of New Grid Connected Solar Power Projects under Batch-I, Phase-I of JNNSM
- Selection of New Grid connected Solar Power Projects under Batch-II, Phase-I of JNNSM
- Migration Scheme for Grid Connected Projects
- Rooftop PV and Small Solar Power Generation Programme (RPSSGP)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The schemes are implemented in all States and Union Territories of the country.

(c) The grid connected solar power plants have been allocated through bidding process and the bidder has to invest for setting up of the project.

Funds released towards off-grid solar PV and thermal applications are given in Statement.

Statement

(a) Off-grid SPV Programme

State-wise Expenditure in 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released during 2012-13 in Lakhs
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	134.41
2	Arunachal Pradesh	582.27
3	Assam	223.00
4	Bihar	20.00
5	Chhattisgarh	5280.13
6	Haryana	225.70
7	Himachal Pradesh	191.39
8	Jammu and Kashmir	3361.10
9	Jharkhand	270.49
10	Karnataka	113.59
11	Kerala	854.68
12	Madhya Pradesh	448.97
13	Maharashtra	27.57
14	Manipur	1483.30

1	2	3
15	Mizoram	178.80
16	Nagaland	1036.40
17	Punjab	96.51
18	Rajasthan	3890.32
19	Sikkim	261.63
20	Tamil Nadu	127.95
21	Tripura	401.90
22	Uttar Pradesh	2675.35
23	Uttarakhand	123.00
24	West Bengal	382.02
25	Others including PSUs, NGOs, System Integrators, etc.	17526.01
TOTAL		39916.49

(b) Off-grid Solar Thermal Applications

State-wise Expenditure in 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/ IREDA/ Banks	2012-13
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	
3.	Assam	138.81
4.	Bihar	
5.	Chandigarh	1.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	155.40
7.	Delhi	39.75
8.	Gujarat	

1	2	3
9.	Goa	
10.	Haryana	17.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	200.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.00
13.	Karnataka	219.00
14.	Kerala	
15.	Meghalaya	
16.	Lakshadweep	
17.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00
18.	Maharashtra	
19.	Manipur	292.80
20.	Mizoram	
21.	Nagaland	202.28
22.	Orissa	50.00
23.	Pondicherry	
24.	Punjab	
25.	Rajasthan	196.14
26.	Sikkim	20.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	200.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	200.00
29.	Uttaranchal	364.23
30.	West Bengal	
31.	Tripura	
32.	IREDA/Banks/Others	
33.	AIWC/WEC	
34.	Misc	
TOTAL		2736.41

Fund released to channel Partners: 80.64 crores in 2012-13

Popularization of renewable energy sources

1344. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of new and renewable energy sources Government intends to popularize;
- (b) how far Government has been successful in its efforts; and
- (c) the details of schemes drawn under the Twelfth Five Year Plan for the development of renewable energy sources?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry is implementing various schemes/programmes to popularize new and renewable energy sources. These schemes/programmes are popularized by providing various fiscal and financial incentives, creating awareness through electronic, print and postal media, organizing seminars etc. The details of various schemes are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) So far, a total grid interactive installed capacity of over 28,708 MW from wind, solar, small hydro and biomass and 895 MW off-grid/distributed installed capacity has been also set up in the country. Over 46.55 lakhs biogas plants have been installed, 21,89,336 solar lighting systems have been installed, 7.07 million square meter collector area for solar water heating have been covered and 10154 villages/hamlets have been provided electricity/lighting under remote villages electrification programmes.

(c) A target of 29,800 MW capacity addition from wind, solar, small hydro and biomass have been fixed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. This apart, off-grid renewable power systems aggregating to about 2200 MW capacity and a large numbers of decentralized renewable energy systems/devices like family type biogas plants, solar street lights, solar home lights, solar lanterns, solar generators, solar cookers, etc. have been targeted.

Statement

*Details of the Renewable Energy Schemes/Programmes
implemented in the country.*

1. Grid-Interactive/ off-Grid Renewable Power:

- o Wind Power: MW-scale Wind Farms/Aero generators/Hybrid systems
- o Bio-power: Biomass power/Cogeneration

- o Small Hydro Power: Small hydro power plants upto 25 MW capacity; Watermills/Micro hydel plants
- o Solar Power: Grid-interactive – Solar Thermal and SPV power generation plants, and off-grid/ decentralized systems for various applications,

2. Renewable Energy for Rural Applications:

- o Remote Village Electrification Programme: Provision of lighting/ electricity in the unelectrified remote villages/hamlets
- o Biomass Gasifier for Rural Energy/Industrial Energy.
- o Biogas Programme: Setting up of Family Type biogas plants for cooking/ lighting/manure/small scale power generation
- o Solar Thermal Systems: deployment of decentralized solar thermal systems/devices (mainly solar cookers/driers for cooking, drying farm produce).

3. Renewable Energy for Urban, Industrial and Commercial Applications:

- o Biomass (non-bagasse) cogeneration/ U&I Waste to Energy
- o Solar water heating systems – for domestic, institutional, commercial/ industrial applications.
- o Solar air heating/steam generation systems – for community cooking/ other applications in institutions and industry.
- o Green Buildings – incorporating active renewable energy systems and passive designs.
- o Solar Cities – Planning for reducing their conventional energy consumption through energy conservation and use of renewable energy devices/systems

4. Research, Design and Development :

- o Supporting research and development projects at premier institutions and industries on different aspects of new and renewable energy technologies.

Promotion of renewable energy

1345. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken to promote renewable energy in the country; and

(b) the details of quantum of subsidy distributed to different States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Government is giving various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, generation based incentives, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties to promote renewable energy sources in the country. Among the other steps to promote power generation from renewable energy are, setting up of demonstration projects, intensive resource assessment, development of power evacuation and testing facilities.

(b) A total financial assistance of Rs. 3519.50 crore and Rs. 1195.28 crore have been provided to different States in the country during the Eleventh Plan period and 2012-13 respectively. State-wise details thereof are given in the Statement.

Statement

Financial Assistance provided to different States during Eleventh Plan and 2012-13 under various renewable energy schemes/programmes.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	17.9	18.89	14.22	38.91	45.61	36.84
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13.44	16.41	53.67	68.52	66.62	39.05
3	Assam	78.84	29.01	23.29	10.51	18.37	10.58
4	Bihar	5.27	3.85	3.99	7.75	7.29	0.63
5	Chhattisgarh	9.22	15.88	21.51	36.19	54.48	60.17
6	Goa	0.44	2.02	0.55	0.17	1.44	0.04
7	Gujarat	9.79	6.15	12.89	21.19	18.14	16.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Haryana	5.68	8.1	2.63	5.71	16.22	10.96
9	Himachal Pradesh	2.51	16.77	7.21	15.46	16.55	16.74
10	Jammu and Kashmir	8.33	18.27	10.49	55.8	102.48	63.46
11	Jharkhand	14.22	10.24	7.4	1.99	17.90	2.63
12	Karnataka	8.68	22.39	21.74	30.41	55.93	74.09
13	Kerala	1.02	6.64	4.66	16.1	13.96	14.91
14	Madhya Pradesh	10.65	9.56	19.26	36.28	39.80	20.7
15	Maharashtra	48.95	40.72	65.9	142.37	202.21	189.7
16	Manipur	3.03	9.07	2.09	3.43	3.85	16.61
17	Meghalaya	6.47	2.9	3.19	7.68	5.84	1.8
18	Mizoram	7.7	0.97	1.62	3.54	1.24	7.03
19	Nagaland	3.39	2.89	0.62	1.93	11.53	18.72
20	Orissa	5.86	6.49	21.63	9.16	36.32	7.72
21	Puducherry	0.13	0.13	0.2	0.12	2.04	0.23
22	Punjab	4.97	12.63	9.49	9.95	46.05	26.7
23	Rajasthan	13.56	0.69	13.64	42.84	78.48	61.59
24	Sikkim	14.1	8.01	5.41	4.22	10.50	6.13
25	Tamil Nadu	5.29	11.91	18.72	29.43	54.24	39.16
26	Tripura	10.51	12.21	11.9	1.99	5.07	0.42
27	Uttar Pradesh	12.19	11.61	24.2	68.83	71.91	56.89
28	Uttarakhand	8.7	15.66	19.95	39.57	22.54	31.42
29	West Bengal	15.24	14.29	36.22	41.11	41.24	42.18
30	Chandigarh	3.24	0.04	24.12	34.71	11.34	9.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31	Delhi *	43.82	41.31	37.86	148.95	213.39	312.25
32	Lakshadweep	0	0.19	0	13.89	8.76	-
33	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.03	0	0.00	0.00	-
35	Daman and Diu	0	0.01	0	0.02	0.00	
TOTAL		393.15	375.96	500.28	948.75	1301.36	1195.35

* Delhi (IREDA)

Funds for generation of new and renewable energy

1346. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to provide funds for generation of new and renewable energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of funds provided during the last three years for the development of solar and wind energy in the country, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the measures taken by Government to increase the production of solar and wind energy in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the details of funds allocated for setting up of solar energy parks and solar farms in that State?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Government has allocated a sum of Rs.19,113 crore during the Twelfth Plan period to support development of New and Renewable Energy in the country. The year-wise and State-wise funds provided during the last 3 years for the development of renewable energy including solar and wind energy are given in the Statement.

(c) The Government is giving various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, generation based incentives, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties for the development of renewable energy

sources including solar and wind energy in the country including Tamil Nadu. Among the other steps to promote power generation from renewable energy are, setting up of demonstration projects, intensive resource assessment, development of power evacuation and testing facilities.

(d) No solar energy parks and solar farms have been sanctioned in the country including in Tamil Nadu.

Statement

State-wise funds released during last 3 years under various renewable energy schemes/programmes.

(Rs. In crore)				
S.No.	State / UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	26.6	23.60	36.84
2	Assam	9.88	17.82	10.58
3	Bihar	5.41	2.27	0.63
4	Chhattisgarh	35.87	54.48	60.17
5	Goa	0.17	1.41	0.04
6	Gujarat	10.52	9.32	16.92
7	Haryana	12.37	12.81	10.96
8	Himachal Pradesh	9.68	12.80	16.74
9	Jammu and Kashmir	55.56	102.31	63.46
10	Jharkhand	1.72	17.90	2.63
11	Karnataka	16.61	14.69	74.09
12	Kerala	11.11	13.41	14.91
13	Madhya Pradesh	35.26	37.64	20.70
14	Maharashtra	17.41	29.69	189.70

1	2	3	4	5
15	Manipur	3.42	3.85	16.61
16	Meghalaya	7.68	5.84	1.80
17	Mizoram	3.54	1.24	7.03
18	Nagaland	1.93	11.52	18.72
19	Orissa	8.16	35.92	7.72
20	Puducherry	0.12	1.70	0.23
21	Punjab	19.89	28.81	26.70
22	Rajasthan	41.76	75.64	61.59
23	Sikkim	4.22	10.50	6.13
24	Tamil Nadu	3.21	35.49	39.16
25	Tripura	1.99	5.07	0.42
26	Uttar Pradesh	29.05	31.43	56.89
27	Uttarakhand	27.76	18.74	31.42
28	West Bengal	35.96	36.44	42.18
TOTAL		446.74	718.96	874.02

Schemes to promote solar power

1347. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has schemes to promote solar power through subsidy and other schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the schemes promote solar panels and other accessories to be manufactured in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the average cost of one KV solar project for residential purposes, the comparative prices of the above, sourced from different countries and sources?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) 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.

(b) Yes, Sir. The use of imported complete solar PV systems is not permitted under the scheme. Only indigenously manufactured solar PV modules can be used in Off grid solar PV projects.

(c) The average cost of the one kWp capacity solar PV power plant is about Rs. 2,10,000/-. The price from various countries and sources is not fixed and so cannot be compared.

Subsidy packages for new and renewable energy sources

1348. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any subsidy packages for those opting for new and renewable energy sources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the technical and administrative procedures to be followed;

(c) the details of companies provided with subsidy benefits in Tamil Nadu in the field of Solar and Wind Energy, Biogas plants and the energy from Municipal solid wastes during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the total amount allocated and disbursed, so far, to that State from the Ministry as financial support during the last five years, year-wise;

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Government is providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for opting/setting up renewable energy based systems/projects under various

renewable energy schemes in the country. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The technical requirements and administrative procedures to be followed for release of CFA varies from scheme to scheme, which is specified in each scheme in detail.

(c) A list of Tamil Nadu based companies provided with the benefits of CFA under solar and wind energy programmes during last 3 years are given in Statement-II (*See below*). The CFA under biogas programme is released through Implementing Agency. No subsidy has been provided by the Ministry under waste to energy programme.

(d) State-wise funds are not allocated under renewable energy programmes. The details of funds released to various agencies in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last 5 years, year-wise are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)		
2008-09	-	11.91
2009-10	-	18.72
2010-11	-	29.43
2011-12	-	54.24
2012-13	-	39.16
TOTAL	-	153.46

Statement-I

Incentives/ Subsidy available under various schemes / programmes.

A. Grid-interactive renewable power programmes ::

1. Wind Power:

Demonstration Projects In:

Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, HP and Uttarakhand) Rs. 3.00 crore X C^{0.646}

Other States Rs. 2.50 crore X C^{0.646}

C: Capacity of the project in MW; ^ : raised to the power

2. Small Hydro Power Projects:

Support to new SHP projects in State sector:

Category	Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW – 25 MW
Special category and NE States	Rs. 50,000 / KW	Rs. 5.00 crore for first MW + Rs. 50 lakh/ MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs. 25,000 / KW	Rs. 2.50 crore for first MW + Rs. 40 lakh / MW for each additional MW

Support to new SHP project in private / co-operative / joint sector:

Category	Up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW – 25 MW
Special category and NE States	Rs. 20,000 / KW	Rs. 2.00 crore first MW + Rs. 30 lakh / MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs. 12,000 / KW	Rs.1.20 crore for first MW + Rs. 20 lakh / MW for each additional MW

3. Biomass Power Project and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects:

Private / Joint / Cooperative / Public Sector Sugar Mills:

	Special Category and NE States	Other States
Biomass Power Projects	Rs. 25 lakh X (C MW) ^{0.646}	Rs. 20 lakh X (C MW) ^{0.646}
Bagasse Co-generation	Rs. 18 lakh X (C MW) ^{0.646}	Rs.15 lakh X (C MW) ^{0.646}
Bagasse Co-generation projects by cooperative / public sector sugar mills	Rs. 40 lakh Rs. 50 lakh Rs. 60 lakh	Rs. 40 lakh Rs. 50 lakh Rs. 60 lakh
40 bar & above	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support
60 bar & above	Rs. 8.0 crore per project)	Rs. 8.0 crore per project)
80 bar & above		

B. Off/Grid/Decentralised renewable energy programmes

S.No.	Programme	Subsidy
1	2	3
4.	Family Type Biogas Plants	
	NE Region States including Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam)	Rs. 11,700 to Rs. 14,700 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed
	Plain areas of Assam	Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 10,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed
	J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (excluding Terai region), Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu, Sadar, Kurseong and Kalimpong sub-divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans, A&N Islands	Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 10,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed
	All Others	Rs. 2,100 to Rs. 8,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed
5.	Solar Energy Systems (Photovoltaic/Thermal)	Subsidy of 30% of project cost and / or 5% interest bearing loans. For solar light through NABARD, RRBs and other commercial bank 40% subsidy is available.
6.	Small Aero-Generators and Hybrid Systems	Rs. 1.00 lakh and Rs. 1.50 lakh per kW for commercial and non-commercial beneficiaries respectively. Higher support of Rs. 2.25 lakh per kW for projects in NE Region States Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir.

1	2	3
7.	Micro-hydel plants / Water mills	Rs. 0.35 lakh per watermill for mechanical application. Rs. 1.10 lakh per watermill for electrical application.
8.	Biomass Gasifier Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, HP and Uttarakhand) Other States	RS. 18,000 / kW Rs. 15,000 / kW

Statement-II

A list of Tamil Nadu based companies provided with the benefits of CFA under solar and wind energy programmes during last 3 years.

S. No.	Name of Companies
1	2
	Solar Energy
1	Sapphire Industrial Infrastructures P. Ltd
2	Amson Power Pvt. Ltd.
3	B&G Solar Pvt. Ltd
4	Great Shine Holdings Pvt. Ltd.
5	Harrisons Power Pvt. Ltd.
6	R L Clean Power Pvt. Ltd.
7	Games a Wind Turbines Pvt. Ltd.
8	Select Energy Systems Ltd.
9	Sun Edison Solar Power India Pvt. Ltd.
10	Aelectrona Energy Chennai
11	Sun Best Ltd. Theni
12	Titan Industry Tamil Nadu

12

Wind Energy

- 13 Grace Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd
- 14 Wlid Winds Renewables Pvt. Ltd
- 15 CLP wind Farms Pvt. Ltd
- 16 IL & FS Energy Development Co. Ltd
- 17 I Energy Wind Farms Theni Pvt. Ltd
- 18 TVS Energy Ltd.
-

Villages electrified through renewable energy systems

1349. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Ministry of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of villages electrified through renewable energy systems in the country during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the funds sanctioned and released for its implementation during the period; State-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government has commissioned a renewable energy based Mini-Grid; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) A total number 3568 villages/ hamlets have been electrified through renewable energy systems/ devices and an amount of Rs. 158.81 crores have been released during the last three years under the remote villages electrification programmes of the Ministry. State-wise details thereof are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, so far, 40 stand-alone SPV power plants with aggregating Capacity of 826 kWp and mini-grid concept have been installed. State-wise details are as follows:

S.No.	States	No. of villages	Total Capacity in kWp
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	454.16
2.	Jharkhand	12	180.18
3.	Madhya Pradesh	8	90.18
4.	Uttar Pradesh	6	102.06

Statement

Details of villages/hamlets electrified through renewable energy systems/ devices and funds released during the last three years under the remote villages electrification programmes of the Ministry.

S.No.	State	Villages/ Hamlets electrified during last 3 years	Funds released during last 3 years (Rs. In Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	7.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51	
3.	Assam	1017	876.87
4.	Chhattisgarh	169	
5.	Haryana	92	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	20	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	189	3896.75
8.	Jharkhand	44	1395.7
9.	Kerala	49	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	327	1490.12
11.	Maharashtra	2	501.267
12.	Manipur	49	
13.	Meghalaya	52	

1	2	3	4
14.	Nagaland	8	76.05
15.	Orissa	726	2904.05
16.	Rajasthan	90	842.59
17.	Tamil Nadu	30	
18.	Tripura	441	444.84
19.	Uttarakhand	88	197.26
20.	Uttar Pradesh	105	1721.14
21.	West Bengal	6	1447.61
22.	Delhi		24.96
23.	Goa		9.74
24.	Gujarat		35.27
25.	Karnataka		9.82
TOTAL		3568	15881.42

Promotion of biogas plants

1350. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps Government is taking to promote biogas plants in the country to produce energy at least for local use;

(b) whether Government is planning to install Biogas plants in Gaushalas, in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any study has been made to look into the possibility to use biogas in Gaushalas to produce energy for cooking and for other purposes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing

National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) and Biogas Power Generation Programme (BPGP) to promote biogas plants to produce energy for local use. MNRE provides Central Financial Assistance for awareness raising on benefits of biogas, training to masons for proper construction of biogas plants as well as training to supervisors and users on supervision, operation and maintenance of biogas plants. Besides, MNRE also provides Central Financial Assistance for setting up of biogas plants. Under NBMMP, about 4.67 million biogas plants and under BPGP, 215 biogas plants of total capacity of 37,805 cubic meter per day with 3.77 MW power generation capacity have been installed so far in various states of the country.

(b) Biogas plants are sanctioned for various places including Gaushalas under BPGP. 19 biogas plants of 1945 cubic meter per day capacity with 223 kW power generation capacity have been sanctioned in 10 States of the country. State-wise details of the plants are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

List of Biogas Power Generation Plants sanctioned in Gaushalas

Sl. No.	Name & Address	Capacity of Biogas plant (cubic meter per day)	Capacity of Power Generation (kW)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Vinoba Development Society, Vinoba Nagar Ibrahimpattanam, Rangareddy District	170	20
Bihar			
2.	Shri Darbhanga Gaushala Society, Mirzapur, Darbhanga	25	3
Chhattisgarh			
3.	Maa Bhagwati Gau Seva Evam, Sanrakshan Kendra, Village – Pakhanjur, District – Kanker	85	10

1	2	3	4
Karnataka			
4.	Maa Gou Products Pvt. Ltd., Sree Raghavendra Gao Ashram Trust, Village-Gangapura, Taluk – Malur, District – Kolar	120	14
5.	Sh Rashtrothan Parishat Gaushala, Village – Ghat Subramanya, Taluk – Doddaballapura, Bangalore Rural District	150	20
6.	Dharma Chakra Trust (R) Amrutha Dhara Goshala, Ramachandrapur Matt, Post – Haniya, Taluk – Hosanagar, District – Shimoga	300	30
Madhya Pradesh			
7.	Param Puja Sant Shri Asharamji Gaushala Sewa Samiti, Village – Dhengda, District – Sheopur	85	10
Maharashtra			
8.	Go-Vidnyan Kendra, Sevadham Deviapur, Talak – Ramtek, District – Nagpur	25	1.5
9.	Govighyan Anusandhan Sanstha, A/P Haripura, Taluk - Yawal, District – Jalgaon	50	6
Odisha			
10.	Shri Gopal Krishna Goshala, Naya Bazar, Cuttack	30	4
11.	Asureswar Gomangal Samitee, Cuttack	25	3
Punjab			
12.	Krishan Balram Goushala Trust, VPO – Doolon, District – Ludhiana	240	30
13.	Sant Mahesh Muni Ashram Gaushala, Badni Kalan, Moga	240	24

1	2	3	4
14.	Gaushala and Mandir Sudhar Committee, Water Works Road, Mansa	100	10
Rajasthan			
15.	Panch Mukhi Darbar, Shri Ramachandra Charge, Parmarthik Ganshala Samiti, Village – Banyavali, Post-Pawalia, Block-Sanganer, District – Jaipur	60	7.5
Uttarakhand			
16.	Shri Nityananda Paad Ashram, Shri Gaur Radhakrishna Mandir Parma, Haldachaur, Nainital	60	8
17.	Shri Radhey Krishna, Gau-Seva Sadan Trust, Village- Lakhanpur Beria Road, Bajpur, U.S. Nagar	60	8
18.	Uttarakhand Gar Sambardhan, Gau – Tirthashram, Koteswapuram, Tehri Garhwal	85	10
19.	Bhadraraj Gaudham Gaushala Samiti, Village-Charba Sahaspur, Dehradun	35	4
TOTAL		1945	223

Revision of guidelines for JNNSM

1351. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the guidelines for Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of such guidelines;

(c) whether there has been cases in which such guidelines for solar power project scheme have been violated;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether an inter-ministerial committee to investigate such violations has been appointed by Government;

(f) if so, whether the said committee has submitted its recommendations; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action, so far, taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A policy document has been prepared for Phase-II of JNNSM. There are several schemes & programmes under JNNSM with different guidelines which undergo changes from time to time.

(b) The guidelines broadly cover the intended capacity of each project, essential financial and technical criteria to be met by bidders, methodology of shortlisting of projects, power purchase agreement, bank guarantees and time lines for the projects.

(c) to (g) An article appeared in the magazine “Down to Earth: in its issue dated 1-15 February, 2012 in which allegations were made regarding violation of Guidelines of the 1000 MW Solar Project Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) being implemented through NVVN. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy appointed an Inter-Ministerial Committee to inquire into the allegations. The Committee in its report has made a number of recommendations and suggestions such as refining of the guidelines so as to bring in greater clarity regarding definitions of “net worth”, etc. It has also recommended more specificity in guidelines regarding selection of EPC contractors and has recommended physical verification of the address of the company and more stringent and specific penalty provisions in case of violation of any clause of the guidelines.

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

Subsidized solar powered pumps to farmers

1352. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for providing subsidized solar powered pumps to farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with funds allocated, State/Union Territories-wise; and

(c) the present status of implementation of the scheme, State/Union Territories-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Under Off grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry is providing a subsidy of 30% of the cost of solar water pumping system limited to Rs. 57,000/- per kWp to farmers through the State Renewable Energy Development Agencies and other channel partners. State/UT-wise list of solar water pumps installed in the country is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Ministry does not allocate State wise funds. However, Ministry sanctions projects upon receiving project proposals complete in all respect and availability of funds as per the guidelines of the scheme.

Statement

State-wise Cumulative Installation of Solar Water pumps (upto 30.07.2013)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Pumps (in nos.)
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
2	Andhra Pradesh	613
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18
4	Assam	45
5	Bihar	139
6	Chandigarh	12
7	Chhattisgarh	240
8	Delhi	90
9	Goa	15
10	Gujarat	85

1	2	3
11	Haryana	469
12	Himachal Pradesh	6
13	Jammu and Kashmir	39
14	Karnataka	551
15	Kerala	810
16	Madhya Pradesh	87
17	Maharashtra	239
18	Manipur	40
19	Meghalaya	19
20	Mizoram	37
21	Nagaland	3
22	Odisha	56
23	Puducherry	21
24	Punjab	1857
25	Rajasthan	4501
26	Tamil Nadu	829
27	Tripura	151
28	Uttarakhand	26
29	Uttar Pradesh	575
30	West Bengal	48
TOTAL		11626

Promotion of Mangal Turbine

1353. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had asked a former Director of the National Institute of Rural Development to inquire into various aspects of the invention called 'Mangal Turbine' particularly the problems which cropped up in the official programme meant to support the device and its innovator;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the report has praised and recommended the innovation to be promoted; and

(c) if so, the details of the report and what measures were taken by Government to promote this Mangal Turbine which is low cost, environment-friendly and sustainable solution to the irrigation problem in the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) A project titled "Fabrication and Popularization of low cost and efficient fuel less water wheel turbine pump-cum power take off machine (Mangal Turbine Pump)" was sanctioned by CAPART. On 14.12.2010, Department of Rural Development directed former Professor of NIRD, to evaluate the above project.

(b) and (c) The Evaluation Report stated that the Mangal Turbine offers low cost, environment friendly and sustainable solution to the irrigation problems. However, the inventor has not submitted requisite documents as per the laid down procedure of CAPART for further releases.

Construction of water tanks under MGNREGS

†1354. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Pucca tanks" *i.e.* small ponds are constructed in villages for addressing the problem of drinking water in famine-hit areas like Barmer and Jaisalmer in Western Rajasthan;

(b) whether two-third districts of Rajasthan are affected by fluoride contaminated water;

(c) whether Government has also sanctioned construction of small and cemented ponds under MGNREGA in rural areas of other districts of Rajasthan like Ajmer and Nagaur with a view to provide safe drinking water to the rural population; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir. As per the information available with Central Ground Water Board, Ministry of Water Resources, out of 33 districts in Rajasthan, occurrence of fluoride in excess of maximum permissible limit of 1.5 mg/litre has been observed in isolated pockets of 23 districts during the year 2011-12.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As reported by Government of Rajasthan, around 94,995 structures have been sanctioned under MGNREGA for drinking water in 14 districts since the inception of the programme. The district-wise details of structures sanctioned for drinking water are given in Statement.

Statement

District-wise details of structures sanctioned for drinking water

Rajasthan: Mahatma Gandhi MGNREGA (since inception)

S.No.	District Name	Approximate No. of structures (works) sanctioned for drinking water
1	2	3
1	Ajmer	-
2	Alwar	-
3	Banswara	-
4	Baran	-
5	Barmer	75000
6	Bharatpur	-
7	Bhilwara	-
8	Bikaner	6500
9	Bundi	-
10	Chittorgarh	50

1	2	3
11	Churu	500
12	Dausa	-
13	Dholpur	-
14	Dungarpur	143
15	Ganganagar	40
16	Hanumangarh	236
17	Jaipur	-
18	Jaisalmer	1500
19	Jalore	-
20	Jhalawar	200
21	Jhunjhunu	-
22	Jodhpur	833
23	Karauli	1400
24	Kota	-
25	Nagaur	8458
26	Pali	50
27	Pratapgarh	-
28	Rajsamand	-
29	Sawai Madhopur	-
30	Sikar	85
31	Sirohi	-
32	Tonk	-
33	Udaipur	-
TOTAL		94995

Source: As reported by Government of Rajasthan

Additional funds for SGSY

1355. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received requests from various States including Bihar for allocation of additional funds under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during the last three years and the current financial year;

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

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Earlier, since 1999, the Government was implementing Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) which has now been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), renamed as Aajeevika, SGSY has ceased to exist with effect from 1st April, 2013. NRLM was formally launched on 3rd June, 2011. Under the SGSY programme, additional funds over and above the allocation were released to better performing districts who had recorded high level of utilization during the course of the year. These additional funds were released to the extent of available savings under the programme during the respective years. No additional funds were released to any district during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 under SGSY. The State-wise detail of additional funds released during the year 2010-11 is given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of additional funds released during 2010-11

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Total No. of DRDA in the State/UT	Additional instalment released during 2010-11	
			No of DRDAs	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	22		
2	Bihar	38	8	2303.440
3	Chhattisgarh	16	5	659.605
4	Goa	2		

1	2	3	4	5
5	Gujarat	25	14	241.960
6	Haryana	21		
7	Himachal Pradesh	12	5	156.120
8	Jammu and Kashmir	22	2	37.875
9	Jharkhand	24	21	4286.970
10	Karnataka	30	13	1363.660
11	Kerala	14		
12	Madhya Pradesh	48	16	988.765
13	Maharashtra	33	22	1277.680
14	Odisha	30	10	1782.725
15	Punjab	20		
16	Rajasthan	32	16	969.085
17	Tamil Nadu	30		
18	Uttar Pradesh	71	34	8148.315
19	Uttarakhand	13	2	22.670
20	West Bengal	19	11	480.090
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3		
22	Daman and Diu	1		
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1		
24	Lakshadweep	1		
25	Puducherry	1	1	59.870
TOTAL		529	180	22778.83

1	2	3	4	5
North Eastern States				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	13	5	120.57
2	Assam	27	17	5130.16
3	Manipur	9	5	393.42
4	Meghalaya	7	3	204.07
5	Mizoram	8	6	130.85
6	Nagaland	11	7	326.39
7	Sikkim	1	1	172.40
8	Tripura	4	2	313.10
TOTAL		80	46	6790.96
GRAND TOTAL		609	226	29569.79

Working of PMGSY in Himachal Pradesh

1356. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh is lagging behind and not properly utilizing the funds for constructions of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) the status of link road Bakhuli-Nandla, Jalwari-Kailu, Jalwari-Manghara and Amboi –Gumna in Chirgaon Tehsil, under Shimla district of the State;

(c) whether it is also a fact that re-mettling of Magwani-Nandla road has been sanctioned but has not been re-mettled till date; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether responsibility would be fixed for delay in the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Rural Road is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of

Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. This Ministry has sanctioned 2,351 road works measuring a road length of 13,417 km with a value of Rs. 2,839 crore under PMGSY to State of Himachal Pradesh, out of which the State has completed 1,605 road works (69%) measuring a road length of 10,025 km with an expenditure of Rs. 1,700 crore upto June, 2013. The road-wise status is as under:-

- i. Bakhuli-Nandla: There is no such alignment for road work from Bakhuli to Nandla in the Core Network of Shimla district and hence, this road is not eligible as per the programme guidelines. Notably, the habitation Nandla has already been connected under PMGSY through Core Network road from Badiara to Nandla during 2006-07.
- ii. Jalwari-Kailu: There is no such alignment for road work from Jalwari to Kailu in the Core Network of Shimla district. Further, the population of Kailu is less than 250 and hence this road is not eligible as per the programme guidelines.
- iii. Jalwari-Manghara: There is no such alignment for road work from Jalwari to Maghara in the Core Network of Shimla district. Hence, this road is not eligible as per programme guidelines.
- iv. Amboi-Gumna: As informed by the State Government alignment of this road passes through private and forest land and DPR would be sent for clearance once land availability is assured at the State level.

(c) and (d) Magwani-Nandla road already stands completed under PMGSY scheme during 2003-04 (Stage-I&II). As informed by the State, re-mettalling was sanctioned under State's own Annual Maintenance Plan for a length of 6.8 km during 2011-12, out of which 4.00 km road length has been completed and balance 2.8 km will be completed after rainy season.

Mobile Phones for job card holders under MGNREGA

1357. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced to provide mobile phones to those job card holders who have worked for at least 100 days under MGNREGA;

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

(c) the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Corruption in MGNREGA

†1358. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale corruption is rampant in implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has held anyone accountable in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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 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. Out of 4,227 complaints/ grievances, 60.8 percent have been disposed of after obtaining satisfactory ATRs from the State/UT Governments. Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Depending on the nature and category of complaints and time-lines indicated in the Standard Operating Procedure for dealing with complaints, the States are required to act upon the complaints and submit detailed Action Taken Report (ATR) thereof. The ATRs submitted by the states indicate details of departmental inquiry initiated and its outcome, proceedings for disqualification/ termination in respect of elected officials, lodging of FIR against the delinquent

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

official(s) in case *prima-facie* a criminal intent is established, recovery of amount misappropriated etc. The ATR submitted by the States/UTs are analyzed and decision taken for their final closure with the approval of competent authority in the Ministry.

Statement

Status of complaints under MGNREGA as on 31.07.2013

Sl.No.	State	Received	Disposed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63	35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	01
3.	Assam	87	48
4.	Bihar	297	150
5.	Chhattisgarh	140	111
6.	Goa	01	00
7.	Gujarat	52	43
8.	Haryana	115	76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	47	41
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	33	11
11.	Jharkhand	200	148
12.	Karnataka	50	33
13.	Kerala	19	15
14.	Lakshadweep	02	02
15.	Madhya Pradesh	707	354
16.	Meghalaya	08	05
17.	Maharashtra	43	35

1	2	3	4
18.	Manipur	32	18
19.	Mizoram	01	01
20.	Nagaland	06	06
21.	Odisha	129	82
22.	Punjab	37	20
23.	Puducherry	03	01
24.	Rajasthan	306	213
25.	Sikkim	01	01
26.	Tamil Nadu	21	13
27.	Tripura	08	03
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1729	1047
29.	Uttarakhand	44	29
30.	West Bengal	44	32
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	01	00
TOTAL		4227	2574

Assistance under Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission

†1359. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance is being provided to States, including Maharashtra, under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the amounts provided to all States, including Maharashtra, under the scheme during the past three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the works undertaken and the progress made in this regard under the scheme during the current year in all the States, including Maharashtra, as on date and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. The Central Government administers the Centrally sponsored scheme, the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) through which technical and financial assistance is provided to States including Maharashtra to supplement their efforts in providing safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas of the country. A budgetary provision of Rs. 11,000 crore has been made for the NRDWP in 2013-14.

(c) The details of the allocation and releases of funds under NRDWP to the States including Maharashtra during the three years, year-wise and State-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) As per the data entered by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry the drinking water supply projects undertaken in all the States/UTs of the country including Maharashtra, under the NRDWP, in the last three years is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Allocation and releases to States/UTs under NRDWP during last three years

(Rs. in Crore)

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	5.2	5.01	6.07	0.03
5	Gujarat	542.67	609.1	478.89	571.05	578.29	717.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Haryana	233.69	276.9	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	703.8	687.11	667.78	922.67	869.24
11	Kerala	144.28	159.83	144.43	113.39	193.59	249.04
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	Odisha	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	843.3	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	343.6	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	47.6	69.99	66.21
24	Meghalaya	63.48	84.88	61.67	95.89	73.96	97.61
25	Mizoram	46	61.58	39.67	38.83	48.35	47.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Nagaland	79.51	77.52	81.68	80.91	110.25	110.2
27	Sikkim	26.24	23.2	28.1	69.19	36.69	32.36
28	Tripura	57.17	74.66	56.2	83.86	70.66	100.59
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.01	0	0	0	1.15	0.78
30	Chandigarh	0.4	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.09	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0.61	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	4.31	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0.24	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	1.54	0	0	0	1.75	0.88
TOTAL		8550	8941.81	8330	8474.02	10290.02	10473.2

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise Number of Rural Water Supply Projects taken
up under NRDWP in 2013-14*

State Name	2013-14*		
	Ongoing	New	Completed
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	7230	3490	1461
Bihar	804	6333	1617
Chhattisgarh	7569	29583	668
Goa	2	0	0
Gujarat	3688	3660	1221
Haryana	2230	539	476

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	1420	277	358
Jammu and Kashmir	3326	679	379
Jharkhand	5238	13464	3144
Karnataka	24016	59879	5605
Kerala	456	71	50
Madhya Pradesh	3365	33507	9809
Maharashtra	12256	11800	2495
Odisha	8658	29014	7888
Punjab	1134	1108	411
Rajasthan	4811	4735	1915
Tamil Nadu	6872	13090	2342
Uttar Pradesh	572	2897	2873
Uttarakhand	872	248	403
West Bengal	1875	268	429
Arunachal Pradesh	709	966	317
Assam	7541	5198	1451
Manipur	884	163	180
Meghalaya	5196	768	169
Mizoram	17	0	0
Nagaland	89	4	0
Sikkim	384	217	195
Tripura	4394	1479	1571
Andaman and Nicobar	9	0	0

1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Puducherry	1	0	0
TOTAL	115618	223437	47427

* as on 14/08/13

Special Project for construction of District Haat at Dharwad

1360. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to construct a District Haat at Dharwad at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.50 crores has been pending with the Ministry since December, 2011;

(b) what is the progress in consideration of this proposal in the Ministry; and

(c) by when it would be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The proposal for setting up of District Haat at Dharwad with an estimated cost of Rs. 1.50 crore was received by this Ministry from the Govt. of Karnataka in June, 2010. In the meanwhile, on May 1st 2013, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved further restructuring of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and one of the key decisions was that SGSY ceased to exist from 01.04.2013. Accordingly, the existing policy of setting up Haats at districts and State level was reviewed in the Ministry. A policy decision was taken in May 2013 with the approval of Minister (RD) to discontinue with District Haats/State Haat as a Central scheme.

The key features of the revised policy, in conformity with the Cabinet decision of May 1st, 2013, and which is to be implemented from 2013-14, are as follows:

- (i) the sub-scheme of Haats has been dropped as a Central activity.
- (ii) For the already approved Village Haats and the District Haat, States will be given time till 31st March, 2014 to complete the projects. This will be reckoned as a spill over liability to be met by Government of India.
- (iii) If the scheme is not completed by March 31, 2014, the States will be allowed to complete these using funds under NRLM after bringing them into the Annual Action Plan. If the work has not started and funds are still available, they may be treated as carry over funds of NRLM from 01.04.2014.
- (iv) The pending proposals of district/State level Haats, not approved so far, have been returned to the States. If the States so desire, they may set up the haats using the funds for infrastructure available under NRLM. For this, the proposals should be developed as a business model and included in the Annual Action Plan of the concerned State.

The decision as above has been communicated to the Principal Secretary (RD) of all State Governments on 23.5.2013.

In the Annual Action Plan meeting for Karnataka held on 25th June, 2013, the State Government was asked to include the pending District Haat proposal in their Annual Action Plan for 2013-14.

Latex mixed Bitumin Roads under PMGSY

1361. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken any study for using latex mixed bitumin roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether roads are being constructed using this mix and if so, the benefits and the cost difference from the traditional model?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has not conducted any study for the use of Natural Rubber Modified Bitumen (NRMB) in construction of rural roads under PMGSY. However, Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) has tested the technology for use of modified bitumen including natural rubber modified bitumen in construction and maintenance of rural roads.

(b) Government of Kerala has reported that it is using Natural Rubber Modified Bitumen (NRMB) for construction of road works under PMGSY. According to the findings of the study conducted by CRRI, Natural Rubber Modified Bitumen improves the durability of roads by reducing susceptibility towards temperature variations and improving the desirable properties of bitumen thereby giving overall better performance. The benefits of the use of rubber-modified bitumen in road construction as reported by the Rubber Board, Government of India include:

- i. Increase in service life.
- ii. Improved resistance to cracking at low temperature.
- iii. Better resistance to fatting up or bleeding of bitumen under hot condition.
- iv. Increased fuel economy.
- v. Better grip and cornering.
- vi. Low maintenance.
- vii. Enhances tire rolling.
- viii. Reduces traffic noise pollution.

The cost difference between NRMB and normal bitumen as reported by the State Government of Kerala is as under:

NRMB	Rs. 46,486 / Tonne
Normal Bitumen (80/ 100 grade)	Rs. 44,088 / Tonne

Old age and widow pension

1362. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons getting old age and widow pension in the country, and the amount thereof, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government would consider to enhance their pension to Rs. 1000/- and pay them directly by the cash transfer scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) As reported by the States/Union Territories, 2,22,86,829 beneficiaries have been covered under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) and 48,80,272 beneficiaries have been covered under the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), components of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). The total expenditure incurred during 2012-13 is Rs. 531633.57 lakh under IGNOAPS and Rs.83624.79 lakh under IGNWPS.

(b) A Task Force was constituted by this Ministry under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission to prepare a proposal for a Comprehensive National Social Assistance Programme. The Task Force considered various issues, demands and suggestions relating to pension schemes under NSAP, received from various quarters including those on quantum of assistance. The Task Force has submitted its report to this Ministry. With effect from 1st July, 2013, the Old Age, Widow and Disability pensions schemes of the NSAP, has been brought under the ambit of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) initially in the selected 121 Districts of 26 States/Union Territories.

Construction of roads under PMGSY

1363. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of roads sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years across the country including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of roads constructed under PMGSY during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether there has been an inordinate delay in constructing the roads under PMGSY;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by Government for early completion of under construction roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) The details of roads sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years across the country including Andhra Pradesh are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The length of road works completed during the last three years, State wise under PMGSY are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The funds for the projects sanctioned under PMGSY are made available to the State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA) based upon their demand, absorption capacity, works undertaken and fulfilling of certain conditions laid down in the programme guidelines for release of funds. It is the responsibility of the State to ensure timely completion of the road works under the programme. Some of the reasons adversely affecting the implementation of the programme, as reported by the States are as under:-

- i. Limited Institutional and Contracting Capacity.
- ii. Non-availability of land and issues related to delayed forest clearances.
- iii. Unfavorable weather conditions.
- iv. Lack of absorption and execution capacity.

(e) PMGSY is an ongoing scheme and progress of implementation of the programme and related issues are reviewed regularly through Empowered Committee Meetings and Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), etc. The major steps taken by the Ministry of Rural Development to increase the efficiency in the implementation of the programme includes:

- (i) Augmenting the execution capacity of the States.
- (ii) Rationalization of provisions in the Standard Bidding Document (SBD).
- (iii) Imparting training to field engineers for capacity building.

Statement-I*Details of roads sanctioned under PMGSY during last three years*

#	State	Value (Rs. in Crores)	2010-11	Length in Km
			No of roads	
1	Andhra Pradesh	626.40	187 roads+	639.01
2	Arunachal Pradesh	461.99	298 bridges	654.98
3	Assam		44 roads+	
4	Bihar		51 bridges	
5	Chhattisgarh			
6	Goa			
7	Gujarat			
8	Haryana			
9	Himachal Pradesh			
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1463.21	470 roads +	2239.01
11	Jharkhand		24 bridges	
12	Karnataka	33.96	24	105.26
13	Kerala	256.27	220	621.46
14	Madhya Pradesh	102.53	57 bridges	
15	Maharashtra	1717.98	1057	6252.72
16	Manipur	231.68	69	736.57
17	Meghalaya			
18	Mizoram			
19	Nagaland			
20	Odisha	402.56	122 roads +	590.43
21	Punjab		60 bridges	
22	Rajasthan			
23	Sikkim			
24	Tamil Nadu			
25	Tripura			
26	Uttar Pradesh	179.95	224	403.27
27	Uttarakhand	339.04	100 roads +	981.27
28	West Bengal	717.41	26 bridges	
			356	1484.53
	TOTAL	6532.97	2873 roads	14708.51
			516 bridges	

Statement-I*Details of roads sanctioned under PMGSY during last three years*

Value (Rs. in crores)	2011-12		Value (Rs. in crores)	2012-13	
	No. of roads	Length in Km.		No. of roads	Length in Km.
			850.40	420 roads + 34 bridges	1537.57
			610.80	78 roads + 14 bridges	901.56
			820.50	293 roads + 257 bridges	688.94
948.12	647 roads + 23 bridges	1899.06	2439.11	1350 roads + 96 bridges	3846.12
502.51	404	1340.24	1011.36	734	2378.
53.17	46	136.89	345.38	409	775.11
230.46	176	889.22			
			1774.52	603 roads + 55 bridges	3494.75
703.19	540 roads + 50 bridges	2109.68	1826.51	1064 roads + 174 bridges	3537.29
			60.00	41	154.68
1042.69	743	3105.20	3573.63	2705	9373.11
			1077.87	158 roads + 659 bridges	800.01
			254.25	46 roads + 44 bridges	425.42
94.81	18	105.88			
355.77	56	954.76			
2474.10	1567	6195.74	2445.72	1334	5189.38
235.36	36	499.36	658.52	182	1354.70
885.81	1076	3602.77	1033.00	1256	3564.17
206.04	80 roads + 15 bridges	351.89			
			1130.10	1298 roads + 45 bridges	3095.77
347.67	69 roads + 40 bridges	369.50			
424.88	555	956.88	3147.72	1845 roads + 1 bridge	8230.12
71.54	12 roads + 24 bridges	98.11	471.36	118 roads + 8 bridges	1139.78
612.34	247	1269.27	3483.19	1425	6143.96
9188.46	6272 roads 152 bridges	23884.45	27013.94	15359 roads 1387 bridges	56630.79

Statement-II*Road length completed under PMGSY during last three years*

(Length in km)				
Sl. No.	States	Length completed during 2010-11	Length completed during 2011-12	Length completed during 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2121.48	932.14	400.35
2	Arunachal Pradesh	366.87	419.21	393.67
3	Assam	2057.11	2131.43	1456.16
4	Bihar	2515.13	7539.82	6341.63
5	Chhattisgarh	1570.66	1053.69	1024.08
6	Goa *	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	605.97	431.44	180.47
8	Haryana	389.24	188.31	69.26
9	Himachal Pradesh	661.82	761.09	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	474.00	999.62	1411.10
11	Jharkhand	1599.25	1123.03	1236.74
12	Karnataka	1848.93	1858.64	386.02
13	Kerala	245.87	214.14	108.71
14	Madhya Pradesh	9163.26	2926.66	2754.18
15	Maharashtra	3718.27	2592.46	649.54
16	Manipur	487.42	374.61	424.48
17	Meghalaya	83.31	44.67	22.77
18	Mizoram	252.13	130.90	93.20
19	Nagaland	86.00	24.89	93.50
20	Odisha	4941.90	3167.06	2401.26
21	Punjab	622.72	71.76	325.54
22	Rajasthan	3019.47	450.78	2140.00
23	Sikkim	85.72	74.98	48.44
24	Tamil Nadu	2229.01	814.10	42.39

1	2	3	4	5
25	Tripura	432.11	352.17	241.92
26	Uttar Pradesh	3593.79	522.53	269.78
27	Uttarakhand	551.88	639.58	474.43
28	West Bengal	1385.20	1154.79	1171.67
GRAND TOTAL		45108.53	30994.50	24161.29

* No report after March, 2009.

Employment under MGNREGA

1364. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people getting employment under MGNREGA during the last three years and the funds released and utilized, State-wise; and

(b) whether it is a fact that many State Governments, like Odisha, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal, where BPL families are more, are not able to utilize the MGNREGA funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme that guarantees at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The number of households who have been provided wage employment on demand, Central fund released and expenditure incurred under MGNREGA State/UT-wise during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The States/UTs have utilized 72.69% of total available funds during 2010-11, 75.96% in 2011-12 and 87% in 2012-13. As reported by the States of Chhattisgarh, Odisha and West Bengal, the percentage utilization of funds to total available funds with them during the last three years is as under;

State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Chhattisgarh	73.17%	82.25%	82.55%
Odisha	85.56%	76.07%	84.69%
West Bengal	91.10%	90.40%	93.45%

Statement

Number of households provided employment Central Fund released and Expenditure incurred under MGNREGA during the last three years

No	State	Households provided employment (in lakh)			Central fund released (Rs. in lakh)			Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	62.00	49.98	57.88	741807.00	147757.89	321673.59	543938.55	424587.75	519786.28
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.35	0.04	1.07	3528.47	6078.58	6834.19	5057.31	95.07	3010.56
3	Assam	17.98	13.49	12.35	60928.65	42685.80	53445.67	92104.35	74752.55	65152.65
4	Bihar	47.38	17.69	20.64	210365.46	130073.42	122781.45	266425.17	132696.52	185518.39
5	Chhattisgarh	24.86	27.25	26.37	168504.95	163855.88	203136.31	163397.81	204003.3	222092.05
6	Gujarat	10.96	8.22	6.81	89486.13	32429.03	47440.77	78822.00	65904.91	61008.33
7	Haryana	2.35	2.78	2.94	13100.11	27512.23	34935.89	21470.43	31283.54	38068.90
8	Himachal Pradesh	4.44	5.05	5.13	63625.00	31138.16	36129.50	50196.38	50952.11	49233.67
9	Jammu & Kashmir	4.92	4.31	6.29	31359.89	78130.96	76276.16	37776.70	44367.05	82735.33

10	Jharkhand	19.87	15.75	14.15	96286.92	123733.08	80916.84	128435.40	116966.50	114843.44
11	Karnataka	22.24	16.52	13.38	157305.00	66256.92	123193.69	253716.51	162226.88	145563.79
12	Kerala	11.76	14.16	15.26	70423.24	95105.43	131117.81	70434.07	104807.84	141636.95
13	Madhya Pradesh	44.08	38.80	34.76	256576.96	296851.28	161015.37	363724.90	341037.76	303846.25
14	Maharashtra	4.51	15.05	15.97	20471.11	104043.62	157324.33	35811.97	160150.33	217990.46
15	Manipur	4.34	3.56	4.56	34298.83	62496.73	59023.09	44070.51	29571.02	48287.99
16	Meghalaya	3.46	3.35	3.29	20980.84	28498.33	22610.82	31902.39	29869.34	25308.39
17	Mizoram	1.71	1.69	1.75	21602.83	32956.72	25229.24	29315.12	23067.60	28876.54
18	Nagaland	3.51	3.73	3.87	51156.84	67346.57	46012.38	60537.48	56340.02	42489.92
19	Odisha	20.05	13.79	15.99	156186.38	97821.72	84797.88	153314.26	103908.48	117766.35
20	Punjab	2.78	2.45	2.40	12879.17	11429.36	11421.27	16584.21	15980.62	15775.24
21	Rajasthan	58.60	45.22	42.17	278882.00	161969.60	258534.43	328907.14	315659.87	326072.42
22	Sikkim	0.56	0.55	0.57	4448.55	10079.77	7406.51	8525.72	4824.04	8074.17
23	Tamil Nadu	49.69	63.43	70.61	202489.77	281552.22	354605.42	232331.96	292319.52	412118.50
24	Tripura	5.57	5.67	5.97	38260.70	95932.57	76889.88	63186.85	94251.93	97202.26

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25	Uttar Pradesh	64.31	73.28	49.36	526658.86	424048.00	129202.49	563120.10	501625.32	263236.30
26	Uttarakhand	5.42	4.69	4.40	28980.93	37351.42	26827.10	38019.88	38829.94	31161.87
27	West Bengal	49.98	55.17	58.12	211761.00	259703.16	339547.96	253246.13	283702.16	384562.09
28	Andaman and Nicobar	0.18	0.19	0.12	768.63	1643.85	1381.49	903.66	1597.28	1201.59
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.02	NR	NR	47.73	100.00	39.56	123.00	NR	NR
30	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	0.14	0.11	0.05	507.76	259.64	241.16	993.28	698.30	142.99
32	Lakshadweep	0.05	0.04	0.02	233.58	35.00	117.55	251.70	241.28	152.68
33	Puducherry	0.38	0.43	0.41	2982.05	100.00	885.75	1082.11	1017.56	1215.16
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		549.47	506.45	496.64	3576895.33	2918976.94	3000995.55	3937727.05	3707282.22	3954131.51

Note: The expenditure is w.r.t. the total funds available which also includes Opening Balance, State share and miscellaneous receipts.

NR = Not reported.

432 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Watershed development programmes

1365. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether watershed development programmes aimed at increasing the productivity of land in rain-fed areas is yielding desired results;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A comprehensive study of the impact of investments in watershed projects was conducted by the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), in 947 completed watershed projects sanctioned during April 2002 to March 2005, spread over 169 districts in 17 States. As per the study report (Feb, 2013) there is an increase in the yield of oilseeds and pulses to an extent of 41% and 33% and increase in cereal productivity by 18% in semi-arid areas.

- (c) Does not arise.

Use of Technology for Housing, Sanitation, etc.

1366. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has initiated any action to make optimum use of technologies for housing, sanitation, drinking water, immunization etc. in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether sufficient budgetary provisions and targets have been made during the Twelfth Five Year Plan in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government has taken several measures to make use of appropriate technologies for housing, sanitation, drinking water, and immunization in the country.

Government has been working towards transfer of cost effective, energy-efficient, environment-friendly and disaster resistant building materials and construction

technologies. A few new construction technologies, like, fly-ash bricks/blocks, cellular light weight concrete, bamboo mat corrugated sheets, bagasse slabs, wood substitute doors, ferro-cement roofing channels, etc., have been developed and are being propagated for application in housing sector.

Indirect ventilated pit latrine and pre-fabricated ferro-cement toilets have been fabricated and widely popularized through demonstration at various places. Development of low cost sanitary napkins, using knitwear waste from hosiery industry, has been standardized and 8 manufacturing units were set up in various parts of the country for making such product.

Under drinking water initiative, appropriate treatment processes for removal of chemical, biological and physical contaminants, rain water harvesting systems, desalination for conversion of seawater to potable water, integration of renewable sources of energy for treatment of water and faster in-situ detection of contaminants have been developed in the field and being popularized for its replication.

As a part of National Immunization Programme, Government is currently providing different types of vaccines, viz, Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG), Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus (DPT), Polio, Hepatitis B, Measles, Japanese Encephalitis, and Pentavalent vaccine (DPT + Hepatitis B+ Haemophilus Influenzae Type B). A web enabled Mother and Child Tracking System has been introduced for strengthening follow up of children for full immunization coverage in the country.

(c) and (d) A budgetary allocation of Rs. 7360 Crore has been provided for the technology development initiatives concerning housing, sanitation, drinking water, immunization and related activities, during the 12th Plan period (2012-17).

(e) Does not arise.

Schemes implemented in Goa

1367. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the schemes of the Ministry being implemented in Goa;
- (b) the essential features of each of the schemes;
- (c) the financial assistance given to the State, so far; and
- (d) the details of the targets achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) Details of the major

schemes of the Ministry implemented in the State of Goa and their essential features are given at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Details of financial assistance given to Goa under these schemes, during the year 2012-13 along with number of beneficiaries are given at the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of the major schemes of the Ministry implemented in the State of Goa and their essential features.

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Essential features of the Scheme
1	2	3
1.	Post Matric scholarship for SC Students.	The Scheme provides for financial assistance including maintenance allowance, reimbursement of non-refundable compulsory fee charged by educational institutions, Book Bank facility and other allowances. The scholarships are available for studying in India only and are awarded by the States/ UTs to which the applicant actually belongs.
2.	Pre Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in 'Unclean' occupations.	Assistance under the scheme consists of two components, viz. Monthly Scholarship and Annual <i>ad-hoc</i> Grant to cover incidental expenses like stationery, uniform etc. There is no income ceiling or caste restriction for eligibility. There are special provision for students amongst target group with disabilities. The Scheme is implemented through State Governments.
3.	Pre Matric Scholarship for SC students studying in classes IX and X.	This is a new scheme that commenced in 2011-2, to provide support to parents of SC children for education of their wards studying in classes IX and X so that the incidence of drop-out,

1	2	3
		especially in the transition from the elementary to the secondary stage is minimized. They may also perform better and have a better chance of progressing to the post-matric stage of education.
4.	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students.	The scheme is intended to promote higher education to OBC students for post-matric education up to Doctorate level, for which 100% central assistance is provided to States/UTs towards maintenance allowance, book allowance, study tour charges etc.
5.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme.	The scheme is implemented for ensuring effective implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, by creating an enabling environment and encouraging non-governmental organizations through financial assistance for undertaking projects for the empowerment of disabled.
6.	Scheme for Assistance to Disabled persons for Purchase, fitting of aid appliances. (ADIP).	The scheme assists needy disabled persons in procuring durable/ scientifically manufactured modern aids and appliances that promotes physical, social and psychological rehabilitation.
7.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana	Central assistance is provided to States/UTs/ Universities /NGOs for construction of new hostel buildings/ expansion of existing hostels facilities for SC students.
8.	Free Coaching for SC and OBC students.	Under the scheme quality coaching is provided for group 'A' and group 'B' examinations conducted by UPSC, SSC,

1	2	3
		Railway Recruitment Board, State PSCs etc. The scheme is implemented through reputed coaching institutions run by State Govt./UT Administrations, Universities and private sector organizations.
9.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan	Under the Scheme 100% grants are given to States/UTs in addition to their Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan, for economic development of SCs below poverty line. Amount of subsidy admissible under the scheme is 50% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 per beneficiary: upto 10% of the total release to State/UT can be utilized for infrastructure development in villages having 50% or more SC population.
10.	Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students.	Under the scheme, 50% central assistance is provided to States and 100% assistance to UTs for scholarships for children of OBCs.
11.	Construction of Hostels for OBC students.	Under the scheme hostel facilities are provided to students belonging to socially and educationally backward classes, to enable them to pursue secondary and higher education. Central assistance for the purpose is restricted to 50% of the cost in respect of States (90% in respect of North-eastern States), 100% assistance to UTs/ Central institutions and 45% in respect of projects implemented by NGOs.
12.	Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for welfare of SCs	Grants in aid is sanction to Voluntary Organizations for undertaking projects

1	2	3
		for development of Scheduled Castes so as to enable them to get gainful employment.
13.	Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for welfare of OBCs.	Grants in aid is sanction to Voluntary Organizations for undertaking projects for development of Other Backward Classes so as to enable them to get gainful employment, by means of vocational training. The Government funds 90% of the approved expenditure of the training programme.
14.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons.	The Scheme supports activities of the projects like old age homes for Destitute older persons; Mobile Medicare units for older persons in slums, rural and inaccessible areas and respite homes for seriously ill older persons.
15.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for prevention of alcoholism and Substance (Drug) abuse and for social defence services.	Financial assistance upto 90% of approved expenditure is given to voluntary organizations for setting up/ running integrated rehabilitation centers for addicts, de-addiction camps and workplace prevention programmes etc.

Statement-II

Financial assistance given to Goa State under the major schemes of the Ministry during the year 2012-13

Amount Released in Rupees Lakh

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2012-13
1	2	3
1	Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students.	2.23 (200)*

1	2	3
2	Pre Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in 'Unclean' occupations	@
3	Pre Matric Scholarship for SC students studying in classes X and X.	2.31 (110)*
4	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students.	94.34
5	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme.	4.15 (108)*
6	Scheme for Assistance to Disabled persons for Purchase, fitting of aid appliances. (ADIP).	10.14 (144)**

Note:

* Figures in brackets indicate the number of beneficiaries, wherever made available by the State Govt. of Goa.

** 144 Beneficiaries against grants-in-aid of Rs. 4.14 lakh.

@ Indicates absence of proposals under the scheme from the State Govt. of Goa and hence no release.

New disability rights legislation

1368. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in the recent past members of disabled rights group observed candle light vigil to protest against Government's failure to come out with a new and comprehensive disability rights legislation to replace to the old and archaic Disability Act, 1995;

(b) if so, whether Government has no sympathy to the disabled persons in the country; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A Committee had already been set up earlier on 30.04.2010 consisting of experts in disability sector, representatives for various stakeholders. Central Ministries. State Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations etc. to prepare a draft new legislation in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) to replace the existing Persons with Disabilities (Equal

Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995. The Committee submitted its reports suggesting a draft legislation titled :The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2011" on 30.06.2011. Subsequently, the Ministry had initiated consultations with concerned Central Ministries and Departments on the draft Bill. Based on the comments received, a fresh draft Rights to the Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2012 had been prepared and circulated to all States/UTs seeking their comments/ views. The comments received from all the States except Uttar Pradesh have been incorporated in the Rights to Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2013. A draft Cabinet Note enclosing the draft Rights to the Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2013 have been circulated to the concerned Ministries/ Departments for their comments.

Irregularities in use of grants for Disabled by NGO

1369. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been numerous complaints, including indictment by CAG, on an NGO receiving substantial grants from several important Ministries towards the welfare of the disabled people relating to providing aids to physically challenged people in 17 districts of UP;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of the action taken by the Ministry against the said NGO and its officials;

(c) whether the said NGO has been blacklisted for its activities by Government after receiving complaints and indictment form the CAG;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) There are reports of allegations of irregularities regarding grants being released from this Ministry to a Trust run for the welfare of disabled persons in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (e) Ministry is awaiting the report of Govt. of Uttar Pradesh before taking a final view in this matter.

Incentives for inter-caste marriages

1370. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether incentives are provided for promotion of inter-caste marriages;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds provided to various States in this regard during the last three years and the current year; and
- (c) the steps taken/ efforts make to encourage inter-caste marriages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) Under this Ministry Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, due Central assistance is provided to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, *inter-alia*, towards incentive for inter-caste marriages, where one of the spouses belongs to a Scheduled Caste. The incentive amount varies in States and is presently Rs. 10,000/ to Rs.5,00,000/-. The details of Central assistance provided to the States/Union Territories under the aforesaid Scheme towards incentives for inter-caste marriages during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement.

Statement

Central assistance released to State Government/ Union Territory Administration towards incentive for inter-caste marriages under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during the year 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and the current year.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States / Union Territories	Central assistance released toward incentives to inter-caste marriages under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of PCR & PoA Acts, during the years:			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Upto 14.8.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90.28	103.50	425.00	350.00
2.	Bihar	7.50	7.50	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	4.00	15.00	15.00	-
4.	Goa	5.00	5.00	7.50	10.00
5.	Gujarat	-	125.00	125.00	125.00
6.	Haryana	40.00	80.00	80.00	100.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	29.00	30.00	37.50	-
8.	Karnataka	75.00	-	150.00	-
9.	Kerala	-	325.00	537.50	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	50.00	62.50	60.00	60.00
11.	Maharashtra	140.65	465.80	1209.00	-
12.	Odisha	116.00	150.00	125.00	200.00
13.	Punjab	75.50	87.50	-	-
14.	Rajasthan	25.00	25.00	50.00	500.00
15.	Sikkim	6.10	-	-	-
16.	West Bengal	-	-	90.00	-
Union Territories					
17.	Chandigarh	15.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
18.	Puducherry	-	3.80	10.00	12.50
TOTAL		679.03	1490.60	2926.50	1362.50

Review of National Policy for Persons with Disabilities

1371. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to review the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities to bring it in consonance with the United Nations' Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) Review of the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities is an ongoing process. In the first instance, it is envisaged to bring the existing legislation on persons with disabilities in line with the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD).

Reservation for economical backward people

†1372. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to provide reservation for economically backward people; and
- (b) if so, whether Governments would amend the constitution in this regard and if so, the actual status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The Central Government had set up a Commission for the Economically Backward Classes. The Commission has submitted its Report to the Government. Recommendations of the Commission are under consideration.

Promotion of inter-caste marriages

1373 SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is formulating any scheme to promote inter-caste marriages in order to abolish caste system;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to provide the benefits of reservation to such couples and their wards;
- (d) if so, whether Government is taking any effective steps in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) Under this Ministry's Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Central assistance is provided to the States / Union Territories, *inter-alia*, towards incentive for inter-caste marriages, where one of the spouses belongs to a Scheduled Caste.

(c) There is no proposal in this Ministry to consider provision of any special reservation to such inter-caste couples and their wards.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Linking of scholarship to SC Students with price index

†1374. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to link the scholarships being provided to scheduled caste students with the price-index;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of request received by Government from various social organizations/ peoples, representatives in this regard; and
- (c) the current status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) 12th Five Year Plan document as approved by the National Development Council, envisages revising the rates of scholarships every two years, based on the increase in cost of living index or Consumer Price Index (CPI).

(b) and (c) The Ministry has not received any representation from the social organizations/ public representatives in this regard.

Financial Assistance for old age homes

1375. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government provides any financial assistance for setting up and maintenance of old age homes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of old age homes running in various States during the last three years; and
- (d) the funds sanctioned by Government in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) Presently, there is no scheme of providing assistance for setting up of old age homes. Under the Ministry's Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons, financial assistance is provided to NGOs, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Local Bodies and Government recognized institutions like Nehru Yuva Kendra Sanghathan, based on the recommendation of the State level Grant-in-aid Committee for, *inter-alia*, running and maintenance of old age homes.

(c) and (d) A statement showing States /UTs wise number of old age homes assisted *vis-à-vis* amount sanctioned during the last three years is given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State/ UT wise Old Age Homes (OAH) assisted under the Scheme of IPOP during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of OAH assisted				Amount Released (Rs. in Lakhs)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (As on 14.08.2013)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (As on 14.08.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
States									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77	112	76	11	280.68	403.93	251.43	26.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1.49	0	0	0
3.	Assam	17	11	12	5	67.08	46.65	50.44	1.21
4.	Bihar	1	1	4	0	1.42	2.44	17.07	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	2	3	0	7.76	9.03	12.22	0
6.	Haryana	7	7	5	2	25.67	18.74	17.14	4.65
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2	0	9.51	3.66	6.09	0
8.	Karnataka	48	50	39	3	216.36	208.75	197.58	5.41
9.	Kerala	6	2	0	1	16.03	5.72	0	1.94
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2	4	3	1	6.13	14.79	6.14	2.44

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	446
11.	Maharashtra	15	16	14	0	47.06	76.28	70.77	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
12.	Manipur	18	15	7	0	76.20	66.35	43.02	0	
13.	Orissa	38	44	27	7	168.15	157.97	105.89	16.93	
14.	Punjab	2	5	1	0	3.76	9.98	3.05	0	
15.	Rajasthan	4	2	1	0	13.48	7.48	0	0	
16.	Tamil Nadu	49	42	45	0	207.60	178.85	201.99	0	
17.	Tripura	3	4	2	0	13.75	10.81	7.77	0	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	22	15	15	2	71.96	25.11	56.16	1.10	
19.	Uttarakhand	3	2	3	0	11.03	5.87	14.18	0	
20.	West Bengal	18	26	7	5	86.35	84.90	19.71	14.60	
	Union Territory									Unstarred Questions
1.	Delhi	1	1	2	0	1.15	1.17	7.15	-	
		338	362	268	37	1332.62	1338.48	1087.80	75.18	

Utilization of funds

1376. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of funds allocated to the Ministry during the last five years;
- (b) the quantum of funds utilized and also the unspent funds during the said period;
- (c) whether the Ministry would highlight the reasons for unspent balance;
- (d) what steps have been initiated at the Ministry level to ensure that allocated funds are spent on time and the programmes are executed timely during the said period; and
- (e) whether the Ministry would highlight details of its major programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) The quantum of funds allocated, utilized and unspent during the last five years *i.e.* 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 2011-12 & 2012-13 is given as under:-

(Rs. in crore)					
Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure	Shortfall (2-4)	% utilization of funds
1	2	3	4	5	6
2008-09	2400.00	2400.00	2357.22	42.78	98.22
2009-10	2500.00	2500.00	2448.34	51.66	97.93
2010-11	4500.00	4300.00	4185.93	314.07	93.02
2011-12	5375.00	5123.00	5006.40	368.60	93.14
2012-13	5915.00	4750.07	4881.26	1033.74	82.52
TOTAL	20690.00	19073.07	18879.15	1810.85	91.25

(c) The Ministry is implementing a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes which are being implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations. The proposals from the State Governments/UT Administrations are often received late. Further, many of these proposals are incomplete and lack proper documentation/certification by the State Governments. This leads to underutilization of funds in some

schemes. Besides, some saving is also due to non-receipt of adequate proposals from the Universities/ Non-Governmental Organisations.

(d) Sustained efforts have been made by this Ministry by writing to the State Governments and reminding them periodically to send complete proposals. Besides, the Ministry holds Regional Conferences with the concerned Departments of the State Governments to review the schemes in which the necessity of sending timely and complete proposals is emphasized.

(e) The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is entrusted with the empowerment of the disadvantaged and marginalized sections of the society. The target groups of the Ministry include-Scheduled Castes. Other Backward Classes, Persons with Disabilities Senior Citizens and Victims of Substance Abuse.

The Ministry has been implementing various programmes/ schemes for social, educational and economic development of the target groups. The list of the major schemes implemented by this Ministry is given as in Statement.

Statement

Details of Major Programmes/ Schemes implemented by the Ministry

Schemes for Schedule Caste Development

Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes (SCs)

Implementation of Prevention of Civil Rights Act 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989

Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana – Girls Hostels

Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana – Boys Hostels

Assistance to Voluntary Organizations Working for SCs.

National Scheduled Caste Finance & Development Corporation (SFDC)

Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan

National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (SKFDC)

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SCs

Self-Employment Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers.

Pre Matric Scholarship for SC Students (Class IX & X)

Schemes for D/O Disability

National Institutes for Disabled Persons

Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase/ fitting of aids/ Appliances Scheme (ADIP)

Scheme for Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995

Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Schemes

Scheme of incentives to Employers in Private Sector for providing employment to Persons with Disabilities

Post-Matric Scholarship for student with Disabilities

Schemes for Social Defence

Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for Prevention of Alcoholism & Substance (Drug) Abuse

Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for General Grant in Aid in the field Social Defence

Assistance to Voluntary Organizations under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons

Schemes for Backward Classes

National Backward Class Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC)

Pre-matric Scholarship to Other Backward Classes students

Post-Matric Scholarship for Backward Classes

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for OBCs & Economically Backward Classes

Grant-in-aid for de-addiction centres

†1377. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether grant-in-aid for 2012-13 has been released by the Ministry to de-addiction centres situated in various States in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the voluntary organisations which have been provided with grant-in-aid along with those which are yet to receive the same, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for not releasing grant-in-aid to States under the head so far;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether that grant-in-aid has not been allocated to States on time due to lack of staff; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The State wise details of the voluntary organizations to whom grants-in-aid have been released for the year 2012-13 and those to whom grants-in-aid could not be released are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) All the State Governments/UTs were informed of the notional allocation in the month of May 2012 and were requested to submit the proposals along with recommendations of the State level Grant-in-aid Committee by June 2012. In spite of repeated reminders the State Governments/ UTs did not submit the proposals in time leading to less expenditure in the first two quarters. Therefore, the funds at the Revised Estimate stage were reduced from Rs. 40 crore to Rs. 17.00 crore, as a result funds could not be released to all the NGOs. All pending proposals of 2012-13 have now been processed in the current financial year.

Statement

State-wise release of funds during the year 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)		
		No. of NGOs assisted	Amount released	No. of NGOs to whom grant could not be released
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	36.73	11
2	Bihar	4	33.40	7
3	Chhattisgarh	1	9.42	1
4	Goa	1	3.52	0
5	Gujarat	2	6.62	4
6	Haryana	6	62.82	5
7	Himachal Pradesh	2	15.84	0
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5
9	Jharkhand	1	6.00	1
10	Karnataka	14	175.46	10
11	Kerala	10	78.85	11
12	Madhya Pradesh	8	61.25	4
13	Maharashtra	26	271.45	20
14	Odisha	13	128.09	19
15	Punjab	9	115.78	2
16	Rajasthan	8	101.73	3
17	Tamil Nadu	13	138.36	7
18	Uttar Pradesh	19	163.96	0
19	Uttarakhand	2	29.26	0
20	West Bengal	3	22.48	6
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0
22	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0
24	Delhi	5	19.33	0
25	Daman and Diu	0	000	0
26	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0
27	Puducherry	1	0.50	0
TOTAL (ROC)		149	1480.85	111
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	1
2	Assam	5	56.61	7
3	Manipur	15	137.60	4
4	Meghalaya	1	3.84	1
5	Mizoram	9	83.62	1
6	Nagaland	5	29.42	0
7	Tripura	0	000	0
8	Sikkim	0	0.00	0
TOTAL (NE)		35	311.09	14
TOTAL (RPC + NE)		184	1791.94	125

Rajiv Gandhi National fellowships

1378. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who were awarded the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, State-wise;

(b) the amount spent on these Fellowships during this period; and

(c) whether students are facing any difficulties in getting the fellowships and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The amount spent on these fellowships during this period is as under:

Financial Year	Grant Released (Amount in crores)
2010-11	141.71
2011-12	59.38
2012-13	35
TOTAL	236.09

(c) In order to avoid hardship to students, University Grants Commission is implementing e-payment process through Canara Bank since 2011. It has also implemented Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme using Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System.

Statement

Number of the Students awarded Rajeev Gandhi National Fellowship from 2010-11 to 2012-13 State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territories	Number of Selected Candidates during the year		
		2010-11 SC	2011-12 SC	2012-13 SC
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	188	200	148
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5
3	Assam	24	24	23
4	Bihar	143	68	157
5	Chandigarh	2	3	2
6	Chhattisgarh	17	30	29
7	Delhi	30	37	29
8	Goa	0	0	1
9	Gujarat	46	43	42
10	Haryana	54	57	49
11	Himachal Pradesh	22	23	18
12	Jammu and Kashmir	10	10	10
13	Jharkhand	14	17	32
14	Karnataka	118	134	103
15	Kerala	40	46	38
16	Madhya Pradesh	117	127	110
17	Maharashtra	135	148	119
18	Manipur	3	8	2
19	Odisha	75	74	73
20	Puducherry	5	3	2
21	Punjab	84	84	84
22	Rajasthan	120	118	117
23	Sikkim	1	0	-
24	Tamil Nadu	188	241	142
25	Tripura	4	5	8
26	Uttar Pradesh	436	371	422
27	Uttarakhand	19	20	18
28	West Bengal	105	109	221
TOTAL		2000	2000	2000

Wastage of groundwater by water packaging companies

1379. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) on wastage of groundwater by water packaging companies especially by the unorganized sector operating in metro cities;

(b) what is the mechanism to monitor such industries which have obtained the requisite consent of the concerned authorities;

(c) whether it is mandatory to submit its report to CGWB/National Green Tribunal regarding sources from which such industries collect water; and

(d) if not, what steps are being taken to make it necessary;

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) under the Ministry of Water Resources has fixed norms for withdrawal of ground water by industries using ground water as raw material including packaged water companies, as above.

Category of area as per ground water resource assessment (2009)	Ground water withdrawal limit
Safe	Withdrawal limited to 200% of ground water recharge
Semi-critical	Withdrawal limited to 100% of ground water recharge
Critical	Withdrawal limited to 50% of ground water recharge
Over-exploited and Notified Area	Permission is not granted.

(b) CGWA has advised all the State Pollution Control Boards to set up monitoring mechanism to verify actual requirement and withdrawal of ground water including implementation of artificial recharge measures. CGWA has also requested Bureau of Indian Standards to advise all concerned industries using ground water as their raw material to obtain "No Objection Certificate (NOC)" for ground water withdrawal from CGWA, which is mandatory.

(c) CGWA accords NOC to the firms for withdrawal of ground water, wherein industries are required to report about the source and number of ground water abstraction structures while applying for "NOC. Submission of compliance report of conditions imposed in NOC is mandatory.

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

Completion of Irrigation Projects

1380. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) as nearly 56 percent foodgrains are produced from 47 million hectares from irrigated land, how the abnormal delay of 20 to 30 years in completing pending irrigation projects is likely to be reduced especially when the cost thereof is increasing manifold;

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

(c) what is the percentage of escalation in cost of irrigation projects from their initial inception till 31st March, 2013 during the last ten years?

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

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

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

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

Statement

State-wise and Project-wise Details of Projects Reported ongoing at end of XI Five Year Plan (Delayed beyond Normal Gestation period of Completion)

Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Type of Project
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	AMR SLBC Project	Major
2	Andhra Pradesh	Indiramma Flood Flow Canal Project	Major
3	Andhra Pradesh	NTR Telugu Ganga Project (Final)	Major
4	Andhra Pradesh	Peddavagu Diversion Scheme Jagannathpur Project	Medium
5	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Komarambheem Project	Medium
6	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Rama Sagar Project Stage II	Major
7	Andhra Pradesh	Srisailem Right Bank Canal	Major
8	Assam	Borolia	Medium
9	Assam	Champamati	Major
10	Assam	Dhansiri	Major
11	Bihar	Batane Reservoir Project	Medium
12	Bihar	Bateshwarsthan Pump Canal Scheme	Major
13	Bihar	Durgawati Reservoir Project	Major
14	Bihar	North Koel Reservoir Project	Major
15	Bihar	Tilaiya Dhadhar Diversion Scheme	Major
16	Chhattisgarh	Sondur Reservoir Project	Major
17	Chhattisgarh	Sutiyapat Medium Project	Medium
18	Goa	Tillari	Major
19	Gujarat	Aji IV	Medium
20	Gujarat	Koliyari	Medium
21	Gujarat	Ozat II	Medium

Statement

State-wise and Project-wise Details of Projects Reported ongoing at end of XI Five Year Plan (Delayed beyond Normal Gestation period of Completion)

Approval Status by Planning Commission	Un approved Cost	Original Cost	Latest Estimated Cost (Appd.)*	Start Year	% of Cost Escalation**
5	6	7	8	9	10
UA	5635.38		6770.05	1983	20
UA	4729.26		4266.09	1997	-10
APD		220.22	4432	1983	1913
APD		124.64	124.62	2004	0
APD		202.59	274.14	2004	35
APD		697.7	1043.14	1995	50
APD		220.22	1185.58	1982	438
UA	135.43		135.93	1980	0
APD		15.32	147.24	1980	861
APD		401.24	596.16	1976	49
APD		4,0077	113.81	1976	2740
UA	389.31		348.6988	1978	-10
APD		25.3	983.1	1976	3786
UA	814.72		1306.16	1971	60
UA	301.79		155.16	1979	-49
UA	635.75		624.39	1978	-2
APD		16.95	98.6173	2003	482
APD		217.22	1612.15	1987	642
UA			132.62	1998	
APD		6.26	37.71	1996	502
APD		43.03	99.52	1995	131

1	2	3	4
22	Gujarat	Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project	Major
23	Jharkhand	Garhi Reservoir Scheme	Medium
24	Jharkhand	Konar Irrigation Project	Major
25	Jharkhand	North Koel Reservoir Project	Major
26	Jharkhand	Punasi Reservoir Scheme	Major
27	Jharkhand	Subernarekha Multipurpose Project	Major
28	Jharkhand	Suru Reservoir Scheme	Medium
29	Karnataka	Amarja Project	Medium
30	Karnataka	Bassapur Lift Irrigation Scheme	Medium
31	Karnataka	Bennithora Project	Major
32	Karnataka	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major
33	Karnataka	Dhudhaganga Project	Major
34	Karnataka	Hemavathy	Major
35	Karnataka	Hippargi Irrigation Project	Major
36	Karnataka	Hucchanakoppal U LIS	Medium
37	Karnataka	Kachenahalli	Medium
38	Karnataka	Lowermullamari	Medium
39	Karnataka	Nanjapura LIS	Medium
40	Karnataka	Varahi Irrigation Project	Major
41	Karnataka	Y. Kaggal	Medium
42	Karnataka	Yagachi	Medium
43	Kerala	Banasura sagar irrigation project	Medium
44	Kerala	Karapuzha Irrigation Project	Medium
45	Kerala	Muvattupuzha Valley Irrigation Project	Major
46	Madhya Pradesh	Ban Sagar Major Project Canal Unit II	Major

5	6	7	8	9	10
APD		6406.04	39240.45	1987	513
UA	121.63		121.11	2001	0
UA	348.38		469.23	1975	35
UA	1289.5		707	1973	-45
UA	593.43		586.55	1982	-1
APD		357.7	6613.74	1978	1749
UA	96.3232		100.625	1982	4
UA	278		304.44	1973	10
UA	9.36		29.414	1992	214
UA	389.5		480.94	1973	23
UA	20		551.93	1993	2660
UA	278		309.8	1992	11
UA	3877		133828.82	1967	245
APD		186.7	1521.78	1973	715
UA	50		53.43	1986	7
UA	165		56.66	1993	-66
UA	8.4		220	1973	2519
UA	31.6		68.7208	1998	117
UA	10		569.53	1979	5595
UA	13		55.81	2004	329
UA	35.38		401.89	1983	1036
APD		150.12	185.5	1999	24
APD		7.6	441.5	1978	5709
APD		48..08	878	1983	1726
APD		47.4	2143.65	1978	4422

1	2	3	4
47	Madhya Pradesh	Bardha Dam	Medium
48	Madhya Pradesh	Bargi Diversion Project	Major
49	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Sagar Project (Canal)	Major
50	Madhya Pradesh	Jobat	Medium
51	Madhya Pradesh	Kanera L.I.S.	Major
52	Madhya Pradesh	Kushalpura Medium Project	Medium
53	Madhya Pradesh	Mahuar Medium Project	Medium
54	Madhya Pradesh	Man	Major
55	Madhya Pradesh	Pench Diversion Project	Major
56	Madhya Pradesh	Rajiv Sagar Project	Major
57	Madhya Pradesh	Rani Awanti Bai Lodhi Sagar Project	Major
58	Madhya Pradesh	SAS Project Phase 2	Medium
59	Madhya Pradesh	Sindh Phase I	Major
60	Madhya Pradesh	Upper Beda	Medium
61	Maharashtra	Ambehoal	Medium
62	Maharashtra	Andhali Project	Medium
63	Maharashtra	Andra Valley	Medium
64	Maharashtra	Arjuna	Medium
65	Maharashtra	Arunawati Major Project	Major
66	Maharashtra	Ashti Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major
67	Maharashtra	Barshi Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major
68	Maharashtra	Bawanthadi Interstate Project	Major
69	Maharashtra	Bembla	Major
70	Maharashtra	Bhama Askhed	Major
71	Maharashtra	Bhatsa	Major
72	Maharashtra	Bhima Sina Link Canal Scheme	Medium
73	Maharashtra	Chaskaman	Major
74	Maharashtra	Chikotra	Medium
75	Maharashtra	Chihewadi Medium Project	Medium
76	Maharashtra	Chitri	Medium

5	6	7	8	9	10
UA	2.32		12.721	2000	448
APD		1101.23	5127.22	1979	366
APD		405.4	3182.77	1992	685
APD		30.75	230.61	1984	650
UA	117.76		117.88	1980	0
UA	83.97		83.97	2003	0
APD		10.99	191.27	1980	1640
APD		44.1	246.03	1997	458
APD		583.4	1286.46	1987	121
APD		1181.75	1407.19	1976	19
UA	1514.89		1793.14	1971	18
UA	32.6825		66.7154	2004	104
UA	56.42		32.741	1974	-42
APD		87.86	208.6	2003	137
UA	29.31		114.93	2001	292
UA	17.97		19.01	1986	6
UA	34.46		103.55	1997	200
UA	476.49		432.08	2001	-9
APD		66.48	331.18	1980	398
UA	134.82		137.26	1997	2
UA	197.07		214.12	1997	9
APD		11.65	749.33	1975	6332
APD		190.36	2176.28	1992	1043
UA	63.14		575.84	1995	812
APD		13.68	1092.66	1969	7887
UA	304		304.8	1997	0
APD		10.65	728.49	1977	6740
UA	4.28		137.94	1997	3123
UA	194.23		145.68	1998	-25
UA	12.3		100.1	1992	714

1	2	3	4
77	Maharashtra	Dahigaon Lift Scheme	Major
78	Maharashtra	Dara Project	Medium
79	Maharashtra	Dehali Project	Medium
80	Maharashtra	Deoghar	Medium
81	Maharashtra	Dhamani	Medium
82	Maharashtra	Dhom Balkawadi Project	Major
83	Maharashtra	Dudhganga	Major
84	Maharashtra	Ekruxh Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major
85	Maharashtra	Gadnadi	Medium
86	Maharashtra	Ghataprabha	Medium
87	Maharashtra	Gosikhurd National Project	Major
88	Maharashtra	Hetawane	Medium
89	Maharashtra	Human	Major
90	Maharashtra	Jam Medium Project	Medium
91	Maharashtra	Jambre	Medium
92	Maharashtra	Jamkhedi Project	Medium
93	Maharashtra	Janal Shirsal Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major
94	Maharashtra	Jangamhatti	Medium
95	Maharashtra	Kadvi	Medium
96	Maharashtra	Kalmodi	Medium
97	Maharashtra	Kalpathri Medium Project	Medium
98	Maharashtra	Kar River Project	Medium
99	Maharashtra	Kasari	Medium
100	Maharashtra	Katangi Medium Project	Medium
101	Maharashtra	Khadakpurna Major Project	Major
102	Maharashtra	Korle Satandi	Medium
103	Maharashtra	Krishna Koyna Lift Irrigation Project	Major
104	Maharashtra	Krishan Project	Major
105	Maharashtra	Kudali Project	Medium
106	Maharashtra	Kumbhi	Medium
107	Maharashtra	Lal Nalla Project	Medium
108	Maharashtra	Lendi Interstate Project	Major

5	6	7	8	9	10
UA	178.99		178.99	1997	0
UA	117.62		73.8	1987	-37
UA	91.5		91.5	1984	0
UA	353.7		353.7	1987	0
UA	120.23		691.43	2000	475
APD		475.29	848.89	1997	79
APD		1457.6	1712.8	1976	18
UA	169.09		175.92	1997	4
UA	651.95		651.95	1987	0
UA	34.92		127.16	1997	264
APD	0	372.22	7777.85	1983	1990
UA	413.34		413.34	1986	0
APD		33.68	1016.49	1983	2918
UA	188.9		188.9	1984	0
UA	17.3		148.77	2000	760
UA	48		48	1993	0
UA	56.92		411.7	1994	623
UA	3.5		30.32	1981	766
UA	3.47		110.33	1986	3074
UA	54.31		160.53	2000	196
APD		9.77	82.17	2004	741
APD		170.04	226.51	1980	33
UA	6.16		35.62	1983	478
APD		9.66	82.7	1996	751
APD		578.56	917.95	1994	59
UA	121.76		205.03	2002	68
APD		82.43	1916.59	1984	2225
UA	906.66		1115.46	1968	23
APD		271.79	425.32	1997	56
UA	4.61		85.09	1981	1746
APD		103.49	202.51	1994	96
UA	554.55		624.57	1986	13

1	2	3	4
109	Maharashtra	Lower Chulband Medium Project	Medium
110	Maharashtra	Lower Panzara Medium Project	Medium
111	Maharashtra	Lower Wardha Major Project	Major
112	Maharashtra	Manikpunj Project	Medium
113	Maharashtra	Mhaswad R.B.C. K.M. 1 to 60	Medium
114	Maharashtra	Morna (Gureghar) Project	Medium
115	Maharashtra	Nagan Project	Medium
116	Maharashtra	Nagewadi Project	Medium
117	Maharashtra	Nardave	Medium
118	Maharashtra	Navargaon	Medium
119	Maharashtra	New Gated Weir Khodshi	Major
120	Maharashtra	Nira Deoghar	Major
121	Maharashtra	Patgaon	Medium
122	Maharashtra	Pentkli	Major
123	Maharashtra	Prakasha Burai L.I.S.	Medium
124	Maharashtra	Punand Project	Major
125	Maharashtra	Purna	Medium
126	Maharashtra	Sapan	Medium
127	Maharashtra	Sarangkheda Barrage	Medium
128	Maharashtra	Shirapur Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major
129	Maharashtra	Shivan Project	Medium
130	Maharashtra	Sina Bhose Khind Tunnel	Medium
131	Maharashtra	Sina Kolegaon Project	Major
132	Maharashtra	Sonapur Tomta LIS	Medium
133	Maharashtra	Sulwade Barrage	Medium
134	Maharashtra	Surya	Major
135	Maharashtra	Tarali Project	Major
136	Maharashtra	Tembhu Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major
137	Maharashtra	Temghar	Major
138	Maharashtra	Tillari Interstate Irrigation Project	Major
139	Maharashtra	Urmodi Project	Major

5	6	7	8	9	10
UA	1016.49		117.19	1995	-88
APD		347.31	347.3	1989	0
APD		857.7	2356.57	1980	175
UA	51.92		51.92	1999	0
UA	4.82		4.82	1978	0
APD		129.641	197.9	1996	53
UA	125		92.82	1990	-26
UA	51.95		64.9	1994	25
UA	446.7		446.7	2001	0
APD		8.72	70.7	1987	711
UA	27.73		27.732	1979	0
UA	61.67		7785.36	1996	12524
UA	5.4		150.48	1983	2687
APD	0	16.85	230.27	1989	1267
UA	110.1		111.1	2001	1
APD		29.92	340.56	1982	1038
APD		123.79	213.1	1995	72
APD		1200.7	753.16	2000	-37
APD		202.97	275..48	1999	36
UA	177.62		181.38	1997	2
UA	73.8		73.8	1994	0
UA	117.54		117.54	2001	0
UA	455.28		455.28	1993	0
UA	50.82		50.82	1997	0
APD		290.88	290.88	1995	0
APD		18.9	781.78	1973	4036
APD		504.96	870.9	1997	72
APD		3450.35	3358.43	1996	-3
UA	70.51		323.53	1997	359
APD		217.22	1612.15	1982	642
UA	1324.14		1323.69	1997	0

1	2	3	4
140	Maharashtra	Utawali	Medium APD
141	Maharashtra	Uttarmand Project	Medium APD
142	Maharashtra	Wadi Shewadi Project	Medium UA
143	Maharashtra	Waghur	Major APD
144	Maharashtra	Wan	Major APD
145	Maharashtra	Wang Project	Medium APD
146	Maharashtra	Warna	Major APD
147	Manipur	Khuga Multipurpose Project Manipur	Medium APD
148	Manipur	Thoubal Multipurpose Project Manipur	Major APD
149	Orissa	Baghalati Irrigation Project	Medium APD
150	Orissa	Chheligada Dam Project	Medium APD
151	Orissa	Deo Irrigation Project	Medium APD
152	Orissa	Manjore Irrigation Project	Medium APD
153	Orissa	Rajua Irrigation Project	Medium UA
154	Orissa	Rengali Left Bank Canal II	Major APD
155	Orissa	Rengali Bight Bank Canal Project	Major APD
156	Orissa	Ret Irrigation Project	Medium APD
157	Orissa	Rukura Irrigation Project	Medium APD
158	Orissa	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project	Major APD
159	Orissa	Telengiri Irrigation Project	Medium APD
160	Uttar Pradesh	Bansagar Project	Major APD
161	Uttar Pradesh	Kanhar Irrigation Project	Major APD
162	West Bengal	Subarnarekha Barrage Project	Major UA
163	West Bengal	Teesta Barrage Project	Major APD

77 Major, 86 Medium

* Shaded Values in Col. 8 indicate the considered cost for XII Plan formulation instead of Latest Estimated Approved Cost.

**Negative values in Col. 10 indicate latest Estimated Cost (LEC) less than Unapproved Cost

UA – Unapproved

APD – Approved

5	6	7	8	9	10
	35.78	109.64	1999	206	
	123.169	123.17	1997	0	
258.33		258.33	1993	0	
	12.28	1183.55	1978	9538	
	13.37	276.32	1979	1967	
	162.78	317.67	1997	95	
	337.81	2149.95	1976	536	
	15	381.28	1983	2442	
	47.25	982	1980	1978	
	45.44	152.95	1996	237	
	52.96	201.01	2003	280	
	52.22	366.66	1997	602	
	37.7	99.53	1996	164	
17.65		18.35	1999	4	
	705.15	1958.34	1997	178	
	738.27	1290.93	1996	75	
	86.14	348.66	2003	305	
	25.22	207.35	1999	722	
	790.32	4049.93	1987	412	
	106.18	474.05	2003	346	
	330.19	3148.91	1997	854	
	652.58	0	1977	-100	
2032.69		2022	1991	-1	
	69.72	2988.61	1976	4187	

Allocation of Indus Water to Gujarat

1381. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Kutch region of Gujarat is a part of Sindhu basin;
- (b) whether the Central Government has received any representation from the Gujarat Government regarding allocation of Indus water to the State; and
- (c) if so, the progress achieved by the Central Government with regard to the request of the State Government?

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

(b) A letter dated 07.02.08 from the Hon'ble Minister of Water Supply, Water Resources, Urban Development and Urban Housing, Government of Gujarat addressed to the Hon'ble Union Minister of Water Resources, requested for allocation of Indus water (*i.e.* Ravi-Beas-Sutlej water) to Kutch region of Gujarat.

(c) The State Government of Gujarat has been informed that its request is dependent on the resolution of several water issues among the present beneficiary States of the Eastern Rivers of Indus basin most of which are already before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, as well as the beneficiary states being in a position to spare water.

Mapping of flood prone areas

†1382. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to draw a map of flood prone areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any help from the Department of Space in this regard;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which such mapping would be helpful in saving from the flood?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During XII Plan, the Ministry of Water Resources has proposed preparation of Digital Elevation Maps (DEMs) in about 2 lakh sq. km. of flood affected areas in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

(c) to (e) In addition to other survey data, the satellite imagery data of Department of Space is proposed to be utilized in preparation of Digital Elevation Maps.

The Digital Elevation Maps have the objective of providing inundation forecasts about specific areas likely to be submerged/inundated due to a particular flood. The activity aims at enhancing capabilities of the concerned State Governments in better decision making about evacuation of people from areas that are likely to be affected by floods to safer locations.

Rainwater harvesting

1383. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has received normal to sufficient rains in May, June and July, 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof in millimeters;

(c) how much rainwater has been conserved and how much quantity has been left off into the sea;

(d) whether Government has thought of conserving rainwater where ever excess rainfall has been received; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The country has received normal to excess rain in May, June and July 2013.

(b) The details of rain received in millimeters during May, June and July, 2013 are as below:-

Month	Actual	Normal	Departure	Remarks
May – 2013	56.8 mm	62.3 mm	- 9%	Normal
June – 2013	216.3 mm	163.5 mm	+ 32%	Excess
July – 2013	312.9 mm	288.9 mm	+ 8%	Normal

(c) India receives an average rainfall of about 1170 mm which corresponds to an annual precipitation of about 4000 billion cubic meters (BCM) including snowfall. After accounting for evaporation and evapotranspiration, the average annual water availability in the country is assessed as 1869 BCM. It is estimated that owing to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water is 1121 BCM which comprises 690 BCM of surface water and 431 BCM of replenishable ground water resources. As per the assessment made by Central Water Commission and Central Ground Water Board in 2009 about 450 BCM of water was utilised out of 1121 BCM and balance water could be considered to be flowing down to sea.

(d) and (e) The Union Government promotes rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water in the country by supplementing efforts of the State Governments for augmentation and water conservation by way of technical and financial support through various schemes. Roof top rain water harvesting has been made mandatory to check the depletion of ground water in the States/ Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, NCT Delhi and Puducherry. In UT of Andaman & Nicobar, roof top rain water harvesting has been made mandatory in Port Blair Town. In Jharkhand, roof top rain water harvesting has been made mandatory in Ranchi urban area.

The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has also issued the following advisories:

1. All the States/ Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development for adopting rain water harvesting/ artificial recharge measures.
2. To all the Residential Group Housing Societies/Institutions/School/Hostels/ Industrial Establishments falling in the over-exploited and critical areas (except in the water logged areas) in the country to adopt Roof Top Rain Water harvesting systems in their premises.

3. For implementation of ground water recharge measures along all National Highways, State Highways and other major roads; along rail tracks; in the Stadia and in the Airports for promoting Rain Water Harvesting/ adoption of artificial Recharge to Ground Water in the country (except in the water logged areas).
4. To Chief Secretaries in 12 States and Administrations in 2 Union Territories having Over-exploited blocks to take necessary measures to promote/ adopt artificial recharge to ground water / rainwater harvesting.
5. To large and medium industries using ground water in the over exploited and critical areas in the country (except in the water logged areas) to take up water conservation measures including recharge of ground water/ rain water harvesting and adopt practices of treatment, recycle and reuse of waste water in their premises.
6. To Chief Secretaries/ Administrators of all the States/ Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary action to adopt rain water harvesting/ artificial recharge on all the Government buildings.

Availability of water

1384. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of water available annually in the country;
- (b) the annual demand for household use, agriculture, industry and service sectors;
- (c) the expected annual increase in demand in these sectors;
- (d) whether Government has a vision about the way future demands could be met, and if so, the main features thereof; and
- (e) whether water harvesting, recycling, etc. are the elements of such a vision?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per assessment by Central Water Commission (CWC) the average annual water availability in the country is 1869 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM).

(b) and (c) A Statement indicating the water requirement for different uses for the years 2010, 2025 and 2050 and the expected increase in demand as assessed by the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) in its Report (1999) is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Government of India has formulated the National Water Policy 2012 which *inter-alia* has made several recommendations for conservation and efficient management of water resources including water harvesting and recycle and reuse of water. The Salient Features of the National Water Policy (2012) are given in Statement-II.

Government of India has also launched the National Water Mission with the objective of 'conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management.

Further, with a view to augmenting the water resources for utilization for various purposes, several measures are undertaken by the respective State Governments which, *inter-alia*, include conservation of water resources through reservoir, traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments in this regard through various schemes and programmes.

Statement-I

*Water requirement for Different Uses for the years 2010, 2025
and 2050 (Assessed by NCIWRD)*

(Quantity in Billion Cubic Meters)

Sl. No.	Uses	Year 2010		Year 2025		Year 2050	
		Requirement	%	Requirement	%	Requirement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Irrigation	557	78	611	72	807	68
2	Domestic	43	6	62	7	111	9
3	Industries	37	5	67	8	81	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Power	19	3	33	4	70	6
5	Inland Navigation	7	1	10	1	15	1
6	Flood Control	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Environment (1) Afforestation	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Environment (2) Ecology	5	1	10	1	20	2
9	Evaporation Losses	42	6	50	6	76	7
TOTAL :		710	100	843	100	1180	100

Statement-II

Salient Features of National Water Policy (2012)

1. Emphasis on the need for a national water framework law, comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys.
2. Water, after meeting the pre-emptive needs for safe drinking water and sanitation, achieving food security, supporting poor people dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and high priority allocation for minimum eco-system needs, be treated as economic good so as to promote its conservation and efficient use.
3. Ecological needs of the river should be determined recognizing that river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods and flow variability and should accommodate development needs. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the proportional low and high flow releases correspond in time closely to the natural flow regime.
4. Adaptation strategies in view of climate change for designing and management of water resources structures and review of acceptability criteria has been emphasized.
5. A system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, *i.e.*, water footprints, and water auditing be developed to ensure efficient use of water. Project financing has been suggested as a tool to incentivize efficient & economic use of water.

6. Setting up of Water Regulatory Authority has been recommended. Incentivization of recycle and re-use has been recommended.
7. Water Users Associations should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction.
8. Removal of large disparity in stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas has been recommended.
9. Water resources projects and services should be managed with community participation. Wherever the State Governments or local governing bodies so decide, the private sector can be encouraged to become a service provider in public private partnership model to meet agreed terms of service delivery, including penalties for failure.
10. Adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management practices, preparation of annual water balances and accounts for the site and basin, preparation of hydrologic balances for water systems, and benchmarking and performance evaluation etc.

Rainwater harvesting during monsoons

1385. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that country has neglected rainwater harvesting during monsoons;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that some years ago, rainwater harvesting was compulsory to check depletion of ground water; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for not making rainwater harvesting in all buildings compulsory?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Central Government promotes rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water in the Country by supplementing efforts of State Governments for augmentation and water conservation through technical and financial support under various schemes.

(c) and (d) Steps have been taken to make rainwater harvesting compulsory in the States/UTs or in parts thereof subject to conditions such as area of building, depth to ground water level etc. Such States/UTs are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, NCT Delhi and Puducherry. In UT of Andaman & Nicobar, roof top rain water harvesting has been made mandatory in Port Blair Town. In Jharkhand, roof top rainwater harvesting has been made mandatory in Ranchi urban area. Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has also issued advisories to Chief Secretaries/ Administrators of all the States/ Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development for adopting rain water harvesting/ artificial recharge measures on all the Government buildings. Further, directions have been issued by CGWA to all the schools/ hotels/ industrial establishments falling in the 'Over-exploited' and 'Critical' areas (except in the water logged areas) in the Country, to adopt Roof Top Rain Water harvesting systems in their premises.

Assistance to Maharashtra for irrigation projects

1386. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has requested the Central Government to release Rs. 60,000 crore for construction of irrigation projects in the State on a permanent basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the Central Government would release the amount to contain drought in the State?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No such specific proposal of State Government of Maharashtra to release Rs. 60,000 crore for construction of irrigation projects is under appraisal in the Ministry of Water Resources.

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

Barrage projects

†1387. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the number of the Barrage Projects approved in the country by the Planning Commission during the year 2011-12;
- (b) the name of the States where these projects would be implemented;
- (c) the amount earmarked for these projects; and
- (d) by when these projects are targeted to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) As per information furnished by the Planning Commission, two numbers of barrage projects were accorded investment clearance by the Planning Commission during the year 2011-12. These are (i) Purna Barrage – 2 (Ner Dharmana) Medium Irrigation Project with revised estimated cost of Rs. 617.46 crore and (ii) Tembhu Irrigation Project (New Major Irrigation Project) with estimated cost of Rs. 3450.35 crore, both located in Maharashtra which are to be completed by 31st march of 2014 and 2016 respectively. Water, as per Entry 17 of State list (List II) in seventh schedule of constitution, being State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to plan, formulate, design, execute, operate and maintain water resources projects from their financial resources based on their own priority.

Delayed irrigation projects

†1388. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of delayed major, medium and small irrigation projects throughout the country, State/Union Territory-wise;
- (b) the cost of these projects at the time of their commencement and the cost escalation thereof, at present;
- (c) the reasons for this dismal situation; and
- (d) the details of proposed remedial steps to be taken for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The working group report on major, medium irrigation and command area development for Twelfth Plan formulation has mentioned that 287 Major/ Medium projects were

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

ongoing at the end of Eleventh Plan. Out of these projects, Central Water Commission (CWC) has indicated that 163 Major/ Medium projects are considered delayed. The State-wise and Project-wise details of 163 Major/ Medium irrigation projects are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Besides, 1627 Surface MI schemes under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) targeted to be completed during the Eleventh Plan, are delayed. The State-wise details of 1627 Surface MI schemes along with the reasons for delay is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Regarding escalation of cost due to delay, the total cost of MI schemes at the time of inclusion of those schemes which are eligible for funding under AIBP and the cost overrun if any, due to delay in completion of such MI schemes is to be borne by the respective State Governments.

(c) The general reasons for delay in implementation of the major/ medium irrigation Projects as reported by the State Governments to the Working Group for the Twelfth Plan Formulation, *inter-alia*, include paucity of funds, inter-state problems, delay in land acquisition, delay in environment and forest clearance process, naxalmenace, change in design, rehabilitation and resettlement issues, contractual litigation, local disputes, inter-departmental clearances *i.e.* Railways, Roads, Highways, and Power departments.

(d) Irrigation being a State Subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their resources and priorities. However, the Union Government provides Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the State Governments on their requests and as per the Guidelines of AIBP for completion of approved ongoing Major/Medium/ Surface Minor Irrigation projects. Also, State Governments are required to monitor at State level and project level. Review meetings are also held by Central Water Commission (CWC)/Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) with the State Governments to review the physical and financial progress of the projects funded under AIBP.

Statement-I

State-wise and Project-wise Details of Major/Medium Projects Reported ongoing at end of XI Five Year Plan (Delayed beyond Normal Gestation period of Completion)

Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Type of Project	Approval Status by Planning Commission
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	AMR SLBC Project	Major	UA
2	Andhra Pradesh	Indiramma Flood Flow Canal Project	Major	UA
3	Andhra Pradesh	NTR Telugu Ganga Project (Final)	Major	APD
4	Andhra Pradesh	Peddavagu Diversion Scheme at Jagannathpur Project	Medium	APD
5	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Komarambheem Project	Medium	APD
6	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Rama Sagar Project Stage II	Major	APD
7	Andhra Pradesh	Srisailem Right Bank Canal	Major	APD
8	Assam	Borolia	Medium	UA
9	Assam	Champamati	Major	APD
10	Assam	Dhansiri	Major	APD
11	Bihar	Batane Reservoir Project	Medium	APD
12	Bihar	Bateshwarsthan Pump Canal Scheme	Major	UA
13	Bihar	Durgawati Reservoir Project	Major	APD
14	Bihar	North Koel Reservoir Project	Major	UA
15	Bihar	Tilaiya Dhadhar Diversion Scheme	Major	UA
16	Chhattisgarh	Sondur Reservoir Project	Major	UA
17	Chhattisgarh	Sutiyaapat Medium Project	Medium	APD
18	Goa	Tillari	Major	APD
19	Gujarat	Aji IV	Medium	UA
20	Gujarat	Koliyari	Medium	APD
21	Gujarat	Ozat II	Medium	APD

Statement-I

State-wise and Project-wise Details of Major/Medium Projects Reported ongoing at end of XI Five Year Plan (Delayed beyond Normal Gestation period of Completion)

(Rs. in Crore Potential in Th. Ha.)					
Un approved Cost	Original Cost	Latest Estimated Cost (Appd.)*	Start Year	Reasons for delay	% of Cost Escalation**
6	7	8	9	10	11
5635.38		6770.05	1983	LAQ	20
4729.26		4266.09	1997	LAQ and R & R	-10
	220.22	4432	1983	LAQ & Forest Land	1913
	124.64	124.62	2004	LAQ & Forest Land	0
	202.59	274.14	2004	LAQ & Forest Land and R&R	35
	697.7	1043.14	1995	LAQ	50
	220.22	1185.58	1982	LAQ and funds shortage	438
135.43		135.93	1980	Funds shortage, LAQ, Law and order	0
	15.32	147.24	1980	LAQ, law and order	861
	401.24	596.16	1976	Disturbed area	49
	4.0077	113.81	1976	LAQ, Interstate Problem and Funds shortage	2740
389.31		348.6988	1978	Pacity of funds upto 1989, LAQ, Interstate Problem	-10
	25.3	983.1	1976	Delay in Forest Clearance, Paucity of Fund, hindrance by local People	3786
814.72		1306.16	1971	Environment and forest clearance, LAQ, Inter-state issues	60
301.79		155.16	1979	Inter-state problem, LAQ change in Scope	-49
635.75		624.39	1978	Non Clearance of Forest and Paucity of Fund	-2
	16.95	98.6173	2003	Delay in fixing agency	482
	217.22	1612.15	1987	LAQ, insufficient funds, review of project	642
		132.62	1998	LAQ	
	6.26	37.71	1996	PAP problem	502
	43.03	99.52	1995	non-availability of Stone Quarry	131

1	2	3	4	5
22	Gujarat	Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project	Major	APD
23	Jharkhand	Garhi Reservoir Scheme	Medium	UA
24	Jharkhand	Konar Irrigation Project	Major	UA
25	Jharkhand	North Koel Reservoir Project	Major	UA
26	Jharkhand	Punasi Reservoir Scheme	Major	UA
27	Jharkhand	Subernarekha Multipurpose Project	Major	APD
28	Jharkhand	Suru Reservoir Scheme	Medium	UA
29	Karnataka	Amarja Project	Medium	UA
30	Karnataka	Bassapur Lift Irrigation Scheme	Medium	UA
31	Karnataka	Bennithora Project	Major	UA
32	Karnataka	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA
33	Karnataka	Dhudhaganga Project	Major	UA
34	Karnataka	Hemavathy	Major	UA
35	Karnataka	Hippargi Irrigation Project	Major	APD
36	Karnataka	Hucchanakoppal u LIS	Medium	UA
37	Karnataka	Kachenahalli	Medium	UA
38	Karnataka	Lowermullamari	Medium	UA
39	Karnataka	Nanjapura LIS	Medium	UA
40	Karnataka	Varahi Irrigation Project	Major	UA
41	Karnataka	Y. Kaggal	Medium	UA
42	Karnataka	Yagachi	Medium	UA
43	Kerala	Banasura sagar irrigation project	Medium	APD
44	Kerala	Karapuzha Irrigation Project	Medium	APD
45	Kerala	Muvattupuzha Valley Irrigation Project	Major	APD
46	Madhya Pradesh	Ban Sagar Major Project Canal Unit II	Major	APD

6	7	8	9	10	11
	6406.04	39240.45	1987	LAQ	513
121.63		121.11	2001	Clearance of Local ministry awaited due to presence of coal mines in reservoir area	0
348.38		469.23	1975	Contractual problems in canal tunnel reach	35
1289.5		707	1973	Environment and Forest Clearance, inter-state issues	-45
593.43		586.55	1982	Forest clearance and R&R	-1
	357.7	6613.74	1978	Funds shortage	1749
96.3232		100.625	1982	LAQ	4
278		304.44	1973	Rectification of RBC and LBC	10
9.36		29.414	1992	Yet to be cleared by TAC	214
389.5		480.94	1973	LAQ	23
20		551.93	1993	LAQ, obstruction by landowners demanding higher compensation, insufficient budget and delay in release of funds to project	2660
278		309.8	1992	FIC works executed only during non-crop period and objection by farmers to deposit 10% contribution	11
3877		1338.82	1967	LAQ	245
	186.7	1521.78	1973	FIC works executed only during non-crop period and objection by farmers to deposit 10% contribution	715
50		53.43	1986	Appraisal of project held up for want of water allocation under Cavery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT)	7
165		56.66	1993	Appraisal of project held up for want of water allocation under CWDT	-66
8.4		220	1973	Funds shortage, LAQ, Shifting of PAPs	2519
31.6		68.7208	1998	Design aspects	117
10		569.53	1979	LQA, heavy rains, slips and slope failures in deep cut canals in hilly regions	5595
13		55.81	2004	Information not available	329
35.38		401.89	1983	paucity of funds & LAQ	1036
	150.12	185.5	1999	LAQ	24
	7.6	441.5	1978	LAQ	5709
	48.08	878	1983	LAQ & court cases	1726
	47.4	2143.65	1978	LAQ	4422

1	2	3	4	5
47	Madhya Pradesh	Bardha Dam	Medium	UA
48	Madhya Pradesh	Bargi Diversion Project	Major	APD
49	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Sagar Project (Canal)	Major	APD
50	Madhya Pradesh	Jobat	Medium	APD
51	Madhya Pradesh	Kanera L.I.S.	Major	UA
52	Madhya Pradesh	Kushalpur Medium Project	Medium	UA
53	Madhya Pradesh	Mahuar Medium Project	Medium	APD
54	Madhya Pradesh	Man	Major	APD
55	Madhya Pradesh	Pench Diversion Project	Major	APD
56	Madhya Pradesh	Rajiv Sagar Project	Major	APD
57	Madhya Pradesh	Rani Awanti Bai Lodhi Sagar Project	Major	UA
58	Madhya Pradesh	SAS Project Phase 2	Medium	UA
59	Madhya Pradesh	Sindh Phase I	Major	UA
60	Madhya Pradesh	Upper Beda	Medium	APD
61	Maharashtra	Ambehoal	Medium	UA
62	Maharashtra	Andhali Project	Medium	UA
63	Maharashtra	Andra Valley	Medium	UA
64	Maharashtra	Arjuna	Medium	UA
65	Maharashtra	Arunawati Major Project	Major	APD
66	Maharashtra	Ashti Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA
67	Maharashtra	Barshi Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA
68	Maharashtra	Bawanthadi Interstate Project	Major	APD
69	Maharashtra	Bembla	Major	APD
70	Maharashtra	Bhama Askhed	Major	UA
71	Maharashtra	Bhatsa	Major	APD
72	Maharashtra	Bhima Sina Link Canal Scheme	Medium	UA
73	Maharashtra	Chaskaman	Major	APD
74	Maharashtra	Chikotra	Medium	UA
75	Maharashtra	Chihewadi Medium Project	Medium	UA
76	Maharashtra	Chitri	Medium	UA

6	7	8	9	10	11
2.32		12.721	2000	LAQ for canal System	448
	1101.23	5127.22	1979	LAQ	366
	405.4	3182.77	1992	Forest Clearance, LAQ Court Cases	685
	30.75	230.61	1984	Sheer Zone Treatment and Resources Constraint	650
117.76		117.88	1980	non clearance of wildlife chambal Ghariyal santury	0
83.97		83.97	2003	LAQ & refixation of agency	0
	10.99	191.27	1980	Forest land clearance and insufficient funds	1640
	44.1	246.03	1997	Resources constraint and litigation	458
	583.4	1286.46	1987	LAQ	121
	1181.75	1407.19	1976	Forest clearance	19
1514.89		1793.14	1971	Resources Constraint	18
32.6825		66.7154	2004	World Bank aided modernisaton project likely to be taken up for construction in October, 2012	104
56.42		32.741	1974	Non clearance of Land Acquisition	-42
	87.86	208.6	2003	Forest Clearance, LAQ, Court Cases	137
29.31		114.93	2001	Lack of funds	292
17.97		19.01	1986	Shortage of Funds, LAQ	6
34.46		103.55	1997	Forest Clearance	200
476.49		432.08	2001	LAQ	-9
	66.48	331.18	1980	non-availability of funds	398
134.82		137.26	1997	Shortage of funds	2
197.07		214.12	1997	Shortage of funds	9
	11.65	749.33	1975	Forest clearance	6332
	190.36	2176.28	1992	Non-availability of funds, LAQ	1043
63.14		575.84	1995	Lack of Funds	812
	13.68	1092.66	1969	Forest Land Acquisition	7887
304		304.8	1997	LAQ, Shortage of Funds	0
	10.65	728.49	1977	Lack of Funds	6740
4.28		137.94	1997	LAQ and R&R	3123
194.23		145.68	1998	Shortage of Funds	-25
12.3		100.1	1992	LAQ and R&R	714

1	2	3	4	5
77	Maharashtra	Dahigaon Lift Scheme	Major	UA
78	Maharashtra	Dara Project	Medium	UA
79	Maharashtra	Dehali Project	Medium	UA
80	Maharashtra	Deoghar I	Medium	UA
81	Maharashtra	Dhamani	Medium	UA
82	Maharashtra	Dhom Balkawadi Project	Major	APD
83	Maharashtra	Dudhganga	Major	APD
84	Maharashtra	Ekrukha Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA
85	Maharashtra	Gadnadi I	Medium	UA
86	Maharashtra	Ghataprabha	Medium	UA
87	Maharashtra	Gosikhurd National Project	Major	APD
88	Maharashtra	Hetawane I	Medium	UA
89	Maharashtra	Human	Major	APD
90	Maharashtra	Jam Medium Project	Medium	UA
91	Maharashtra	Jambre	Medium	UA
92	Maharashtra	Jamkhedi Project	Medium	UA
93	Maharashtra	Janal Shirsal Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA
94	Maharashtra	Jangamhatti	Medium	UA
95	Maharashtra	Kadvi	Medium	UA
96	Maharashtra	Kalmodi	Medium	UA
97	Maharashtra	Kalathri Medium Project	Medium	APD
98	Maharashtra	Kar River Project	Medium	APD
99	Maharashtra	Kasari	Medium	UA
100	Maharashtra	Katangi Medium Project	Medium	APD
101	Maharashtra	Khadakpurna Major Project	Major	APD
102	Maharashtra	Korle Satandi I	Medium	UA
103	Maharashtra	Krishna Koyana Lift Irrigation Project	Major	APD
104	Maharashtra	Krishan Project	Major	UA
105	Maharashtra	Kudali Project	Medium	APD
106	Maharashtra	Kumbhi	Medium	UA
107	Maharashtra	Lal Nalla Project	Medium	APD
108	Maharashtra	Lendi Interstate Project	Major	UA

6	7	8	9	10	11
178.99		178.99	1997	Shortage of Funds	0
117.62		73.8	1987	Due to Forest Land Problem	-37
91.5		91.5	1984	Insufficient Funds	0
353.7		353.7	1987	LAQ	0
120.23		691.43	2000	Lack of Funds	475
	475.29	848.89	1997	Shortage of Funds, Change in Scope, Change in Design, R& R	79
	1457.6	1712.8	1976	Insufficient Funds	18
169.09		175.92	1997	Shortage of Funds	4
651.95		651.95	1987	Oppose of P.A.Ps	0
34.92		127.16	1997	Shortage of funds, LAQ and R&R	264
0	372.22	7777.85	1983	Not applicable	1990
413.34		413.34	1986	LAQ & delay in development of command area due to SEZ	0
	33.68	1016.49	1983	Non approval of forest land	2918
188.9		188.9	1984	Shortage of funds & LAQ	0
17.3		148.77	2000	R&R and LAQ	760
48		48	1993	LAQ	0
56.92		411.7	1994	Lack of funds	623
3.5		30.32	1981	R&R and LAQ	766
3.47		110.33	1986	R&R and LAQ	3074
54.31		160.53	2000	Lack of Funds	196
	9.77	82.17	2004	Not applicable	741
	170.04	226.51	1980	Shortage of funds and LAQ	33
6.16		35.62	1983	R&R and LAQ	478
	9.66	82.7	1996	LAQ	751
	578.56	917.95	1994	R&R and LAQ	59
121.76		205.03	2002	Strong local opposition in initial	68
	82.43	1916.59	1984	Shortage of Funds, LAQ, Forest Clearance	2225
906.66		1115.46	1968	Change in Scope, Shortage of Funds, LAQ	23
	271.79	425.32	1997	Shortage of Funds Change in Design, R&R	56
4.61		85.09	1981	R&R and LAQ	1746
	103.49	202.51	1994	Shortage of funds and LAQ	96
554.55		624.57	1986	R&R, LAQ, Shortage of funds	13

1	2	3	4	5
109	Maharashtra	Lower Chulband Medium Project	Medium	UA
110	Maharashtra	Lower Panzara Medium Project	Medium	APD
111	Maharashtra	Lower Wardha Major Project	Major	APD
112	Maharashtra	Manikpunj Project	Medium	UA
113	Maharashtra	Mhaswad R.B.C. K.M. 1 to 8.60	Medium	UA
114	Maharashtra	Morna (Gureghar) Project	Medium	APD
115	Maharashtra	Nagan Project	Medium	UA
116	Maharashtra	Nagewadi Project	Medium	UA
117	Maharashtra	Nardave1	Medium	UA
118	Maharashtra	Navargaon	Medium	APD
119	Maharashtra	New Gated Weir Khodshi	Major	UA
120	Maharashtra	Nira Deoghar	Major	UA
121	Maharashtra	Patgaon	Medium	UA
122	Maharashtra	Pentkli	Major	APD
123	Maharashtra	Prakasha Burai L.I.S.	Medium	UA
124	Maharashtra	Punand Project	Major	APD
125	Maharashtra	Purna	Medium	APD
126	Maharashtra	Sapan	Medium	APD
127	Maharashtra	Sarangkheda Barrage	Medium	APD
128	Maharashtra	Shirapur Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA
129	Maharashtra	Shivan Project	Medium	UA
130	Maharashtra	Sina Bhose Khind Tunnel	Medium	UA
131	Maharashtra	Sina Kolegaon Project	Major	UA
132	Maharashtra	Sonapur Tomta LIS	Medium	UA
133	Maharashtra	Sulwade Barrage	Medium	APD
134	Maharashtra	Suryal	Major	APD
135	Maharashtra	Tarali Project	Major	APD
136	Maharashtra	Tembhu Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	APD
137	Maharashtra	Temghar	Major	UA
138	Maharashtra	Tillari Interstate Irrigation Project1	Major	APD
139	Maharashtra	Urmodi Project	Major	UA

6	7	8	9	10	11
1016.49		117.19	1995	Funds problem	-88
	347.31	347.3	1989	Funds problem	0
	857.7	2356.57	1980	Shortage of fund	175
51.92		51.92	1999	Insufficient fund	0
4.82		4.82	1978	Lack of funds	0
	129.641	197.9	1996	Shortage of Funds, LAQ and R&R	53
125		92.82	1990	Insufficient Funds	-26
51.95		64.9	1994	Shortage of Funds	25
446.7		446.7	2001	Clearance of Identified Forest	0
	8.72	70.7	1987	non-availability of funds	711
27.73		27.732	1979	Shortage of funds	0
61.67		7785.36	1996	Lack of funds	12524
5.4		150.48	1983	R & R and LAQ	2687
0	16.85	230.27	1989	LAQ	1267
110.1		111.1	2001	Insufficient Funds	1
	29.92	340.56	1982	Insufficient Funds	1038
	123.79	213.1	1995	LAQ	72
	1200.7	753.16	2000	Forest land clearance & increase in height of dam	-37
	202.97	275..48	1999	Insufficient funds	36
177.62		181.38	1997	Shortage of funds	2
73.8		73.8	1994	Insufficient funds	0
117.54		117.54	2001	Shortage of Funds, LAQ	0
455.28		455.28	1993	Delay in Mechanical and Electrical Components	0
50.82		50.82	1997	Shortage of funds and LAQ	0
	290.88	290.88	1995	Insufficient funds	0
	18.9	781.78	1973	Forest land clearance	4036
	504.96	870.9	1997	Shortage of funds, Change in Scope, R & R	72
	3450.35	3358.43	1996	Lack of funds	-3
70.51		323.53	1997	Lack of funds	359
	217.22	1612.15	1982	Opposition of PAPs' LAQ	642
1324.14		1323.69	1997	Shorgate of Funds, Change in Scope, R & R	0

1	2	3	4	5
140	Maharashtra	Utawali	Medium	APD
141	Maharashtra	Uttarmand Project	Medium	APD
142	Maharashtra	Wadi Shewadi Project	Medium	UA
143	Maharashtra	Waghur	Major	APD
144	Maharashtra	Wan	Major	APD
145	Maharashtra	Wang Project	Medium	APD
146	Maharashtra	Warna	Major	APD
147	Manipur	Khuga Multipurpose Project Manipur	Medium	APD
148	Manipur	Thoubal Multipurpose Project Manipur	Major	APD
149	Orissa	Baghalati Irrigation Project	Medium	APD
150	Orissa	Chheligada Dam Project	Medium	APD
151	Orissa	Deo Irrigation Project	Medium	APD
152	Orissa	Manjore Irrigation Project	Medium	APD
153	Orissa	Rajua Irrigation Project	Medium	UA
154	Orissa	Rengali Left Bank Canal II	Major	APD
155	Orissa	Rengali Right Bank Canal Project	Major	APD
156	Orissa	Ret Irrigation Project	Medium	APD
157	Orissa	Rukura Irrigation Project	Medium	APD
158	Orissa	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project	Major	APD
159	Orissa	Telengiri Irrigation Project	Medium	APD
160	Uttar Pradesh	Bansagar Project	Major	APD
161	Uttar Pradesh	Kanhar Irrigation Project	Major	APD
162	West Bengal	Subarnarekha Barrage Project	Major	UA
163	West Bengal	Teesta Barrage Project	Major	APD

77 Major, 86 Medium

* Shaded Values in Col. 8 indicate the considered cost for XII Plan formulation instead of Latest Estimated Approved Cost.

**Negative values in Col. 11, LEC-Less than Unapproved Cost. PAPs-Project Affected Persons, LAB-Land Acquisition, R&R-Resettlement & Rehabilitation, APD-approved, UA-Unapproved

6	7	8	9	10	11
	35.78	109.64	1999	LAQ	206
	123.169	123.17	1997	Shortage of Funds, LAQ, R & R	0
258.33		258.33	1993	Insufficient Funds	0
	12.28	1183.55	1978	LAQ, R & R, Forest and Environmental clearance, shortage of funds	9538
	13.37	276.32	1979	Conjunctive use	1967
	162.78	317.67	1997	Shortage of Funds, LAQ and R& R	95
	337.81	2149.95	1976	Shortage of funds	536
	15	381.28	1983	Law and order, Inadequare funds and	2442
	47.25	982	1980	Disputed land, Local disturbance, non-availability of construction material	1978
	45.44	152.95	1996	LAQ	237
	52.96	201.01	2003	PAPs agitation	280
	52.22	366.66	1997	R & R	602
	37.7	99.53	1996	LAQ	164
17.65		18.35	1999	LAQ & contractual problems	4
	705.15	1958.34	1997	Funding constraint and forest clearance	178
	738.27	1290.93	1996	LAQ, 7 Railway line corssing, 9 NH crossing, shifting of 33 KV towerline	75
	86.14	348.66	2003	R & R	305
	25.22	207.35	1999	PAPs agitation	722
	790.32	4049.93	1987	Interstate issues	412
	106.18	474.05	2003	LAQ, finalisation of spillway site	346
	330.19	3148.91	1997	Interstate dispute and forest land clearance	854
	652.58	0	1977	Inter State Dispute	-100
2032.69		2022	1991	Shortage of funds	-1
	69.72	2988.61	1976	LAQ and non-uniform flow and fund	4187

National policy to save water

1389. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has framed any national policy to save water, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is planning to give alternatives to those crops which are using more water, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what efforts Government has made to save water and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India has formulated the National Water Policy, 2012 wherein several recommendations have been made for conservation, development and management of water resources in the country. The Salient Features of the National Water Policy, 2012 are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement *Appended to the Answer to SQ/ USQ N6. 1384* (Part (d) and (e)).

(b) Ministry of Agriculture has informed that in order to address the adverse impact involving economic and ecological situations out of intensive cereal based cropping system, declining factor productivity, increased cost of cultivation and depleting ground water resources and nutrient status and higher incidence of disease pests, to move away from rice-wheat system to a sustainable one, a scheme of Crop Diversification has been announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech 2013-14 for implementation in original green revolution areas *i.e.*, Western Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab with an outlay of Rs. 500 Crore.

The long term objectives to achieve under crop diversification programme were as follows:

- * Reduction of area of high water requiring crops at least by 7% during 2013-14.
- * Establishment of alternate crops through adoption of adequate technological innovations for a sustainable agricultural system.
- * Resource Conservation like restoration of ground water table, removal of soil fatigue and increasing factor productivity and reduction in pollution levels.

The notified over-exploited and critical blocks based on recommendation of Central Ground Water Board of major paddy growing districts of each State have been identified for implementation of Crop Diversification programme.

(c) Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments through various schemes and programmes *viz.* Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD & WM); Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies etc.

As a result of sustained efforts, the live water storage capacity of about 253 billion cubic meter (BCM) has been created in the country so far.

The Government has also launched a National Water Mission with the objective of 'conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management'. One of the goals of National Water Mission is 'increasing water use efficiency by 20%'.

Declaration of major Irrigation Projects as National Projects

1390. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any scheme of declaring major irrigation projects as National Irrigation Projects and providing 90 per cent financial assistance to it under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government considers to declare Bargi Diversion Project as a National Project; and

(d) if so, by when the project is likely to be so declared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India declared 14 projects as National Projects in February, 2008. Subsequently, one more project namely Saryu Nahar Pariyojana of Uttar Pradesh has been included in the scheme of National Projects in 2012. The details of the 15 irrigation projects included under the scheme of National Projects are given in Statement (*See below*). As per the Guidelines of National Projects, the projects are eligible for 90% grant of the balance project cost (cost of work) of irrigation and drinking water components of the project. At present, the scheme of National Projects is being funded from the allocation as available under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).

(c) and (d) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted the proposal of Bargi Diversion Project for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects in December, 2009 to Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR). The project was recommended for inclusion as National Projects by the High Powered Steering Committee of Ministry of Water Resources in February, 2010. A new project is declared as national project after ascertaining its eligibility for assistance, which includes investment clearance from Planning Commission, clearance from Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) / Project Investment Board, recommendation of the High Powered Steering Committee and approval of Union Cabinet. The EFC clearance and the Cabinet approval is not available for Bargi Diversion Project of Madhya Pradesh for declaration as a National Project.

Statement

List of projects declared as National Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	1) Irrigation (ha.)	State
		2) Power (MW)	
1	2	3) Storage (MAF)	
		3	4
1	Teesta Barrage	1) 9.23 lakh 2) 1000 MW 3) Barrage	West Bengal
2	Shahpur Kandi	1) 3.80 lakh 2) 300 MW 3) 0.016 MAF	Punjab
3	Bursar	1) 1 lakh (indirect) 2) 1230 MW 3) 1 MAF	J&K
4	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Punjab
5	Ujh multipurpose project	1) 0.32 lakh ha 2) 280 MW 3) 0.66 MAF	J&K

1	2	3	4
6	Gyspa project	1) 0.50 lakh ha 2) 240 MW 3) 0.06 MAF	HP
7	Lakhvar Vyasi	1) 0.49 lakh 2) 420 MW 3) 0.325 MAF	Uttaranchal
8	Kishau	1) 0.97 Lakh 2) 600 MW 3) 1.04 MAF	HP/ Uttaranchal
9	Renuka	1) Drinking water 2) 40 MW 3) 0.44 MAF	HP
10	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	1) 8000 ha. 2) 75 MW 3) 0.26 MAF	Arunachal Pradesh
11	Kulsi Dam Project	1) 23,900 ha. 2) 29 MW 3) 0.28 MAF	Assam
12	Upper Siang	Indirect 9500 MW 17.50 MAF Flood Moderation	Arunachal Pradesh
13	Gosikhurd	1) 2.50 lakh 2) 3 MW 3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra
14	Ken Betwa	6.46 lakh 72 MW 2.25 MAF	Madhya Pradesh
15	Saryu Nahar Pariyojana	1) 14.04 lakh ha	Uttar Pradesh

Increase in capacity of headwork at Harike

†1391. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Headwork's capacity of Indira Gandhi Feeder situated at Harike is Rs. 15,000 cusecs while Indira Gandhi Feeder's design capacity is 18,500 cusecs;

(b) if so, whether by increasing Headwork's capacity at Harike, the Indira Gandhi feeder's capacity could be better utilized;

(c) whether Government proposes to give suggestions to Punjab Government for increasing the capacity of Headwork situated at Harike and whether it would prevent wastage of water during flood; and

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

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

(b) to (d) Government of Punjab has informed that the capacity of 15,000 cusecs of head regulator of Indira Gandhi Feeder (IGF) is sufficient to carry Rajasthan's share of surplus Ravi Beas waters. Further due to capacity constraint of IGF, Rajasthan has never placed indent above 13500 cusecs and therefore there is no need to increase the capacity of IGF. The State Government has further informed that during flood season, the flood water carries huge quantity of silt, weed, hyacinth/ jungle which may choke the canal system. Therefore no flood water can be utilised in the canal and during flood season, the supply is strictly regulated as per Regulation rules for the safety of the canal system. Therefore increasing capacity of head regulator will serve no purpose.

Allocation for Twelfth Five Year Plan

1392. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major issues highlighted for the Ministry and the allocations made therefor during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Ministry has incorporated and integrated the points highlighted in the Twelfth Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether there is any monitoring cell to oversee whether the Ministry is moving in tandem with the Plan;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The major issues highlighted for Ministry of Water Resources in the Twelfth Five Year Plan documents approved by National Development Council (NDC), are given in Statement (*See below*). Planning Commission has indicated an outlay of Rs. 18,118 crore for Central Sector Schemes and Rs. 91,435 crore for State Sector Schemes of Ministry of Water Resources for Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Water Resources has prepared schemes in this regard which are at different stages of approval.

(e) to (g) The Ministry of Water Resources ensures performance of Plan schemes in tandem with the Plan, through regular monitoring and evaluation at the end of every Five Year Plan, by independent agencies. Besides mid-term appraisal is being done by the Planning Commission.

Statement

Major issues highlighted for Ministry of Water Resources in the Twelfth Five Year Plan

1. A move away from a narrowly engineering – construction-centric approach to a more multi-disciplinary, participatory management approach to our major and medium irrigation projects, with central emphasis on command area development and a sustained effort at efficiency.
2. Since groundwater accounts for nearly two-thirds of India's irrigation and 80 per cent of domestic water needs, we need a participatory approach to sustainable management of groundwater based on a new programme of aquifer mapping.
3. Launching a completely revamped programme on Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies.
4. Renewed focus on non-structural mechanisms for flood management.
5. Vastly improved systems of water-related data collection and management as also transparency in availability of data.
6. Adaptation strategies to mitigate the likely impact of climate change to be pursued under the National Water Mission (NWM).
7. A new legal and institutional framework for water based on broader consensus among the States etc.

Authority on Pancheshwar Dam

‡1393. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a decision has been taken with Government of Nepal to set up an Authority on Pancheshwar dam;
- (b) whether the political stability of that country has been taken into consideration while setting up the Authority;
- (c) the number of members from Nepal and India and their level along with the period of their tenure; and
- (d) by when the Authority would submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. The India-Nepal Joint Committee on Water Resources (JCWR) has decided, in its 3rd meeting held on 29th September- 1st October, 2008 at Kathmandu, Nepal, to set up Pancheshwar Development Authority (PDA) for development, execution and operation of Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project, in accordance with Article 10 of the Mahakali Treaty signed in February 1996 between India and Nepal.

(b) All factors have been considered while arriving at the decision on setting up of such Authority in the meeting of JCWR.

(c) As per the Terms and Reference (T&R) agreed in 5th meeting of JCWR held at Pokhara (Nepal) during 20-22 November 2009, the proposed composition of PDA is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Question does not arise in view of the purpose stated in (a) above.

Statement***Proposed composition of Pancheshwar Development Authority***

Indian side		Nepalese side
1		2
Secretary, MoWR, Government of India	Co-Chairman	Secretary, MoEN, Government of Nepal
Secretary/ Joint Secretary (Hydro), Ministry of Power	Member	Joint Secretary, MoEl

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1		2
Joint Secretary (North), MEA	Member	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Commissioner (Ganga), MoWR	Member	Director General, Deptt. of Electricity Development
JS & FA, MoWR	Member	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance
Principal Secretary (Energy), Govt. of Uttarakhand	Member	Director General, Deptt. of Irrigation
Chief Executive Officer / Additional Chief Executive Officer, PMP	Member	Chief Executive Officer / Additional Chief Executive Officer, PMP
Ambassador of India to Nepal	Special Invitee	Ambassador of Nepal to India
Principal Advisor (WR), Planning Commission	Special Invitee	Joint Secretary, Water and Energy Commission
Principal Secretary / Secretary (WR), Govt. of UP	Special Invitee	Managing Director, NEA

Note: CEO & ACEO, once appointed, will function as Member-Secretary & Member- Joint Secretary of the PDA.

Depletion of groundwater level in Jharkhand

1394. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether agricultural activities in Jharkhand are fully dependent on borewells and as a result the groundwater resources are getting depleted in the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of groundwater in the State in comparison to the groundwater availability during the last three years; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b)

As per available information, out of the net area irrigated during 2010-11 in Jharkhand, about 61000 hectares was irrigated from surface water and 64000 hectares irrigated from ground water. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Ground Water Organizations have jointly estimated replenishable ground water resources of the Country, including Jharkhand. As per the latest assessment (as on March 2009) of replenishable ground water resources, the total annual replenishable ground water resources of Jharkhand have been estimated as 5.96 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) and annual ground water withdrawal as 1.61 BCM. CGWB also monitors ground water levels on regional basis, four times a year through a network of 15653 wells located throughout the Country, including Jharkhand State. Analysis of ground water level monitoring data of pre-monsoon of current year 2013, as compared with the last three years mean of pre-monsoon (2010-2012), indicates that bulk of monitoring wells analysed in Jharkhand have shown rise in water levels.

(c) 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 include:

- (i) Extending technical and financial support to States/UTs under schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies for conservation of water resources in the Country.
- (ii) Master Plan by CGWB 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; and
- (vi) The Central Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation, under implementation during Twelfth Plan, *inter-alia*, envisages participatory

management of ground water involving Panchayati Raj Institutions, local communities, NGOs and other stakeholders for ensuring sustainable management of ground water resources in the country etc.

Status of dams in Goa and Maharashtra

1395. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of major and minor irrigation dams in Goa;
- (b) the quantum of water available both for irrigation and for drinking purposes from those dams;
- (c) the financial assistance given by the Central Government for their construction, if any;
- (d) whether financial and human settlement issues with respect to Tillari dam has been settled between Goa and Maharashtra; and
- (e) the present status as regards the liability of each States and the essential features of the settlement arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per information furnished by the Government of Goa, the names of major and minor irrigation dams in Goa are Salaulim Major Irrigation Dam, Anjuna Medium Irrigation Dam, Chapoli Minor Irrigation Dam, Amthane Minor Irrigation Dam and Panchwadi Minor Irrigation Dam. In addition, Tillari Irrigation Project is a joint venture of Maharashtra and Goa benefiting the command area of both the States.

(b) As per information furnished by the Government of Goa, the quantum of water available for irrigation and drinking purpose are given in the following table.

MCM = million cubic metre			
Name of Dam	Effective Storage Capacity (MCM)	Irrigation purpose (MCM)	Drinking purpose (MCM)
Salaulim Major Irrigation Dam	227.16	144.66	82.50
Anjuna Medium Irrigation Dam	44.83	44.83	—
Chapoli Minor Irrigation Dam	10.72	6.97	3.75
Amthane Minor Irrigation Dam	5.81	2.93	2.88
Panchwadi Minor Irrigation Dam	4.36	3.11	1.25

(c) An amount of Rs. 17.75 crore have been released to Salaulim Irrigation Project and Rs. 255.42 crore have been released to Tillari Irrigation Project in Goa as Central Assistance (CA) up to March, 2013 under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme.

(d) and (e) The interstate agreement of Tillari Irrigation Project was signed on 06.04.1990 between Maharashtra & Goa. As per interstate agreement, the common cost of the project is to be shared in ratio of 73.3% and 26.7% by Government of Goa and Government of Maharashtra respectively, on the basis of water utilization. The rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected persons (PAPs) was carried out as per Maharashtra Rehabilitation Act 1976 (Modified 1986). Both State Governments have to give preference in employment to PAPs in public employment in their respective States.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED
QUESTIONS SET FOR THE 16TH AUGUST, 2013***

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

New Drugs (Prices Control) Order

*141. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Drugs (Prices Control) Order, notified last month, has increased the number of essential drugs and capped their prices using simple average price formula, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether according to senior Director and Life Sciences Leader at consulting firm, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu's Indian arm, a string of issues, ranging from patents and drug safety to pricing and foreign direct investment norms have put the approximately Rs. 1 lakh crore Indian pharmaceutical industry in uncertainty; and

(c) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Government notified National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy – 2012 and subsequently notified new Drug (Prices Control) Order (DPCO), 2013 on 15.05.2013 to control and regulate the prices of medicines in the country. The medicines of dosages and strengths as specified under National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) – 2011 have been brought under price control based on

* The sitting of Rajya Sabha on Friday, the 16th August, 2013 was adjourned on account of Cancellation of sitting. Answers to Questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Monday, the 19th August, 2013.

a concept of Ceiling Price by having the Simple Average Price of all the branded and/or generic versions of such medicine having market share more than and equal to 1% of the total domestic market turnover of that medicine. The medicines not listed under NLEM – 2011 are under monitoring and no manufacturer can increase the maximum retail price of a drug more than ten per cent of maximum retail price during preceding twelve months.

(b) Regarding patent regime, the amendment in the Patent Act, in 2005, extended grant of product patent to all technologies including pharmaceuticals. Since 2005 there have been no further amendments to the Act. As such India has a stable patent regime. Regarding drug safety, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) has not received any such information. The quality and safety of the drugs imported, manufactured and sold in the country is regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder. Regarding pricing the Government has notified Drug (Prices Control) Order (DPCO), 2013 on 15.05.2013 to control and regulate the prices of medicines in the country. The medicines of dosages and strengths as specified under National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) – 2011 have been brought under price control and the medicines not listed under NLEM – 2011 are under monitoring and no manufacturer can increase the maximum retail price of a drug more than ten per cent of maximum retail price during preceding twelve months. Regarding FDI, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion who are the nodal department has no such information. At present FDI up to 100% is under the automatic route for Greenfield investments and in case of Brownfield investments FDI up to 100% is allowed through the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) approval in the pharma sector.

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

MSP of major farm crops

*142. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has substantially raised Minimum Support Price (MSP) of major farm crops for 2012-13 in the recent past, and if so, the details thereof, crop-wise;

(b) the details of the criteria adopted for finalization of MSP of farm crops; and

(c) whether Government has considered the views of various farmers' associations and other stakeholders before finalization of MSP of crops and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) on major agricultural crops fixed by the Government for 2011-12, 2012-13 and kharif crops of 2013-14 season are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various crops after taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/ Departments and other relevant factors. While formulating its recommendations on price policy, CACP considers a number of important factors which include, *inter-alia*, cost of production, changes in input prices, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level effect on cost of living, etc.

(c) CACP holds consultations with various stakeholders including State Governments and farmers representatives. The Report of the Commission is forwarded to all the State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned for their views before the Government finalizes the MSPs for various crops.

Statement

Minimum Support Prices

		(Rs. per quintal)		
Commodity	Variety	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
Kharif Crops				
Paddy	Common	1080	1250	1310
	Grade A	1110	1280	1345
Jowar	Hybrid	980	1500	1500
	Maldandi	1000	1520	1520
Bajra		980	1175	1250
Maize		980	1175	1310
Ragi		1050	1500	1500
Arhar (Tur)		3200 &	3850	4300
Moong		3500 &	4400	4500

1	2	3	4	5
Urad		3300 &	4300	4300
Cotton	Medium Staple	2800	3600	3700
	Long Staple	3300	3900	4000
Groundnut in shell		2700	3700	4000
Sunflower seed		2800	3700	3700
Soyabean	Black	1650	2200	2500
	Yellow	1690	2240	2560
Sesamum		3400	4200	4500
Nigerseed		2900	3500	3500
Rabi Crops				
Wheat		1285	1350	
Barley		980	980	
Gram		2800	3000	
Masur (Lentil)		2800	2900	
Rapeseed/ Mustard		2500	3000	
Safflower		2500	2800	
Toria		2425	2970	
Other Crops				
Copra	Milling	4525	5100	5250
	Ball	4775	5350	5500
De-Husked Coconut		1200	1400	1425
Jute		1675	2200	2300
Sugarcane#		145.00	170.00	210.00

Note:

& Additional incentive of Rs. 500 per quintal is payable in respect of kharif pulses sold to procurement agencies during the harvest/ arrival period to two months.

Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP).

Demand of urea

*143. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that demand of urea in the country is around 336.77 lakh MT; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken/likely to be taken by Government to meet the demand along with the demand of urea for the State of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Season-wise demand of urea for Kharif and Rabi Season, for the year 2012-13 was 150.82 LMT & 164.61 LMT respectively *i.e.* a total demand of 315.43 LMT. For Kharif 2013 the demand, as assessed by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) is 152.89 MT.

(b) The following steps are being taken by the Government to meet the demand of urea for the States including the State of Assam:-

The month-wise demand of each state is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) in consultation with the State Governments before commencement of each cropping season.

On the basis of this, the Department of Fertilizers allocates the required quantities of fertilizers to the States both out of indigenous production as well as through imports to ensure that there is no shortfall, which is continuously monitored through web based monitoring system *i.e.* Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS).

The State Governments also regularly coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their state institutional agencies like MARKFED etc.

Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DOC), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizers as indicated by the State Governments.

MSP of Paddy

*144. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has increased the MSP of paddy by Rs. 60/- per quintal for current kharif season, and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the said increase is in accordance with the increase in the cost of production of paddy, and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether various farmers' organisations have protested against the decision of Government, and if so, the response of Government thereto; and
- (d) whether Government would review the above increase in MSP of paddy and increase it as per the increased cost of production, and if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Paddy (common) for 2013-14 season has been fixed by the Government at Rs.1310 per quintal and of Paddy (Grade A) at Rs.1345 per quintal against the MSP of Rs. 1250 per quintal and Rs. 1280 per quintal respectively for 2012-13 season.

(b) to (d) Government fixes the MSPs of various crops, including paddy, after taking into account the recommendations of CACP, the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments and other relevant factors. CACP considers a number of important factors such as cost of production, changes in input prices including labour charges, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living, etc. and the representations/demands of various farmers organizations before making its recommendations. The MSP of paddy for 2013-14 provides a return of about 36 per cent over its all India weighted average paid out cost including family labour (A2+FL).

Discontinuation of telegram services

*145. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons behind discontinuation of telegram, one of the oldest communication services, recently;
- (b) the number of telegram service centres that were operating in the country along with manpower thereof and the fate of those employees after closure of this service;
- (c) whether Government had carried out consultations with employees' unions before taking the decision to close this service;

(d) the alternate communication device Government is going to provide in remote villages/defence establishments where telegram service was the only facility available; and

(e) the other alternate arrangement Government is going to provide which may be acceptable in the court of law as evidence?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The telegraph services have been discontinued by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) *w.e.f.* 15-07-2013 as new modes of communication are more economical, faster and reliable in comparison to telegraph services which has led to a decreased usage of these services over time and declining revenues for BSNL.

(b) There were 75 telegram service centres in the country at the time of closure of telegram service, 968 employees were working in telegram service centres.

After the closure of telegraph services, the telegraph offices are being used by BSNL for meeting customer needs. The services of employees previously working on telegraph services are being utilized in Customer Service Centres and other services offered by BSNL. No employee of BSNL has lost his/her job on account of closure of telegraph services.

(c) BSNL has informed that there was a decreased usage of Telegraph services over time resulting in declining revenues, causing financial losses to BSNL. Therefore, BSNL took a decision for closure of telegram services based on the financial impact on continued operations as against the declining attractiveness of telegraph services. No consultation with employee unions was held before taking decisions to close the service.

(d) and (e) Many alternative modes of communication such as basic telephone, mobile telephones, broadband, e-mail, SMS and e-post are now easily available which are more economical, faster and more reliable in comparison to telegraph services. It is for a court of law to assess the acceptability of evidence on content communicated through various modes based on customary norms of evidentiary jurisprudence.

Permission for crossing Pathankot – Kangra railway line

*146. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for permission to cross the Pathankot-Kangra railway line for commissioning the Sidhata Irrigation Project;

- (b) if so, when the proposal was submitted by the State Government;
- (c) the time taken by Railways in processing the permission case at each level/office, and the current status of the case; and
- (d) by when the permission is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A proposal for constructing an elevated canal, as an aqueduct (canal in a form of a bridge supported by tall columns), for a length of 535 metres in Railway land, across Pathankot – Joginder Nagar Narrow Gauge Railway line, was received in September 2003 from the State's Irrigation and Public Health Department. However, complete details and drawings were not submitted by Irrigation and Public Health Department. Thereafter, site alignment plan and a few drawings were submitted in November 2007. As the plan was technically not acceptable on safety consideration, I&PH Deptt. (Irrigation & Public Health Department) was advised to suitably modify the plan. "General Arrangement Drawing" was finalized in March 2009 and permission was granted in September 2010.

However, Irrigation and Public Health Department, submitted a revised proposal for the work in January 2012. Revised General Arrangement Drawing was approved in July 2012. Sanction of Commissioner of Railway Safety has also been received.

Irrigation and Public Health Department started construction work in January 2012. Work in Railway portion is complete except casting of middle span over the railway track for which necessary permissions are available with Irrigation and Public Health Department of Himachal Pradesh Government.

Suicide by farmers

*147. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of suicides of farmers since 1999, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the reasons therefor;
- (c) how many of the above were due to agrarian distress; and
- (d) the reaction of Government to the above situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Number of suicides of farmers since 1999, year-wise and State-wise, as compiled annually by National Crime Records Bureau is given in Statement-I (*See* below). Causes of suicides

include family problems, illness, drug abuse/addiction, unemployment, property dispute, bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status, poverty, professional/career problem, love affair, barrenness/impotency, cancellation/non-settlement of marriage, dowry dispute, fall in social reputation, causes not known, etc.

(c) Information regarding suicide by farmers due to agrarian distress as reported by respective State Governments, is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Government has announced several packages to mitigate the hardships faced by farmers including Rehabilitation Package of Rs. 19998.85 crore covering 31 suicide prone districts in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, Package of Rs. 1840.75 crore for development of Kuttanad Wetland Eco-system in Kerala, Package of Rs. 764.45 crore for mitigating agrarian distress in Idukki district of Kerala, Bundelkhand Special Package of Rs. 7266 crore for drought mitigation and Vidarbha intensified Irrigation Development Programme for which Rs. 600 crore has so far been allotted under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

Government has also taken several other steps to revitalize the agriculture sector and improve condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, extension, marketing, etc. Various programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are being implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements. The focus of Government is primarily on expansion of farm income, creation of non-farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rain fed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages. Other measures taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers include enhancement in minimum support prices of agricultural commodities, increase in credit flow to agriculture sector, debt waiver/relief, interest subvention on crop loans, revival package for strengthening Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure.

Statement-I

Number of suicides under Subhead Self Employed (Farming/Agriculture)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	1974	1525	1509	1896	1800	2666	2490	2607	1797	2105	2414	2525	2206	2572
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6	9	17	27	11	20	25	4	15	12	12	18	13	11
3	Assam	82	126	167	271	187	331	299	322	278	197	341	369	312	344
4	Bihar	127	32	61	80	46	23	39	46	86	67	112	95	83	68
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	1452	1238	1066	1395	1412	1483	1593	1773	1802	1126	0	4
6	Goa	5	15	18	11	18	8	11	5	0	6	4	15	1	1
7	Gujarat	500	661	594	570	581	523	615	487	317	526	588	523	578	564
8	Haryana	205	238	145	190	207	160	140	190	179	150	230	297	384	276
9	Himachal Pradesh	39	35	22	25	34	52	20	22	15	188	24	61	46	29
10	Jammu and Kashmir	3	38	15	16	8	1	2	34	523	6	8	18	14	10
11	Jharkhand	-	-	27	21	21	21	124	103	113	71	164	173	94	119
12	Karnataka	2379	2630	2505	2340	2678	1963	1883	1720	2135	1737	2282	2585	2100	1875

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	510
13	Kerala	1431	1295	1035	1533	1583	903	1118	1124	1232	820	896	895	830	1081	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
14	Madhya Pradesh	2654	2660	1372	1340	1445	1638	1248	1375	1263	1379	1395	1237	1326	1172	
15	Maharashtra	2423	3022	3536	3695	3836	4147	3926	4453	4238	3802	2872	3141	3337	3786	
16	Manipur	0	1	0	3	4	2	2	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	
17	Meghalaya	5	2	4	8	4	11	4	3	18	9	21	16	22	10	
18	Mizoram	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	38	5	14	10	
19	Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	9	
20	Odisha	265	199	256	345	365	379	254	283	240	260	154	162	144	146	
21	Punjab	87	73	45	40	26	74	47	85	88	66	97	80	98	75	
22	Rajasthan	724	736	505	587	636	749	461	395	618	796	851	390	268	270	
23	Sikkim	17	10	18	8	31	49	41	35	21	60	23	19	12	19	Starred Questions
24	Tamil Nadu	804	882	985	1455	1052	1599	1255	426	484	512	1060	541	623	499	
25	Tripura	97	14	41	41	4	15	29	7	0	50	45	58	20	18	
26	Uttar Pradesh	845	735	688	525	387	496	522	411	486	745	656	548	645	745	
27	Uttarakhand	-	-	21	34	41	22	24	51	28	28	30	39	25	14	

28	West Bengal	1240	1377	1246	1518	1036	822	965	1189	1102	759	1054	993	807	NR
	TOTAL (STATES)	15913	16318	16284	17820	17107	18071	16956	16863	16379	16128	17175	15933	14004	13727
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	16	3	7	1	3	8	6	16	23	19	8	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	21	19	21	23	7	13	12	17	12	15	10	13	6
32	Daman and Diu	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi (UT)	19	17	18	33	8	13	7	3	23	16	5	9	10	21
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	133	230	91	88	23	145	147	175	197	17	154	4	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	169	285	131	151	57	170	175	197	253	68	193	31	23	27
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	16082	16603	16415	17971	17164	18241	17131	17060	16632	16196	17368	15964	14027	13754

Source: Report on 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India' for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Starred Questions 511

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Period/ (Date of report)	Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons as reported by State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh *	1999	180
		2000	192
		2001	256
		2002	321
		2003	304
		2004	1181
		2005	656
		2006	564
		2007	513
		2008	486
		2009	323
		2010	262
		2011	262
		2012	101
2.	Karnataka *	2003-04 (F/Y)	205
		2004-05 (F/Y)	114
		2005-06 (F/Y)	94
		2006-07 (F/Y)	176
		2007-08 (F/Y)	182
		2008-09 (F/Y)	156

1	2	3	4
		2009-10 (F/Y)	145
		2010-11 (F/Y)	117
		2011-12 (F/Y)	107
		2012-13 (F/Y)	60
3.	Maharashtra **	2001	32
		2002	79
		2003	107
		2004	348
		2005	365
		2006	1037
		2007	839
		2008	764
		2009	591
		2010	608
		2011	630
		2012	515
4.	Kerala *	1999	40
		2000	53
		2001	93
		2002	106
		2003	114
		2004	163
		2005	186
		2006	112
		2007	68

1	2	3	4
		2008	11
		2009	NIL
		2010	NIL
		2011	21
		2012	17
5.	Punjab #	2008	182
		2009	173
		2010	179
6.	Tamil Nadu	2004	Nil
		2005	01
		2006	01
		2007	01
		2008 – 2012	Nil
7.	Gujarat	2004	01
		2005 – 2012	Nil
8.	Assam	26/02/2013	Nil
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	25/07/2013	Nil
10.	Bihar	12/03/2013	Nil
11.	Chhattisgarh	30/04/2013	Nil
12.	Goa	12/07/2013	Nil
13.	Haryana	12/07/2013	Nil
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11/07/2013	Nil
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	18/02/2013	Nil
16.	Jharkhand	31/07/2013	Nil
17.	Manipur	26/03/2013	Nil

1	2	3	4
18.	Meghalaya	30/06/2013	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh *	2004	1638
		2005	1248
		2006-2012	Nil
20.	Mizoram	19/02/2013	Nil
21.	Nagaland	04/10/2013	Nil
22.	Odisha	06/03/2013	Nil
23.	Rajasthan *	2004	749
		2005	461
		2006 – 2012	Nil
24.	Sikkim	10/07/2013	Nil
25.	Tripura	22/03/2013	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	28/04/2011	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	20/03/2013	Nil
28.	West Bengal	28/03/2013	Nil
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27/02/2013	Nil
30.	NCT of Delhi	27/02/2013	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	28/02/2013	Nil
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	04/02/2013	Nil
33.	Lakshadweep	11/04/2013	Nil
34.	Puducherry	2004	Nil
		2005	02
		2006 – 2012	Nil
35.	Chandigarh	15/07/2013	Nil

* Total number of suicide in farming/agriculture (due to various reasons)

** The information in respect of Maharashtra is for those cases of suicides where *ex-gratia* has been paid.

Govt. of Punjab has furnished details of farmers suicides in four districts of the State and has stated that 74% suicides are due to indebtedness and 26% due to non-economic reasons.

Internet speed

*148.DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether major objective of the National Telecom Policy-2012 is to provide affordable and reliable broadband-on-demand by 2015 and to achieve 175 million broadband connections by 2017 and 600 million by 2020 at minimum 2 Mbps download speed and making available higher speed of at least 100 Mbps on demand, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India's average internet speed is among the slowest in the world; and

(c) if so, the corrective measures taken by Government to penalize such internet service providers failing to provide speed as promised through their promotional campaigns and advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) One of the objectives of the National Telecom Policy 12 (NTP-12) is to maximize public good by making available affordable, reliable and secured telecommunication and broadband services across the entire country. It sets a target of providing affordable and reliable broadband – on – demand by the year 2015 and achieve 175 million broadband connections by the year 2017 and 600 million by the year 2020 at minimum 2 Mbps speed.

Government has approved the scheme for establishment of National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) to connect all Gram Panchayats in the country through optical fibre utilizing existing fibres of PSUs viz. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), RailTel and Power Grid and laying incremental fibre wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks. Dark fibre network thus created will ensure a band width of at least 100 Mbps at each Gram Panchayat.

(b) and (c) It is incorrect to state that the average internet speed in India is the lowest with world. For evaluating the performance of Internet Service Provider (ISP) relating to connection speed, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has prescribed a parameter “broadband connection speed (download)”, the benchmark of which is >80% from ISP node to user. In the case of internet speed, all service providers are complying with the benchmark for this parameter except BSNL in Andaman and Nicobar service area. TRAI has imposed financial disincentive to the following internet service providers for non compliance in achieving the prescribed benchmark:-

Sl. No.	Service Provider
1	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL)
2	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)
3	Tikona
4	Five Networks
5	Atria Convergence
6	Sify

Government has accepted the recommendation of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to revise the earlier definition of the broadband contained in Broadband Policy 2004. Government has approved the revised definition of Broadband to increase minimum download speed of 256 Kbps to 512 Kbps, which is in consonance with objective contained in NTP-2012.

Production of paddy

*149. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of paddy in the country including Karnataka during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for the increase/decrease in production of paddy during the said period; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any scheme to enhance the production of paddy, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) State-wise details of production of rice in the country including Karnataka during 2010-11 to 2012-13 are given in Statement (*See below*). Production estimates of rice for the current year *i.e.* 2013-14 have not been prepared so far.

As a result of increase in area under cultivation and productivity, the production of rice in the country increased from 95.98 million tonnes in 2010-11 to 105.30 million tonnes in 2011-12. During 2012-13, production of rice marginally declined to 104.40 million tonnes (4th Advance Estimates) on account of shortfall in area due to delayed/ deficient rainfall in some parts of the country.

In order to enhance the production of rice, Government has been implementing several Crop Development Schemes/Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), etc. Under these schemes, funds are provided to States for implementation of State specific agricultural strategies including incentives to farmers for production/use of quality seeds, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), farm mechanization, etc. Besides, Frontline Demonstrations are also organized by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)/ State Agricultural Universities on farmers' fields to popularize frontier technologies among farmers.

Statement*State-wise estimates of production of rice*

State/UTs	Production (000 Tonnes)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	14418.0	12895.0	10914.6
Arunachal Pradesh	234.0	255.0	#
Assam	4736.6	4516.3	4562.0
Bihar	3102.1	7162.6	7336.0
Chhattisgarh	6159.0	6028.4	6608.8
Goa	115.0	121.8	#
Gujarat	1496.6	1790.0	1503.0
Haryana	3472.0	3759.0	3976.0
Himachal Pradesh	128.9	131.6	134.3
Jammu and Kashmir	507.7	544.7	545.6
Jharkhand	1110.0	3130.6	3026.7
Karnataka	4188.0	3955.0	3283.0
Kerala	522.7	569.0	531.0
Madhya Pradesh	1772.1	2227.3	2775.0

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	2696.0	2841.0	3042.0
Manipur	521.7	591.0	#
Meghalaya	207.0	216.5	#
Mizoram	47.2	54.3	#
Nagaland	381.4	382.4	#
Orissa	6827.7	5807.0	7639.5
Punjab	10837.0	10542.0	11374.0
Rajasthan	265.5	253.4	222.5
Sikkim	21.0	20.9	#
Tamil Nadu	5792.4	7458.7	4399.5
Tripura	702.5	718.3	#
Uttar Pradesh	11992.0	14022.0	14413.0
Uttarakhand	550.4	594.0	581.0
West Bengal	13045.9	14605.8	14961.7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.9	24.0	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20.8	18.6	#
Delhi	19.6	19.8	#
Daman and Diu	3.3	3.3	#
Pondicherry	52.0	42.1	#
Others	NA	NA	2569.5
ALL INDIA	95970.0	105301.0	104398.7

*4th advance estimates released on 22.07.2013

Included in others, NA: Not applicable

Illegal telemarketing companies

*150. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal telemarketing companies have increased during the last one year, and if so, the details in this regard; and

(b) whether Government has any system in place to track unauthorized and illegal telemarketing companies, and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Sir, Through the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulation, 2010 TRAI has laid down a revised framework for addressing Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) and these regulations came into force with effect from 27.09.2011. TRAI has also issued various amendments to these regulations and a number of directions to make the regulatory framework more effective.

It is observed that complaints related to unauthorized telemarketing activity from un-registered telemarketers (who are not registered with TRAI), has increased during last one year. The details of the complaints received with the Access Service Providers during the period 27.9.2011 to 4.8.2012 and 5.8.2012 to 4.8.2013 are as follows:

Total complaints received during the period 27.09.2011 to 04.08.2012	1,49,882 (Average 14,998 complaints per month)
Total complaints received during last one year (from 05.08.2012 to 04.08.2013)	5,56,834 (Average 46,402 complaints per month)

(b) To make the framework more effective an amendment to the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulation (Tenth Amendment) has been issued by TRAI on 5.11.2012 to further control the unsolicited commercial communications, especially relating to commercial SMS from unregistered telemarketers. One of the key provisions of this regulation includes restricting unregistered telemarketers from sending bulk promotional SMSs using software applications. Through this regulation TRAI has mandated the Access Service Providers to put in place a solution, which will ensure that no commercial SMSs are sent having same or similar characters or strings or variants from any source or number. The solution will ensure that no more than 200 SMSs with such similar 'signature' are sent in an hour.

TRAI has recently also issued the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Twelfth Amendment) Regulation on 23.5.2013. This regulation provides for disconnection of all the telecom resources of subscribers sending unsolicited calls/SMSs, blacklisting of the name and address of such subscribers for two years, disconnection

of telecom resources to such subscriber by the other service providers within twenty four hours of blacklisting of such subscriber. Also no telecom resources shall be allotted to such blacklisted subscriber by any Access Provider for two years. In pursuance of these efforts by TRAI, a total of about three lakhs telephone connections of un-registered telemarketers have been disconnected by the Access Service Providers and the name and address of 25295 such subscribers have been put into the blacklist.

The details of action taken by the TRAI against the telemarketers and service providers are given below:

01.	Number of notices sent to un-registered telemarketers (From 27.9.2011 to 31.7.2013)	2,85,813
02.	Number of Telephone disconnections of un-registered telemarketers (From 27.9.2011 to 31.7.2013)	2,99,575
03.	Number of Telemarketers Blacklisted (From 27.9.2011 to 25.06.2013)	15
04.	Number of un-registered telemarketers / subscribers that have been put into the Blacklist.	25295

Ration cards issued in Delhi

†151. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of persons to whom BPL ration cards have been issued in Delhi, so far;
- (b) the details of families covered under BPL category in Delhi;
- (c) the quantum of ration being supplied to the APL, BPL, Antyodaya and other ration card holders separately by the Food and Supplies Department in Delhi;
- (d) the yearly details of ration supplied by the Food Corporation of India; and
- (e) the action taken by the Department to check black-marketing of ration during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As reported by the Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, 3,66,896 Below Poverty Line (BPL) ration cards have been issued in Delhi as on 06.08.2013 which includes 1,03,617

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Antyodaya Anan Yojana (AAY) cards. Families having total family income below Rs. 24,200/- per annum have been identified under BPL category. Households with disabled adult and no assured means of subsistence, landless labourers, marginal farmers, artisans, craftsmen, widows, terminally ill persons, etc. have been covered under AAY.

(c) Category-wise quantum of foodgrains (wheat & rice) allocated to NCT of Delhi during the year 2012-13 is as under:-

(in thousand tons)

Category	Allocation		Total
	Wheat	Rice	
APL	329.688	97.452	427.140
BPL	75.516	33.180	108.696
AAY	45.060	18.024	63.084
TOTAL	450.264	148.656	598.920

(d) Details of allocation and offtake of foodgrains (wheat and rice) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for Government of NCT of Delhi for the last three years and the current year are given as under:-

(in thousand tons)

Year	Allocation	Offtake
2010-11	595.734	607.303*
2011-12	597.858	545.295
2012-13	598.920	566.777
2013-14 (upto June, 2013)	149.730	161.173*

* Offtake is more than allocation due to spill over of lifting.

(e) As reported by Government of NCT of Delhi, regular raids are conducted to curb diversion and black marketing of PDS items. The details of such raids and FIR lodged during the period 2009 to 2013 are as under:-

Year	No. of Raids	FIR lodged
1	2	3
2009	53	06
2010	33	07

1	2	3
2011	112	25
2012	180	15
2013	14	02

Vacancies in the railway board

*152. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have decided to fill up vacancies in the Railway Board, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways are yet to get certain clearances from the authorities for appointments against these vacant posts, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As and when vacancies arise in Railway Board, action is taken to fill up the poses in accordance with norms laid down with the approval of Competent Authority after obtaining necessary clearance.

Universalisation of PDS

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

(a) whether Government has any proposal to universalise the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was launched in 1997 with a view to specifically target poor sections of society. Universalising the PDS will dilute the focus on the poor. Besides, keeping in view the present levels of production and procurement of foodgrains, it is not possible to provide universal coverage. Presently, the National Food Security Ordinance, 2013, promulgated on 5.7.2013, entitles upto 75% of rural and upto 50% of urban population to receive subsidized foodgrains under TPDS.

Interception of telephonic conversations

*154. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has direct access to all telephonic conversations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the guidelines for interception of telephonic conversations;
- (c) the action taken by Government against unlawful phone tapping; and
- (d) the measures taken by Government to protect the right of privacy of individuals?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Sir, the authorized Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) of the Government can intercept and monitor the communication from any telephone number after obtaining authorization from Home Secretary who can authorize the interception in any part of the country and Home Secretary of the State for that State as per the provisions of Section 5(2) of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 read with Indian Telegraph Rule 419 (A).

The interception and monitoring under Section 5(2) is permitted only under following conditions:-

In the interest of

- * the sovereignty and integrity of India
- * the security of State
- * friendly relations with foreign States

or

- * for public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of an offence
- Thus, the interception and monitoring is permitted only of the targeted number under the above mentioned conditions.

(c) and (d) The unlawful phone tapping is a punishable act under Section 25 and 26 of the Indian Telegraph Act. The punishment for unlawful interception is an imprisonment for a term, which may extend to 3 years or with fine or with both. The Government has also taken a decision to implement a Centralized Monitoring System. After implementation of the Centralized Monitoring System, there will not be any necessity for sending the authorization to the Telecom Service Providers for provisioning of the target. The provisioning will be done by a separate agency other than the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The provisioning agency will not be able to monitor the content and the LEA who have requested for monitoring will not be able to provision the target, thus a mechanism of check and balance is inbuilt in the system itself. Further, an auditable log will be maintained in the system as a deterrent to any unlawful monitoring.

Procurement of levy rice

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

(a) whether Government has planned to reduce the procurement of levy rice from 76 percent to 25 percent, and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the quantum of levy rice Government used to procure while purchasing 76 percent levy rice and the quantum of rice it would purchase at 25 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes Sir. At present the levy percentage is fixed by State Governments after obtaining concurrence of Government of India and it varies from 30% to 75% across different States/UTs. Over the years the price support operations undertaken by Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Agencies for paddy have increased the procurement of Customs Milled Rice (CMR) which can substantially meet the requirement of Food Security Schemes. Therefore, Government has decided to discourage the collection of rice through levy, which is an imposition on the millers. Government has directed State Governments to impose a levy of rice on the millers only up to the maximum extent of 25% with effect from 1st October 2013 onwards. The decision to reduce levy percentage is also linked to the problems faced by procurement agencies in collection of levy through the millers, such as underpayment to farmers and delay in delivery of rice by millers and other malpractices.

(b) Details of levy rice procured for central pool for last three years and current year is given in Statement (*See below*). Due to reduction in the quantum of levy to be imposed, the procurement of rice will not get reduced substantially, as, consequently direct purchase from farmers through purchase centers opened at markets and other places by the State Government Agencies and FCI is expected to increase.

Statement

Details of levy rice procured for Central pool for last Three years and current year

(in lakh tonnes)

KMS	Levy Rice Collection
KMS 2009-10	112.63
2010-11	116.05
2011-12	97.66
2012-13 (upto 5.8.2013)	79.28

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rise in price of sugar

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

- (a) the quantity of sugar being produced in the country at present in metric tonnes;
- (b) the countries to which sugar is being exported at present along with the quantity thereof;
- (c) whether Government feels that the price of sugar has increased manifold due to its export; and
- (d) if so, the manner in which the increasing price of sugar would be controlled by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per reports received from the Cane Commissioners of the major sugar producing States and sugar mills, 247.33 lakh metric tonnes (Provisional) of sugar has been produced from sugarcane in the country upto July, 2013 during the current sugar season 2012-13 (October-September). In additions, 6.18 lakh metric tonnes sugar is reported to have been produced from raw sugar imported under Open General Licence (OGL).

(b) As per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistic (DGCIS), Kolkata, 7.32 lakh metric tonnes of sugar has been exported upto May, 2013 during the current sugar season 2012-13. The country-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir. The sugar prices have been stable in the domestic market during the current sugar season 2012-13.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

*Details the country-wise quantity exported during
the current sugar season upto May, 2013*

S.No.	Name of Countries	Quantity of Sugar (in tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	Australia	500
2.	Bahrain IS	4087

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
3.	Bangladesh PR	418
4.	Belgium	8730
5.	Canada	1366
6.	Djibouti	520
7.	Germany	751
8.	Iraq	18492
9.	Iran	5266
10.	Israel	695
11.	Ireland	10533
12.	Jordan	50236
13.	Kenya	2993
14.	Kuwait	12191
15.	Lebanon	2686
16.	Libya	260
17.	Malaysia	5773
18.	Madagascar	1990
19.	Maldives	1140
20.	Mozambique	5320
21.	Nigeria	127
22.	Nepal	9641
23.	Netherland	541
24.	Oman	4970
25.	Qatar	1056
26.	Saudi Arabia	53124
27.	Singapore	232

1	2	3
28.	Somalia	49400
29.	Sri Lanka DSR	23884
30.	Sudan	223134
31.	Syria	32600
32.	Tanzania REP	47582
33.	Taiwan	260
34.	Tunisia	29700
35.	Urab EMTS	98145
36.	Uganda	1593
37.	U.K.	1207
38.	U.S.A.	11585
39.	Uzbekistan	458
40.	Vietnam Soc Rep	2050
41.	Yemen Republic	1144
42.	Zimbabwe	4571
43.	Others	1003
TOTAL		731954

Implementation of the food security scheme

*157. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that implementation of the Food Security Scheme will pave the way for import of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The annual requirement of foodgrains for implementation of the National Food Security Ordinance, 2013 (NFSO), promulgated on 05.07.2013, is estimated at 614.3 lakh tons. The average annual procurement of wheat and rice during 2007-08 to 2011-12 has been 602.4 lakh

tons. Besides, sufficient stock of foodgrains is available in the Central Pool. Continuous efforts are also being made to augment agricultural production to meet the requirement of foodgrains of the country through schemes such as National Food Security Mission, Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. In view of the above, need for import to meet the requirements under NFSO is not foreseen.

UN-CSTD Working Group on enhanced cooperation

*158. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has been selected as one of the four countries as part of the Asia-Pacific region, to serve on the UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development (UN-CSTD) Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation;
- (b) if so, which Ministry will represent India in the UN-CSTD Working Group;
- (c) whether Government proposes to engage in any public consultation process on this issue before finalizing its position, as in the case of NTP-2012, and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government has finalized its position for discussions of the Working Group during 2013-14, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir. India is one of the four countries named from Asia Regional Group to serve in its Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation (WGEC).

(b) The Permanent Mission of India (PMI) to the United Nations in Geneva represents India in this group.

- (c) (i) The Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation (WGEC), representing all the stakeholders, has already taken up the consultation process with all the stakeholders across the globe.
- (ii) In view of the above and due to the fact that the exercise has just begun, the public consultation at national level is not envisaged at this stage.

(d) The Government of India has taken a consistent stand on the subject of Enhanced Cooperation for a transparent, democratic and multilateral setting of Internet Governance. The Government believes in a system which is collaborative, consultative, inclusive, consensual and responsible for dealing with all public policies involving the Internet.

Procurement of sugar for PDS

*159. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has stopped procurement of sugar for distribution to States under PDS from July, 2013;

(b) whether State Governments have been asked to procure sugar directly from market for PDS and claim a subsidy of Rs. 18.50 per kg from Centre;

(c) whether North-Eastern States are at a disadvantageous position as sugar mills/trading centres in the country are located far away from the region, causing logistical problems to carry stocks from places of procurement; and

(d) whether North-Eastern States have sought enhanced subsidy of Rs. 25.00 per kg because of additional cost involved, and if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Central Government had been imposing compulsory levy as a certain percentage of sugar produced, on the sugar mills, at a price fixed by the Government for distribution under Public Distribution System (PDS). Now the Central Government has removed the levy obligation on sugar mills in respect of sugar produced from 1st October, 2012. Under the new dispensation, the State Governments/UT Administrations have been asked to procure it from the open market through a transparent system to make it available in the PDS at the existing retail issue price of Rs. 13.50 per kg. The Central Government would provide fixed subsidy of Rs. 18.50 per kg, limited to the quantity based on their existing allocations.

(c) and (d) Adverse geographical situation, absence of sugar mills and Civil Supply Corporations in the State, paucity of funds/inadequate budget to meet the extra expenditure, etc. are some of the difficulties which have been reported by the State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, and Meghalaya in procuring sugar under the new scheme. They have sought continuance of the earlier system of supplying sugar through Food Corporation of India (FCI) for one more year. The State Government of Mizoram has requested for higher subsidy of at least Rs. 25 per kg.

With removal of levy obligation, the Government is not in a position to requisition sugar from the sugar mills and distribute it to the States. The Central Government has advised the States to take urgent steps for procurement of sugar from open market and

its transportation to the designated stations and also use the godowns of FCI/CWC (Central Warehousing Corporation), if available, as per the mutual terms and conditions agreed to with them. Besides, with a view to ease out the financial burden of the State Governments, the Central Government has decided to release advance subsidy for the first quarter to all State Governments/UT Administrations who approach the Central Government for the same.

Development of fishery sector

160. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of inland/ marine fish and prawn production, including targets set and achieved, during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) whether there is any constraint in the development of fishery sector in the country, and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is formulating any scheme to promote fishery activities in various States including Tamil Nadu, and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the amount sanctioned/ utilised under the scheme during each of the last three years, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) State-wise production of Inland and Marine Fish (including prawn) for the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See* below). State-wise targets are not fixed by the Government of India.

(b) Major constraints in development of fisheries sector include lack of good quality seed and feed and inadequate infrastructure.

(c) Four schemes being implemented to promote fishery activities through the Department of Fisheries of the concerned State/ Union Territory, including Tamil Nadu are:

- (i) Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture;
- (ii) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations;
- (iii) National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen; and
- (iv) National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB).

(d) Scheme-wise amount sanctioned under the above schemes during each of the last three years is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*State-wise Fish Production (including Prawn) for the last three years*

		(in tonnes)								
Sl.No.	States/ UTs	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13(P)		
		Marine	Inland	Total	Marine	Inland	Total	Marine	Inland	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	288637	1079565	1368202	433278	1169890	1603168	414349	1393728	1808077
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3150	3150	0	3300	3300	0	3710	3710
3	Assam	0	227242	227242	0	228621	228621	0	254270	254270
4	Bihar	0	2999910	2999910	0	344470	344470	0	400140	400140
5	Goa	89962	3308	93270	86205	3751	89956	73713	4166	77879
6	Gujarat	688930	85972	774902	692488	91231	783719	693500	92586	786086
7	Haryana	0	96195	96195	0	106000	106000	0	111480	111480
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	7381	7381	0	8045	8045	0	8561	8561
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0	19700	19700	0	19850	19850	0	19950	19950
10	Karnataka	340570	186009	526579	347383	199053	546436	357324	168242	525566

11	Kerala	560398	121215	681613	553177	140031	693208	484392	149098	633490
12	Madhya Pradesh	0	56451	56451	0	75405	75405	0	85165	85165
13	Maharashtra	446703	148546	595249	433684	145110	578794	448913	137461	586374
14	Manipur	0	20200	20200	0	22219	22219	0	24502	24502
15	Meghalaya	0	4557	4557	0	4768	4768	0	5417	5417
16	Mizoram	0	2901	2901	0	2928	2928	0	5430	5430
17	Nagaland	0	6585	6585	0	6840	6840	0	7130	7130
18	Odisha	133479	252706	386185	114295	267533	381828	118311	291832	410143
19	Punjab	0	97040	97040	0	97620	97620	0	99130	99130
20	Rajasthan	0	28200	28200	0	47850	47850	0	55160	55160
21	Sikkim	0	180	180	0	280	280	0	490	490
22	Tamil Nadu	404612	210197	614809	426735	184753	611488	428441	191956	620397
23	Tripura	0	49231	49231	0	53335	53335	0	57460	57460
24	Uttar Pradesh	0	417479	417479	0	429718	429718	0	449750	449750
25	West Bengal	197108	1246151	1443259	182020	1290025	1472045	152352	1337664	1490016
26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33735	186	33921	35072	192	35264	36426	194	36620

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Starred Questions 533

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27	Chandigarh	0	242	242	0	96	96	0	46	46
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	50	50	0	50	50	0	50	50
29	Daman and Diu	16851	124	16975	17429	0	17429	18778	234	19012
30	Delhi	0	820	820	0	740	740	0	690	690
31	Lakshadweep	12372	0	12372	12372	0	12372	12372	0	12372
32	Puducherry	36100	5849	41949	37608	4795	42403	35606	5460	41066
33	Chhattisgarh	0	228207	228207	0	250695	250695	0	255611	255611
34	Uttarakhand	0	3818	3818	0	3834	3834	0	3847	3847
35	Jharkhand	0	71886	71886	0	91676	91676	0	96600	96600
TOTAL :		3249457	4981254	8230711	3371746	5294704	8666450	3274477	5717210	8991687

(P) = Provisional

534 Written Answers to
[RAJYA SABHA]

Started Questions

Statement-II*Scheme-wise funds released during the last three years*

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl.No.	Name of Schemes	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Development of Inland fisheries and Aquaculture	2294.31	2985.40	3141.64
2	Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations.	7811.43	7592.91	7457.73
3	National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen.	4194.48	4456.03	3938.47
4	National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)	9230.00	10800.00	10681.00

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Unabated use of fertilizers**

†1086. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that fertilizers and pesticides are being used unabated to grow traditional crops in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has formulated or proposed any scheme to spread awareness about organic cereals and other food items;
- (d) whether Government has initiated any programme to give incentive to farmers to promote organic farming; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation was not received any report on unabated use of fertilizers and pesticides to grow traditional crops in the country.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Government is promoting organic farming in the country through various schemes like National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

(d) and (e) Government is providing financial assistance under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for setting up of vermi-compost units @ 50% of the cost subject to a maximum Rs. 30,000/- per beneficiary. Funds are also provided @ 50% of the cost subject to maximum of Rs. 10,000/- per hectare for a maximum area of 4 hectare per beneficiary for adoption of organic farming. Under NPOF schemes, financial assistance is provided for setting up of organic input production units as credit linked back ended subsidy to the tune of 33% restricted to Rs. 60.00 lakh for setting up of fruit/ vegetable market waste/agro-waste compost units and 25% restricted to Rs. 40.00 lakh for setting up of Bio-fertilizer production units/Bio-pesticides production units.

Act for protecting the rights of farmers

1087. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that keeping in view the pitiable condition of farmers in the world, concrete plans are being considered to protect the rights of farmers by an Act of law;

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

(c) wheather Government would also take any action at national level to protect and support the farmers of the country and to preserve the traditional system of farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) While no specific Act is being considered for enactment to protect the rights of farmers, Government of India is taking all possible steps for the welfare of farming community and to make agriculture and allied sector an attractive vocation. Plan outlay by Centre for Agriculture during Twelfth Plan period has been substantially increased to Rs. 1,34,746 crore as against Rs. 61,527.90 crore during Eleventh Plan period. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has a budget provisions of Rs. 21,609 crores for the year 2013-14 for development of agriculture through intervention under various schemes/ programmes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, Integrated Scheme for Farmers' Income Security (including covering risks through insurance cover), Price Support Scheme (PSS) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), National Horticulture Mission, Funding of Farmer Producer's Organisations, Self

Help Groups of Small and Marginal Farmers for achieving benefits of economies of scale, Augmentation of Extension Services, Crop diversification etc. National Policy on Farmers, 2007 provides that prime farmland must be conserved for agriculture except under exceptional circumstances only if the agencies that are provided with agricultural land for non-agricultural projects compensate for treatment and full development of equivalent degraded/ wastelands elsewhere. For non-agricultural purposes, as far as possible, land with low biological potential for farming would be earmarked and allocated. State Governments have been advised to earmark lands with low biological potential such as uncultivable land, land affected by salinity, acidity, etc., for non-agricultural development activities, including industrial and construction activities.

(c) The efforts of the Government of India as above are at national level. The farmers are at liberty to grow crops as per their choice and wisdom but of course, considering the advisories issued by the Government depending upon climatic conditions' forecast.

Fourth estimate of foodgrains production

†1088. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per assessment of the fourth quarter the production of foodgrains in the country is likely to be less than the previous year;

(b) if so, to what extent the production of foodgrains is likely to be decreased;

(c) whether possibility of record production of certain foodgrains in the country has also been expressed;

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons for less production of certain foodgrains whereas some foodgrains are witnessing record production; and

(e) whether it is result of the policies announced by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) As per 4th advance estimates for 2012-13, production to foodgrains estimated at 255.36 million tones is lower by 3.93 million tonnes as compared to the all time record foodgrains production of 259.29 million tonnes during 2011-12. The production of 259.29 million tonnes during 2011-12. The production of following crops is estimated to be all time record:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Crop	Production during 2012-13 (Million tonnes)
Maize	22.23
Barley	1.74
Urad	1.90
Gram	8.88

The production of certain foodgrain crops during 2012-13 is estimated to be lower on account of shortfall in area coverage and lower productivity due to erratic rainfall in some parts of the country.

(e) The production of agricultural crops fluctuates due to a number of factors such as area coverage, monsoon behaviour and other vagaries of nature.

Dependence of agriculture on rain

†1089. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the agricultural land is still dependent upon rain for irrigation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the farmers, especially small farmers, are from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; and

(c) if so, the plan being formulated by Government to end the dependency on rain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) As per the latest Land Use Statistics Data (2010-11) compiled by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, total irrigated area (89.4 million hectares) is 49.1% of the agricultural land (182.0 million hectares) in the country.

(b) As per the latest Agriculture Census (2010-11) small farmers (number of small operational holdings) constitute 24.71 million of which 2.46 million are from scheduled castes and 2.88 million are from scheduled tribes.

(c) Government has accorded priority to holistic and sustainable development of rainfed areas. Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development are implementing watershed development programmes under which water harvesting structures are taken up to provide life saving irrigation to crops. All major development programmes of Ministry of Agriculture, viz., Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) etc., emphasize construction of farm ponds and other means of water harvesting to provide protective irrigation to farm lands. Further, for effective utilization

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of available water resource, National Mission on Micro Irrigation is being implemented to minimize water requirement thereby extending availability of water over longer durations. Further, Ministry of Water Resources is implementing a flagship programme viz., Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to extent irrigation facility to more areas in the country.

Decrease in the cultivable area of cotton in MP

†1090. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that the cultivable area of cotton crops has been decreasing in Nimar region of Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the action proposed to be taken by the Ministry in this direction; and
- (d) the details of the plan of Government for farmers of this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Government of Madhya Pradesh, the cultivable area of cotton crops in Nimar region which comprises four districts of Madhya Pradesh (MP) i.e. Badwani, Burhanpur, Khandwa and Khargone have decreased except of Badwani and Khargone districts during 2011-12 as compared to 2008-09. The district-wise details of the cultivable area of cotton crops in Nimar region of Madhya Pradesh are given as under:

(in Hectares)					
Name of Districts under Nimar Region of MP	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Change in area from 2008-09 to 2011-12
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(4)-(1)
Badwani	56059	58807	61553	62091	6032
Burhanpur	46046	45001	45391	44348	-1698
Khandwa	73340	76222	69188	70135	-3205
Khargone	203387	214352	199313	236990	33603

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Agriculture implements Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) in 13 cotton growing States in the country under which assistance is provided to farmers for seeds, agriculture implements, water-saving devices, bio-agents/bio-pesticides, integrated post management, demonstrations, training, etc. Further, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) implements All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Cotton with specific mandate to develop high yielding varieties and hybrids of cotton and related cotton production and protection technologies. Central Institute for Cotton Research at Nagpur is conducting basic and strategic research on cotton.

Further, Ministry is enhancing the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various crops including Cotton based on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/ Departments as well as other relevant factors. The MSP for cotton has accordingly been increased from the level of Rs. 2500/- per quintal and Rs. 3000/- per quintal respectively for Medium Staple and Long Staple cotton in 2009-10 to Rs. 3700/- and Rs. 4000/- per quintal in 2013-14 so to provide adequate margins over and above the average cost of production.

Mechanised transplanting of paddy

1091. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether due to paucity of agricultural labourers across the country farmers are facing lot of difficulties during paddy transplanting season;
- (b) whether there is an urgent need for shifting to mechanised transplanting of paddy nursery using 'self-propelled paddy transplanter'; and
- (c) if so, the steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) As transplanting is a labour intensive operation simultaneously done in many areas, there is a general shortage of labour during peak agricultural season. Recognizing the need for peak season demand for labour and to reduce the costs the Government of India is encouraging use of appropriate mechanization of agricultural operations.

(c) Different designs of mechanical transplanters for mat nursery are commercially available from reputed manufactures. Fully automatic riding type, walk behind type and manual types of transplanters with 4.6 and 8 row capability and direct rice seeders are available in the country. All type of transplanters are popularized through Front Line

Demonstration (FLD) programmes. Entrepreneurs are also encouraged to take up custom-hiring of mechanical transplanters.

In order to popularize the use of Self Propelled Paddy Transplanter, Government provides grant to the State Governments and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for conducting demonstration all the farmers' field. 100% grant in aid is provided for procurement of machines and Rs.3000 per machine/ demonstration is provided to meet the contingent expenditure of demonstration. Apart from this, procurement subsidy is also provided under various schemes of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

Bringing crops and fruits of hilly areas under NAIS

†1092. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring all varieties of agricultural crops and fruits produced in the hilly States of the country under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS);

(b) if so, whether only the crops destroyed due to natural disasters would be covered under the NAIS or it would also cover the crops destroyed by wild animals and monkeys; and

(c) if not, the manner in which farmers be compensated for the crops destroyed by wild animals and monkeys?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Under NAIS, food crops, oil seeds and annual commercial/ horticultural crops including fruits produced in the hilly States are covered, for which requisite yield data is available on the basis of Crop Cutting Experiments conducted by State Governments. Besides, perennial horticultural crops can be covered under the Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) in consultation with implementing States and insurance companies.

(b) and (c) NAIS provides comprehensive risk insurance to compensate yield losses due to natural calamities, Pests/ Diseases, other non-preventable risks etc. As loss to crops by wild animals and monkeys is localized and generally preventable in nature, the same is not covered under the scheme. However, State Governments can provide assistance/ compensation to their farmers whose crops have been destroyed by wild animals and monkeys.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Selling of land by indebted farmers

1093. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that a large number of debt ridden farmers have given up agriculture profession;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether these farmers are forced to sell their land etc. to repay the debts taken from money lenders;
- (d) if so, the details and reaction of Government thereto; and
- (e) the remedial measures taken by Government to make agriculture a remunerative profession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey of farmers in 2002-03. According to the Survey, out of 89.35 million farmer households, 43.42 million (48.6%) were reported to be indebted. More than 50% of indebted farmer households had taken loan for the purpose of capital or current expenditure in farm business. The most important source of loan in terms of percentage of outstanding loan amount was banks (36%) followed by money lenders (26%). An estimated 27% of farmers did not like farming because it was not profitable. In all, 40% of farmers surveyed felt that, given a choice, they would take up some other career. However, there was no findings in the Survey that farmers had given up agriculture profession or were forced to sell their land to repay the debts taken from moneylenders.

(e) Government has taken several steps to revitalize agriculture sector and improve condition of farming on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs. Some of the important measures taken by the Government to improve the financial condition of farmers include substantial enhancement in Minimum Support Price of agricultural commodities, provision of crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh @ 4% per annum for such farmers who repay their crop loan on time, implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 to de-clog the lines of credit that were clogged due to debt burden on farmers, etc. Besides Government is also implementing many flagship schemes/programmes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, National Mission on Micro-Irrigation, National project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility, Rainfed Area Development Programme, Support

to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms to improve the condition of agriculture sector in the country.

Regulatory system for use of chemical pesticides

1094. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there is no regulatory system for use of chemical pesticides in the country;
- (b) if so, whether in absence of any regulatory system, farmers are excessively using the harmful pesticides which is affecting the health of common man; and
- (c) the concrete steps Government proposes to take to enforce regulatory system for the use of chemical pesticides across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) The Insecticides Act, 1968 has been enacted by Parliament to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings or animals, and for matters connected therewith. As per Section 5 of the Act, constituted Registration Committee (RC). The Committee registers pesticides after considering the data on different parameters such as chemistry, bio-efficacy, toxicity, packaging, shelf-life etc. to ensure efficacy and safety to human beings and animals. If pesticides are used as per approved label claims they are not likely to cause any harm to human beings, live stocks and matters related therewith.

Government is making full efforts to implement provisions of Insecticides Act, 1968 and Rules framed thereunder through Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee. State Agriculture authorities are sensitized from time to time, including during Zonal/ National Conferences, on judicious use of pesticide and enforce regulatory provisions with regard to chemical pesticides in the country.

Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Co-operation (DAC) is also imparting training about the judicious use of pesticides to Agriculture / Horticulture Extension Officers and farmers at grass root level by organizing Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) in farmers' fields under Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

Decrease in fertility of land

1095. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether fertility and productivity of agricultural land has decreased in the country due to use of chemical fertilizers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to promote organic farming in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of funds allocated for the purpose and the role of agricultural universities in promoting the use of organic fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) There is no scientific evidence decreased fertility and productivity of agricultural land due to use of chemical fertilizers. However, indiscriminate and imbalanced use of fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may result into multi-nutrient deficiencies and deterioration of soil health as evident from the results of AIRCP in 'Long-Term Fertilizers Experiments'.

(c) and (d) Government is promoting organic farming in the country through various schemes like National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

Financial assistance is provided under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for setting up of vermi-compost units @ 50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000/- per beneficiary. Funds are also provided @ 50% of the cost subject to maximum of Rs. 10,000/- per hectare for a maximum area of 4 hectare per beneficiary for adoption of organic farming. Under NPOF scheme, financial assistance is provided for setting up of organic input production units as credit linked back ended subsidy to the tune of 33% restricted to Rs. 60.00 lakh for setting up of fruit/ vegetable market waste / agro-waste compost units and 25% restricted to Rs. 40.00 lakh for setting up of Bio-fertilizer production units/ Bio-pesticides production units.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has initiated a Network Project on Organic Farming with lead centre at Project Directorate for Farming Systems Research, Modipuram with the objective of developing package of practices of different crops and cropping systems under Organic Farming in different Agro-ecological regions of the country.

(e) Under NPOF, fund of Rs. 427.00 lakh has been provided for promotion of organic farming. Similarly, under Network Project on Organic Farming of ICAR, an amount of Rs. 120.00 lakh has been allocated. An amount of Rs. 1215.50 lakh has been allocated for organic farming under NHM.

The main role of ICAR and State Agricultural Universities in promoting use of organic fertilizers is to provide improved technology for production and their judicious use including trainings and demonstrations.

Drought in Maharashtra

1096. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has sanctioned sixty thousand crore rupees to deal with the drought situation in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any road-map has been put in place to utilize this amount in drought prone areas of the State; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Government has not sanctioned sixty thousand crore rupees to deal with drought situation in Maharashtra.

However, for managing drought situation of Kharif-2012 and Rabi 2012-13, Government of India had approved Rs. 778.09 crore and Rs. 1036.98 crore respectively from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to Government of Maharashtra. In addition, Central Government had approved implementation of a special package for rejuvenation of orchards in drought affected districts of Maharashtra with an allocation of Rs. 557.60 crore under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and released an additional allocation of Rs. 25 crore during 2012-13 under Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP) for enhancing fodder production in Maharashtra.

Sowing of Kharif crops

1097. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the present status of Kharif sowing in Maharashtra and rest of the country, State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): State-wise details of area sown in the country during Kharif 2013-14 including the State of Maharashtra as on 08.08.2013 are given in the Statement.

Statement*State-wise position of crop area sown during Kharif 2013-14 (as on 08-08-2013)*

State	Area Sown Reported as on 08.08.2013 (In Lakh Ha.)						
	Rice	Total Coarse Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Oilseeds	Sugarcane	Cotton	All Crops
Andhra Pradesh	10.20	7.34	5.08	11.68	1.68	19.41	55.47
Arunachal Pradesh	1.19	0.64	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.87
Assam	16.43	0.19	0.06	0.01	0.30	0.00	17.78
Bihar	16.66	4.55	0.77	0.07	2.75	0.00	26.10
Chhattisgarh	31.48	1.09	2.27	2.30	0.00	0.00	37.14
Gujarat	6.79	7.01	2.15	20.85	1.85	26.49	65.14
Haryana	11.38	5.29	0.21	0.03	1.20	5.56	23.67
Himachal Pradesh	0.76	3.05	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.01
Jammu and Kashmir	1.11	2.18	0.18	0.05	0.00	0.00	3.52
Jharkhand	5.52	2.30	2.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.25
Karnataka	3.75	18.72	12.53	9.04	3.48	4.50	52.02
Kerala	1.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.77
Madhya Pradesh	11.35	16.08	11.56	69.07	0.77	6.16	114.99

Maharashtra	11.95	24.55	18.76	41.37	5.70	38.43	140.77
Manipur	1.80	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.84
Meghalaya	0.96	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07
Mizoram	0.41	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45
Nagaland	2.46	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.66
Odisha	23.37	3.89	3.49	1.22	0.39	1.23	33.80
Punjab	27.73	1.52	0.15	0.09	0.96	5.05	35.50
Rajasthan	0.76	55.61	18.68	19.53	0.00	2.93	97.51
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Tamil Nadu	1.77	0.25	0.46	0.99	2.62	0.03	6.11
Tripura	1.60	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.66
Uttar Pradesh	56.29	18.46	9.38	4.85	25.17	0.23	114.39
Uttarakhand	2.36	2.17	0.39	0.08	1.11	0.00	6.11
West Bengal	23.85	0.58	0.52	0.04	0.19	0.00	30.95
Others	0.53	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.10	2.57
ALL-INDIA	274.23	177.02	89.66	181.25	48.53	110.12	889.11

Note: Remaining States and UTs have been included into others.

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions 547

Rising prices of fruits and vegetables

1098. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether due to inclement weather conditions in North India, prices of essential fruits and vegetables have sky-rocketed over the last month across cities, thus hurting the poor sections;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken to correct the same;
- (c) whether import of fruits and vegetables have been increased in order to increase supply;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the measures being planned to ensure that such a situation does not arise in case of such weather conditions in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (e) The wholesale and retail prices of essential vegetables like onion have increased July, 2013 as compared to previous month. While the prices of potatoes and tomatoes are showing mixed trend. The prices of fruits like apples and bananas remained stable in July compared to June. A statement showing Wholesale and Retail Prices of major fruits and vegetables in the month of June and July, 2013 and percentage variation at metro cities is given in Statement (*See below*).

To enhance the production and productivity of horticulture crops including fruits and vegetables Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on “National Horticulture Mission (NHM)” in the country, from 2005-06. All the States and Union Territories are covered under the Mission except the eight North Eastern States and the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand which are covered under the Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEHS).

India does not import varieties of fruits and vegetables of mass consumption.

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has launched a new programme on Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC), during 2011-12 under the aegis of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to increase the supply of vegetables in major urban clusters with incentives and infrastructure support. The Scheme is being implemented in one city each of 29 States having a population of one million or closer to one million or capital City. However, in J&K State both capital city *viz.* Jammu and Kashmir are included.

Government has decided to merge all horticulture schemes, under the umbrella of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and enhance funding therefor in order to provide more focused and comprehensive attention to this increasingly important sector.

Statement*Month and Wholesale and Retail prices of vegetables and fruits during June and July, 2013*

Center	Variety	Wholesale prices Rs. / Quintal			Retail price in Rs. /kg.		
		June	July	% variation in July over June, 2013	June	July	% variation in July over June, 2013
Apples							
Mumbai	-	9000	9000	0.00	165	165	0.00
Chennai	Shimla	12000	12000	0.00	200	200	0.00
Banana							
Delhi	-	183	167	-8.74	35	35	0.0
Kolkata	Singapore	400	400	0.00	48	48	0.0
Onions							
Mumbai	-	1550	2450	58.06	20	34	70.0
Delhi	Mahua Dhulia	1400	2300	64.29	24	38	58.3
Chennai	-	2000	2700	35.00	27	32	18.5
Kolkata	Local	2125	2625	23.53	30	30	0.0
Potatoes							
Mumbai	-	1200	1150	-4.17	20	20	0.0
Delhi	UP / Gola	1000	850	-15.00	18	16	-11.1
Chennai	-	1600	1500	-6.25	24	23	-4.2
Kolkata	-	800	820	2.50	12	12	0.0
Tomatoes							
Mumbai	-	2900	2800	-3.45	36	44	22.2
Delhi	-	1600	2200	37.50	50	48	-4.0
Chennai	-	4300	2700	-37.21	48	32	-33.3
Kolkata	Local	3600	4200	16.67	50	50	0.0

Note: Wholesale prices of Banana are in Rs./100 No. and retail prices Rs./dozen

Production of foodgrains in Rajasthan

1099. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of production of foodgrains in Rajasthan during last three years, crop-wise;
- (b) the total demand of foodgrains in Rajasthan during the said period;
- (c) the current trend of production of foodgrains in the State; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to increase the acreage and production of foodgrains in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Crop-wise details of production of foodgrains in Rajasthan during the last three years, *i.e.*, 2010-11 to 2012-13 are as under:

Crop	Production (Lakh Tonnes)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
Rice	2.66	2.53	2.23
Wheat	72.14	93.20	89.54
Coarse Cereals	80.93	74.65	69.13
Pulses	32.60	24.32	19.45
Foodgrains	188.32	194.70	180.34

*4th advance estimates

Total production of foodgrains in Rajasthan increased from 188.32 million tones in 2010-11 to 194.70 million tones in 2011-12 and declined to 180.34 million tones in 2012-13.

The Working Group of Planning Commission for the Twelfth Five Year Plan has projected demand of foodgrains only at the National Level. State and UT-wise assessment of demand has not been done by the Working Group.

- (d) In order to increase the production of foodgrains in various States/ UTs of the country including Rajasthan through increase in acreage and enhancement in the productivity of different crops, Government is implementing a number of Crop Development Schemes and Programmes, namely; National Food Security Mission

(NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) etc. through State Governments. A new initiative under NFSM viz. Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) in the form of block demonstrations has also been started in 16 pulses growing States of the country.

**Shift in employment from Agriculture
to other sectors**

1100. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Institute of Applied Manpower Research in their Occasional Paper No. 9/2012 on “Joblessness and Informalization: Challenges of inclusive Growth in India” has stated that share of agriculture in total employment has fallen from 57 percent in 2005 to 53 percent in 2010. Based on 2009-10 employment – unemployment NSS data, the Report states a shift in employment from agriculture between 2004-05 to 2009-10 of 14.08 million to other sectors mainly construction;
- (b) whether above is worrying scenario, Dr. M.S. Swaminathans’ observations thereof;
- (c) reasons for quitting of farm sector by farmers; and
- (d) steps taken to check this exodus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Institute of Applied Manpower Research in their Occasional Paper No. 9/2012 on “Joblessness and Informalization: Challenges to inclusive Growth in India”, has stated that the share of agriculture in total employment has fallen from 57 percent in 2005 to 53 percent in 2010 and there has been a shift in employment from agriculture between 2004-05 to 2009-10 of 14.08 million to other sectors mainly construction.

This is a natural phenomenon in the development process observed across several developed and developing countries in the world.

Factors such as search for better employment, etc. lead to migration. Many of the workers engaged in agriculture are under-employed with low levels of productivity. Reducing the population pressure on agriculture will not only contribute to the increasing productivity of agriculture, it will also promote overall economic growth.

- (d) Government have taken various steps to improve productivity and create additional employment in agriculture sector. Important programmes implemented in

agriculture sector include National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana, Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Micro Irrigation, Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM).

These schemes apart from increasing agricultural production and productivity also create on-farm and non-farm employment, thus reducing the exodus from rural to urban areas.

Employment opportunities in Agricultural sector

1101. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employment opportunities in agricultural sector have decreased; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) As per the report of the Working Group on Employment, Planning and Policy for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the employment in Agriculture sector has declined from 258.93 Millions in 2004-05 to 243.21 Millions in 2009-10. Reasons for this decline are better employment opportunities in industry and services sectors, low productivity in agriculture, increasing urbanization and migration etc.

Government have taken various steps to improve productivity and create additional employment in agriculture sector. Important programmes implemented in agriculture sector include Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana, Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Micro Irrigation, Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM).

These schemes apart from increasing agricultural production and productivity also create on-farm and non-farm employment.

Setting up of Agricultural Research Centre in Tamil Nadu

1102. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up an Agricultural Research Centre in Tamil Nadu;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Unauthorized slaughter houses

1103. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of unauthorized slaughter houses operating in various States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise;
- (c) the details of the cattle wealth slaughtered by these unauthorized slaughter houses during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ Union Territory-wise especially Punjab and Uttar Pradesh; and
- (d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) Data on unauthorized slaughter houses and the cattle slaughtered there is not available with the Department.

- (d) State Governments/Local Self Governments are the licensing authority for slaughter houses in the country and are also the competent authority to take the appropriate action against unauthorized slaughter houses, if any.

Safe storage of foodgrains

1104. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of foodgrains required to be procured and stored annually for proper implementation of the Food Security Law;
- (b) the total storage capacity of foodgrains available in the country and whether it will be possible to keep the additional foodgrains to be procured for this scheme in the available storage space; and
- (c) if not, the plan to keep the additional foodgrains in safe storage so that these do not deteriorate making them inedible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The annual requirement of foodgrains for implementation of the National Food Security Ordinance, 2013, promulgated on 05.07.2013, is estimated at 614.3 lakh tons.

(b) and (c) The storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India (owned as well as hired) as on 30.06.2013 was 391.79 lakh tons. The storage capacity with state agencies for storage of central stock of foodgrains as on 31.12.2012 was 354.28 lakh tons. Thus, a total storage capacity of 746.07 lakh tons is available for storage of central stock of foodgrains.

To augment the covered storage capacity, the Government is implementing Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central and State Warehousing Corporations. Under the scheme, a capacity of 204 lakh tons has been approved for construction of godown at various locations in 19 States. A capacity of 73 lakh tons has already been completed. The Government has also approved construction of 20 lakh tons of storage capacity in silos within the overall sanctioned capacity of PEG scheme. In addition, under the Plan Scheme there is a proposal to augment 6,10,860 tons capacity foodgrain godown by FCI during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). This includes 5,34,640 tons in North East areas, including Sikkim and 76,220 tons capacity in other areas.

Assistance to milk co-operative societies in Uttar Pradesh

†1105. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether milk co-operative societies in Uttar Pradesh are being financed by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of the financial assistance provided to milk cooperative societies in Uttar Pradesh for dairy development and creation of infrastructure during last three years by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Government of India are as under:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of Scheme	Fund released during 2010-11 to 2012-13
Intensive Dairy Development Programme	177.80
Assistance to Cooperatives	293.10
Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production	115.94
National Dairy Plan Phase-I	95.54

Promotion of organic farming

1106. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps Government is taking to promote organic farming in the country;
- (b) the area of land under organic farming;
- (c) the details of the benefits of organic farming;
- (d) the details of fund Government is planning to allocate for the organic farming; and
- (e) whether Government will give financial assistance to farmers who have saved the subsidy on fertilizers, etc. if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Government is promoting organic farming through various schemes like National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Net work Project on Organic Farming of Indian Council Agricultural Research (ICAR).

Under NHM, HMNEH and RKVY schemes, states are being supported for adoption and certification of farmers lands in clusters and setting up of organic input production units.

- (b) The area of land under organic certification (cultivable and wild collection area) stands at 5.21 million hectare during the year 2012-13.
- (c) The details of benefits of organic farming are as follows:

- (i) Environment friendly and economic;
- (ii) Enhance biological diversity within the system;
- (iii) Increase soil biological activity;
- (iv) Maintain long-term soil fertility.

(d) Funds allocated under NPOF, NHM and ICAR during the year 2013-14 are Rs. 427.00 lakh, Rs. 1215.50 lakh and Rs. 120.00 lakh respectively.

(e) Under NPOF, there is no provision to provide financial assistance to the farmers directly who save subsidy on fertilizers. However, under NHM following assistance are also being provided:

- (i) Funds are provided @ Rs. 10,000/- per ha for a maximum area of 4 ha per beneficiary for adoption of organic farming in horticultural crops;
- (ii) Assistance is also being provided for setting up vermicom postunits @ 50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000/- per beneficiary;
- (iii) Assistance is being provided for organic farming certification @ Rs. 5.00 lakh for a group of farmers covering an area of 50 ha.

Besides the above, under NPOF Government is providing financial assistance for setting up of-

- i. organic inputs production units as back-ended subsidy through NABARD to the tune of 33% restricted to Rs. 60.00 lakh for setting up of Fruit/ Vegetable market Waste/Agro-waste compost units; and
- ii. 25% subsidy restricted to Rs. 40.00 lakh for setting up of Bio-fertilizers/ Bio-pesticides production units.

Implementation of Swaminathan Committee Report

†1107. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Swaminathan Committee had advised that Government should buy foodgrains from farmers by paying 50 percent profit to them at their cost;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government has denied to implement Swaminathan Committee's suggestion;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether it is a fact that Government investment is continuously decreasing in agriculture; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) The National Commission on Farmers recommended that the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) should be at least 50 percent more than the weighted average cost of production. The recommendation, however, has not been accepted by the Government because MSP is recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) based on objective criteria and considering variety of relevant factors. Hence, prescribing an increase of at least 50 percent on cost may distort market. A mechanical linkage between MSP and cost of production may be counterproductive in some cases.

(e) and (f) The investment in Agriculture by the Government has increased to Rs. 22095 crore in 2011-12 from Rs. 20572 crore in 2008-09 as per data available from Central Statistical Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI).

Expenditure on fishermen welfare

1108. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in 1982 Government had decided to spend 10 percent of foreign exchange earnings through fishing for the welfare of fishermen in the country;
- (b) if so, whether it is being followed; and
- (c) the details of expenditure made on fishermen, welfare during the last ten years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) No, Sir. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has no such policy directives.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The details of expenditure made on fishermen welfare under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the last ten years, year-wise and state-wise is given in Statement.

Statement

*State-wise and year-wise release of fund under CSS-National
Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen since 2003-04.*

Rs. in lakh					
Sl.No.	States / UTs	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	205.50	150.00	69.11	65.36
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	3.20	Nil	32.00
3	Assam	3.80	4.60	10.00	Nil
4	Bihar	Nil	66.68	Nil	60.78
5	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	50.70	21.02
6	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	15.00	15.00
7	Goa	Nil	Nil	1.05	Nil
8	Gujarat	63.00	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Himachal Pradesh	3.77	4.18	4.42	5.10
11	Jammu and Kashmir	20.30	50.00	30.00	20.00
12	Jharkhand	62.00	50.00	343.50	258.40
13	Karnataka	100.00	250.64	393.12	348.20
14	Kerala	200.00	15.41	365.86	162.96
15	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Maharashtra	2.20	30.34	21.42	61.85
17	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	20.00	24.15	33.82
18	Manipur	Nil	12.52	34.00	Nil
19	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Nagaland	50.00	24.82	Nil	54.00
22	Orissa	109.04	Nil	184.07	39.92
23	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Puducherry	130.00	233.75	150.00	150.00
25	Rajasthan	Nil	10.00	27.20	31.36
26	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Tamil Nadu	716.17	719.37	1021.42	300.00
28	Tripura	44.20	Nil	6.00	24.00
29	Uttar Pradesh	28.00	219.40	282.50	350.00
30	Uttarakhand	Nil	6.45	6.45	Nil
31	West Bengal	70.00	220.00	180.00	241.20
32	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	2.01	3.81	1.48
33	FISHCOPEED	76.02	90.64	101.18	104.33
34	Others	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		1884.00	2427.01	3299.96	2380.78

Sl.No.	States / UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	104.35	140.34	57.12	200.00	Nil	88.24
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16.00	19.62	100.00	100.00	68.72	Nil
3	Assam	Nil	15.80	Nil	10.00	42.07	Nil
4	Bihar	43.14	Nil	Nil	293.00	Nil	Nil
5	Chhattisgarh	Nil	3.38	36.19	15.00	59.83	136.00
6	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Goa	8.00	11.57	6.00	24.00	23.47	31.58
8	Gujarat	70.00	86.03	Nil	Nil	45.32	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Haryana	Nil	Nil	6.40	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	5.50	6.26	12.15	14.12	15.92
11	Jammu and Kashmir	29.92	29.58	60.00	125.00	75	Nil
12	Jharkhand	327.20	123.60	248.21	256.33	251.50	180.77
13	Karnataka	4.00	312.06	93.54	133.86	154.33	435.85
14	Kerala	150.00	232.21	652.57	526.00	795.07	915.40
15	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	30.00	Nil
16	Maharashtra	143.10	20.00	20.00	Nil	1.40	50.00
17	Madhya Pradesh	23.22	33.03	60.93	35.85	229.32	208.25
18	Manipur	4.26	37.88	25.00	56.44	29.60	Nil
19	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	17.66	Nil	Nil
20	Mizoram	63.34	Nil	29.45	11.22	14.69	186.10
21	Nagaland	29.50	124.50	190.00	104.08	202.24	449.66
22	Orissa	69.08	89.65	Nil	20.98	253.47	77.85
23	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Puducherry	126.00	150.00	340.00	299.00	505.13	200
25	Rajasthan	21.62	5.40	27.00	Nil	16.53	Nil
26	Sikkim	12.76	Nil	12.00	12.00	15.00	Nil
27	Tamil Nadu	295.94	240.00	737.94	683.43	886.89	186.77
28	Tripura	24.00	36.00	63.55	74.13	69.41	43.65
29	Uttar Pradesh	165.50	200.00	150.00	249.25	100.00	Nil
30	Uttarakhand	8.60	6.45	19.65	7.95	Nil	7.95
31	West Bengal	243.20	361.20	71.20	299.20	22.40	155.60
32	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.37	1.68	0.95	4.15	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	FISHCOPFED	131.65	225.32	592.72	623.80	550.52	568.88
34	Others	17.25	6.61	16.51	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		2138.00	2517.41	3623.19	4194.48	4456.03	3938.47

Enhancement of assistance under NFWF Housing Scheme

1109. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from State Governments seeking enhancement of assistance of Rs. 50,000 provided for National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) Housing Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cost of construction of houses will vary from State to State, depending on the labour charge, material cost and nature of soil etc.;

(d) if so, the action being taken for enhancement of this assistance;

(e) whether there is any proposal to extend this facility to widows of fishermen also; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) There is no scheme titled National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) Housing Scheme. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme – “National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen” assistance is provided to State Governments for construction of low cost housing at a cost of Rs. 50,000/- per dwelling unit. This assistance is provided uniformly to all the States irrespective of the variation in the cost of construction etc. that may exist in various States. Several State Governments have suggested enhancement of present assistance of Rs. 50,000 for construction of house under the said scheme. The Government has proposed to enhance the assistance during the 12th Five Year Plan, subject to necessary approvals.

(e) and (f) All active fishers, including widows, are eligible for assistance under various components of the said scheme.

Shortage of seeds for advanced Kharif operation

1110. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers in many areas had started to take up Kharif activity in the second week of June this year due to the early arrival of South-West monsoon;

(b) whether it is a fact that the acute shortage of seeds has become a major hurdle for advanced Kharif operations; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The availability of certified/ quality seeds in the country for Kharif – 2013 is 153.94 lakh quintals against the requirement of 139.87 lakh quintals as reported by States.

(c) Question does not arise.

Online advise on fertilizer use

1111. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has opened any online advise on fertilizer use;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when such proposal will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Soil Test Crop Response (STCR) in collaboration with National Informatics Centre (NIC), Pune has developed Decision Support System for on-line fertilizer recommendation to different crops grown in various States using the fertilizer prescription equation developed by different centres. Online fertilizer recommendation system has been completed for 10 States namely, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu. This online fertilizer recommendation system has been uploaded on STCR website (<http://www.stcr.gov.in>). Farmers and other end users can get a STCR based fertilizer recommendations to different crops by feeding the soil test values and target yield.

Decentralization of agricultural schemes

†1112. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to decentralize agricultural schemes in order to give freedom to States for preparing need based programmes under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when this programme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Decentralized planning for agricultural development by way of formulation of comprehensive District Agriculture Plans and State Agriculture Plans is mandated to the States under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

(c) RKVY was launched during 2007-08 for providing complete flexibility to the States in planning and implementing State specific interventions across agriculture and allied sectors as per priorities based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.

National Agriculture Insurance Scheme for Crops

†1113. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the crops in different States including Maharashtra and Rajasthan have been covered under National Agriculture Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a provision in the scheme to provide equal compensation to all farmers in case of damage of cash crops by the Centre and the State by setting up a corpus fund;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of insurance claims disbursed to farmers during last and the current year;

(f) whether Government proposes to make information relating to weather forecast made by the Meteorological Department public; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) As per provisions of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), State Governments including Maharashtra and Rajasthan can notify various food crops, Oilseeds and annual commercial/horticultural crops, for which requisite yield data is available based on Crop Cutting Experiments conducted by the respective State Governments.

(c) and (d) As per provisions of NAIS, admissible claims over premium collected are shared/contributed by the Central and respective State Government on 50:50 basis under food and oilseeds crops for which administered premium rates are charged. While under annual commercial/horticultural crops for which actuarial premium rates are charged for from Kharif 2011 onwards, entire liability of settlement of claims is on the implementing insurance company *i.e.* Agriculture Insurance Company (AIC).

(e) Claims amounting to Rs. 3552 crore for Kharif 2012 season have been reported under NAIS so far and are disbursed to farmers according to availability of funds from Central and State Governments. Claims in case of some States are under process according to receipt of yield data. As the cut off date for receipt of yield data from the States for Rabi 2012-13 was 31st July, 2013. Claim figures for current year 2013-14 are not matured as Kharif 2013 season is yet to be completed and Rabi 2013-14 seasons will be notified from October' 13 onwards.

(f) and (g) Information on weather forecast is already made available to public through various media. IMD issues weather forecast and agro met advisories for farmers at district level in real time basis twice a week. Besides, quantitative district level weather forecast up to 5 days for 7 important weather parameters is also issued and loaded to IMD's website.

Suicides by farmers

1114. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the magnitude and trend of farmers' suicide is alarming and requires an in-depth study of the problem;
- (b) the figures of such suicides during last three year, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has made any study in this regard and if so, the factors identified so far; and
- (d) whether exploitative tendencies of money lenders is also responsible for such suicides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) State-wise details of suicides by farmers during last three years under subhead self employed (farming/agriculture), as reported by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), are given in Statement (*See* below). It may be observed there from that there is a declining trend in the number of suicides in 2012 as compared previous two years.

(c) and (d) Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture undertook on-the-spot study visit to some States from February 27-March, 02, 2012 to review various issues, including suicides by farmers in Yavatmal district in Maharashtra.

Reasons of suicide by farmers, as reported by State Governments, are manifold which, *inter-alia*, include indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal. As regards indebtedness, the same may be due to loan taken from banks, financial institutions and money lenders etc.

Statement

*Number of suicides under Subhead Self Employed (Farming/
Agriculture) in 2010, 2011 and 2012*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2525	2206	2572
2	Arunachal Pradesh	18	13	11
3	Assam	369	312	344
4	Bihar	95	83	68
5	Chhattisgarh	1126	0	4
6	Goa	15	1	1
7	Gujarat	523	578	564
8	Haryana	297	384	276
9	Himachal Pradesh	61	46	29
10	Jammu and Kashmir	18	14	10
11	Jharkhand	173	94	119

1	2	3	4	5
12	Karnataka	2585	2100	1875
13	Kerala	895	830	1081
14	Madhya Pradesh	1237	1326	1172
15	Maharashtra	3141	3337	3786
16	Manipur	4	0	0
17	Meghalaya	16	22	10
18	Mizoram	5	14	10
19	Nagaland	0	2	9
20	Odisha	162	144	146
21	Punjab	80	98	75
22	Rajasthan	390	268	270
23	Sikkim	19	12	19
24	Tamil Nadu	541	623	499
25	Tripura	58	20	18
26	Uttar Pradesh	548	645	745
27	Uttarakhand	39	25	14
28	West Bengal	993	807	NR
	TOTAL (STATES)	15933	14004	13727
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	13	6
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33	Delhi (UT)	9	10	21
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	4	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	31	23	27
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	15964	14027	13754

Source: Annual Publications titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India', National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Wastage of stored foodgrains due to insects/pests

1115. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that considerable quantum of stored grains is infested by several pests;
- (b) whether it is a fact that use of pesticides of fumigants on stored grains is more dangerous to human beings;
- (c) if so, whether Government is taking any step to develop devices to remove insects/pests from stored grains in order to check wastage;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Foodgrains under Central pool during storage may get infested by stored grain insect pests, though preventive measures are taken through prophylactic treatment of stocks to avoid any possibility of infestation. In case of infestation, immediate curative measures are taken to control the infestation. For prophylactic and curative treatment of foodgrains only approved chemicals and fumigants are used and these chemicals are used as per prescribed dosage after taking all precautions to ensure no adverse effect on humans.

Registration Committee registers pesticides including fumigants for use in the country after evaluating their safety and efficacy. If pesticides or fumigant are used as per approved label claim they do not pose any hazard to human beings, live stocks and matters related therewith.

(c) to (e) There are scientific code of practices for safe storage of foodgrains to avoid damage due to insect pests. For the control of stored grain insect pests, approved pesticides with recommended dosage are used by trained persons. Direct mixing of insecticides/pesticides with foodgrains is not allowed. Periodical inspections are carried out by the concerned staff to check the quality of foodgrains and to take immediate remedial measures.

Advertisement of medicines on TV

†1116. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether medicines seeking remedy for blood pressure, diabetes, joint pain, heart disease, asthma etc. being propagated daily on TV channels are licensed and approved by the competent drug authorities;

(b) whether advertising such drugs without the approval of Government and without taking license, is legal;

(c) whether advertisement of any drug without any laboratory test does not put the health of patients at risk and waste their money; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to prevent such advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940, the manufacture and sale of any drug without a licence is prohibited and is an offense.

(b) The manufacture of drugs for sale without a requisite licence is not permitted and as such cannot be advertised.

(c) It is provided under Schedule M of the Drugs and Cosmetics rules that no batch of the product shall be released for sale or supply until it has been certified that, it is in accordance with the requisite of standards laid down.

(d) The advertisements of drugs are regulated under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act 1954, administered by the State Governments.

New drug pricing policy

1117. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the new drug pricing policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes measures to ensure that any change in drug prices under the new drug pricing policy will not have any adverse impact in terms of their availability or affordability; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Government has notified the

National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 on 7.12.2012. The salient features of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 (NPPP-2012) are as under:

- * The regulation of prices of drugs is on the basis of essentiality of drugs as under National List of Essential Medicines – 2011.
- * The regulation of prices of drugs is on the basis of regulating the prices of formulations only.
- * The regulation of prices of drugs is on the basis of fixing the ceiling price of formulations through Market Based Pricing (MBP).

(c) and (d) As per the provisions of new Drug (Prices Control) Order 2013, notified on 15.05.2013, all the existing manufactures of scheduled formulations, selling the branded or generic or both the versions of scheduled formulations at a price higher than the ceiling price (plus local taxes as applicable) so fixed and notified by the Government, shall revise the prices of all such formulations downward not exceeding the ceiling price (plus local taxes as applicable). Further, any manufacturer or scheduled formulation, intending to discontinue any scheduled formulation from the market shall issue a public notice and also intimate the Government in this regard at least six month prior to the intended date of discontinuation and the Government may, in public interest, direct the manufacturer of the scheduled formulation to continue with required level of production or import for a period not exceeding one year, from the intended date of such discontinuation within a period of sixty days of receipt of such intimation.

Non-availability of APM gas to units of NFL

1118. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that NFL's recently FO/Naphtha to natural gas converted three units are forced to run the plants on spot LNG due to non-availability of APM gas;
- (b) if so, the price the company has to pay per million BTU of spot LNG;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the project viability of their plants was around \$8 per MMBTU of delivered gas;
- (d) if so, whether running of the plants at the delivered price of spot LNG is viable; and
- (e) if not, why the plants are being allowed to run on loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) NFL has converted its three FO based units at Nangal, Bathinda and Panipat to natural gas. Panipat and Bathinda units were commissioned in January, 2013 and Nangal unit was commissioned in April, 2013. In the absence of allocation of domestic gas for these projects. Spot gas has been tied up from M/s. GAIL for the requirement of gas at Nangal and Bathinda and with M/s IOCL for the requirement at Panipat.

(b) The present price of spot gas on delivered basis at the three converted units ranges between USD 19-22/MMBTU.

(c) The project viability of three FO based units of the company converting to gas was approved by Government of India considering delivered gas price of USD 8/MMBTU and FO/LSHS price of around USD 14.5/MMBTU.

(d) At present delivered price of spot LNG, running of plants after conversion from FO/LSHS to gas is not viable, as the projected energy saving accruing to the Government because of the price differential of USD 6.5/MMBTU (USD 14.5 – 8/MMBTU), between FO/LSHS and delivered gas is not achievable. At present the differential cost between spot gas price (USD 19.22/MMBTU) and present FO/LSHS (delivered price of USD 22-23/MMBTU) is only USD 1-2/MMBTU against envisaged price differential of USD 6.5/MMBTU.

(e) Gas cost is pass through in terms of pricing policy of Urea and higher price of spot gas is not adversely impacting the operations of FO units converted to Gas. However, due to higher price of spot gas, the savings projected in the subsidy have not started accruing. The saving in subsidy shall accrue once domestic gas is allocated to these FO based units converted to gas.

Rising prices of fertilizers

1119. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers in the country are suffering and complaining due to increased cost of fertilizers and its non-availability during the sowing season;

(b) if so, the reasons for rise in the prices of fertilizers and their non-availability; and

(c) the efforts being made to control the cost of fertilizers and make them available to farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) There was a marginal increase in the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of Urea by Rs. 50 per tonne *w.e.f.* 1.11.2012. The MRP of Urea was fixed at Rs. 5310 per tonne *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010.

For Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers, Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010, under which a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on each grade of subsidized P&K fertilizers, depending upon their nutrient content. Under the Policy, the fertilizer companies have been allowed to fix MRPs of P&K fertilizers at reasonable level.

The country is fully dependent on import in Potassic sector and to the extent of 90% in Phosphatic sector in the form of either finished products or its raw materials. Subsidy being fixed, any fluctuation in international prices has effect on the domestic prices of P&K fertilizers.

There has been an increase in the prices of P&K fertilizers during last 3 years mainly due to increase in international prices of fertilizers and also on account of depreciation of Indian rupee *vis a vis* USD. However, there is adequate availability of fertilizers throughout the country. In the year 2013-14, the prices of P&K fertilizers have been reduced marginally by fertilizer companies as compared to previous year.

(c) Following steps have been taken to control the cost of fertilizers and making them available to farmers in the country:

- i. After easing of international prices of P&K fertilizers during 2013-14, the fertilizer companies have been asked to reduce the prices of these fertilizers.
- ii. While announcing subsidy rates for 2013-14, the Government has also notified minimum reduction in the prices of these fertilizers.
- iii. The month-wise demand is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) in consultation with the State Governments before commencement of each cropping season.
- iv. On the basis of month-wise & state-wise projection given by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/adequate quantities of fertilizers to the States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability through on-line web based monitoring system. Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS) and by regularly advising manufacturers and importers of fertilizers to coordinate for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their state institutional agencies like Markfed etc.

- v. Regular weekly Video conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.
- vi. The gap in the demand and domestic production of fertilizer is met through imports.

Expansion of urea manufacturing

1120. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many proposals have been received, as on date, from PSUs and Cooperative urea manufacturing units of Gujarat for mega expansion of urea manufacturing;

(b) the action taken by Central Government on these proposals; and

(c) by when Central Government intends to provide final clearance to these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The details of all investment proposals received from State PSUs, Co-operative and State-JV urea manufacturing units of Gujarat are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The New Investment Policy – 2012 is already notified, however, some amendments are under consideration.

Statement

Sl. No.	Units	State	Ownership
1.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Coop. Ltd. (IFFCO)- Kalol-II	Gujarat	Cooperative
2.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO) Hazira-II	Gujarat	Cooperative
3.	Gujarat State Fertilizers Co. Ltd. (GSFC)	Gujarat	State PSU
4.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd. (GNFC)	Gujarat	State JV

Rising prices of medicines/ life-saving drugs

1121. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether prices of medicines/life- saving drugs have shot up during the current year;
- (b) if so, the percentage increase in the prices of medicines/life-saving drugs during the current year, compared to the last year;
- (c) the details of the mentioned price rise along with the reasons therefor;
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to check this kind of price rise;
- (e) whether Government proposes to set up any task force/ panel to review the prices of these drugs; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) There is no classification of Life Saving Drugs in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) notified by the Government on 15th May 2013. All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 have been included in the first schedule of DPCO, 2013 and brought under price control. Of these, NPPA has already notified the ceiling prices in respect of 291 medicines under provisions of the said order. The first notification covering 151 NLEM – 2011 drugs was issued on 14.06.2013. The details of prices notified under DPCO, 2013 are available on the website of NPPA, www.nppaindia.nic.in.

The manufacturers of the scheduled formulations having maximum retail price higher than the ceiling price are required to revise the MRP to an amount not exceeding the ceiling price plus local taxes, wherever applicable within a period of 45 days from the date of price notification by NPPA in accordance with paragraph 13 (1) and 24 of the DPCO, 2013. The manufacturer are also mandated to issue a price list in Form-V as per paragraph 24 (2) of the DPCO, 2013. All the existing manufacturers of scheduled formulations having MRP lower than the ceiling price are required to maintain the existing MRP in accordance with paragraph 13 (2) of the DPCO, 2013.

The NPPA monitors the prices of all formulations including imported scheduled formulations. No person is authorized to sell any scheduled formulation (medicine) to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified/ approved by the NPPA/Government.

No complaint has so far been received from State Drugs Controllers, NGOs Institutes etc. regarding National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) being sold at a high price than the notified ceiling price under DPCO, 2013. NPPA is closely monitoring the prices of NLEM Drugs.

As per para 20 of DPCO, 2013 the Government shall monitor the maximum retail prices (MRP) of all the drugs, including the non-scheduled formulations and ensure that no manufacturer increases the maximum retail price of a drug more than ten per cent of maximum retail price during preceding twelve months and where the increase is beyond ten per cent of maximum retail price, it shall reduce the same to the level of ten per cent of maximum retail price for next twelve months. The manufacturer shall be liable to deposit the overcharged amount along with interest thereon from the date of increase in price in addition to the penalty.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Revival of closed urea plants

1122. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven urea plants in the country are presently closed for production;

(b) whether Government has plan to revive these urea plants through switching over to Natural Gas/LNG;

(c) if so, whether any time schedule has been fixed for completion and fully operationalize these seven urea plants; and

(d) the details of the budget for revival of each plant, plant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Four units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited namely, Ramagundam, Sindri, Talcher and Gorakhpur and three units of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited namely, Durgapur, Haldia and Barauni are closed at present. Government has plan to revive these urea plants by Public/Private Sector through switching over to Natural Gas / coal as feed stock. No time schedule has been fixed as yet, however, it takes normally around three years to fully operationalize a urea plant from its zero date. The estimated expenditure shall vary based on Location, Technology, Feed stock etc.

Import of urea

1123. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has imported 5.21 million tonnes of Urea in the year 2009-10, 5.67 million tonnes in year 2010-11 and 7.89 million tonnes in the year 2011-12;
- (b) the quantity of urea imported during the year 2012-13 and how much foreign exchange was spent;
- (c) whether it is a fact that once India goes to International market for purchase of urea, the prices shoot up due to large demand;
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to reduce the import of urea in near future; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The details of the urea imported on Government account during 2009-10 to 2011-12 are as under.

Sl.No.	Year	Quantity of Urea imported (in Million MT)
1.	2009-10	5.21
2.	2010-11	6.61
3.	2011-12	7.83

(b) The quantity of urea imported on Government account, during the year 2012-13, and its C&F price is as below:

Year	Quantity of urea (Lakh MT)			
	From Oman	Through STEs	Total	Value (Million US \$)
2012-13	18.33	62.11	80.44	2936.97

(c) to (e) No Sir, the price of urea is determined through demand and supply based on the availability of urea in the international market. It is observed during last 2 years, that India has procured urea at a much lower price in comparison to the prevailing international market. However, Government is always encouraging production of fertilizers in the country to achieve self-sufficiency.

Revival of FCI unit in Ramagundam

1124. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to revive the Fertilizer Corporation of India unit at Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the status thereof;
- (c) whether revival of fertilizer factory at Ramagundam would help in augmenting the current fertilizer production capacity; and
- (d) if so, the action taken by Government till date in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in August, 2011 had approved the Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS) for revival of all the Units of FCIL, including Ramagundam Fertilizer Plant. DRS envisaged revival of Ramagundam Unit by Ms/ Engineers India Limited (EIL) and M/s. National Fertilizers Limited (NFL). Recently, CCEA in its meeting held on 9.5.2013, *inter-alia*, approved waiver of Government of India loan and interest of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) to facilitate FCIL to arrive at positive net worth. This enabled FCIL to get de-registered from the purview of Board For Industrial and Financial reconstruction (BIFR). Government contemplates gainful utilization of the land and assets lying idle by setting up a minimum 1.15 million tonnes per annum urea plant at each of closed units of FCIL including Ramagundam besides any other permitted industrial activity.

Issuance of compulsory license for cancer drugs

1125. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued compulsory license for three cancer drugs recently so as to make generic versions of these drugs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the market price of these drugs, particularly Herceptin for breast cancer, has reduced recently; and
- (d) if not, the steps Government proposes to take to bring down the prices of Herceptin and other costly cancer drugs so as to bring them within reach of common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government has notified the DPCO, 2013 on 15th May 2013 in super session of DPCO, 1995. There are 33 anti-cancer drugs included in the first schedule of DPCO, 2013 which are under price control. Herceptin is a 'non-scheduled drug' and is not covered under price control as per DPCO, 2013. In respect of non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. The drug Trastuzumab in the Herceptin brand is marketed by M/s Roche. As per IMS-Health data for the month May, 2013, the same drug in the brand name of BICELTIS Inj. Vial is also available from M/s Emcure at PTR price of 57,143/-.

**Constitution of Task Force to develop
pharmaceutical sector**

1126. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a Task Force to chalk out a long-term strategy to resolve the problems being faced by the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the terms of reference of the said Task Force and the important issues raised through it;

(c) whether the Task Force has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of the suggestions given to make the country a pharmaceutical research and development hub; and

(e) the follow-up action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No such Task Force has been constituted by the Department of Pharmaceuticals.

(b) to (e) In view of reply (a) above, does not arise.

Demand and supply of urea

1127. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of demand or urea in the country during the last ten years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether there is shortage in the supply of urea to farmers every year;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the efforts Government is making to ensure that required quantity of urea is supplied to farmers in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) A statement showing demand of urea in the country during last ten years, year-wise and State-wise is given in Statement (*See* below). As can be seen from the Statement (*See* below) that the availability of Urea has been adequate and comfortable in previous years.

(d) Government takes following steps (efforts) to ensure that requisite quantity of urea is supplied to farmers in time:-

- (1) The month-wise demand is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) in consultation with the State Governments before commencement of each cropping season.
- (2) On the basis of month-wise & State-wise projection given by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/adequate quantities of fertilizers to the States by issuing month supply plan and continuously monitors the availability through following system:
 - i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);
 - ii) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their state institutional agencies like MARKFED etc.
 - iii) Regular weekly Video conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.
 - iv) The gap in the demand and domestic production of fertilizer is met through imports.

Statement

Name of State	Year	Urea		
		Requirement	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2004-05	19.50	18.55	17.46
	2005-06	23.50	23.53	22.18
	2006-07	27.00	24.52	22.13
	2007-08	27.50	26.84	25.12
	2008-09	27.50	27.84	27.33
	2009-10	27.50	26.16	25.95
	2010-11	28.50	31.73	31.30
	2011-12	31.00	29.87	29.34
	2012-13	32.50	29.39	28.51
	2013-14	8.50	8.57	8.36
Karnataka	2004-05	9.40	9.74	9.27
	2005-06	9.55	11.03	10.67
	2006-07	11.20	11.55	10.92
	2007-08	12.80	13.63	12.54
	2008-09	13.50	12.88	12.82
	2009-10	13.75	13.77	13.77
	2010-11	14.00	14.28	14.28
	2011-12	14.60	14.53	14.45
	2012-13	15.00	14.64	14.46
	2013-14	4.38	4.95	4.77
Kerala	2004-05	1.33	1.13	1.10
	2005-06	1.55	1.26	1.18
	2006-07	1.46	1.33	1.27

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	2007-08	1.40	1.44	1.34
	2008-09	1.48	1.68	1.63
	2009-10	1.63	1.53	1.53
	2010-11	1.90	1.44	1.44
	2011-12	1.90	1.50	1.49
	2012-13	2.05	1.60	1.36
	2013-14	0.73	0.51	0.49
	2004-05	6.60	7.67	7.45
	2005-06	9.50	9.06	8.78
	2006-07	10.00	9.59	9.18
	2007-08	9.85	9.68	9.16
	2008-09	10.37	11.28	11.28
	2009-10	11.50	9.98	9.98
	2010-11	11.50	10.23	10.15
Gujarat	2011-12	11.50	10.47	10.45
	2012-13	11.50	9.36	9.28
	2013-14	2.75	2.24	2.24
	2004-05	11.70	12.62	12.25
	2005-06	12.50	13.81	13.26
	2006-07	15.00	15.22	15.03
	2007-08	17.25	18.37	17.93
	2008-09	18.65	18.69	18.48
	2009-10	18.75	18.21	18.12
	2010-11	19.50	21.26	21.19
	2011-12	22.75	21.26	21.18
	2012-13	23.75	19.50	19.24
	2013-14	7.45	6.47	6.23

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	2004-05	11.35	11.05	10.34
	2005-06	11.55	10.97	10.20
	2006-07	12.10	13.89	13.16
	2007-08	13.75	14.76	14.31
	2008-09	15.75	13.83	13.59
	2009-10	15.25	16.00	15.93
	2010-11	16.75	17.05	16.92
	2011-12	17.50	18.13	17.81
	2012-13	18.50	19.48	18.91
	2013-14	4.58	6.00	5.57
Chhattisgarh	2004-05	3.76	4.07	3.84
	2005-06	4.70	4.67	4.45
	2006-07	4.90	5.93	5.53
	2007-08	5.90	6.17	5.87
	2008-09	5.40	5.23	5.06
	2009-10	5.48	5.27	5.27
	2010-11	5.70	5.56	5.54
	2011-12	6.25	6.20	6.20
	2012-13	6.90	7.26	7.06
	2013-14	3.50	3.66	3.56
Maharashtra	2004-05	15.25	15.80	15.14
	2005-06	16.75	18.19	17.21
	2006-07	19.00	20.70	19.87
	2007-08	21.20	23.05	21.39
	2008-09	23.25	22.84	22.46
	2009-10	24.75	22.87	22.87

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	2010-11	25.25	25.52	25.51
	2011-12	27.50	25.67	25.43
	2012-13	28.00	23.40	22.92
	2013-14	10.33	11.22	10.64
	2004-05	11.50	10.40	10.16
	2005-06	12.30	12.35	11.59
	2006-07	13.20	12.80	12.26
	2007-08	14.70	13.83	13.21
	2008-09	15.10	13.21	12.97
	2009-10	15.10	13.37	13.15
	2010-11	15.60	15.73	15.70
	2011-12	16.25	17.58	16.90
	2012-13	17.25	18.91	18.46
	2013-14	4.05	4.00	3.61
Haryana	2004-05	15.15	15.60	14.74
	2005-06	16.00	18.00	16.44
	2006-07	17.50	18.04	17.33
	2007-08	18.75	19.30	18.47
	2008-09	19.90	17.59	17.36
	2009-10	19.65	18.05	17.95
	2010-11	19.65	18.75	18.38
	2011-12	19.75	19.19	18.88
	2012-13	20.00	21.01	20.34
	2013-14	6.60	6.41	5.88
Punjab	2004-05	23.00	24.28	24.04
	2005-06	24.70	24.55	23.72
	2006-07	25.00	26.16	25.74

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	2007-08	25.00	26.97	24.46
	2008-09	25.50	26.28	25.77
	2009-10	25.50	24.65	24.46
	2010-11	26.00	27.61	27.17
	2011-12	26.00	28.32	28.07
	2012-13	26.40	29.05	28.43
	2013-14	11.50	9.81	9.22
	2004-05	47.10	47.98	45.11
	2005-06	52.00	50.36	45.95
	2006-07	50.00	53.50	51.83
	2007-08	55.00	54.37	52.72
	2008-09	55.00	55.74	54.83
	2009-10	55.00	53.64	53.08
	2010-11	57.60	55.08	54.51
Uttarakhand	2011-12	58.00	58.59	57.52
	2012-13	60.00	63.31	62.56
	2013-14	19.00	18.38	16.54
	2004-05	1.81	1.67	1.58
	2005-06	1.77	2.01	1.75
	2006-07	1.65	2.17	2.10
	2007-08	2.30	2.42	2.31
	2008-09	2.30	2.22	2.20
	2009-10	2.15	2.33	2.33
	2010-11	2.20	2.24	2.23
	2011-12	2.40	2.49	2.47
	2012-13	2.45	2.51	2.45
	2013-14	1.05	1.11	1.11

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	2004-05	1.20	1.02	0.94
	2005-06	1.20	1.30	1.11
	2006-07	1.42	1.15	1.05
	2007-08	1.40	1.19	1.15
	2008-09	1.35	1.28	1.26
	2009-10	1.40	1.22	1.22
	2010-11	1.50	1.28	1.27
	2011-12	1.45	1.20	1.19
	2012-13	1.46	1.50	1.44
	2013-14	0.55	0.49	0.44
Bihar	2004-05	14.30	13.43	12.79
	2005-06	14.30	14.24	13.83
	2006-07	17.50	16.32	16.01
	2007-08	20.00	19.40	18.56
	2008-09	21.25	18.33	17.96
	2009-10	19.00	17.04	17.03
	2010-11	19.50	16.96	16.94
	2011-12	20.75	18.11	18.06
	2012-13	21.50	21.10	21.01
	2013-14	5.70	5.29	5.07
Jharkhand	2004-05	1.58	1.70	1.63
	2005-06	1.75	1.56	1.51
	2006-07	1.74	1.63	1.60
	2007-08	2.10	1.67	1.58
	2008-09	2.00	1.57	1.54
	2009-10	2.05	1.50	1.50

1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	2010-11	2.10	1.36	1.35
	2011-12	2.60	2.19	2.16
	2012-13	2.70	1.98	1.98
	2013-14	1.15	0.72	0.69
	2004-05	4.30	3.75	3.60
	2005-06	4.75	4.31	1.09
	2006-07	4.70	4.44	4.21
	2007-08	5.50	5.19	4.58
	2008-09	5.50	4.74	4.60
	2009-10	5.75	4.61	4.59
	2010-11	5.75	4.74	4.57
	2011-12	6.40	5.28	5.10
	2012-13	6.50	5.41	5.26
	2013-14	2.10	1.75	1.70
West Bengal	2004-05	11.50	11.13	10.83
	2005-06	11.90	10.97	10.41
	2006-07	12.00	12.28	11.94
	2007-08	12.95	12.45	11.56
	2008-09	13.00	11.94	11.67
	2009-10	13.00	11.71	11.71
	2010-11	13.00	11.26	11.26
	2011-12	13.25	12.76	12.74
	2012-13	13.50	14.02	13.87
	2013-14	3.02	3.03	2.57
Assam	2004-05	2.67	2.39	2.33
	2005-06	1.95	1.95	1.76
	2006-07	3.08	2.67	2.47

1	2	3	4	5
	2007-08	2.30	1.99	1.93
	2008-09	2.40	2.30	2.30
	2009-10	2.60	2.56	2.56
	2010-11	2.60	2.50	2.50
	2011-12	3.00	2.68	2.68
	2012-13	3.15	2.62	2.62
	2013-14	0.96	0.86	0.76
All India	2004-05	214.08	214.90	205.49
	2005-06	234.25	23.65	221.91
	2006-07	249.55	254.79	244.52
	2007-08	271.70	274.26	261.71
	2008-09	281.34	270.88	266.51
	2009-10	281.90	265.97	264.48
	2010-11	290.79	284.62	282.23
	2011-12	305.16	298.65	294.77
	2012-13	315.44	307.25	301.58
	2013-14	98.90	96.11	90.10

Import of fertilizers

1128. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which Government has signed contracts for import of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers during 2013; and

(b) the basis for signing the said contracts along with rates at which the imports were made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Government has not signed any contract with any country for import of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers during 2013.

Gap between retail and wholesale prices of medicines

1129. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a wide gap between the retail and wholesale prices of medicines;
- (b) if so, whether any step has been taken to reduce the gap between the wholesale and retail prices;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, by when Government is planning to take such steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Government has notified the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) on 15th May 2013 in supersession of DPCO, 1995. All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 have been included in the first schedule of DPCO, 2013 and brought under price control. DPCO, 2013 provides for fixation of ceiling price with a provision of only 16% margin to retailer on the PTR (Price to Retailer). National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority has so far, notified the ceiling prices in respect of 291 medicines under provisions of the said order. As regards non-scheduled drugs, there is no provision of fixation of ceiling prices.

Pharmaceuticals MNCs in the country

1130. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 1272 on the 8 March, 2013 in Rajya Sabha and state:

- (a) whether the six pharmaceutical units set up by the multinationals in the country are trading units getting drugs manufactured on Non-Licence / Contract manufacturing or have set up their own manufacturing units;
- (b) if so, the comparative prices of drugs marketed by them *vis-à-vis* the price at which indigenous manufacturers are marketing such drugs; and
- (c) the social/ financial benefits to our citizens by allowing setting up of these pharmaceutical units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The reply given to Rajya Sabha Unstarred

Question No. 1272 dated 8.3.2013 refers to the pharmaceutical manufacturing units set up by the six multi-national companies mentioned therein.

(b) As per the Drugs Price control Order, 2013, no manufacturer (whether domestic or multi-national) can sell the medicines as under National List of Essential Medicines-2011, at a price higher than the ceiling price (plus local taxes as applicable) fixed/ revised by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority.

(c) Setting up of pharmaceutical units by Multi-National Companies results in increased employment, introduction of technology and increase in availability of medicines.

Functioning of Jan Aushadhi outlets

1131. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the average monthly sale of medicines, etc. at each Jan Aushadhi outlet during the last one year, month-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to develop the distribution network with public sector pharma units for procurement of medicines for these outlets from the small and medium sector units in the country in order to enlarge the base of availability of quality medicines at affordable prices;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Information is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) As per the proposal under consideration of this department, supply of 361 drugs will be ensured at the store level. In order to achieve “no stock out” position, it is proposed to source drugs not only from CPSUs but also from private sector including small and medium sector.

Statement

*Details of month-wise sales of medicines from Jan Aushadhi stores
during the period August, 2012 to July, 2013*

Sales In Rs.													
Sl. No.	Name of the State / Durg Store / Date of Opening	Aug, 12	Sep, 12	Oct, 12	Nov, 12	Dec, 12	Jan, 13	Feb, 13	Mar, 13	Apr, 13	May, 13	Jun, 13	Jul, 13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Delhi /Shastri Bhawan/ 05.02.09	53154	67424	63037	91485	47094	73074	91399	51104	82723	102929	66137	94480
2	Delhi /G.T.B Hospita / 13.11.09	35440	60252	44658	52591	42017	45315	58949	56379	66991	56831	54717	56294
3	Delhi /DDU Hospital/ 11.02.2010	73304	112997	143529	190530	191843	113362	331032	571451	271516	160511	180761	225018
4	Delhi/Moti Nagar/ 04.06.2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4133	9030
5	Haryana/ Punchkula/ 23.02.09	19400	23617	37032	21526	22920	36871	403426	256481	7107	7050	6630	10612
6	Punjab/ Amritsar/ 25.11.08	93515	52998	49002	48185	24656	41402	25589	25710	30212	37155	64874	40536

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	590
7	Punjab/ Mohali/ 23.02.09	823	12135	22000	9288	8872	12312	8000	7522	6465	9340	7269	12515	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
8	Punjab/ Bhatinda/ 02.03.09	167047	118701	102785	67050	65241	58752	53149	60149	55345	57136	47258	65304	
9	Punjab/ Ludhiana/ 17.06.09	63631	35322	71199	79612	58298	46401	49276	60096	54182	46690	19400	45975	
10	Punjab/Jalandhar/ 17.06.09	40189	34064	38535	33910	40738	55355	20204	45767	54875	60176	35664	58111	
11	Punjab/Patiala/29.06.09	25313	14543	10356	7775	14263	2219	2911	3809	890	829	200	126	
12	Punjab/Moga/30.06.09	24037	32374	45400	17737	20638	6250	2878	4257	9211	6920	6307	10574	
13	Punjab/Faridkot/ 30.06.09	24083	7807	7101	24931	14227	8199	14617	1694	8757	4852	4338	464	
14	Punjab/Ferozpur/ 04.09.09	7515	10773	26400	6841	4471	18746	4596	14459	9000	19474	7000	25000	Unstarred Questions
15	Punjab/Mansa/12.09.09	73697	47168	31573	31164	27788	31902	20283	13827	7761	6520	6507	9164	
16	Punjab/Barnala/01.10.09	86761	100586	108302	44542	70276	51306	48476	55718	55718	43332	176067	49930	
17	Punjab/Sangrur /01.10.09	37784	22359	26936	16447	14786	17289	9355	13946	18580	15677	38086	77874	
18	Punjab/Nava Sahar/ 03.12.09	1440	27167	7282	869	27456	5345	1416	6434	13968	1536	769	4056	

19	Punjab/Hoshiyarpur/ 11.12.09	61183	150287	101964	51183	54294	27719	18428	69804	46169	47910	21232	21097
20	Punjab/Taran Taran/13.12.09	3556	3914	8137	2416	12615	22196	1504	537	4525	426	345	1333
21	Punjab/Muktsar/ 18.12.09	60938	28259	40184	18957	30788	19186	8937	9280	17417	28477	3071	43809
22	Punjab/ Gurdaspur/ 29.12.09	74465	51730	90899	35962	38862	54225	29631	24426	22560	55330	35000	62000
23	Punjab/Kapurthala/ 31.12.09	2359	1748	2590	1364	110	204	192	34	0	0	0	0
24	Punjab/Pathankot/ 09.05.11	60927	60724	66966	38228	130435	32584	26005	70781	34517	44992	41914	20624
25	Punjab/ Abohar/ 30.11.11	1858	3100	1759	4772	2502	2024	1248	1000	300	1000	1000	1000
26	Punjab/ Nabha/ 03.04.2012	700	1060	1741	1521	420	2061	842	914	733	577	3830	6628
27	Punjab/ Jalalabad/ 31.05.2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	1450	1990
28	Uttaranchal/ Dehradun/ 09.11.09	13559	6687	2247	986	879	848	453	666	543	319	51	274

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	592
29	Chandigarh/ P.G.I.M.E.R./ 16.11.09	8221	2762	2899	1484	1305	1193	833	234	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
30	Chandigarh/ GMC/ 04.08.2010	34934	49332	58564	23926	11077	5261	19357	12569	11730	2044	911	7863	
31	Chandigarh/ Multispeciality- Sect-16/02.02.2011	9277	16442	15170	14096	9408	12585	6419	7621	8940	3412	1888	3406	
32	Andhra Pradesh/ Vizag Port Hos./ 12.12.09	149000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	277134	31076	NA	10022	305353	NA	
33	Odisha/Red Cross Bhavan, Unit-IX, Bhubaneswar/ 06.03.2010	59481	89271	75208	85356	129053	115462	88087	64545	75593	34732	86673	45130	
34	Odisha/Capital Hospital VI, Bhubaneswar/ 06.03.2010	37808	81677	49399	59067	60112	91886	47953	49014	46306	42598	64601	55260	Unstarred Questions

35	Odisha/District HQ Hospital/Khordha/ 06..03.2010	22273	33995	248277	33012	21668	21884	31005	37273	27575	27644	16802	34635
36	Odisha/District Hospital/ Dhenkanal/ 25.03.2010	257317	89184	224667	570340	360711	82648	156590	249483	340989	54572	24540	160124
37	Odisha/District Hospital/ Koraput/11.06.2010	21245	22839	26240	3013	8833	11395	8535	15590	11475	12273	7343	5070
38	Odisha/District Hospital/ Jeypore/15.09.2012	-	-	-	6322	5479	6711	7824	37367	10135	8583	7091	9464
39	Odisha/District Hospital/ Angul/09.07.2010	63101	65870	60280	48923	47547	163772	73995	79331	44941	34987	50466	61810
40	Odisha/District Hospital/ Navrangpur/15.08.2010	24055	4845	2291	748	3855	1315	456	4026	4722	6375	6432	NA
41	Odisha/District Hospital/ Bargarh/15.08.2010	32500	26748	31822	26541	22031	30172	60507	96557	22546	34962	13064	12562
42	Odisha/District Hospital/ Nayagarh/26.03.2011	23025	26015	10936	9367	12009	7661	42622	12989	10792	11827	7738	12114

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions 593

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
43	Odisha/District Hospital/104940 Berhampur/11.04.2011	114050	120228	127345	144648	172694	365645	136497	307494	372687	342475	476239	
44	Odisha/District Hospital/ 7320 Jajpur/13.04.2011	5313	5556	3772	2588	89170	4698	10352	5022	4705	4069	27683	
45	Odisha/District Hospital/Puri/ 19.04.2011	33685	35806	30449	28535	31315	36268	37943	22912	27022	38311	44523	55499
46	Odisha/District Hospital/ NA Nwapada/30.04.2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2300	NA	3266	5740	15070	9451	5820
47	Odisha/District Hospital/ 70408 Balasore/28.04.2012	66786	51286	45866	54495	45157	59200	50066	38900	272216	51088	141437	
48	Odisha/District Hospital/ 35370 Baripada/12.05.2011	33933	30506	28601	68861	35638	60355	71113	30083	37981	34481	38625	
49	Odisha/District Hospital/ - Bhawanipatana (Kalahandi)/ 01.12.2012	-	-	-	-	200	2700	200	500	600	365	190	90
50	Odisha/District Hospital/ - Phulbani/22.02.2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2079	2463	2498	2960	2887
51	Odisha/District Hospital/ - Keonjhar/19.03.2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6700	33217	8629	4110	6249

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

52	Odisha/District Hospital/ Bhadrak/08.03.2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3200	3035	6203	26660	3100
53	Odisha/District Hospital/ Malkangiri/01.06.2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3608	3871
54	West Bengal/NRS Medical College/ Kolkata/25.08.2010	253814	97260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	West Bengal/Bangur Hospital/Kolkata/ 25.08.2010	75062	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	West Bengal/Howra Hospital/Howra/ 10.08.2011	22696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	Jammu and Kashmir Red Cross Building, Srinagar/ 05.05.11	28900	325327	288110	242220	221102	80900	849530	2797095	21060	656000	939349	3809577
58	Jammu and Kashmir /Leh/10.01.2012	21560	17065	31050	31230	52023	39450	36432	29192	26200	35850	18942	18500
59	Jammu and Kashmir/ Anantnag/05.05.2012	2485	1615	2712	1303	1015	735	549	615	535	1352	13742	14281

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions 595

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
60	Himachal Pradesh/Una/ 25.07.2011	2423	164438	15396	1753	1851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	Himachal Pradesh/ Dharamshala/ 03.08.2011	388886	392924	272021	250069	185792	75080	140199	186091	166037	153894	50786	22334
62	Himachal Pradesh/ Shimla/ 18.05.2011	2021	4692	2743	2448	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	Himachal Pradesh/ Tanda/19.08.2011	297800	320324	160875	112851	170294	115089	71627	78867	112133	154300	58139	120300
64	Himachal Pradesh/ Mandi/18.06.2011	151633	149119	94266	85275	85167	15750	71283	81236	58027	60418	25663	6308
65	Himachal Pradesh/ Solan/19.11.2011	22238	22031	46364	8857	24098	7985	29914	21656	4769	12398	626	0
66	Himachal Pradesh/ DDU/Shimla/07.12.2011	16730	15585	13327	1632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	Himachal Pradesh/ Hamirpur/01.04.2012	25724	39243	26435	21505	35698	16821	9892	10114	12316	14695	11994	14215
68	Himachal Pradesh/ Chamba/18.11.2011	33393	56472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Unstarred Questions

69	Himachal Pradesh/ Kullu/09.05.2012	9591	4113	3272	4522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	Jharkhand/RIIMS/ Ranchi/22.08.2012	-	58640	38769	37808	38921	54015	43261	35000	37000	33217	23994	38147
71	Jharkhand/Simdega/ 23.08.2012	-	48786	34714	20500	24000	32265	35000	24400	23600	18000	16000	35000
72	Jharkhand/Gumla/ 29.08.2012	-	3500	1000	900	200	1000	3000	800	700	3400	3500	14000
73	Jharkhand/Chatra/ 15.08.2012	-	11207	9793	6339	10761	13500	8874	8407	11187	11130	11313	9520
74	Jharkhand/Sahebganj/ 15.08.2012	-	9477	6523	3500	2000	2200	3980	4173	5124	3450	4952	4939
75	Jharkhand/Godda/ 16.08.2012	-	30100	6769	NA	4200	5857	7540	7421	4913	6500	10700	14768
76	Jharkhand/Ranchi/ 22.08.2012	-	10283	6217	8791	11649	16234	23847	19166	24195	17470	20116	35500
77	Jharkhand/Dhanbad/ 31.08.2012	-	10000	6000	2500	1500	1650	2500	1800	1500	1400	1400	2850
78	Jharkhand/Bokaro/ 15.08.2012	-	0	315	195	38	350	1370	650	735	640	853	160

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions 597

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
79	Jharkhand/Saraikela/ 15.08.2012	-	-	62	250	1800	12500	10300	1000	67	NA	144	220
80	Jharkhand/Dumka/ 21.08.2012	-	3500	600	200	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	Jharkhand/Lohardaga/ 31.08.2012	-	12239	7761	2573	2795	2636	6300	5566	2500	2100	NA	NA
82	Jharkhand/Chaibasa/ 25.09.2012	-	1997	9805	1875	3568	980	43	35	20	200	1070	1020
83	Jharkhand/Jamtada/ 15.08.2012	-	600	825	2000	1425	2057	1200	3000	1500	700	721	355
84	Jharkhand/Giridih/ 09.09.2012	-	-	-	3000	4000	3200	9000	5000	3000	NA	416	800
85	Jharkhand/Khuti/ 28.08.2012	-	1500	1800	1200	400	300	1250	2200	3200	987	1663	1400
86	Jharkhand/Ramgarh/ 31.08.2012	-	-	-	-	850	501	700	400	194	NA	254	172
87	Jharkhand/Palamu/ 21.09.2012	-	5000	11000	7495	5000	600	2015	600	200	NA	2700	1200

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

88	Jharkhand/Deoghar/ 15.08.2012	-	-	3	500	620	87700	1100	405	537	100	66	NA
89	Jharkhand/Hazaribagh/ 31.08.2012	-	-	10000	1000	2500	2700	5500	1500	5300	2500	5500	5300
90	Jharkhand/Latehar/ 15.08.2012	-	0	5360	950	210	2737	4361	2977	4387	3137	3700	8700
91	Jharkhand/Pakur/ 05.10.2012	-	-	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0
92	Jharkhand/Garhwa/ 15.10.2012	-	-	765	2200	814	2180	250	3600	4035	6337	3180	3076
93	Jharkhand/Koderma/ 09.01.2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	3050	1100	0	1100	200	0
TOTAL (Rs.)		3455594	3669701	3310044	2883627	2858299	2317991	3966024	5764671	2484360	3060260	3209410	6305398

Note: (1) Stores at Sl. No. 54, 55, 56, 60, 62, 68 and 69 are temporarily non functional due to administrative reasons.

(2) NA- Not Available

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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**Effect of rise of price of Natural Gas on the cost of
production of fertilizers**

1132. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government's decision to raise the prices of Natural gas will increase the cost of production of fertilizers;
- (b) if so, to what extent; and
- (c) whether the increase in the price of fertilizers will be passed on to the consumers or it will be borne by the Government by increasing the subsidy to the fertilizer companies, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. With the price of gas increasing by Rs. 1.00/MMBTU, the additional cost of production of urea will increase by Rs. 24.893/ MT.

(c) So long as the MRP of urea is not increased by the Government, there will be no impact on the farmers. Presently, Government is providing subsidy on Urea and 22 grades of Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizer. Urea is sold to the farmers at the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of Rs. 5360/- PMT fixed by the Government.

As regard P&K Fertilizers, the Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy *w.e.f.* 01.04.2010. Under this policy, a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided to subsidized P&K fertilizers depending on its nutrient content. Under this policy, MRP is fixed by fertilizer companies.

Jan Aushadhi Bhandar

1133. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had announced making available essential drugs/ medicines at affordable prices to the common man;
- (b) if so, when this announcement was made and how many Jan Aushadhi Bhandar have been opened in every city; and
- (c) the details of drugs/ medicines available and what are the comparative prices of the medicines charged from the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The Government has announced National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012, which was notified on 07.12.2012 to bring the prices of essential medicines, as listed under National List of Essential Medicines – 2011, under price control. There is no provision in this policy for opening Jan Aushadhi Stores. However, since when the scheme of Jan Aushadhi was launched in November, 2008, till date 157 such stores have been opened in the country spread over in 12 States including Union Territory of Chandigarh. The details of the such drugs / medicines and their prices are available on the website <http://janaushadhi.gov.in>.

Fertilizer and gas assets

1134. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to go in for fertilizer and gas assets abroad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government also proposes to boost the above assets in the country to meet our future requirements;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action plan to sufficiently develop such assets in the country itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Government encourages fertilizers companies to explore the possibility of establishing Joint Venture projects, acquiring of assets abroad and entering into long term agreement with foreign entities to meet its requirement of raw materials for N, P. and K fertilizers. Indian Companies already have Joint Ventures in Oman, Senegal, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan and Nigeria. Cooperation in fertilizer sector is being pursued in countries like Ghana, Togo, Belarus, Canada, Russia, Ukraine, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Algeria, etc.

(c) to (e) India is completely dependent on import of supply of Phosphatic (P) and Potassic (K) fertilizers due to non-availability of indigenous raw materials within the country. India has a few reserve of rock phosphate that too in limited quantity and poor quality which can only be utilized for production of SSP. Self sufficiency in Urea however, can be achieved which is produced using domestic gas, imported LNG and naphtha. The Government has announced New Investment Policy (NIP)-2012 for urea sector to invite fresh investment and reduce country's dependence on imports. In response 14 companies (including PSUs) have evinced their interest to establish Greenfield / Brownfield urea projects in the country. But availability of sufficient domestic gas to these proposed urea projects in the country is a limiting factor.

Import of fertilizers

1135. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money, in dollar terms, spent on the amount of fertilizers during 2011-12 and 2012-13; and

(b) the fact that the rupee has devalued sharply over the last eighteen months, how does it impact the price of fertilizers in the retail market in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Details showing the total amount spent, in dollars terms, on Import of Urea and P&K fertilizers during 2011-12 & 2012-13, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Despite of sharp devaluation of rupee in comparison to dollar rates over the last eighteen months, the prices of imported Urea did not affect the farmers as it's a controlled item and the price is statutorily fixed by Government.

For Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K), Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010, under which a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on each grade of subsidized P&K fertilizers, depending upon their nutrient content. Under the Policy, the fertilizer companies have been allowed to fix MRPs of P&K fertilizers at reasonable level.

The country is fully dependent on import in Potassic sector and to the extent of 90% in Phosphatic Sector in the form of either finished products or its raw materials. Subsidy being fixed, any fluctuation in international prices and devaluation Indian Rupee against USD has an effect on the domestic prices of P&K fertilizers.

Statement

Details the total amount of subsidy on Import of Fertilizers during 2011-12 and 2012-13

Particulars	2011-12		2012-13	
	Expenditure (Rupees in crores)	In terms of USD (In Millions)*	Expenditure (Rupees in crores)	In terms of USD (In Millions)**
1	2	3	4	5
Imported Urea	17,475.00	3,499.20	20,016.00	3,676.70

1	2	3	4	5
Imported P&K	16,571.92	3,318.40	14,576.10	2,677.50

*Conversion in US Dollars terms has been done @ Rs. 49.94 per USD

**Conversion in US Dollars terms has been done @ Rs. 54.44 per USD

Demand and intake of fertilizers

1136. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the demand and intake of fertilizers in the country has been increasing during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the reasons thereof have been studied; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, the demand and corresponding intake (sales) have been increasing over the last five years. A statement showing demand and intake (sales) of fertilizers in the country has been increasing during the last five years, is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (d) As per information provided by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the increase / decrease in fertilizer application/ usage depends on type of soil and its fertility status, type of crops grown and its nutrients requirement, method & mode of fertilizer application, irrigation facilities, rainfall, timely availability of fertilizer material, fertilizer prices and farmers' affordability etc.

Statement

*Details of State-wise Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers
during 2008-09 to 2013-14 (up to July, 2013)*

Year	Urea			DAP			MOP			NPK		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
2008-09	281.16	270.85	266.43	95.11	99.79	99.03	37.9	43.33	40.95	92.34	72.27	71.23
2009-10	281.89	265.97	264.48	106.99	104.09	103.94	43.85	47.6	46.75	87.75	83.39	82.06
2010-11	290.8	284.61	282.25	120.92	113.06	112.86	47.81	39.82	38.9	92.01	104.39	103.01
2011-12	305.16	298.65	294.77	126.16	115.95	111.95	48.28	31.64	29.92	107.36	124.28	113.94
2012-13	315.44	307.25	301.58	123.58	96.8	92.22	47.82	22.07	21.34	111.39	79.64	77.29
2013-14	98.9	96.11	90.1	39.89	20.54	14.3	12.65	8.44	6.61	35.69	20.43	16.76

Broadband connectivity in rural and remote areas

1137. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken enough steps to provide wire line broadband connectivity in rural and remote areas and to reach the target of providing 8,88,832 wire-line broadband connections during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the broadband proliferation provided in rural areas by the BSNL; and

(d) the details of the broadband proliferation provided by private telecom players in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) For providing broadband connectivity to rural & remote areas, Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has signed an agreement with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) on January 20, 2009 to provide 8,88,832 broadband connections under the Rural Wireline Broadband Scheme by 2014. As on 30.06.2013, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has provided 5,05,821 wire line broadband connections under this scheme project. Circle-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Due to mobility of the subscribers availing wireless broadband facilities, it may not be possible to segregate broadband proliferation separately for rural and urban subscribers. Broadband proliferation for rural wire line broadband connections.

Rural Wireline Broadband connections

Period ending	Wireline Rural Broadband Connections (Million)	Broadband connections under rural wireline broadband scheme, USOF
March, 2009	0.22	15779
March, 2010	0.51	137324
March, 2011	0.81	265938
March, 2012	0.98	358975
March, 2013	1.10	470299

Broadband connections of private telecom operators & BSNL for the last five years given as under:

Period ending	Total Broadband Subscribers with private operators (Million)		Total Broadband subscribers with BSNL (Million)	
	Numbers	Percentage increase from previous year	Numbers	Percentage increase from previous year
March, 2009	1.96	56.27	3.56	75.03
March, 2010	2.54	29.47	5.38	51.16
March, 2011	3.41	34.13	7.49	39.22
March, 2012	3.83	12.32	8.91	18.96
March, 2013	4.04	5.48	9.93	11.45

Statement

Telecom circle	Total No. of DSLAM proposed under USOF	Achievement for rural wireline BB connections under USOF Scheme till June 2013
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar	45	281
Andhra Pradesh	2665	49179
Assam	429	4858
Bihar	1000	6534
Chhattisgarh	123	4715
Chennai Telecom Dist.	449	1983
Gujarat	1988	31123
Haryana	805	12440
Himachal Pradesh	811	7461
Jammu and Kashmir	209	2359

1	2	3
Jharkhand	291	2953
Karnataka	2217	20699
Kerala	1143	148029
Kolkata	354	-
Madhya Pradesh	1982	17873
Maharashtra	4353	37276
North East-I	149	1499
North East-II	221	4777
Odisha	942	15828
Punjab	1217	36911
Rajasthan	1959	24,719
Tamil Nadu	1182	30,469
Uttar Pradesh (East)	2273	17261
Uttar Pradesh (West)	491	6630
Uttarakhand	341	6554
West Bengal	1387	13410
TOTAL	29026	505821

Protection of interests and privacy of citizens

†1138. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India was the fifth most tracked country by the United States intelligence, particularly on the internet;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the impact of USA's surveillance program-Prism and Boundless Information on the country; and

(d) the steps Government intends to take to protect country's interests and the privacy of its citizens?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) In June 2013, Media reports have disclosed that India is the fifth largest target of United States electronic surveillance programmes, in terms of interception of communications on fibre cables and other infrastructure. As per media reports, United States agencies use a number of methods to gather intelligence including intercepting communication on fibre cables and infrastructure, collecting information from servers of global internet and Telecom Service Providers. Such companies include Google, Facebook, Microsoft, Apple, Yahoo, AOL, Youtube, Paltalk and Skype.

(c) and (d) Government has expressed concerns over reported United States monitoring of internet traffic from India. Concerns with regard to violation of any Indian laws relating to privacy of information of ordinary Indian citizen as well as intrusive data capture deployed against Indian citizens or government infrastructure have been conveyed to the United States. The issue of United States Cyber surveillance activities was discussed during the Indo-US (India-United States) strategic dialogue meeting held in New Delhi on 24.06.2013.

United States official responded that PRISM dealt only with Meta Data (related to the direction and the flow of the traffic) and only broad patterns of telephony and internet traffic are monitored. United States Officials maintained that data content/ content of emails are not accessed or not monitored under these surveillance programmes; therefore, it is not a violation of privacy. It was stated by United States that its agencies need to get separate authorization from Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) court, if they want to access the content of any of the data intercepted by these surveillance programmes.

Violation of privacy of Indian citizens/ organisations

1139. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to verify or confirm with the Government of United States about the alleged violation of privacy of Indian citizens/ organizations through illegal means, as a result of the reported Prism Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government has taken or proposes to take to ensure that such illegal surveillance is curbed; and

(c) the nature of the understanding between India and the US on issues of violations of privacy, such as these?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) In June, 2013, Media reports disclosed about extensive electronic surveillance programme deployed by United States Agencies to collect internet and telecom data. As per media reports, United States agencies used a number of methods to gather intelligence including intercepting communication on fibre cables and infrastructure, collecting information from servers of global internet and Telecom Service Providers. Such companies include Google, Facebook, Microsoft, Apple, Yahoo, AOL, Youtube, Paltalk and Skype.

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Policy to address cyber security threats

1140. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently announced a policy to address the increasing cyber security threats in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the proposed structure of the agencies that would be set up as a part of this policy; and
- (c) how these bodies would coordinate with the existing multiple agencies that are required to counter this threat, including local law enforcement agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order

to address the issues of cyber security in a holistic manner, the Government has released the “National Cyber Security Policy-2013” on 02.07.2013, for public use and implementation by all relevant stakeholders.

This policy has been prepared after consultation with all relevant stakeholders, user entities and public. The objective of the policy is to create a framework for comprehensive, collaborative and collective response to deal with the issue of cyber security at all levels within the country. It aims to facilitate creation of secure computing environment and enabling adequate trust and confidence in electronic transactions and also guiding stakeholders actions for protection of cyber space.

The policy is expected to serve as a long-term template for continuous evolution, guided actions and measurement of effectiveness of such actions. The objectives and strategies outlined in the policy together serve as a means to:

- * Articulate the concerns, understanding, priorities for action as well as directed efforts.
- * Provide confidence and reasonable assurance to all stakeholders in the country (Government, business, industry and general public) and global community, about the safety, resiliency & security of cyber space.
- * Adopt a suitable posturing that can signal country’s resolve to make determined efforts to effectively monitor, deter & deal with cyber crime and cyber attacks.

The policy provides for the following:

- * To create National level systems, processes, structures and mechanisms to generate necessary situational scenario of existing and potential cyber security threats and enable timely information sharing for proactive, preventive and protective actions by individual entities.
- * To operationalize 24x7 sectoral Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) for all coordination and communication actions within the respective sectors for effective incidence response & resolution and cyber crisis management.
- * To operate a 24x7 National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) to function as the nodal agency for Critical Information Infrastructure Protection in the Country.

(c) For the purposes of effective coordination, the policy provides to designate a National nodal agency to coordinate all matters related to cyber security in the country,

with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. In this directions Government has approved a Framework for Enhancing Cyber Security, which envisages a multi-layered approach for ensuring defence-in-depth with clear demarcation of responsibilities among the stakeholder organizations in the country. National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) has been mandated to coordinate the cyber security related activities among the stakeholder organizations in the country.

Losses to BSNL due to MNP

1141. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that BSNL is facing losses due to the inception of Mobile Number Portability (MNP) as customers are switching to other service providers;
- (b) the total number of customers switching from BSNL to other service providers since its introduction and the main causes therefor; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has informed that it is not facing losses only on account of Mobile Number Portability (MNP).

(b) and (c) The total number of 9.64 lakhs mobile customers out of 9.54 crore mobile customers have ported out from BSNL to other service providers since its introduction. The main reasons for porting out of mobile customers from BSNL are as follows:

- * Aggressive marketing by private operators whereby they give more incentives to their sales channels for fetching customers from other operators.
- * Perception of customers about network coverage and quality of service.

BSNL has taken a number of measures to improve its market share. Some of the measures taken by BSNL in this regard are as follows:

- * Augmentation and Optimisation of mobile cellphone towers.
- * Implementation of aggressive data tariff plans for 2G and 3G services.
- * Offering competitive tariff plans as compared to private operators.
- * Strengthening of sales and improved marketing strategies.
- * Additional incentives for sales channels.
- * Publicity through media highlighting the advantage of availing BSNL's services.

- * Awareness among consumers about wide connectivity of BSNL network.
- * Special consumer retention camps.
- * Provisioning of customer care billing platform (CDR system).
- * Monitoring of Quality of Service (QoS) parameters to adhere to the benchmarks stipulated by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).
- * Continuous improvement in customer care.
- * Provision of Value Added Services including broadband services, Intelligent Network Services and broadband based value added services like Video/Games/Music on demand etc.

As a result of steps taken by BSNL to improve its customers base, number of customers of BSNL switching to other service providers to the number of customers of other service providers switching to BSNL (port out to port in) ratio has come down from 4.4 in January, 2011 to 1.4 as on 30.06.2013.

Expanding network of Chinese telecom companies

1142. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government on security concerns arising out of expansion of telecom network by Chinese telecom companies in our neighbouring countries, which is great concern for security of our nation and even pointed out by our security agencies; and

(b) whether Government is concerned on the fact that telecom infrastructure equipment are heavily imported from China by our various telecom companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Sir, the issue has been raised by the security agencies and Ministry of External Affairs has been asked to take up with concerned countries at appropriate level.

(b) Taking Cognizance of such concerns, the Government has already issued the comprehensive security guidelines in form of license amendment to the Telecom Service Providers on 31st May, 2011 for Access Service Providers and on 03rd June, 2011 to other Service Providers to address the security concerns related to telecom and telecom networks including telecom equipment imported from China.

Private telecom service providers in villages

1143. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether among those villages in which telecommunication services are currently not provided by BSNL, there are any villages in which private telecommunication service providers operate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Sir, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Action against unsolicited commercial calls/SMSes

1144. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether TRAI has asked telecom service providers to disconnect telephone numbers and international connections in order to curb the menace of unsolicited commercial calls and SMSes;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the number of phone/ internet connections disconnected so far by telephone operators, company-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to amend Telecom Commercial Communications Customers Preference Regulations, 2013 to impose heavy penalty and imprisonment for such calls/ SMSes, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Sir, through the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010 TRAI had laid down a revised framework for addressing Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) and these regulations came into force with effect from 27.09.2011. TRAI has also issued various amendments to these regulations and a number of directions to make the regulatory framework more effective and stringent.

With the implementation of the recent Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Twelfth Amendment) Regulations, 2013, issued on 23.05.2013, service providers have been disconnecting telecom resources of subscribers who have not registered with TRAI as a Telemarketer and against whom valid complaints have been received about sending of UCC. This regulation provides for disconnection of all

the telecom resources of such subscribers by the originating access provider, blacklisting of the name and address of such subscribers for two years, disconnection of telecom resources to such subscriber by other service providers within twenty four hours of blacklist of such subscriber. Also as per the regulation no telecom resources shall be allotted to such blacklisted subscriber by any Access Provider for two years.

In pursuance of these efforts by TRAI, a total of 336304 telephone connections of subscribers who have not registered with TRAI as a telemarketer have been disconnected by all the Access Providers and the name and address of around 25295 such subscribers have been put into the Blacklist. The details of number of phone connections disconnected so far by telephone operator(s) is as follows:

S.No.	Operator Name	No. of Disconnections
1.	Reliance Communication Ltd.	96658
2.	Aircel/ Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	107199
3.	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	4151
4.	Tata Tele Services Ltd.	77145
5.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	5712
6.	MTNL	40
7.	BSNL	2
8.	Unitech Wireless Pvt. Ltd.	1732
9.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	8
10.	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	12882
11.	Loop Mobile (India) Ltd.	87
12.	Vodafone India Ltd.	30686
13.	Quardent Televenture Ltd.	2

(c) No Sir, the regulation provides for penalty on registered telemarketers ranging from Rs. 25000/- on first violation to Rs. 2,50,000 on 6th violation.

Framework to control unsolicited commercial communications

1145. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether TRAI has tightened the framework for controlling the menace of unsolicited commercial communications in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has invited 262 comments of various stakeholders and experts before finalization of the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Twelfth Amendment) Regulations, 2013;
- (d) if so, the details of suggestions received so far in this regard; and
- (e) the action taken by TRAI thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Sir, Through the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulation, 2010 TRAI has laid down a revised framework for addressing Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) and these regulations came into force with effect from 27.09.2011. TRAI has also issued various amendments to these regulations and a number of directions to make the regulatory framework more effective.

Through the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (12th Amendment) Regulations 2013, TRAI has further tightened the framework for controlling UCC. These regulations mandate Access Service Providers for disconnection of telecom resources of un-registered telemarketers (who have not registered with the TRAI as telemarketers) on first complaint. Also the name and address of such subscribers are entered in a blacklist. No telecom resources shall be provided to such subscribers for two years. These telemarketers are tracked through the blacklist.

(c) to (e) TRAI issued a Consultation Paper on the “Review of The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010” and a draft “The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Tenth Amendment) Regulations, 2012” on 3rd August, 2012. Comments received from various stakeholders were uploaded on the TRAI website. Open House Discussion on the various issues and proposals was held at Delhi on 10th October, 2012. The comments received from stakeholders during consultation process were considered and TRAI had issued. “The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Tenth Amendment) Regulations, 2012” and Telecommunication Tariff (Fifty Fourth Amendment) Order, 2012 on 5th November, 2012 for addressing certain issues relating to UCC from subscribers not registered with TRAI as Telemarketers. As a follow-up of these consultation

undertaken by the Authority, in addition to the issue of the above amendment, TRAI issued the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (11th Amendment) Regulations 2013 and the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (12th Amendment) Regulations 2013 on 24.05.2013.

Closure of telegram services

†1146. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has completely closed down its oldest telegram services;
- (b) if so, when this service has been closed and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) was offering telegraph services in the country. The telegram services have been discontinued *w.e.f.* 15.7.2013. The telegram services have been discontinued as new modes of communication are now available. These modes of communication are more economical, faster and more reliable in comparison to telegram services which led to a decreased usage of these services over time and declining revenues for BSNL.

Mobile towers

†1147. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government maintains a record of mobile towers erected/ set up without obtaining prior approval of concerned local bodies and authorities in different parts of the country, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the fixed criterion/ guidelines for setting up of mobile towers;
- (c) whether a large number of mobile towers have been set up near and around residential areas, Government buildings, schools etc.; and
- (d) if so, the State/Union Territory/ company-wise details of such mobile towers indicating details of steps taken by Government for removing them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) As per existing policy,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing of Department of Telecommunications (DoT) issues siting clearance for installation of mobile towers for each and every site for the point of view of interference with other wireless users, aviation hazards and obstruction to any other existing microwave links. The siting clearance is issued without prejudice to applicable bylaws, rules and regulation of local bodies such as Municipal Corporation/ Gram Panchayat etc.

Accordingly, before installation of tower, the telecom service provider has to obtain the necessary permission from the respective local bodies such as Municipal Corporation/ Gram Panchayat etc. However, record of such permissions/ clearances granted by the local bodies are not maintained by DoT.

(b) A revised advisory Guideline for State Government for issue of clearance for installation of Mobile tower have been issued by DoT on 01.08.2013 and the same is also available on the website of DOT. A copy of the said guideline is given in Statement.

(c) and (d) As per existing policy there is no bar on installation of Mobile Tower near and around residential areas, Government Buildings, Schools etc.

However, as per revised guidelines, there shall be no building right in front of the antenna(e), of equivalent height taking into account the tilt of the lowest antenna on tower as per details in the table below:

Number of antenna(e) pointed in the same direction	Building/ Structure safe distance from the antenna(e) at the same height (in meters)
1	20
2	35
4	45
6	55

Statement

Department of Telecommunications

Advisory guidelines for State Governments for issue of clearance for installation of mobile towers (Effective from 01.08.2013)

1. The Indian telecom sector has witnessed phenomenal growth and mobile telephony in particular has revolutionized in the country over the past decade. Providing telephone coverage across the country has been one of DoT's top priority areas. Out of 921 million connections, 891 million are wireless, as on May 2013. The

popularity of cell phone and wireless communication devices has resulted in a proliferation of cell towers across the country.

2. Fixation of standards for exposure limits of radio frequency field emissions from mobile base stations, monitoring their compliance, all radiation related technical issues, issues of Access Service Licence / Infrastructure Provider registration and SACFA clearance for frequency allocation at any location are dealt with by DoT.
3. India has adopted strict limit for radiation from Base Transceiver Station (BTS), as below, which is 1/10th of the International norms (ICNIRP):

Frequency in MHz	Power density limit
900	0.45 watt/m ²
1800	0.9 watt/m ²
2100 and above	1 watt/m ²

4. Broad guidelines for issue of clearance for installation of mobile phone towers were issued on 23.08.2012 and later modified on 26.03.2013. Subsequently, on the basis of feedback received after deliberations made with the State Government officials and various stake holders on 16.04.2013 and holding further consultations thereafter, the guidelines have been finalized for the state governments. These are detailed in A and B below. *These guidelines are issued in supersession of all earlier guidelines on the subject.*

A. *Documents to be submitted by Telecom Service Providers/ Infrastructure Providers for obtaining clearance from local bodies / state governments for installation of mobile towers:*

- I. Copy of relevant license / infrastructure Provider Registration Certificate from Department of Telecommunications.
- II. Data Sheet
 - a) Name of Service/ Infrastructure Provider
 - b) Location
 - c) Tower Reference:
 - i) Height, ii) Weight iii) Ground/ Roof Top iv) Pole/ wall mounted
 - v) Number of antennae
- III. Copy of SACFA clearance / copy of SACFA application for the said location submitted to WPC wing of DoT with registration number as

WPC acknowledgment along with undertaking that in case of any objection/ rejection, TSPs/ IPS will take corrective actions/ remove the tower.

- IV. Copy of structural stability certificate for ground based tower. In case of roof top BTS towers, structural stability certificate for the building and tower based on written approvals of any authorized Structural Engineer of state/Local bodies/ Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee/ IIT/NIT or any other agency authorized by local body.
- V. Copy of the type test certificate issued by Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI) to the manufacturers of the Diesel Generator (DG) Sets.
- VI. Copy of clearance from Fire Safety Department only in case for high rise buildings where Fire Clearance is mandatory.
- VII. For forest protected areas, the copy of clearance from State Environment and Forest Department, if applicable.
- VIII. The local bodies may also seek submission of the copy of No Objection Certificate (NOC) from Building Owner / entities having roof top rights or roof top tenants in case of roof based tower / land owner in case of ground based tower, as the case may be. As per their rules in force, State Governments, at their discretion, may seek fresh NOC at the time of renewal of site (tenancy) contract for mobile tower.
- IX. Acknowledgement receipt issued by TERM Cells (DoT) of the self-certificate submitted by Telecom Service Provider/ Infrastructure Provider in respect of mobile tower/ BTS (ground based/ roof top/ Pole/ wall mounted) in the format as prescribed by TEC, DoT, establishing/ certifying that all General Public areas around the tower will be within safe EMR exposure limit as per peak traffic measurement after the antennae starts radiating.

B. Action by State Government/ Local body

- I. Nominal one time Administrative Fee as may be decided by the State Government to recover its costs on the issue of permission for installation of Tower.
- II. Single Window Clearance may be provided in a time bound manner to telecom service provider / infrastructure provider by the local body / State Government. This will ensure issuance of faster clearances.

- III. Telecom towers have been given infrastructure status by Government of India *vide* gazette notification no 81 dated 28.03.2012. All benefits, as applicable to infrastructure industry, should be extended. Electricity connection may be provided to BTS site on priority.
- IV. Telecom installations are lifeline installations and a critical infrastructure in mobile communication. In order to avoid disruption in mobile communication, an essential service, sealing of BTS towers / disconnection of electricity may not be resorted to without the consent of the respective TERM Cell of DoT in respect of the EMF related issues.
- V. State Governments along with DoT may organize public awareness programmes involving civil society members.
- VI. In order to effectively address Public Grievances relating to installation of towers and issues related to telecom infrastructure, State Governments may setup:
 - * State Level Telecom Committee (STC) consisting of officers from TERM Cells, State Administration, representative(s) of concerned Telecom Service Provider(s) and eminent public persons etc.
 - * District Level Telecom Committee (DTC) consisting of officers from District Administration, representative(s) of concerned Telecom Service Providers(s) and eminent public persons etc.

C. Action by DoT/TERM Cells

- I. Public awareness programme (Through DoT web portal/Govt. Publication).
- II. a) For all the existing as well as new BTSs/Towers, Telecom Service Providers are required to submit self-certificates periodically in the format as prescribed by TEC, DoT, in order to ensure that normally all general public areas around the site are within the safe EMR exposure limits. Any violation noticed attracts heavy penalties on Telecom Service Providers(s) and may also lead to shut down of BTS in case the violation persists.

b) The TERM Cells have been given clear instructions with regard to the technical audit of BTS, including for radiation from towers within safe limits. These include roof top/ ground based/ pole mounted/ wall mounted towers. They will also verify antenna orientation, safe distance from the tower (exclusion zone) etc. Installation and augmentation of BTS and antenna is

a continuous process. DoT is organizing frequent workshops for these officers to ensure observance of the latest guidelines issued by DoT on the subject of EMF radiation and public safety. Additional Guidelines for TERM Cells as follows:

Additional Guidelines to TERM Cells for auditing BTS

For EMF radiation

(Effective from 01.08.2013)

1. Instructions / guidelines have been issued to the TERM Cells for auditing the RF radiations from BTS for compliance to the prescribed norms. Following are additional guidelines to TERM Cells in the matter.
2. With a view to strengthen monitoring and compliance of safety aspects / provisions in regard to radio frequency emissions from mobile towers, TERM Cells may take the following also into account while conducting their audits for the purpose of ensuring that all general public areas are within safe EMF exposure limits as prescribed by DoT.
 - * In case of both ground based towers & roof top towers, there shall be no building right in front of the antenna(e), of equivalent height taking into account the tilt of the lowest antenna on tower as per details in the table below. Further, the antennae at the same height only are to be counted, as the beam width of the mobile antennae, in the vertical direction, is very narrow.

Number of antenna(e) pointed in the same direction	Building / Structure safe distance from the antenna(e) at the same height (in meters)
1	20
2	35
4	45
6	55

- * The distance figures in the above table are based on empirical estimation considering that all the antennae are emitting at their maximum RF power of 20 Watts and exactly in the same direction with same height (a worst case scenario). In practice, the values of safe distance of buildings will depend upon actual deployment scenarios and mostly, may be far less than depicted above.

3. Wall mounted/ Pole mounted antenna:

- * Wherever the antennae are mounted on the wall of building or pole on/along the road, their height should be at least 5 meters above ground level/road level. However, such installations will have to comply with the radiation limits.
- * As far as safe distance of buildings from antenna is concerned, guidelines as given above will apply.

Closure of IT companies

1148. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been any case of closure of IT companies in the last two years;
- (b) if so, how many companies have closed down; and
- (c) how many employees of these companies lost their jobs as a result of the closure;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Specific record in regard to the closure of IT Companies is not maintained. However, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has intimated that during the years 2011 and 2012, 3841 and 158 companies respectively have been struck off under the provisions of Section 560 of the companies Act, 1956.

- (c) The details of loss of employment due to the closure of Companies is not being maintained.

Setting up of hardware technology parks

1149. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is setting up Hardware Technology Parks in some States, including Andhra Pradesh, in the Twelfth Plan period;
- (b) if so, the details worked out so far, State-wise, particularly in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) the funds earmarked and spent so far during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Government of India provides assistance for setting up Electronics Manufacturing Clusters *vide* its policy no 8(50)/2011 – IPHW dated 22nd October 2012. The assistance for the projects in Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters is restricted to 50% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 crores for every 100 acres of land. For larger areas, pro-rata ceiling would apply. For lower extent, the extent of support would be decided by the Steering Committee for Clusters (SCC) subject to the ceiling of Rs. 50 crores.

For Brownfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters assistance is restricted to 75% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 crores.

Department of Electronics and Information Technology (Deit Y) has received ten (10) preliminary applications for setting up of Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (Andhra Pradesh-5, Tamil Nadu-1, Rajasthan – 1, Madhya Pradesh-2 and Haryana-1). These applications are presently under evaluation.

Till date no application for setting up of Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters has been received from Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.

(c) An amount of Rs. 9509.00 crores has been provided under the 12th Five Year Plan for promotion of electronics hardware sector, including for Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) Scheme. Since the proposals are under evaluation no funds have been released so far.

FDI in telecom sector

1150. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to allow 100 percent FDI in telecom sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how it is expected to benefit the telecom sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The Government has approved raising of FDI cap from 74% to 100% for all telecom services including telecom infrastructure providers with 49% under automatic route, and beyond 49% through Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) subject to observance of security and licence conditions by licensee as well as investors as notified by the Department

of Telecommunications (DoT) from time to time. The enhancement of FDI cap is expected to facilitate capital inflows as well as ability of existing service providers to access lower cost financing.

Action against companies involved in unsolicited calls/messages

1151. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that unsolicited mobile calls and messages are on the rise;
- (b) whether Government is planning to take strong measures against mobile companies indulging in this practice; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Sir, through the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulation, 2010 TRAI has laid down a revised framework for addressing Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) and these regulations came into force with effect from 27.09.2011. These steps taken by TRAI have resulted in significantly reducing the problem of UCC. With the implementation of these regulation(s), the number of complaints lodged by the customers with their service providers has reduced considerably from an average of 47454 complaints per month (averaged over the period March, 2010 to March 2011), before coming into force of the new regulations, to 27175 complaints per month since 27.9.2011 when this regulation came into force.

Further, TRAI has also issued a number of amendments to these regulations and directions to make the regulatory framework more effective and stringent. TRAI has recently issued the below mentioned amendments which contain some of the following main measures to make the framework to control the unsolicited calls/ messages more effective:

- (i) The tenth amendment to the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulation has been issued on 5.11.2012. To prevent unregistered telemarketers from misusing bulk SMS packages or tariff plans, which provide for sending large number of SMSs at nominal charges, a price restraint has been placed on sending of more than one hundred SMS per day per SIM at a concessional rate and a minimum charge of 50 paise has been mandated for SMS sent beyond 100 SMS in a day.

Further, to restrict unregistered telemarketers from sending bulk promotional SMSs using software applications, Access Providers have put in place, a solution, which will ensure that no commercial SMSs are sent having same or similar characters or strings or variants from any source or number. The solution will ensure that not more than 200 SMS with such similar 'signature' are sent in an hour. With the implementation of these measures, TRAI expect that the problem of unsolicited commercial SMS will be addressed effectively and satisfactorily.

- (ii) The twelfth amendment to the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulation has been issued on 23.05.2013. This regulation provides for disconnection of all the telecom resources of un-registered telemarketers sending unsolicited calls/ SMSs, blacklisting of the name and address of such subscribers for two years, disconnection of telecom resources to such subscriber by the other service providers within twenty four hours of blacklisting of such subscriber. Also no telecom resources shall be allotted to such blacklisted subscriber by any Access Provider for two years. In pursuance of these efforts by TRAI, a total of about three lakhs telephone connections of un-registered telemarketers have been disconnected by the Access Service Providers and the name and address of 25295 such subscribers have been put into the blacklist.

Further, the TRAI regulation already provides for financial disincentive of rupees one lakh to rupees ten lakh on the operators for violations of the regulations. In case an Access Service Provider is found to have contravened the provisions of the regulations, it is liable to pay the following amount, by way of financial disincentive:

S.No.	Number of Violation by Access Service Provider	Financial Disincentive
1	On 1st contravention	Rs. 1,00,000/-
2	On 2nd contravention	Rs. 5,00,000/-
3	On 3rd and subsequent contravention	Rs. 10,00,000/-

The regulations are reviewed from time to time to address implementation problems and to further tighten the regulatory framework.

Cyber crimes

1152. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Cyber Crimes are fast picking up in the country;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that such crimes are having devastating effect on the school children and others;
- (c) whether it is proposed to sensitize students and others against this menace to control any kind of bad effect on the youngsters; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) With the increase in the proliferation of Information Technology and related services there is a rise in number of cyber crimes and cyber security incidents. The trend in increase in cyber incidents is similar to that worldwide.

(b) While the Internet provides immense opportunity to school children, Society and other individuals for entertainment, information search, education programmes, communication, online gaming etc., it brings unprecedented risks and Cyber crimes are committed against children and Society. The user is posed to danger of identity theft, privacy breach, cyber stalking, cyber harassment, pornography, child pornography, video voyeurism, malware infections and other types of cyber crimes / frauds. Cyber crimes are becoming increasingly sophisticated and targeted.

(c) and (d) Recognizing that the young ones including school children are vulnerable to unethical usage of Internet, there is a need for increasing awareness on the responsible and safe use of Internet platform among them. A major programme for Information Security Education and Awareness was initiated by the Government. Under the awareness activity of the programme, Workshops are regularly organized to create awareness among School children / College students, parents and various Government officers. Awareness kits with promotional material, booklets, posters on various topics of Information Security Awareness and handbooks have been distributed to target users. A dedicated Website for Information Security Awareness (<http://www.infosecawareness.in>) has been set up. Cartoon / Animation Videos have been developed and being made available through the website. In addition children handbook, guidebook for teachers and parents, security guidebook, security toolkit have also been hosted on the website.

A programme for creating mass awareness among schools, colleges and Government employees through appropriate training and campaign mechanism in North East states of Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura has been initiated.

Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) and Data Security Council of India (DSCI) along with companies operating social networking sites Internet Safety campaigns have been organized to spread awareness through Radio campaigns, online media and TV programmes across colleges and schools in major cities.

Government is working with the industry to create awareness in the area of Cyber Security. Brochures and pamphlets have been prepared providing information on do's and don'ts with respect to Cyber Security for the safe usage of Electronic and Information Technology devices and these brochures are being distributed along with the products.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory on Preventing & Combating Cyber Crime against Children dated 4th Jan., 2012, wherein it was advised to States / UTs to specifically combat the crimes in forms of cyber stalking, cyber bullying, child pornography and exposure to sexually explicit material etc.

Section 43, Section 66 and Section 67B of the Information Technology Act 2000 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 (POCSO) specifically deals with the punishment for crimes against children including cyber stalking, publishing or transmitting of any information depicting child below the age of 18 years in Sexually Explicit Act. The crimes against children including child pornography has been criminalized under the said legal framework. Section 21 of the POCSO Act make it mandatory to report or record sexual offences against children. Failure to report or record such an offence is punishable with imprisonment or fine or with both.

Postcard and inland letter services

1153. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to scrap postcard and inland letter services like the telegraph services;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that sale of postcard and inland letters has drastically reduced in the recent years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) No Sir.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) The sale of postcard and inland letters has slightly reduced in the recent years.
- (d) The details are given in Statement-I and Statement-II.

Statement-I*Estimated unregistered postal traffic of postcards*

(in Thousand)			
Circle	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	149361	154304	134149
Assam	12756	11968	12251
Bihar	30475	25902	24033
Chhattisgarh	8119	8584	8269
Delhi	11163	13547	9921
Gujarat	205581	196995	104575
Haryana	20745	20427	22607
Himachal Pradesh	7263	6475	6143
Jammu and Kashmir	3953	9033	4052
Jharkhand	8199	9059	7592
Karnataka	56604	58224	55870
Kerala	102520	104931	77679
Madhya Pradesh	45198	43284	39195
Maharashtra	113711	106877	99009
Including Goa			
N. Eastern including Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh	7759	6559	6769

1	2	3	4
Orissa	26728	21803	15351
Punjab	35460	33701	21604
Rajasthan	52240	47971	43202
Tamil Nadu	147058	164848	159228
Uttar Pradesh	82430	74124	86089
Uttaranchal	6322	6431	6024
West Bengal	60193	51668	50750
TOTAL	1193838	1176715	994362

Statement-II

Estimated unregisterted postal traffic of inland letters (Envelops)

	(in Thousand)		
Circle	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	183054	189127	160684
Assam	58722	57326	60532
Bihar	51076	48293	45592
Chhattisgarh	14883	18837	18914
Delhi	83310	82498	92269
Gujarat	145811	102404	154670
Haryana	50631	46805	44673
Himachal Pradesh	25153	25634	26010
Jammu and Kashmir	9809	15107	17912
Jharkhand	17732	14873	12601
Karnataka	155479	153756	153882

1	2	3	4
Kerala	271192	295492	142170
Madhya Pradesh	76675	72098	76278
Maharashtra Including Goa	388105	427600	401573
N. Eastern including Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh	91347	26131	27472
Orissa	15602	20289	26266
Punjab	97118	95279	85680
Rajasthan	64539	66296	65817
Tamil Nadu	217457	225729	213567
Uttar Pradesh	143065	137925	141647
Uttaranchal	25523	24645	23819
West Bengal	68656	74325	88647
TOTAL	2254939	2220469	2080674

Shortage of staff

†1154. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of staff in the offices of Post and Telegraph Department in Maharashtra due to which people are facing problems;

(b) whether due to shortage of staff in these offices, a single person is dealing with the task of two to three tables for last many years;

(c) whether inspite of making higher authorities aware of the staff shortage, the problem is still unresolved;

(d) whether Government would take any concrete steps to appoint employees at the earliest in these offices; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) No Sir. There is no acute shortage of staff in the offices of the Department of Posts in Maharashtra. The information in respect of the offices of the Department of Telecommunications in Maharashtra is being compiled and will be placed on the table of the House in due course of time.

(b) to (e) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above so far as the Department of Posts is concerned.

FDI in Telecommunication sector

†1155. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI ISHWARLAL:

SHANKARLAL JAIN:

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telecom Commission has granted its approval for 100 percent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in telecommunication sector of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether companies of any country have expressed their interest in this regard; and

(d) if so, the names of such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Telecom Commission approved the proposal for raising FDI limit for all telecom services including Telecom Infrastructure Providers upto 100% with 49% under automatic route, and beyond 49% through FIPB, subject to observance of security and license conditions by licensee as well investors. It was also approved that the recommendation of the Telecom Commission will be forwarded to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) for their consideration and appropriate inter-ministerial consultation including with Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Defence.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Broadband penetration

1156. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that broadband penetration in the country is just 1.44 percent;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase the same; and
- (c) whether Government would be in a position to increase the penetration before Electronic Delivery of Services Bill would be brought into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) As on 31st March 2013, broadband penetration in the country was 1.24 percent. Government has approved the scheme for establishment of National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) to connect all Gram Panchayats in the country through optical fibre utilizing existing fibers of Public Sector Units (PSUs) viz. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), RailTel and Power Grid and laying incremental fiber wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks. Dark fibre network thus created will ensure a bandwidth of at least 100 Mbps at each Gram Panchayat.

Non-discriminatory access to the network will be provided to all categories of service providers. These access providers/ service providers like mobile operators, Internet Service Providers (ISPs), cable TV operators, content providers can launch various services in rural areas. Various applications for e-health, e-education, e-governance etc. will be provided.

- (c) Government has approved the withdrawal of “The Electronic Delivery of Service Bill, 2011” and the introduction of “The Electronic Delivery of Services Bill, 2012” in the Parliament. It is the endeavor of Government to increase broadband penetration through various measures currently under implementation so that the government service provisions to citizens are facilitated.

Outstanding dues of sugarcane farmers

1157. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that outstanding dues of cane farmers are not being paid by sugar mill owners in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the cane growers get timely payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per information received from the Cane Commissioner, Government of Uttar Pradesh, the outstanding dues of cane farmers in Uttar Pradesh are Rs. 3331.15 crores against the total cane price dues payable of Rs. 22462.27 crores. A statement indicating mill-wise details of cane price dues, cane price paid and outstanding cane price dues in the State of Uttar Pradesh in the current sugar season 2012-13 as on 31st July, 2013, is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 stipulates payment of cane price within 14 days of supply, failing which interest at the rate of 15% per annum on amount due for the delayed period beyond 14 days is payable. The powers for enforcing this provision are delegated and vested with the State Governments/ UT Administrations who have necessary field formations. The Cane Commissioner, Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that they have issued notices to the defaulting sugar mills to liquidate the outstanding cane price dues.

Statement

Mill wise details of Uttar Pradesh of outstanding sugarcane dues of farmers in the current sugar season (As on 31.07.2013)

(Fig. in Lakh Rs.)

Sl. No.	Factory Name	Cane price due	Cane price paid	Balance Cane price outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mohiuddinpur	0	0	0
2	Sakhoti Tanda	6,091.60	6,091.60	0
3	Meerut	0	0	0
4	Bulandshahr	7,092.38	5,657.98	1,434.40
5	Saharanpur	2,763.13	2,763.13	0

1	2	3	4	5
6	Rohana Kalan	112.78	112.78	0
7	Bagpat	11,276.06	9,922.93	1,353.13
8	Ramala	11,486.43	10,457.87	1,028.56
9	Anoopshahr	9,294.05	8,132.29	1,161.76
10	Sarsawa	8,213.31	7,429.69	783.62
11	Nanauta	14,626.55	12,871.36	1,755.19
12	Morna	11,129.23	10,026.24	1,102.99
13	Daurala	43,434.80	37,911.26	5,523.54
14	Mawana	41,165.94	28,942.51	12,223.43
15	Deoband	29,442.15	25,069.89	4,372.26
16	Khatauli	41,240.92	35,139.45	6,101.47
17	Mansurpur	24,703.43	21,008.93	3,694.50
18	Shamli	24,056.90	19,995.87	4,061.03
19	Modinagar	22,165.71	15,101.90	7,063.81
20	Malakpur	27,802.56	14,921.13	12,881.43
21	Simbhaoli	35,029.98	29,394.63	5,635.35
22	Titawi	32,750.84	25,053.68	7,697.16
23	Agauta	12,840.43	12,840.43	0
24	Todarpur	10,568.80	9,362.99	1,205.81
25	Tikaula	21,489.59	20,245.44	1,244.15
26	Unn	14,379.54	11,942.17	2,437.37
27	Nayabans	0	0	0
28	Kinauni	39,893.04	33,377.84	6,515.20
29	Thana Bhawan	25,844.25	21,366.01	4,478.24
30	Bhaisana	29,882.32	29,882.32	0

1	2	3	4	5
31	Nanglamal	19,957.79	13,789.30	6,168.49
32	Sabitgarh	20,600.64	17,400.24	3,200.40
33	Gangnauli	17,680.46	15,027.15	2,653.31
34	Rani Nangal	16,174.83	13,739.06	2,435.77
35	Brijnathpur	15,019.21	12,355.48	2,663.73
36	Khaikheri	11,586.65	9,599.51	1,987.14
37	Shermau	15,489.18	12,392.14	3,097.04
38	Karimganj	16,106.48	13,618.99	2,487.49
39	Bijnor	9,153.99	8,055.51	1,098.48
40	Amroha	347.77	347.77	0
41	Rampur	0	0	0
42	Bareilly	0	0	0
43	Maholi	0	0	0
44	Hardoi	0	0	0
45	Chhata	0	0	0
46	Chandpur	11,836.23	10,268.16	1,568.07
47	Ghatampur	0	0	0
48	Gajraula	8,200.10	7,221.39	978.71
49	Bilaspur	4,710.69	4,239.62	471.07
50	Harduaganj	3,202.20	3,202.20	0
51	Bisalpur	7,515.56	6,613.69	901.87
52	Majhola	0	0	0
53	Puranpur	7,072.45	6,224.1	848.34
54	Kaimganj	4,857.69	4,857.69	0
55	Badaun	3,191.92	3,191.92	0

1	2	3	4	5
56	Tilhar	8,030.86	7,067.16	963.7
57	Belrayan	18,664.38	16,797.95	1,866.43
58	Sampuran Nagar	16,086.01	14,630.23	1,455.78
59	Semikhhera	8,597.71	7,523.28	1,074.43
60	Powayan	0	0	0
61	Najibabad	11,894.20	11,894.20	0
62	Dhampur	41,735.76	36,414.72	5,321.04
63	Asmoli	25,593.68	21,767.37	3,826.31
64	Seohara	42,011.25	36,897.11	5,114.14
65	Raja Ka Sahaspur	7,324.03	5,145.60	2,178.43
66	Pilibhit	35,899.98	33,374.64	2,525.34
67	Rosa	15,120.71	12,552.64	2,568.07
68	Goa	45,887.70	38,191.30	7,696.40
69	Aira	24,996.57	19,831.33	5,165.24
70	Paliakalan	39,021.06	35,479.70	3,541.36
71	Baheri	23,513.72	17,889.12	5,624.60
72	Neoli	4,284.04	2,380.52	1,903.52
73	Hargaon	43,689.69	38,557.38	5,129.31
74	Dhanaura	22,790.41	18,695.16	4,95.25
75	Venus	0	0	0
76	JK Sugar	16,822.40	13,707.56	3,114.84
77	Dwarikesh	21,540.14	18,484.31	3,055.83
78	J.B. Ganj	40,633.37	33,347.75	7,285.62
79	Agwanpur	9,119.80	8,618.37	501.43
80	Rupapur	24,259.07	20,663.17	3,595.90

1	2	3	4	5
81	Anandgopi	1,739.42	1,180.30	559.12
82	Bilai	28,108.62	23,804.06	4,304.56
83	Dwarikeshpuram	23,068.08	19,731.36	3,336.72
84	Pudrikhurd	22,599.50	18,096.11	4,503.39
85	Barkhera	26,594.09	22,971.98	3,622.11
86	Chandanpur	15,895.65	13,818.98	2,076.67
87	Hariawan	25,473.96	21,976.72	3,497.24
88	Loni	23,010.10	21,615.23	1,394.87
89	M. Narayanpur	13,126.96	11,091.99	2,034.97
90	Rajpura	20,958.75	17,950.34	3,008.41
91	Belwara	15,244.49	12,278.82	2,965.67
92	Nighoi	24,947.96	21,279.99	3,717.97
93	Dwarikeshdham	22,496.19	18,900.94	3,595.25
94	Maqsudpur	24,529.88	20,258.15	4,271.73
95	Dhadha Bujurg	20,937.83	18,121.98	2,815.85
96	Bikapur	7,539.61	6,158.12	1,381.49
97	Barabanki	0	0	0
98	Burhwal	0	0	0
99	Jarwal	7,750.26	7,750.26	0
100	Pipraich	0	0	0
101	Ghughli	0	0	0
102	Siswa Bazar	6,261.09	6,261.09	0
103	Khadda	5,282.87	5,282.87	0
104	Lakshmi Ganj	0	0	0
105	Ramkola (Corp)	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
106	Bhatni	0	0	0
107	Chittauni	0	0	0
108	Munderwa	0	0	0
109	Nandganj	0	0	0
110	Daryapur	0	0	0
111	Anand Nagar	0	0	0
112	Baitalpur	0	0	0
113	Deoria	0	0	0
114	Ratna	0	0	0
115	Nanpara	8,056.20	7,116.08	940.12
116	Kashi	0	0	0
117	Rasra	557.13	557.13	0
118	Sethian	0	0	0
119	Ghosi	6,316.46	5,558.71	757.75
120	Sultanpur	3,488.32	3,488.32	0
121	Mahmudabad	6,046.23	5,320.91	725.32
122	Dhuriapur	0	0	0
123	Ramkola	19,817.62	16,802.83	3,014.79
124	Chilwaria	19,037.82	16,872.62	2,165.20
125	Rauzagaon Chini	22,559.34	19,441.83	3,117.51
126	Khalilabad	6,703.32	5,775.44	927.88
127	Sardar Nagar	0	0	0
128	Captain Ganj	12,982.75	10,720.85	2,261.90
129	Padrauna	0	0	0
130	Kathkuiyan	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
131	Gauri Bazar	0	0	0
132	Seorahi	17,689.62	15,520.02	2,169.50
133	Pratappur	8,156.26	6,712.27	1,443.99
134	Walterganj	11,236.68	9,368.05	1,868.63
135	Basti	13,006.18	12,328.42	677.76
136	Biswan	16,713.47	26,713.47	0
137	K.M. Sugar	25,223.08	23,440.96	1,782.12
138	Balrampur	37,315.53	31,709.96	5,605.57
139	Tulsipur	15,731.21	13,371.55	2,359.66
140	Nawabganj	0	0	0
141	Babhnan	31,899.61	27,117.94	4,781.67
142	Gadaura	9,075.87	6,474.68	2,601.19
143	Ramgarh	24,712.81	21,203.32	3,509.49
144	Oswal Overseas	5,409.97	3,247.21	2,162.76
145	Maizapur	10,174.96	8,697.16	1,477.80
146	Kamlapur	0	0	0
147	Haidergarh	11,601.57	9,859.52	1,742.05
148	Akbar Pur	24,785.61	21,080.49	3,705.12
149	Parsendi	16,118.18	16,118.18	0
150	Mankapur	26,409.42	22,451.73	3,957.69
151	Khambarkhera	30,615.69	25,207.76	5,407.93
152	Kumbhi	30,168.65	26,552.06	3,616.59
153	Jawaharpur	24,394.07	20,848.45	3,545.62
154	Gularia	25,427.58	22,414.60	3,012.98
155	Rudhauli	10,921.24	9,026.34	1,894.90

1	2	3	4	5
156	Kundarkhi	35,728.78	29,015.33	6,713.45
157	Itai Maida	19,928.64	16,486.01	3,442.63
158	Bisauli	13,658.25	10,935.99	2,722.26
TOTAL U.P.		2,246,227.53	1,913,112.30	333,115.23

Sugar production

1158. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated opening balance of sugar for 2013-14 season as on 31 July, 2013;
- (b) the estimated sugar production for 2013-14 sugar season;
- (c) whether there would be any shortage of sugar during 2013-14 season as compared to domestic requirement of about 230 lakh tonnes; and
- (d) if not, the reasons for still allowing sugar import at cheaper import duty of 10 percent and not increasing to 30 percent or 40 percent as in the case of other commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per the latest online reports received from the sugar mills in the country, the closing balance of white sugar as on 31.07.2013 is provisionally estimated at about 129 lakh tonnes during 2012-13 sugar season (October-September).

(b) The production of sugar depends upon sugarcane production and availability to the sugar mills for crushing. First advance estimates of production for the year 2013-14 for kharif crops including sugarcane are yet to be released by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. However, as per the reports received from the State Governments concerned and also the sugar industry, likely production of sugar in the country will be sufficient to meet the domestic requirement.

(c) No, Sir. With the sufficient carryover stocks and likely sugar production during 2013-14 sugar season, there would not be any shortage of sugar to meet the domestic requirement.

(d) The Government has considered the request of sugar industry and increased the customs duty on import of sugar from 10 to 15 percent with effect from 08.07.2013 to discourage imports.

Storage capacity

†1159. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total storage capacity of foodgrains like wheat and rice etc. in the country;

(b) whether Government is considering any proposal for storage of total projected production of foodgrains, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ward off losses incurred due to storage of foodgrains in the open; and

(d) the State-wise details of the foodgrains such as wheat, rice etc. that got damaged in the godowns in the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The total storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State agencies for storage of central pool stocks is 746.07 lakh MT (Covered 560.44 lakh MT and CAP 185.63 lakh MT).

(b) There is no proposal for storage of total projected production, Procurement and storage of Food stocks is done as a part of MSP operations. On an average, the procurement is approximately 30-35% of the total production.

(c) The Government of India and FCI have issued instructions for safe storage of foodgrains and to prevent its damage. These, *inter-alia*, ensure that the Site(s) selected for Covered and Plinth (CAP) storage must have high plinth, preferably, with pucca masonry work. The Sites should have proper drainage system and be free from cracks and crevices, without floor depressions and unwanted wild vegetation. It should have good approach roads and provision for security etc. Regular inspection of all CAP plinths is to be carried out at all levels *i.e.* by Technical Assistant/ Manager (Quality Control)/ Area Manager/ Assistant General Manager (Quality Control) Deputy General Manager (Quality Control). Regular prophylactic and curative measures are carried out for control of insects and pests in CAP storage.

The above instructions are being followed strictly to avoid damage to stocks.

(d) A statement showing Region-wise accrual of Non-Issuable Damaged foodgrains for the last ten years and current year (upto June, 2013) *w.e.f.* from 2003-04 to 2013-14 (upto June, 2013) is given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Region-wise Accrual of Non-Issuable Damaged Foodgrains (Wheat & Rice) with FCI from 2003-04 to 2012-13*

(Fig. in MTs)											
Sl.No.	Region	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Bihar	489	339	270	713	5858	14	726	200	0	997.3
2.	Jharkhand	39	205	1590	42	57	15	17	39	29	3.43
3.	WB	2138	5128	10459	35	759	84	0	18	36	1
4.	Odisha	01	1161	2489	518	789	1789	1357	922	477	45
5.	Assam	949	309	6067	4905	151	83	38	49	442	51.54
6.	NEF	169	194	64	1552	141	212	77	175	0	195
7.	N & M	49	51	30	5	362	6	0	1	0	0
8.	Delhi	2327	213	-	0	0	0	5	1	10.9	39.86
9.	Haryana	107	02	10	9	0	16	0	53	0	148.04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	587	-	-	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Punjab*	59146	72556	41579	14090	23118	16798	2273	182	37	123

13.	Rajasthan	350	47	89	55	18	0	12	21	30	120.83
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1363	13343	44	9	40	62	14	520	258	18.3
15.	Uttaranchal	66	02	216	3	0	4	0	1338	72	221
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	635	166	4263	430	139	0	0	3	4.33	24.72
17.	Kerala	197	135	741	298	42	98	19	99	200	0
18.	Karnataka	572	188	5299	964	1459	74	70	17	0	141.76
19.	Tamil Nadu	284	65	91	37	1	1	1	12	29	749.66
20.	Gujarat	4187	299	1313	211	326	655	814	2595	226	195
21.	Maharashtra	1610	695	16121	1290	591	189	245	97	1473	61
22.	Madhya Pradesh	735	1890	4319	149	76	14	49	2	0	3.02
23.	Chhattisgarh	262	125	21	38	499	0	974	2	13.78	8.98
TOTAL		76262	97113	95075	25353	34426	20114	6702	6346	3338.01	3148.44

*Quantity of damaged foodgrains indicated against Punjab Region also includes Rice Stock pertaining to Crop Year 2004-05; categorization of which have not been approved formally. Some stocks are also under progressive replacement from the millers. It also includes stocks frozen by the CBI.

Written Answers to

[19 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions 643

Allocation and distribution of foodgrains in West Bengal

1160. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that BPL and AAY cardholders of West Bengal are getting less amount of foodgrains than their entitlement;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the quantum of foodgrains allotted to the Government of West Bengal by Central Government;
- (d) how many people living Below Poverty Line are deprived from allocation of foodgrains from Centre; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains up to the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of foodgrains within the States/ UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/ UT Governments.

During 2013-14, West Bengal has been allotted 181272 tons of foodgrains for distribution @ 35 kg per family per month for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families, accepted by the Government of India.

The State has been allotted full quantity of foodgrains as per their entitlement under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

Dues of farmers on sugar mills

1161. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that sugar mills owed farmers a record Rs. 12,500/- crore for cane purchase till 15 April, this year;

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

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that the arrears are cleared at the earliest possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The sugar mills owed the farmers an amount of Rs. 12,360.02 crores till 15th April, this year and a detailed statement, State-wise, in this regard is given in Statement (*See* below). The cane dues in the current season have arisen mainly on account of low realization from sale of sugar. The dues of previous seasons are generally on account of matters being sub-judice, weak financial conditions of some of sugar mills, etc. However, the cane price arrears have declined to Rs. 4782.79 crores as on 31.07.2013.

(c) The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 stipulates payment of cane price within 14 days of supply, failing which interest at the rate of 15% per annum on amount due for the delayed period beyond 14 days is payable. The powers for enforcing this provision are delegated and vested with the State Governments/ UT Administrations who have necessary field formations. The Cane Commissioners of concerned State Governments have informed that they have issued notices to defaulting sugar mills to liquidate the outstanding cane price dues.

Statement

Details of Sugarcane price payable, paid, pending during the last three Sugar seasons and the Current Sugar Season (Status as on 15.04.2013)

(Rs. in crores)						
Sl.No. State	Cane Price Payable 2012-13	Cane Price Paid 2012-13	Cane Price Arrears 2012-13	Cane Price Arrears 2011-12	Cane Price Arrears for 2010-11 and Earlier	Total Cane Price Arrears
1	2	3	4	5	6	7(4+5+6)
1. Punjab	1162.88	1051.49	111.39	0.00	0.00	111.39
2. Haryana	1328.97	1118.02	210.95	0.00	0.00	210.95
3. Rajasthan	11.65	6.00	5.65	0.00	0.00	5.65

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7(4+5+6)
4.	Uttar Pradesh	21877.45	14161.93	7715.52	19.01	105.66	7840.19
5.	Uttarakhand	1029.97	553.57	476.40	23.74	1.18	501.32
6.	Madhya Pradesh	132.64	132.64	0.00	0.00	13.39	13.39
7.	Gujarat	1556.67	1251.09	305.58	0.00	13.41	318.99
8.	Maharashtra	14363.94	13896.45	467.49	3.52	45.94	516.95
9.	Bihar	1414.85	1038.76	376.09	1.60	32.05	409.74
10.	Andhra Pradesh	2316.59	1903.58	413.01	0.00	33.09	446.10
11.	Karnataka	7756.41	6605.37	1151.04	13.67	36.31	1201.02
12.	Tamil Nadu	3501.58	2811.24	690.34	22.92	2.15	715.41
13.	Odisha	89.23	62.51	26.72	2.02	0.00	28.74
14.	West Bengal	12.53	8.28	4.25	0.00	0.00	4.25
15.	Puducherry	34.92	3.42	31.50	0.69	0.00	32.19
16.	Goa	17.98	14.24	3.74	0.00	0.00	3.74
	TOTAL	56608.26	44618.59	11989.67	87.17	283.18	12360.02

Wastage of foodgrains

1162. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHR ISHWAR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study to assess the extent of wastage of foodgrains and non-grain food articles;
- (b) if so, the details of such studies and the findings thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government is proposing any measures to improve the supply chain management to prevent wastage of food items; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a), (b) and (c) A study on “Estimation of quantitative harvest and post harvest losses of major agricultural produce in India” by Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) was carried out during 2005-07. The survey was undertaken in 106 districts in the country with respect to 46 crops and commodities comprising 5 cereals, 4 pulses, 6 oil seeds, 8 fruits, 8 vegetables, 8 plantation crops and spices, 6 livestock produce and jaggery. The operations considered for assessment of losses were harvesting, collection, threshing, grading/ sorting, winnowing/ cleaning. Drying, packaging, transportation and storage depending upon the commodity. The losses in selected cereals, pulses and oil seeds were found in the range of 3.9 to 6.0%, 4.3 to 6.1% and 2.8 to 10.1% respectively. The losses in selected fruits and vegetables were observed in the range of 5.8 to 18.0% and 6.8 to 12.5% respectively. The overall wastage in fruits and vegetable was found to be more in comparison to foodgrains.

(d) and (e) In order to prevent wastage of foodgrains during supply chain, there is an elaborate mechanism to ensure procurement of good quality foodgrains, its safe storage, transportation and distribution. Foodgrains for central pool are procured conforming to the uniform specifications formulated by the Government. Procured foodgrains are to be stored in scientific storage system. During storage, prescribed code of practices are to be followed to avoid any damage/ wastage. There is a regular monitoring mechanism under which inspections at all levels are carried out to ensure safe preservations of foodgrains in Food Corporation of India (FCI). To prevent wastage of foodgrain while in transit by rail/ road, FCI takes necessary measures like loading of foodgrain in fit/ cleaned railway wagons, usages of tarpaulins while road movement to avoid any kind of pilferage and contamination of foodgrain. Only covered rail wagons are to be used for movement of foodgrains. Steps taken for safe and scientific storage of foodgrains to avoid wastage are given in Statement (*See* below).

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture provides assistance under Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) schemes for development of infrastructure for post harvest management including establishment of cold storage and setting up of terminal markets, wholesale markets and rural primary markets/ apni mandies to ensure adequate supply of fruits and vegetables to the consumers at reasonable prices and also to provide remunerative returns to the farmers. In addition, National Horticulture Board (NHB) provides assistance for establishment of cold storage for horticultural commodities.

Statement***Steps taken for Safe and Scientific Storage and Preservation of Foodgrains***

The following precautionary and remedial steps are mandates to be followed by F.C.I. and State Government agencies for proper upkeep and quality to check damages to central pool stocks of foodgrains;

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

Price rise of vegetables and other food-items

1163. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that consumers of middle and lower class are facing difficulties due to high rise in prices of vegetables and other food-items;
- (b) the details of the price hike of essential commodities/ vegetables during the last three months in metro cities; and

(c) the measures Government is going to take to check the unprecedented price rise of essential commodities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per the Wholesale Price Index (WPI), the main trend indicator for inflation, the rate of inflation for food articles was at 8.25% in May 2013 rose to 9.74% in June 2013 and to 11.91% in July 2013. The rate of inflation for vegetables as a whole was at 5.21% in May 2013 rose to 16.47% in June 2013 and to 46.59% in July 2013.

During the last three months, in the four metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai, the retail prices of rice, gram dal, Arhar dal, moong dal, sugar and groundnut oil showed constant to declining trend while the prices of wheat, urad dal, masur dal, milk, palm oil, onion and tomato showed an increasing trend. The prices of mustard oil, vanaspati, sunflower oil and potato showed a mixed trend. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

Price increase of commodities including vegetables like onion and tomato could be due to several factors such as prevalent demand-supply mismatch, increase in cost of inputs, weather conditions etc.

(c) Government has resorted to several measures in consultation with Ministries to control the prices and improve the availability of essential commodities. The steps in operation *Inter-alia* include allowing import of various items of mass consumption at zero or concessional import duties together with restrictions on exports, prescribing stockholding limits under Essential Commodities Act and allocation of foodgrains under TPDS to BPL and APL families.

Statement

Prices of Essential Commodities

Unit : Rs./Kg

Centre	Retail Price of Rice				
	Current	Last	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months
	Date	Fortnight	Back	Back	Back
	13.8.13	30.7.13	13.7.13	13.6.13	13.5.13
Delhi	27	28	28	28	28
Mumbai	28	30	30	28	27
Kolkata	23	24	24	26	23
Chennai	32	32	32	32	32

Unit : Rs./Kg

Centre	Retail Price of Wheat				
	Current Date	Last Fortnight	1 Month Back	2 Months Back	3 Months Back
	13.8.13	30.7.13	13.7.13	13.6.13	13.5.13
Delhi	18	18	18	17	17
Mumbai	26	26	26	26	25
Kolkata	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Chennai	28	28	27	28	27

Unit : Rs./Kg

Centre	Retail Price of Gram Dal				
	Current Date	Last Fortnight	1 Month Back	2 Months Back	3 Months Back
	13.8.13	30.7.13	13.7.13	13.6.13	13.5.13
Delhi	53	53	54	56	57
Mumbai	54	58	58	62	66
Kolkata	52	54	54	56	62
Chennai	50	50	51	52	52

Unit : Rs./Kg

Centre	Retail Price of Tur / Arhar Dal				
	Current Date	Last Fortnight	1 Month Back	2 Months Back	3 Months Back
	13.8.13	30.7.13	13.7.13	13.6.13	13.5.13
Delhi	70	72	77	78	80
Mumbai	68	72	72	72	80
Kolkata	70	70	68	66	68
Chennai	70	70	73	76	73

NR – Not Reported

Unit : Rs./Kg

Centre	Retail Price of Urad Dal				
	Current Date	Last Fortnight	1 Month Back	2 Months Back	3 Months Back
	13.8.13	30.7.13	13.7.13	13.6.13	13.5.13
Delhi	68	70	68	68	67
Mumbai	64	70	70	74	74
Kolkata	54	55	55	54	52
Chennai	62	60	61	60	60

Unit : Rs./Kg

Centre	Retail Price of Moong Dal				
	Current Date	Last Fortnight	1 Month Back	2 Months Back	3 Months Back
	13.8.13	30.7.13	13.7.13	13.6.13	13.5.13
Delhi	80	81	82	83	84
Mumbai	72	76	76	80	88
Kolkata	90	90	90	85	85
Chennai	73	71	74	80	80

Unit : Rs./Kg

Centre	Retail Price of Masoor Dal				
	Current Date	Last Fortnight	1 Month Back	2 Months Back	3 Months Back
	13.8.13	30.7.13	13.7.13	13.6.13	13.5.13
Delhi	66	66	67	64	64
Mumbai	64	66	66	60	60
Kolkata	54	54	54	52	52
Chennai	60	60	60	57	56

NR – Not Reported

Unit : Rs./Kg

Centre	Retail Price of Sugar Dal				
	Current Date	Last Fortnight	1 Month Back	2 Months Back	3 Months Back
	13.8.13	30.7.13	13.7.13	13.6.13	13.5.13
Delhi	36	36	37	37	37
Mumbai	40	40	40	40	38
Kolkata	35	36	35	36	36
Chennai	34	34	34	34	34

Unit : Rs./Ltr.

Centre	Retail Price of Milk				
	Current Date	Last Fortnight	1 Month Back	2 Months Back	3 Months Back
	13.8.13	30.7.13	13.7.13	13.6.13	13.5.13
Delhi	32	32	32	32	30
Mumbai	40	40	40	40	36
Kolkata	28	28	28	28	NR
Chennai	27	27	27	27	27

Unit : Rs./Kg

Centre	Retail Price of Groundnut Oil (Packed)				
	Current Date	Last Fortnight	1 Month Back	2 Months Back	3 Months Back
	13.8.13	30.7.13	13.7.13	13.6.13	13.5.13
Delhi	166	166	161	163	163
Mumbai	130	126	126	130	130
Kolkata	140	140	142	140	144
Chennai	119	121	124	137	138

Unit : Rs./Kg

Centre	Retail Price of Mustard Oil (Packed)				
	Current Date	Last Fortnight	1 Month Back	2 Months Back	3 Months Back
	13.8.13	30.7.13	13.7.13	13.6.13	13.5.13
Delhi	99	99	99	100	103
Mumbai	112	95	96	95	100
Kolkata	92	95	95	94	95
Chennai	127	127	132	126	126

Unit : Rs./Kg

Centre	Retail Price of Vanaspati (Packed)				
	Current Date	Last Fortnight	1 Month Back	2 Months Back	3 Months Back
	13.8.13	30.7.13	13.7.13	13.6.13	13.5.13
Delhi	77	77	76	76	76
Mumbai	90	96	96	96	100
Kolkata	60	60	60	60	60
Chennai	82	82	82	78	78

Unit : Rs./Kg

Centre	Retail Price of Soya Oil (Packed)				
	Current Date	Last Fortnight	1 Month Back	2 Months Back	3 Months Back
	13.8.13	30.7.13	13.7.13	13.6.13	13.5.13
Delhi	95	95	95	95	95
Mumbai	92	92	95	96	96
Kolkata	80	84	84	84	84
Chennai	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Unit : Rs./Kg

Retail Price of Sunflower Oil (Packed)					
Centre	Current Date 13.8.13	Last Fortnight 30.7.13	1 Month Back 13.7.13	2 Months Back 13.6.13	3 Months Back 13.5.13
Delhi	106	106	106	106	106
Mumbai	100	100	100	97	98
Kolkata	94	94	95	95	95
Chennai	98	99	98	95	93

Unit : Rs./Kg

Retail Price of Palm Oil (Packed)					
Centre	Current Date 13.8.13	Last Fortnight 30.7.13	1 Month Back 13.7.13	2 Months Back 13.6.13	3 Months Back 13.5.13
Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Mumbai	58	58	58	62	58
Kolkata	58	59	59	56	57
Chennai	63	63	63	60	58

Unit : Rs./Kg

Retail Price of Potato					
Centre	Current Date 13.8.13	Last Fortnight 30.7.13	1 Month Back 13.7.13	2 Months Back 13.6.13	3 Months Back 13.5.13
Delhi	20	20	22	18	16
Mumbai	20	20	24	22	20
Kolkata	11	11	11	12	12
Chennai	21	19	18	20	18

NR – Not Reported

Unit : Rs./Kg

Centre	Retail Price of Onion				
	Current Date	Last Fortnight	1 Month Back	2 Months Back	3 Months Back
	13.8.13	30.7.13	13.7.13	13.6.13	13.5.13
Delhi	65	38	30	18	16
Mumbai	60	30	32	20	18
Kolkata	56	34	28	18	18
Chennai	54	30	25	19	16

Unit : Rs./Kg

Centre	Retail Price of Tomato				
	Current Date	Last Fortnight	1 Month Back	2 Months Back	3 Months Back
	13.8.13	30.7.13	13.7.13	13.6.13	13.5.13
Delhi	44	45	62	18	25
Mumbai	34	44	54	40	16
Kolkata	32	40	60	36	18
Chennai	16	19	40	50	35

Source: State Civil Supplies Departments

NR – Not Reported

Price rise of rice and vegetables

1164. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) whether there has been steep rise in prices of rice and vegetables, particularly onion and tomato during June and July, 2013, if so, the details thereof, item-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware that there has been an increase of around 114 percent during the month of June in price of onion if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons for the same; and

[illegible]

Commodity: Potato

Centre	Retail Price						Unit: (Rs./Kg.)	
	June 2013			July 2013			% Variation	
	3.6.13	17.6.13	28.6.13	1.7.13	15.7.13	31.7.13	June 2013	July 2013
Delhi	18	18	22	22	22	20	22.22	-9.09
Mumbai	20	22	22	22	24	20	10.00	-9.09
Kolkata	12	12	12	11	11	11	0.00	0.00
Chennai	19	20	18	19	22	17	-5.26	-10.53

Commodity: Onion

Centre	Retail Price						Unit: (Rs./Kg.)	
	June 2013			July 2013			% Variation	
	3.6.13	17.6.13	28.6.13	1.7.13	15.7.13	31.7.13	June 2013	July 2013
Delhi	17	20	26	26	31	38	52.94	46.15
Mumbai	22	21	26	22	32	38	18.18	72.73
Kolkata	18	18	24	24	28	34	33.33	41.67
Chennai	17	19	23	24	27	30	35.29	25.00

Commodity: Tomato

Centre	Retail Price						Unit: (Rs./Kg.)	
	June 2013			July 2013			% Variation	
	3.6.13	17.6.13	28.6.13	1.7.13	15.7.13	31.7.13	June 2013	July 2013
Delhi	20	18	46	48	60	42	130.00	-12.50
Mumbai	40	40	60	56	54	44	50.00	-21.43
Kolkata	36	36	60	60	60	40	66.67	-33.33
Chennai	52	40	41	47	40	17	-21.15	-63.83

Source:- State Civil Supplies Departments

National food security scheme

1165. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether experts feel that implementation of the National Food Security Scheme will free up money elsewhere to spend on nutrition, health and education;
- (b) whether the scheme is likely to reduce the burden of States on food expenditure currently being incurred by many States;
- (c) whether the proposed scheme targets 67 percent of India's population, entitling them to subsidized foodgrains, and if so, how these beneficiaries will be identified; and
- (d) whether the UN Special Appporteur on the Right to Food has backed the National Food Security Scheme as worth emulating by other nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) There is no scheme of the Government named National Food Security Scheme. The Government has however promulgated the National Food Security Ordinance, 2013 on 05.07.2013, to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach. Under the Ordinance, upto 75% and 50% of the rural and urban population respectively, i.e. about 67% of the total population of the country, will be entitled to receive foodgrains at highly subsidized prices of Rs. 3/2/1 per kg for rice/wheat/ coarse grains. Within the coverage determined for each State/UT, the identification of households is to be done by States/ UTs in accordance with guidelines to be prescribed by them.

Highly subsidized prices of foodgrains is likely to result in additional disposable income in the hands of the people, which can be used for other facilities including better nutrition, health and education. As foodgrains under the Ordinance will be made available to States/UTs also at the abovementioned prices of Rs. 3/2/1 per kg for rice/wheat/coarse grains, which are significantly lower than the current Central Issue Prices for BPL and APL households, the burden of State Governments on buying TPDS foodgrains will reduce. Further, the Ordinance also contains a provision that the Central Government will provide assistance to the State Government in meeting the expenditure incurred by it towards intra-State movement, handling of foodgrains and margins paid to fair price shop dealers, in accordance with such norms and manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(d) No formal communication has been received in this regard. However, as per media reports, Prof. Olivier de Schutter, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, has stated that India's food security law has global significance and it can inspire many countries to come up with similar legislation.

Implication of implementation of National Food Security Law

1166. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to introduce the National Food Security Bill;
- (b) whether Government has studied its implication on the present PDS system, foodgrains procurement system, farmers and the food industry;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Government promulgated the National Food Security Ordinance (NFSO) on 5.7.2013. Subsequently, the National Food Security Bill (NFSB), 2013 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7.8.2013 to replace the Ordinance, and NFSB introduced in December, 2011 has been withdrawn.

(b) to (d) The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) will continue to be implemented, though with the changed parameters relating to coverage, foodgrain entitlements, prices etc. prescribed in the legislation on food security. The NFSO also prescribes measures for reforms in TPDS which Central and State Governments shall endeavour to progressively undertake.

As regards impact on procurement and farmers, the existing procurement policy of the Government will continue under which all the foodgrains conforming to prescribed specifications offered for sale at specified centres are purchased by the public procurement agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP). This procurement is therefore open-ended and without any cap. Farmers will therefore continue to receive benefits of remunerative prices in the form of MSP. The Bill is not likely to have any impact on food industry.

Implementation of Food Security Law

1167. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

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

- (a) whether Government has implemented Food Security Law in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient provisions thereof;
- (c) the details of criteria for eligibility under Food Security Law;
- (d) the details of the percentage of population covered under the Law, Statewise;
- (e) whether per capita foodgrains to be provided under food security are as per the Indian Council of Medical Research recommendations of minimum requirement of foodgrains for an adult person;
- (f) if so, details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Government has promulgated the National Food Security Ordinance (NFSO), 2013 on 5.7.2013 to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach. Salient features of the Ordinance are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

As per the Ordinance 75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population, at the all India level, will be entitled to receive 5 kg of subsidised foodgrains per person per month under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The existing Antyodaya Anna Yojana households will however continue to receive 35 kgs of foodgrains per household per month. It further provides that corresponding to the above, the State-wise coverage will be determined by the Central Government. Accordingly, based on National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) Consumption Expenditure Survey data for 2011-12, the Planning Commission has estimated the State-wise percentage coverage, which is given in Statement-II (*See below*). As regards identification, the Ordinance provides that within the coverage under TPDS determined for each State, the identification of households is to be done by State Governments in accordance with guidelines to be prescribed by them.

(e) to (g) As per the Report of the Expert Group of the Indian Council of Medical Research on Nutrient Requirements and Recommended Dietary Allowances for Indians, the quantity of cereals and pulses, required, per day, for moderately active man are 400 grams and 80 grams respectively. The coverage and entitlements under TPDS prescribed in the Ordinance are however based on current trends in production and procurement of foodgrains. Besides, the Bill also, *inter-alia*, contains provisions for nutritional support to women and children.

Statement-I*Salient features of National Food Security Ordinance, 2013*

- Seeks to address the issue of food security in a life cycle approach – separate entitlements for pregnant women and children from 6 months of age and upto 14 years, besides entitlements to a much larger population to receive subsidised food grains under Targeted Public Distribution System.
- Coverage of 75% and 50% of rural and urban population under TPDS as a single category, with uniform entitlement of 5 kg per person per month.
- Entitlement of existing AAY households to be protected at 35 kg per household per month.
- Subsidised prices – Rs. 3/2/1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains for a period of three years from the date of commencement and to be suitably linked to MSP thereafter.
- Corresponding to the all India coverage, State-wise coverage to be determined by Central Govt.
- Number of persons to be covered to be on the basis of the population estimates as per the census of which the relevant figures have been published.
- Within the coverage determined for each State, State Govt. to identify households.
- Pregnant women and lactating mothers to be entitled to meals and maternity benefit of not less than Rs. 6,000.
- Children in the age group of 6 months to 14 years to be entitled to meals under Integrated Child Development Services and Mid Day Meal Schemes.
- Eldest woman of the household of age 18 years or above to be the head of the household for the purpose of issuing of ration cards.
- Grievance redressal mechanism at the District and State levels. States will have the flexibility to use the existing machinery or set up separate mechanism.
- Central Government will provide assistance to States in meeting the expenditure incurred by them on transportation of foodgrains within the State, its handling and FPS dealers margin as per norms to be devised for this purpose.
- Provisions for transparency and accountability
 - PDS related records to be placed in public domain

- Social audit
- Vigilance Committees
- Provision for food security allowance to entitled beneficiaries in case of non-supply of entitled foodgrains or meals.
- Provision for penalty on public servant or authority, to be imposed by the State Food Commission, in case of failure to comply with the relief recommended by the District Grievance Redressal Officer.

Statement-II*State-wise percentage coverage estimated by the Planning Commission*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Percentage Coverage (%)	
		(Based on 2011-12 NSSO data)	
		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	60.96	41.14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	66.31	51.55
3	Assam	84.17	60.35
4	Bihar	85.12	74.53
5	Chhattisgarh	84.25	59.98
6	NCT of Delhi	37.69	43.59
7	Goa	42.24	33.02
8	Gujarat	74.64	48.25
9	Haryana	54.61	41.05
10	Himachal Pradesh	56.23	30.99
11	Jammu and Kashmir	63.55	47.10
12	Jharkhand	86.48	60.20
13	Karnataka	76.04	49.36
14	Kerala	52.63	39.50
15	Madhya Pradesh	80.10	62.61

1	2	3	4
16	Maharashtra	76.32	45.34
17	Manipur	88.56	85.75
18	Meghalaya	77.79	50.87
19	Mizoram	81.88	48.60
20	Nagaland	79.83	61.98
21	Odisha	82.17	55.77
22	Punjab	54.79	44.83
23	Rajasthan	69.09	53.00
24	Sikkim	75.74	40.36
25	Tamil Nadu	62.55	37.79
26	Tripura	74.75	49.54
27	Uttar Pradesh	79.56	64.43
28	Uttarakhand	65.26	52.05
29	West Bengal	74.47	47.55
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24.94	1.70
31	Chandigarh	38.54	47.26
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	84.19	51.54
33	Daman and Diu	26.66	56.47
34	Lakshadweep	35.30	33.56
35	Puducherry	59.68	46.94
	ALL INDIA	75.00	50.00

Offtake of allocated foodgrains by States

1168. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a few State Governments across the country have failed to collect the allotted foodgrains under PDS from Central Government; and

(b) if so, the name of such States and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) During the year 2013-14, the allocation under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Offtake against the same by the States/ Union Territories (UTs) till June, 2013 is given in Statement.

Statement

*Statewise allocation and offtake of foodgrains for the
Year 2013-14 (upto June, 2013) Under TPDS*

(in thousand tons)

SL.No.	States/UTs	Normal TPDS	
		Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	955.704	657.081
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25.389	24.608
3	Assam	471.714	460.986
4	Bihar	925.968	991.496
5	Chhattisgarh	311.028	290.254
6	Delhi	149.73	161.173
7	Goa	15.759	16.577
8	Gujarat	521.277	329.075
9	Haryana	189.003	143.692
10	Himachal Pradesh	131.985	121.472
11	Jammu and Kashmir	189.201	196.871
12	Jharkhand	339.663	291.224
13	Karnataka	612.432	609.099
14	Kerala	368.172	372.392
15	Madhya Pradesh	684.129	610.516

1	2	3	4
16	Maharashtra	1189.761	1022.391
17	Manipur	42.738	42.897
18	Meghalaya	47.145	44.976
19	Mizoram	17.535	16.539
20	Nagaland	31.719	37.509
21	Odisha	547.968	502.19
22	Punjab	206.994	130.045
23	Rajasthan	544.875	527.078
24	Sikkim	11.07	11.564
25	Tamil Nadu	930.708	915.426
26	Tripura	75.83	91.445
27	Uttar Pradesh	1817.128	1566.655
28	Uttarakhand	127.998	127.047
29	West Bengal	964.299	870.116
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.505	0
31	Chandigarh	9.195	6.32
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.616	3.107
33	Daman and Diu	1.413	0.058
34	Lakshadweep	1.155	0.014
35	Pondicherry	15.078	14.188
GRAND TOTAL		12484.884	11206.081

Procurement policy of foodgrains

1169. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantum of foodgrains procured during each of the last three year, State-wise and grain-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are complaints regarding the present policy of procurement adopted by Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by Government to address them and to have a policy, favouring the farming community of this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details of quantum of wheat and rice procured during each of the last three years, is given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The procurement policy of Government of India aims to ensure that farmers get a remunerative price for their produce. For enhancing the efficiency of procurement operations and to encourage local procurement and extending the benefits of Minimum Support Price to local farmers, a scheme of Decentralized Procurement System (DCP) has been introduced. Under the scheme, the State Government itself undertakes direct purchase of paddy and wheat on behalf of Government of India. Purchase centres are also opened by the State Governments and their agencies to facilitate the farmers to sell their produce.

Statement-I

Procurement of Rice for last three years

	(In lakh tons)		
State/ U.T.	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
Andhra Pradesh	96.09	75.42	64.11
Arunachal Pradesh			
Assam	0.16	0.23	0.20
Bihar	8.83	15.34	13.03
Chandigarh	0.10	0.13	0.12
Chhattisgarh	37.46	41.15	48.04
Delhi			

1	2	3	4
Gujarat		0.04	
Haryana	16.87	20.07	26.09
Himachal Pradesh	0.01	0.01	0.01
Jammu and Kashmir	0.11	0.09	0.02
Jharkhand		2.75	2.15
Karnataka	1.80	3.56	0.74
Kerala	2.63	3.76	2.40
Madhya Pradesh	5.16	6.35	8.98
Maharashtra	3.08	1.77	1.90
Nagaland			
Odisha	24.65	28.66	35.96
Puducherry	0.40	0.05	
Punjab	86.34	77.31	85.58
Rajasthan			
Tamil Nadu	15.43	15.96	4.80
Uttar Pradesh	25.54	33.57	22.86
Uttarakhand	4.22	3.78	4.97
West Bengal	13.10	20.41	16.88
ALL INDIA TOTAL	341.98	350.41	339.03

* As on 12.08.2013

Statement-II*Procurement of Wheat for last three years*

	(In lakh tons)		
State/ U.T.	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
Andhra Pradesh			
Arunachal Pradesh			

1	2	3	4
Assam			
Bihar	1.83	5.57	7.72
Chandigarh	0.09	0.07	0.17
Chhattisgarh			
Delhi	0.10	0.08	0.31
Gujarat	0.01	1.05	1.56
Haryana	63.47	69.28	86.65
Himachal Pradesh		0.01	0.01
Jammu and Kashmir			0.09
Jharkhand			
Karnataka			
Kerala			
Madhya Pradesh	35.39	49.65	84.93
Maharashtra			0.02
Nagaland			
Odisha			
Puducherry			
Punjab	102.09	109.58	128.34
Rajasthan	4.76	13.03	19.64
Tamil Nadu			
Uttar Pradesh	16.45	34.61	50.63
Uttarakhand	0.86	0.42	1.39
West Bengal	0.09		0.02
ALL INDIA TOTAL	225.14	283.35	381.48

Outstanding dues of cane farmers

1170. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that outstanding dues of cane farmers are not being paid by sugar mill owners in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the mill-wise details of the outstanding dues to be paid to cane farmers by sugar mills in these States; and
- (d) the steps Government is taking to ensure that the cane growers get timely payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Against the total cane price payable of Rs. 59107.35 crores in 2012-13 sugar season, the outstanding dues of farmers are Rs. 4423.61 crores (7.48%) as on 31.07.2013. The dues in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are to the tune of Rs. 3331.15 crores and Rs. 102.88 crores respectively. A statement indicating details of cane price payable, cane price paid and outstanding cane price dues of farmers in the country in the current sugar season 2012-13 as on 31st July, 2013, is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) A Statement indicating the mill-wise details of outstanding dues of cane farmers by sugar mills in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, as on 31st July, 2013, is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 stipulates payment of cane price within 14 days of supply, failing which interest at the rate of 15% per annum on amount due for the delayed period beyond 14 days is payable. The powers for enforcing this provision are delegated and vested with the State Governments/UT Administrations who have necessary field formations. The Cane Commissioners of the concerned State Governments have informed that they have issued notices/directions to the defaulting sugar mills to liquidate the outstanding cane price dues.

Statement-I

Details the cane price payable, paid and outstanding cane price in the Country in the Current Sugar Season (As on 31.07.2013)

(Rs. in crores)				
Sl. No.	State	Cane Price Payable 2012-13	Cane Price Paid 2012-13	Cane Price Arrears 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1	Punjab	1162.91	1162.91	0.00
2	Haryana	1418.95	1418.95	0.00
3	Rajasthan	11.65	6.00	5.65

1	2	3	4	5
4	Uttar Pradesh	22462.27	19131.12	3331.15
5	Uttarakhand	1042.38	786.15	256.23
6	Madhya Pradesh	132.64	132.64	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	1998.01	1982.16	15.85
9	Maharashtra	14712.31	14712.31	0.00
10	Bihar	1451.61	1348.73	102.88
11	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Andhra Pradesh	2345.67	2271.14	74.53
13	Karnataka	7756.39	7523.38	233.01
14	Tamil Nadu	4445.82	4082.52	363.30
15	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Odisha	89.23	62.51	26.72
17	West Bengal	12.53	12.15	0.38
18	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Puducherry	47.00	36.84	10.16
20	Goa	17.98	14.23	3.75
TOTAL		59107.35	54683.74	4423.61

Statement-II

The mill-wise details of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar of outstanding Sugarcane dues to farmers in the Current Sugar Season (As on 31.07.2013)

(Fig. in lakh Rs.)

Sl. No.	Factory Name	Cane Price Due	Cane Price Paid	Balance Cane Price Out Standing
1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh				
1	Mohiuddinpur	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
2	Sakhoti Tanda	6,091.60	6,091.60	0
3	Meerut	0	0	0
4	Bulandshahr	7,092.38	5,657.98	1,434.40
5	Saharanpur	2,763.13	2,763.13	0
6	Rohana Kalan	112.78	112.78	0
7	Bagpat	11,276.06	9,922.93	1,353.13
8	Ramala	11,486.43	10,457.87	1,028.56
9	Anoopshahr	9,294.05	8,132.29	1,161.76
10	Sarsawa	8,213.31	7,429.69	783.62
11	Nanauta	14,626.55	12,871.36	1,755.19
12	Morna	11,129.23	10,026.24	1,102.99
13	Daurala	43,434.80	37,911.26	5,523.54
14	Mawana	41,165.94	28,942.51	12,223.43
15	Deoband	29,442.15	25,069.89	4,372.26
16	Khatauli	41,240.92	35,139.45	6,101.47
17	Mansurpur	24,703.43	21,008.93	3,694.50
18	Shamli	24,056.90	19,995.87	4,061.03
19	Modinagar	22,165.71	15,101.90	7,063.81
20	Malakpur	27,802.56	14,921.13	12,881.43
21	Simbhaoli	35,029.98	29,394.63	5,635.35
22	Titawi	32,750.84	25,053.68	7,697.16
23	Agauta	12,840.43	12,840.43	0
24	Todarpur	10,568.80	9,362.99	1,205.81
25	Tikaula	21,489.59	20,245.44	1,244.15
26	Unn	14,379.54	11,942.17	2,437.37

1	2	3	4	5
27	Nayabans	0	0	0
28	Kinauni	39,893.04	33,377.84	6,515.20
29	Thanabhawan	25,844.25	21,366.01	4,478.24
30	Bhaisana	29,882.32	29,882.32	0
31	Nanglamal	19,957.79	13,789.30	6,168.49
32	Sabitgarh	20,600.64	17,400.24	3,200.40
33	Gangnauli	17,680.46	15,027.15	2,653.31
34	Rani Nangal	16,174.83	13,739.06	2,435.77
35	Brijnathpur	15,019.21	12,355.48	2,663.73
36	Khaikheri	11,586.65	9,599.51	1,987.14
37	Shermau	15,489.18	12,392.14	3,097.04
38	Karimganj	16,106.48	13,618.99	2,487.49
39	Bijnor	9,153.99	8,055.51	1,098.48
40	Amroha	347.77	347.77	0
41	Rampur	0	0	0
42	Bareilly	0	0	0
43	Maholi	0	0	0
44	Hardoi	0	0	0
45	Chhata	0	0	0
46	Chandpur	11,836.23	10,268.16	1,568.07
47	Ghatampur	0	0	0
48	Gajraula	8,200.10	7,221.39	978.71
49	Bilaspur	4,710.69	4,239.62	471.07
50	Harduaganj	3,202.20	3,202.20	0
51	Bisalpur	7,515.56	6,613.69	901.87

1	2	3	4	5
52	Majhola	0	0	0
53	Puranpur	7,072.45	6,224.1	848.34
54	Kaimganj	4,857.69	4,857.69	0
55	Badaun	3,191.92	3,191.92	0
56	Tilhar	8,030.86	7,067.16	963.7
57	Belrayan	18,664.38	16,797.95	1,866.43
58	Sampuran Nagar	16,086.01	14,630.23	1,455.78
59	Semikhera	8,597.71	7,523.28	1,074.43
60	Powayan	0	0	0
61	Najibabad	11,894.20	11,894.20	0
62	Dhampur	41,735.76	36,414.72	5,321.04
63	Asmoli	25,593.68	21,767.37	3,826.31
64	Seohara	42,011.25	36,897.11	5,114.14
65	Raja Ka Sahaspur	7,324.03	5,145.60	2,178.43
66	Pilibhit	35,899.98	33,374.64	2,525.34
67	Rosa	15,120.71	12,552.64	2,568.07
68	Gola	45,887.70	38,191.30	7,696.40
69	Aira	24,996.57	19,831.33	5,165.24
70	Paliakalan	39,021.06	35,479.70	3,541.36
71	Baheri	23,513.72	17,889.12	5,624.60
72	Neoli	4,284.04	2,380.52	1,903.52
73	Hargaon	43,689.69	38,557.38	5,129.31
74	Dhanaura	22,790.41	18,695.16	4,095.25
75	Venus	0	0	0
76	JK Sugar	16,822.40	13,707.56	3,114.84

1	2	3	4	5
77	Dwarikesh	21,540.14	18,484.31	3,055.83
78	J.B. Ganj	40,633.37	33,347.75	7,285.62
79	Agwanpur	9,119.80	8,618.37	501.43
80	Rupapur	24,259.07	20,663.17	3,595.90
81	Anandgopi	1,739.42	1,180.30	559.12
82	Bilai	28,108.62	23,804.06	4,304.56
83	Dwarikeshpuram	23,068.08	19,731.36	3,336.72
84	Pudrikhurd	22,599.50	18,096.11	4,503.39
85	Barkhera	26,594.09	22,971.98	3,622.11
86	Chandanpur	15,895.65	13,818.98	2,076.67
87	Hariawan	25,473.96	21,976.72	3,497.24
88	Loni	23,010.10	21,615.23	1,394.87
89	M. Narayanpur	13,126.96	11,091.99	2,034.97
90	Rajpura	20,958.75	17,950.34	3,008.41
91	Belwara	15,244.49	12,278.82	2,965.67
92	Nighoi	24,947.96	21,279.99	3,717.97
93	Dwarikeshdham	22,496.19	18,900.94	3,595.25
94	Maqsudpur	24,529.88	20,258.5	4,271.73
95	Dhadha Bujurg	20,937.83	18,121.98	2,815.85
96	Bikapur	7,539.61	6,158.12	1,381.49
97	Barabanki	0	0	0
98	Burhwal	0	0	0
99	Jarwal	7,750.26	7,750.26	0
100	Pipraich	0	0	0
101	Ghughli	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
102	Siswabazar	6,261.09	6,261.09	0
103	Khadda	5,282.87	5,282.87	0
104	Lakshmiganj	0	0	0
105	Ramkola (Corp)	0	0	0
106	Bhatni	0	0	0
107	Chittauni	0	0	0
108	Munderwa	0	0	0
109	Nandganj	0	0	0
110	Daryapur	0	0	0
111	Anandnagar	0	0	0
112	Baitalpur	0	0	0
113	Deoria	0	0	0
114	Ratna	0	0	0
115	Nanpara	8,056.20	7,116.08	940.12
116	Kashi	0	0	0
117	Rasra	557.13	557.13	0
118	Sethian	0	0	0
119	Ghosi	6,316.46	5,558.71	757.75
120	Sultanpur	3,488.32	3,488.32	0
121	Mahmudabad	6,046.23	5,320.91	725.32
122	Dhuriapur	0	0	0
123	Ramkola	19,817.62	16,802.83	3,014.79
124	Chilwaria	19,037.82	16,872.62	2,165.20
125	Rauzagaon Chini	22,559.34	19,441.83	3,117.51
126	Khalilabad	6,703.32	5,775.44	927.88

1	2	3	4	5
127	Sardarnagar	0	0	0
128	Captainganj	12,982.75	10,720.85	2,261.90
129	Padrauna	0	0	0
130	Kathkuiyan	0	0	0
131	Gauribazar	0	0	0
132	Seorahi	17,689.62	15,520.02	2,169.50
133	Pratappur	8,156.26	6,713.27	1,443.99
134	Walterganj	11,236.68	9,368.05	1,868.63
135	Basti	13,006.18	12,328.42	677.76
136	Biswan	26,713.47	26,713.47	0
137	K.M. Sugar	25,223.08	23,440.96	1,782.12
138	Balrampur	37,315.53	31,709.96	5,605.57
139	Tulsiपुर	15,731.21	13,371.55	2,359.66
140	Nawabganj	0	0	0
141	Babhnan	31,899.61	27,117.94	4,781.67
142	Gadoura	9,075.87	6,474.68	2,601.19
143	Ramgarh	24,712.81	21,203.32	3,509.49
144	Oswal Overseas	5,409.97	3,247.21	2,162.76
145	Maizapur	10,174.96	8,697.16	1,477.80
146	Kamlapur	0	0	0
147	Haidergarh	11,601.57	9,859.52	1,742.05
148	Akbar Pur	24,785.61	21,080.49	3,705.12
149	Parsendi	16,118.18	16,118.18	0
150	Mankapur	26,409.42	22,451.73	3,957.69
151	Khambarkhera	30,615.69	25,207.76	5,407.93

1	2	3	4	5
152	Kumbhi	30,168.65	26,552.06	3,616.59
153	Jawaharpur	24,394.07	20,848.45	3,545.62
154	Gularia	25,427.58	22,414.60	3,012.98
155	Rudhauri	10,921.24	9,026.34	1,894.90
156	Kundarkhi	35,728.78	29,015.33	6,713.45
157	Itai Maida	19,928.64	16,486.01	3,442.63
158	Bisauli	13,658.25	10,935.99	2,722.26
TOTAL U.P.		2,246,227.53	1,913,112.30	333,115.23
Bihar				
1	Garaul	0	0	0
2	Ryam	0	0	0
3	Lohat	0	0	0
4	Sakri	0	0	0
5	Samastipur	0	0	0
6	Banmankhi	0	0	0
7	Lauriya	4,930.08	4,910.57	19.51
8	Sugauli	6,285.91	6,238.03	47.88
9	Motipur	0	0	0
10	Mirganj	0	0	0
11	Siwan	0	0	0
12	New Savan	0	0	0
13	Marhowrah	0	0	0
14	Hassanpur	9,965.62	9,561.70	403.92
15	Bagha	14,807.56	14,216.74	590.82
16	Harinagar	30,518.97	30,067.58	451.39

1	2	3	4	5
17	Narkatiaganj	23,552.73	23,393.21	159.52
18	Majhulia	12,708.40	12,348.40	360
19	Chanpatia	0	0	0
20	Barachakia	0	0	0
21	Motihari	1,096.33	550.32	546.01
22	Sasamusa	6,332.16	4,744.61	1587.55
23	Gopalganj	10,959.93	9,108.32	1,851.61
24	Sidhwalia	12,965.75	11,210.33	1,755.42
25	Righa	11,038.03	8,523.72	2,514.31
26	Bihta	0	0	0
27	Warisaliganj	0	0	0
28	Guraru	0	0	0
TOTAL		145161.47	134873.53	10287.94

Availability of Cane for Sugar Production

1171. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether drought and diversion of cane as fodder have reduced cane availability for sugar production;

(b) if so, the details thereof and present status thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps being taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Cane Commissioners of Maharashtra and Karnataka have reported reduction in sugarcane availability for sugar production during 2012-13 sugar season due to drought and diversion of cane as fodder in their States. The Cane Commissioner of Tamil Nadu has also reported reduction in the sugarcane availability for sugar production due to the

drought condition. As per 4th Advance estimates of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, released in July, 2013, the production of sugarcane is estimated at 3389.63 lac tons for 2012-13 sugar season as against 3610.37 lac tons of sugarcane production during the last sugar season 2011-12.

(c) The Cane Commissioner, Government of Maharashtra has informed that in order to improve the productivity of sugarcane, the are encouraging the sugar mills to promote drip irrigation system for sugarcane crop through the farmers and to bring 100% area under drip irrigation during next 3-4 years. The Cane Commissioner, Government of Karnataka has reported that it is extending 75% subsidy to adopt drip irrigation in sugarcane. Further, the State Agriculture Universities and Institutes are disseminating the available technologies to improve the cane under water scarcity conditions. In the State of Tamil Nadu, drought Management practices, drip irrigation and sustainable sugarcane initiative are being practiced as corrective measures. Further, the Central Government provides concessional loans to sugar mills from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for sugarcane development including better irrigation facilities, improved seed varieties, ratoon management etc.

Prices of foodgrains etc. under PDS for BPL and APL families

1172. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

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

(a) the percentage of BPL population in various States particularly in the backward and rural regions along with the percentage of the said population in the country as a whole;

(b) whether prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities in fair price shops for APL population are almost at par with the prices in the open market;

(c) whether Government has undertaken or proposes to undertake measures to bring down the prices of foodgrains, sugar, kerosene for the BPL and APL families under PDS;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) For allocation of foodgrains

(rice and wheat) to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of Registrar General of India (RGI) as on 1st March, 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Governments, whichever is less. As per these estimates, the total number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes about 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families.

Details showing State-wise percentage of BPL (including AAY) households covered under TPDS is given in Statement-I (*See below*). As per the statement, the total percentage of BPL households in the country is 36%.

(b) to (e) Central Issue Prices of rice and wheat for distribution to Above Poverty Line (APL) category are Rs. 8.30 per kg. and Rs. 6.10 per kg. respectively. A statement indicating State-wise issue prices for foodgrains (rice and wheat) for APL category at Fair Price Shops (FPSs) is given in Statement-II (*See below*). The information regarding retail prices of foodgrains (rice and wheat) for four metro cities during the months of August, 2012 and August, 2013 is given in Statement-III (*See below*). Under the National Food Security Ordinance, 2013, the eligible households are entitled to receive specified quantities of foodgrains at the issue prices of Rs. 3.00, Rs.2.00 and Rs.1.00 for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively.

As regards sugar, the retail issue price of levy sugar under PDS in the country is Rs. 13.50 per kg. since 1.3.2002, which is substantially less than the prices of sugar in the open market.

In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene, resulting in incidence of under recovery to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Based on the Refinery Gate Price effective 1.8.2013, the OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 33.54/litre on PDS Kerosene. In addition to this, Government has been providing a subsidy of Rs. 0.82 per litre on PDS Kerosene from the budget under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002" to the Public Sector OMCs. Based on the Refinery Gate Price effective 1.08.2013, the Retail Selling Price of PDS Kerosene at Delhi is Rs. 14.96/ litre. The RSP of PDS Kerosene has not been revised since June, 2011 and also there is no such proposal before the Government to revise the RSP of PDS Kerosene at present.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise percentage of BPL (including AAY)*

(As on 30.06.2013)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total no. of House Holds in 2000 (In Lakhs)	Total number of BPL (including AAY) households in 2000 (in lakh)	% age of BPL (including AAY households)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	158.21	40.63	25.68
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.42	0.99	40.86
3	Assam	44.93	18.36	40.86
4	Bihar	118.79	65.23	54.96
5	Chhattisgarh	44.11	18.75	42.52
6	Delhi	27.82	4.09	14.69
7	Goa	3.20	0.48	14.92
8	Gujarat	87.57	21.20	24.21
9	Haryana	31.48	7.89	25.05
10	Himachal Pradesh	12.57	5.14	40.86
11	Jammu and Kashmir	18.02	7.36	40.86
12	Jharkhand	43.56	23.94	54.96
13	Karnataka	94.37	31.29	33.16
14	Kerala	61.10	15.54	25.43
15	Madhya Pradesh	97.03	41.25	42.52
16	Maharashtra	177.27	65.34	36.86
17	Manipur	4.07	1.66	40.86
18	Meghalaya	4.49	1.83	40.86
19	Mizoram	1.67	0.68	40.86
20	Nagaland	3.02	1.24	40.86
21	Odisha	67.91	32.98	48.56
22	Punjab	39.76	4.68	11.77

1	2	3	4	5
23	Rajasthan	88.67	24.31	27.41
24	Sikkim	1.05	0.43	41.43
25	Tamil Nadu	138.82	48.63	35.03
26	Tripura	7.22	2.95	40.86
27	Uttar Pradesh	261.42	106.79	40.85
28	Uttarakhand	12.19	4.98	40.85
29	West Bengal	145.23	51.79	35.66
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.81	0.28	34.47
31	Chandigarh	2.03	0.23	11.35
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.36	0.18	50.84
33	Daman and Diu	0.26	0.04	15.80
34	Lakshadweep	0.11	0.03	25.04
35	Puducherry	2.24	0.84	37.40
TOTAL		1803.78	652.03	36.00

Statement-II

*Issue prices at fair price shops in States/UTs
(As reported by each State/UT from time to time)*

(As compiled on 30.06.2013)

(Rs. Per Kg.)

Sl. No.	States	APL		
		Wheat	Common Rice	Rice Gr. A
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.00	-	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6.60	7.45	8.80
3	Assam	8.50	10.00	
4	Bihar	7.00	9.05	9.41
5	Chhattisgarh	8.50	11.50	
6	Delhi	7.05	-	9.25

1	2	3	4	5
7	Goa	6.60	-	8.95
8	Gujarat	7.50	-	
9	Haryana	6.93	-	
10	Himachal Pradesh	8.50	10.00	
11	Jammu and Kashmir	7.25	10.00	
		8.00 (Atta)		
12	Jharkhand	6.88	9.21	
13	Karnataka	8.00	10.00	
14	Kerala	6.70 (Non subsidised)	8.90 (Non subsidised)	
		2.00 (Subsidised)	2.00 (Subsidised)	
15	Madhya Pradesh	9.00	11.00	
16	Maharashtra	7.20	9.60	
17	Manipur	-	8.80	
18	Meghalaya	7.00 to 8.25	9.50 to 11.00	
19	Mizoram	-	9.50	
20	Nagaland	6.10	8.30	
21	Odisha	7.00	9.30	
22	Punjab	8.06	-	
23	Rajasthan	7.00	-	
		8.10 & 8.60 fortified flour		
24	Sikkim	-	9.00	
25	Tamil Nadu	7.50	Free of cost	
26	Tripura	10.00 (Atta)	-	10.35
27	Uttar Pradesh	6.60	8.80	
28	Uttarakhand	4.00	6.00	
29	West Bengal	6.75	9.00	

1	2	3	4	5
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.70	10.00	
31	Chandigarh	-	8.00	
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.50	8.50	
33	Daman and Diu	6.90	-	9.30
34	Lakshadweep	9.00	10.40	
35	Puducherry	Free of cost		

Statement-III

Retail Price of Rice

(Rs./Kg.)

Centre	August, 2012	August, 2013
Delhi	25	27
Mumbai	28	28
Kolkata	20	23
Chennai	28	32

Retail Price of Wheat

Centre	August, 2012	August, 2013
Delhi	16	18
Mumbai	26	24
Kolkata	NR	NR
Chennai	24	28

NR – Not Reported.

Source: State Civil Supplies Departments.

Optimum utilization of godowns

1173. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some godown owned by Government agencies are not being used to their full capacity and potential;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has offered its godowns to Food Corporation of India (FCI) for optimum utilization of storage capacity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) As on 30.06.2013, the Food Corporation of India (FCI) had a storage capacity of 391.79 Lakh MT (Owned and Hired) available. The details of owned and hired storage capacity with their respective (average) percentage utilization (for June 2013) is as given below:

As on 30.06.13	Owned	Hired	Total
Capacity (in lakh MT)	156.33	235.46	391.79
Stocks (in lakh MT)	113.50	216.07	329.57
% utilization	73%	92%	84%

However, effective utilization (% age) was 87% as some of the capacity was under repairs and hence unusable.

Considering the operational difficulties under which FCI operates, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) has prescribed a storage capacity utilization norm of 75% for godowns. However, for better utilization of storage capacities and considering higher stock levels, a capacity utilization norm of 80% has been bench marked as optimal. Capacity utilization has often exceeded 80% depending upon stock levels. Effective capacity utilization for the Month of May 2013 was 83% and for June 2013 was 87%.

The average yearly utilization of storage capacity with FCI during the last three years is as below:

Year	Average percentage utilization
2011-12	80%
2012-13	82%
2013-14 (upto June 13)	80%

The FCI also hires storage capacities from Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs), State Government Agencies and private parties as per its requirement which depends upon procurement levels, buffer stocks and PDS requirements of the Consuming States. Preference is given to the CWC / SWCs and State Government agencies while hiring storage capacities. Every month CWC offers

its vacant space to FCI which is hired as per requirements and storage worthiness as assessed by the field offices.

The utilization of (covered) storage capacity hired by FCI from CWC, SWCs and State Agencies was 90%, 89% and 92% respectively during the month of June 2013

The hired capacity has benefits such as variable handling and optimum administrative/ overhead costs; operational flexibility as it could be de-hired when not required. Consequently percentage utilization remains optimal.

Wheat bags containing mud

1174. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 11,500 bags of grains procured on behalf of FCI during the recent past, around 3000 bags were found to be containing only 20 per cent wheat and 80 per cent mud;

(b) whether it is also a fact that those bags were stocked at the Mill rented by PUNSUP, Ferozepur and the grains were meant for the central pool; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a), to (c) In Punjab, wheat for central pool is procured mainly by State Government and its agencies on behalf of Food Corporation of India (FCI). The quality of wheat stocks procured by these agencies is checked by FCI at the time of taking over of stocks for issue/ dispatch to other areas. Two instances were reported in 2010 wherein wheat procured was found to be contaminated with mud etc. as given below:

- (i) While loading of one wheat special rake on 24.6.2010 at railhead Ferozepur from the wheat procured by PUNSUP (a Punjab State Government Agency) in Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2009-10 and stored at A.K. Gupta Open Plinth in Ferozepur city, 244 bags having mud and sand stone were detected and were not accepted by FCI.
- (ii) A complaint for 760 bags having very high percentage of foreign matter was received from Kerala region against the dispatch of 50,000 bags during April 2010. On account of this complaint, an amount of Rs. 1.05 lakh has been recovered from PUNSUP, State agency concerned by FCI and State Government placed 3 officials of PUNSUP under suspension and Departmental inquiry were initiated.

- (iii) Recently one complaint for receipt of 58 bags of wheat stock of RMS 2013-14 containing high percentage of foreign matter dispatched directly from Ferozepur mandi was received from Kerala. The case is with Anti-Fraud Department of Police of Ferozepur for investigation. An amount of Rs. 22007.82/- has been withheld by FCI from the Bills of concerned transport contractor for the same.

Mega Food Park in Uttar Pradesh

1175. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that even after the 'in principle approval' way back in 2010 for setting up a Mega Food Park in Uttar Pradesh, the project is still a non-starter;
- (b) is so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government will come forward to award the project to another prospective promoter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) 'In-principle' approval was accorded to M/s Shaktiman Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), on 24.09.2010. However, it has not yet fulfilled one of the basic conditions, *viz.*, possession of land in the name of SPV, for according 'Final Approval' for implementation of the project.

- (c) M/s Shaktiman Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. was given extension till 30.06.2013 to meet the condition for obtaining 'Final Approval'. However, the SPV has requested for further extension of time upto 30.09.2013 to meet the condition.

Allocation of funds to States to clear pendency of court cases

1176. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to increase funds for States to appoint more subordinate judges to address the issue of pendency of over three crore cases;
- (b) if so, what is the pendency of cases in Maharashtra; and
- (c) what will be Center's allocation for clearing pendency cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Appointment of Judges in Subordinate Courts comes under the purview of the State Governments

and the concerned High Courts. In the conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts held on 07th April, 2013, it was *inter-alia* decided that in order to narrow down Judge-Population ratio, the State Governments, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court, will take requisite steps for creation of new posts of Judicial Officers at all levels with support staff and requisite infrastructure.

(b) The pendency of cases in the Subordinate Courts of Maharashtra is 29.77 lakh cases as on 31.12.2012.

(c) The Central Government has allocated Rs. 5000 crore over the period 2010-15 under Thirteenth Finance Commission award for initiatives such as Morning/evening/shift courts, Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) centres, Lok Adalats, Training of mediators/ councilors, Judicial officers and Public Prosecutors and appointment of Court Managers for improvement of justice delivery and reduction in pendency. Further, pursuant to the judgment of the Supreme Court 19.04.2012 in the Brij Mohan Lal Case, Central Government has decided to provide funds on a matching basis for salaries of the 10% additional positions of Judges to be created by the State Governments in their subordinate judiciary. These funds have been provided upto 31st March, 2015 by allocating Rs. 80 crore per annum from the Thirteenth Finance Commission Award for morning/ evening/ shift courts.

Pendency of cases in courts

1177. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of cases pending in different High Courts of the country and the Supreme Court of India, as on date;

(b) whether Government has any plans to clear the backlog of pending cases early;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to dispose of the pending cases early?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The data of pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the information available, 67,964 matters were pending in the Supreme Court as on 31.07.2013. Details of cases pending in the High Courts as on 31.03.2012 are given in a Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Disposal of cases in courts falls within the domain of the judiciary. In order to expedite the trial of court cases, a number of legislative changes have been made in procedural laws which include provisions for limiting adjournments of court proceedings in criminal and civil matters as contained in Section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Order XVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Further, in order to assist the judiciary, the Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms to achieve twin goals of (i) increasing access to justice by reducing delays and arrears; and (ii) enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and improving capacities. The Mission has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration by providing support for better court infrastructure including computerization, encouraging increase in the strength of subordinate judiciary and recommending policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and suggesting re-engineering of court procedures for quick disposal of cases.

The challenges posed by huge backlog and pendency of cases in our judicial system cannot be met without active involvement of judiciary. The Chief Justice of India, after consulting the Minister of Law and Justice established the National Court Management Systems (NCMS) in May, 2012. The 'Policy and Action Plan' document to implement NCMS was released by the Chief Justice of India on 27.9.2012. NCMS is responsible for preparing a policy guideline for developing a National Framework of Court Excellence (NFCE) to set measurable performance standards for Indian courts to address issues of quality, responsiveness and timeliness to facilitate timely delivery of justice.

Statement

Pendency Position in the High Courts as on 31.03.2012

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Number of Pending Cases
1	2	3
1	Allahabad	10,08,533
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,99,229
3	Bombay	3,62,948
4	Calcutta	3,50,260
5	Delhi	63,012
6	Gujarat	79,529
7	Gauhati	51,899

1	2	3
8	Himachal Pradesh	48,743
9	Jammu and Kashmir	85,298
10	Karnataka	1,71,463
11	Kerala	1,23,437
12	Madras	4,83,848
13	Madhya Pradesh	2,35,150
14	Orissa	3,07,528
15	Patna	1,15,329
16	Punjab and Haryana	2,43,733
17	Rajasthan	2,79,577
18	Sikkim	69
19	Uttarakhand	20,507
20	Chhattisgarh	52,264
21	Jharkhand	58,511
TOTAL		43,40,867

Appointment of Notary Public

1178. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether applications for appointment as Notary Public in respective State are being disposed of after a long gap;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) the extent to which the appointment of Notary Public would benefit the common man and reduce the heavy backlog of pending cases in various courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Under Rule 6 of the Notaries Rules, the applications for appointment of Notaries are scrutinized. The objections, if any, are ascertained in respect of each applicant from the

respective State Bar Council, Bar Association or other authority in the area where the applicant proposes to practice. The State Bar Council is requested to confirm if the said advocate applicant is still borne on the roll of advocates maintained by them and no conduct proceeding is pending against him. Each applicant is requested to submit an affidavit attested by a 1st Class Magistrate.

Under Rule 7, the Competent Authority, after holding such enquiry as deemed fit, makes a report to the appropriate Government recommending each applicant's name whose applications are found complete in all respect for allowing them to appear before the Interview Board. Interview Boards are constituted under Rule 7A for each State. The Interviews for respective States are held once a year. The Central Government has started the process of interviews for better transparency in the appointment of Notaries after amending the Notaries Rules *w.e.f.* March, 2009. The applicants who had applied upto 31.05.2012 for appointment as Notary Public in respect of all the States/UTs except Delhi, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, have already been interviewed.

(d) Notaries are accessible to common man at District, Taluka, Tehsil and Sub-Tehsil level for authenticity of documents brought to him by general public. However, Notaries are not involved in reducing the backlog of pending cases in courts.

**Grant for construction of building of Institute of
Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies**

1179. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether land was allotted to Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies at Nyay Marg, Chanakaya Puri, New Delhi to construct the building of the Institute way back in 1969;

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

(c) whether Government had agreed to provide Rs. 25 crore to the Institute for constructing the building;

(d) whether the sum of Rs. 25 crore has not been provided to the Institute so far; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and by when the money will be provided to the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) As per available information, the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS)

was allotted a plot of land by the Ministry of Urban Development, at Chanakya Puri, New Delhi by Lease Agreement dated 24th April, 1976.

(c) to (e) A proposal was received from the ICPS for sanction of a sum of Rs. 24.92 crores for construction of building. However, the sum has not been provided to ICPS so far. The reason for this is that there was no consensus between the ICPS and Ministry of Law and Justice on the issue of sharing of space in the proposed building.

Reserving Nilgiris Parliamentary Constituency for SCs

1180. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Nilgiris Parliamentary constituency in Tamil Nadu being essentially a tribal district has been reserved for Scheduled Castes;
- (b) if so, the justification thereof; and
- (c) whether this does not adversely affects the concerns of Scheduled Tribes of Nilgiris?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The 19-Nilgiri (SC) Parliamentary Constituency is reserved for the Scheduled Castes by virtue of its Scheduled Castes (SC) population and as such the Nilgiris district is not a tribal district. As per Census 2001, percentage of SC population is 31.23 and ST population is 3.72 in Nilgiris district.

(b) The seats for the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in House of the People and State Legislative Assemblies have been reserved by the Delimitation Commission as per the provisions of articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution of India read with Section 9(1)(c) and 9(1)(d) of the Delimitation Act, 2002. The number of seats in Legislative Assemblies of all States/ Union territories and the seats in the House of the People were accordingly reserved for the SCs/STs by the Delimitation Commission on the basis of Census figures, 2001 as ascertained by the Registrar General of India. The delimitation of the Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies was determined on the basis of 2001 Census figures having regard to the provisions of the Constitution and the Delimitation Act, 2002, as amended, particularly, the provisions of Section 8 and 9 of the said Act, by the Delimitation Commission constituted for the purpose, under the chairmanship of a retired Judge of the Supreme Court.

(c) No, Sir. As per Census 2001, the total ST population in the whole of Tamil Nadu is 651321 out of the total population of 62405679. Consequently, the entitlement of Lok Sabha seats for STs in Tamil Nadu is 0.41 *i.e.* 0.00, and entitlement of ST seats in the Legislative Assembly is 2.44 *i.e.* 2.00 seats.

‘Name and Shame’ policy on paid news

1181. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of the ‘name and shame’ policy being adopted by the Election Commission in relation to paid news;
- (b) whether, inspite of Election Commission’s vigil on paid news, malpractices of political parties indulging in paid news are rampant;
- (c) if so, how Election Commission and Government are planning to curb such news;
- (d) the details of cases of paid news reported during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (e) the action taken on each of the above cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Election Commission of India has intimated that they have no policy by the name of ‘name and shame’ policy.

(b) The Election Commission of India has intimated that there are instances of political parties indulging in paid news in the elections till date.

(c) Before announcement of each general election, meeting is taken by the Election Commission of India with political parties and media houses separately to sensitize them in respect of paid news and its measures in this connection. During election process, the Election Commission of India constitutes District and State level Media Certification and Monitoring Committees (MCMCs) to examine the cases of paid news and on the basis of the report of MCMC, the notices are issued to candidates concerned to include expenditure on such items in their account of election expenses.

Any further action against the candidates, who do not include such expenditure in their accounts of election expenses is taken only after scrutiny of their election expenditure accounts, submitted by them under section 78 of the Representation of the People Act 1951. Thereafter, all the established cases of paid news are also forwarded to Press Council of India (PCI) (for print media) and News Broadcasters Association (NBA) (for electronic media) for taking necessary action in respect of concerned Media houses.

(d) The details of cases of paid news reported during each of last three years, and the current year as furnished by the Election Commission is given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) The Election Commission has intimated that the expenditure, incurred by the candidates on paid news, has been included in the account of election expenditure of candidates concerned. Names of concerned media houses have also been forwarded to PCI (for print media) and NBA (for electronic media) for taking appropriate action.

Statement

Status of Paid News Cases during General Election of Bihar-2010

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Paid News Cases
1.	Bihar	15

Status of Paid News Cases during General Election in 2011

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of cases, in which notices to the candidate issued	No. of confirmed cases of Paid News
1.	Kerala	65	65
2.	Puducherry	3	3
3.	Assam	42	27
4.	West Bengal	15	8
5	Tamil Nadu*	11	22

Status of Paid News Cases during General Election in 2012

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of cases, in which notices to the candidate issued	No. of confirmed cases of Paid News
1.	Uttar Pradesh	97	97
2.	Uttarakhand	60	30
3.	Punjab*	339	523
4.	Goa*	63	9
5.	Manipur	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	495	414
7.	Himachal Pradesh	190	104

Status of Paid News Cases during General Election in 2013

Sl. No.	Name of State-UT	No. of cases, in which notices to the candidate issued	No. of confirmed cases of Paid News
1.	Tripura	No	No
2.	Meghalaya	No	No
3.	Nagaland	No	No

Status of Paid News Cases during General Election to Karnataka Assembly Elections 2013

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of cases, in which notices to the candidate issued	No. of confirmed cases of Paid News
1.	Karnataka	93	93

* Certain cases are still in process. Some are getting modified.

Transparency in giving donations to political parties

†1182. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to bring transparency in the donations given to the political parties; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal *inter alia* includes provision for declaration by political parties about receipt of funds from foreign sources, Government bodies, etc., for annexing certificate from trusts regarding making contributions, mentioning total amount of contribution received by political parties during the year and making it compulsory for all political parties to file contribution report including 'Nil' reports by political parties even if there is 'Nil' contribution in excess of Rs. 20,000/- from a company or person. To incorporate the above provision, Election Commission has proposed to modify Form -24A, prescribed *vide* Rule 85B of Conduct of Election Rules, 1961 for furnishing Contribution Report of the Political Parties u/a 29C of the Representation of People Act, 1951, which is being examined.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Misconduct of Advocates-on-Record

1183. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Advocates-on-Record are resorting to simply lending their names for filing cases without actual presence in the court;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of such cases identified; and
- (d) the action initiated by Government on such Advocates-on-Record?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court while considering application for restoration of Civil Appeal No(s). 1398 of 2005 observed, *inter alia*, *vide* its order dated 08.07.2013, that many of the contents in the application did not seem to be factually correct. The Hon'ble Supreme Court wanted an explanation and clarification from the Advocate-on-Record concerned and also requested him to come to the Court, but the Advocate-on-Record refused to come to the Court. It was noted by the Court that the Advocate-on-Record has filed a large number of cases but he never appears in the Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court dismissed the application and issued Show Cause Notice to the Advocate-on-Record as to why his licence as Advocate-on-Record should not be put under suspension/cancelled.

(c) The Government is not aware of any other such case.

(d) Action can only be taken by the Hon'ble Supreme Court under the Supreme Court Rules, 1966 or by the concerned State Bar Council/ Bar Council of India under the Advocates Act, 1961 and the rules framed thereunder.

Enrolment to women voters on Electoral Roll of Delhi

1184. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of women on the Electoral Roll of Delhi is far less than men;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the records need to be corrected by enrolling the women voters; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Election Commission has intimated that as per draft Electoral Roll published on 05.07.2013, the total electors are 1,12,30,024 comprising of 62,30,520 Male and 49,99,504 Women. The gender ratio of electors in current electoral roll is 802 whereas, in 2012 and preceding years, it was less than 800. As per the census data of 2011 the gender ratio of Delhi is reported as 868. The census data projects the overall gender ratio thus there is a clear gap in the women population to be enrolled. Probable reasons for gap in the registration of women is non-registration of women belonging to migrant labours, Defence personnel posted, discouragement in certain society etc. To identify all other possible reasons, a base line survey is being conducted through Centre for Study of Developing Society (CSDS), an autonomous research institute, as approved by Election Commission of India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Election Commission has intimated that during the period of March-April 2013, 214 Special Camps Only for Women, manned by only Women staff, were organized in all the 70 Assembly Constituencies of Delhi to facilitate eligible women to enroll themselves in the electoral roll. Similarly, during June-July 2013, 100 Camps were organized in those identified Assembly Constituencies where gender ratio was less than 800. Through these special camps, the gender ratio of electors in Delhi in the current Electoral Roll has increased from 789 in the Electoral Roll of 2012 to 802 as on 5-07-2013 (*w.r.t.* 1-1-2013 as qualifying date in the draft Electoral Roll). Some more Special Women Camps in women colleges are planned in the Month of August 2013 and it is expected that at the time of publication of final Electoral Roll on 2nd September 2013, the gender ratio of Electors is likely to increase further.

Pending court cases and strength of Judges

1185. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of court cases pending in different High Courts of the country, State-wise;

(b) how many of the pending cases are Criminal and Civil ones, State-wise;

(c) the actual strength vs. sanctioned strength of High Court Judges across the country, State-wise and steps taken to fill the vacant posts; and

(d) the steps Government has taken to clear the backlog of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The data on pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the available information, the details of pending Criminal and Civil cases in the High Courts as on 31.03.2012 are given in a Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of actual strength and sanctioned strength of High Court Judges as on 01.08.2013 are given in a Statement-II (*See below*). Pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October, 28, 1998, the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge of a High Court rests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. Filling up of the vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous consultative process among Constitutional authorities to select suitable candidates for higher judiciary.

(d) Disposal of cases in courts falls within the domain of the judiciary. In order to expedite the trial of court cases, a number of legislative changes have been made in procedural laws which include provisions for limiting adjournments of court proceedings in criminal and civil matters as contained in Section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Order XVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Further, in order to assist the judiciary, the Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms to achieve twin goals of (i) increasing access to justice by reducing delays and arrears; and (ii) enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and improving capacities. The Mission has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration by providing support for better court infrastructure including computerization, encouraging increase in the strength of subordinate judiciary and recommending policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and suggesting re-engineering of court procedures for quick disposal of cases.

The challenges posed by huge backlog and pendency of cases in our judicial system cannot be met without active involvement of judiciary. The Chief Justice of India, after consulting the Minister of Law and Justice established the National Court Management Systems (NCMS) in May, 2012. The 'Policy and Action Plan' document to implement NCMS was released by the Chief Justice of India on 27.9.2012. NCMS is responsible for preparing a policy guideline for developing a National Framework of Court Excellence (NFCE) to set measurable performance standards for Indian courts to address issues of quality, responsiveness and timeliness to facilitate timely delivery of justice.

Statement-I*Pendency position of Civil and Criminal Cases in
the High Courts as on 31.03.2012*

Sl. No.	Name of High Courts	Pending Civil Cases	Pending Criminal Cases	Total
1	Allahabad	670471	338062	1008533
2	Andhra Pradesh	172356	26873	199229
3	Bombay	315988	46960	362948
4	Calcutta	306067	44193	350260
5	Chhattisgarh	35045	17219	52264
6	Delhi	48905	14107	63012
7	Gujarat	52970	26559	79529
8	Gauhati	43369	8530	51899
9	Himachal Pradesh	42782	5961	48743
10	Jammu and Kashmir	80445	4853	85298
11	Jharkhand	30717	27794	58511
12	Karnataka	155690	15773	171463
13	Kerala	92342	31095	123437
14	Madhya Pradesh	158950	76200	235150
15	Madras	422106	61742	483848
16	Orissa	276520	31008	307528
17	Patna	67975	47354	115329
18	Punjab and Haryana	191350	52383	243733
19	Rajasthan	223099	56478	279577
20	Sikkim	54	15	69
21	Uttarakhand	13992	6515	20507
TOTAL		3401193	939674	4340867

Statement-II*Approved strength and working strength of High Courts'**Judges as on 01.08.2013*

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Approved Strength			Working Strength		
		Pmt.	Addl.	Total	Pmt.	Addl.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Allahabad	76	84	160	54	38	92
2	Andhra Pradesh	33	16	49	20	07	27
3	Bombay	48	27	75	41	18	59
4	Calcutta	45	13	58	35	02	37
5	Chhattisgarh	06	12	18	05	05	10
6	Delhi	29	19	48	26	15	41
7	Gauhati	17	07	24	12	05	17
8	Gujarat	29	13	42	20	11	31
9	Himachal Pradesh	07	04	11	06	02	08
10	Jammu and Kashmir	09	05	14	08	03	11
11	Jharkhand	10	10	20	09	02	11
12	Karnataka	33	17	50	32	04	36
13	Kerala	27	11	38	24	06	30
14	Madhya Pradesh	32	11	43	28	05	33
15	Madras	45	15	60	35	08	43
16	Manipur	04	-	04	02	-	02
17	Meghalaya	03	-	03	02	01	03
18	Orissa	17	05	22	15	-	15
19	Patna	29	14	43	27	06	33
20	Punjab and Haryana	38	30	68	33	14	47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	Rajasthan	32	08	40	22	09	31
22	Sikkim	03	0	03	02	0	02
23	Tripura	04	-	04	02	02	04
24	Uttarakhand	09	0	09	08	0	08
TOTAL		585	321	906	468	163	631

Judicial Appointment Commission

1186. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to replace the 20 years' old Collegium system to choose judges;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) the salient features of the proposed Judicial Appointment Commission; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the best people are chosen as judges with complete transparency and objectivity based on broad based consultations?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) The appointment of Judges to High Courts and Supreme Court is based on a Memorandum of Procedure for Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts prepared in 1998 pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998. Recommendations have been made in the past by the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2002), 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (2007-08) and the Law Commission of India (214th Report-2008) for changing the existing procedure for appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts. Representations have also been made by various agencies and expert bodies to review/ change the present procedure of appointment of judges. Based on the suggestions received, there is a proposal to establish a broad based Judicial Appointments Commission. However, no decision has been taken by the Government so far.

Review and repeal of obsolete laws

1187. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether review and repeal of obsolete laws that have outlived their relevance long ago, is one of the agenda before the Law Commission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Commission has submitted its report in this regard to Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Law Commission of India has informed that a project regarding review and repeal of obsolete laws is under active consideration of the Commission. Responses received from the Ministries/Departments have been summarized and further information is being sought from some of the Ministries/Departments about latest status of the measures/ steps taken by them for amendments/ repeal etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Strengthening justice delivery system

1188. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the justice delivery system in the country is in mess and on the verge of a collapse;
- (b) whether Government has taken any concrete step to strengthen the justice delivery system and to direct judiciary to clear the long pending cases;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the other steps Government proposes to take to expedite justice delivery system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) Law Commission of India, its 230th Report, has expressed concern on delays in the dispensation of justice.

Disposal of cases in courts falls within the domain of the judiciary. In order to expedite the trial of court cases, a number of legislative changes have been made in procedural laws which include provisions for limiting adjournments of court proceedings in criminal and civil matters as contained in Section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Order XVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Further, in order to assist the judiciary, the Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms to achieve twin goals of (i) increasing access to justice by reducing delays and arrears; and (ii) enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and improving capacities. The Mission has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration by providing support for better court infrastructure including computerization, encouraging increase in the strength of subordinate judiciary and recommending policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and suggesting re-engineering of court procedures for quick disposal of cases.

The challenges posed by huge backlog and pendency of cases in our judicial system cannot be met without active involvement of judiciary. The Chief Justice of India, after consulting the Minister of Law and Justice established the National Court Management Systems (NCMS) in May, 2012. The 'Policy and Action Plan' document to implement NCMS was released by the Chief Justice of India on 27.9.2012. NCMS is responsible for preparing a policy guideline for developing a National Framework of Court Excellence (NFCE) to set measurable performance standards for Indian courts to address issues of quality, responsiveness and timeliness to facilitate timely delivery of justice.

Cases pending in courts since long

1189. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases are stuck up in various courts since long resulting in the misuse of loopholes of many court case order and leaving the common man to suffer at the end;

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

(c) the losses incurred by Government so far; and

(d) the steps being taken to chalk out any action plan in this regard by convening a meeting with all the State Governments and other experts in the field of law?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) Law Commission of India, its 230th Report, *inter-alia* has observed that speedy justice is the right of every litigating person, and there is no denying the fact that delay frustrates justice. The reasons for delay in dispensation of justice, *inter-alia*, includes increase in the volume of litigation, accumulation of first appeals, continuation of ordinary civil

jurisdiction in some of the High Courts, vacancies of Judges, appeals against orders of quasi-judicial forums going to High Courts, number of revisions / appeals, adjournments, indiscriminate use of writ jurisdiction in High Courts and lack of adequate arrangement to monitor, track and bunch cases for hearing. 268 lakh cases were pending in subordinate courts of the country as on 31.03.2012. Out of these, 189.96 lakh were criminal cases and 78.55 lakh were civil cases.

No time-frame has been prescribed for disposal of various kinds of cases in court and it is not feasible to estimate the losses on this account.

Disposal of cases in courts falls within the domain of the judiciary. In order to expedite the trial of court cases, a number of legislative changes have been made in procedural laws which include provisions for limiting adjournments of court proceedings in criminal and civil matters as contained in Section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Order XVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

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A Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justice of High Courts was convened at New Delhi on 07th April, 2013. During the conference, *inter-alia*, the steps being taken to tackle the problem of pendency and arrears in the courts were reviewed and a roadmap was laid for further course of action.

Feasibility study on Voter Verifiability Paper Trail (VVPT)

1190. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Election Commission has taken some initiative for establishing transparency in the Electronic Voting System in the country;
- (b) if so, detailed outcome thereof;
- (c) whether a feasibility study for introducing Voter Verifiability Paper Trail (VVPT) method was taken up by the Commission for establishing such transparency; and
- (d) if so, the details of the conclusions drawn from each of the mock pollings conducted so far and the likely time by which this modified technique will be introduced in Indian Elections?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

New Railway line between Indore and Manmad

†1191. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the matter of seeking approval to new railway line between Indore and Manmad *via* Vadwani is under consideration of Government;
- (b) if so, the details of action being taken to accord approval to the said project;
- (c) whether this project would be accorded approval in 2013-14; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

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

Issues related to Railway Hospital, Ajmer

†1192. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints about State's largest and oldest railway hospital in Ajmer in respect of its dilapidated condition and shortage of doctors and medical instruments; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government has formulated any scheme to renovate the railway hospital in Ajmer and to appoint required specialized doctors and install new instruments in the hospital in the interest of hundreds of families connected with Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. However, there is no complaint from Railway beneficiaries.

(b) Renovation work in the hospital is a continuous process and is taken up from time to time depending on need. Doctors in Railways are appointed through Combined Medical Service Examination (CMSE) on the basis of recommendations made by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). However, joining rate of UPSC selected doctors is very low resulting in vacant position in Railway Hospitals and health units. To overcome the shortage, as a stop gap arrangement, doctors both general duty and specialists are appointed on contract basis. Further, retired railway doctors are now also being appointed on contract basis for two years.

At present, adequate number of doctors are working in the hospital which includes 12 specialists. Additionally, 03 Honorary Visiting Specialists from the field of Physician, Orthopedic and Gynecologist have also been engaged. Further, Specialists and Super-Specialist doctors are called on case to case basis depending on need. Adequate infrastructural facilities including full-fledged Casualty with all equipments, Intensive Care Unit, Multiple Operation Theatres and well equipped Physiotherapy Department exist in the hospital. A well equipped Laboratory, a new digital X-ray machine, blood bank and telemedicine facilities are also available. 20 bedded dormitory each for male and female attendants are available in the hospital.

Ongoing railway projects

1193. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several ongoing railway projects which were initiated five years ago but could not be completed for shortage of fund;

(b) if so, the total number of such projects, funds already invested and total funds required for their completion;

(c) whether the total money invested in these ongoing projects would be considered as non-performing assets; and

(d) if so, the strategy to complete these projects and make them operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the last five years and the current year *i.e.* since 2008-09, 217 numbers of New Lines, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects have been taken up. The total cost of these projects is Rs. 1,14,741.96 crores and total expenditure of Rs. 6,512.01 crores have been incurred upto March, 2013.

(c) and (d) As the time required to complete the projects, is long, the unfinished projects cannot be called as non-performing assets. Once completed, the assets are used for railway's operations. To expedite completion of projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to generate additional resources through non-budgetary measures like funding by State Governments and other beneficiaries, execution of projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited on Special Purpose Vehicle basis etc. Besides, to reduce delays on account of land acquisition, security issues and forestry clearances etc, meetings with State Officials at various levels are held from time to time. Field units have been empowered with further delegation of powers and the contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management. Project execution is also done in phases so as to reap benefits of investment.

Wagon factories in Odisha

1194. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state by when the Ministry is going to establish wagon factory at the identified patch of land in Sitalapalli village of Ganjam district and another wagon factory at Narala in Kalahandi district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): Wagon factory at Sitalapalli, Odisha has been sanctioned in Railway Budget 2012-13 as per land identified by the State Government. Land for the project is yet to be transferred to Railways by the State Government.

There is no proposal, at present, to set up another wagon factory at Narala in Kalahandi district. However, a wagon periodical overhauling workshop at Kalahandi has been announced in the Railway Budget 2013-14.

Private container train operators

1195. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has unveiled a policy to permit private container train operators to run container trains on Indian Railways in line with Container Corporation of India, a Public Sector Undertaking of Ministry of Railways;

(b) if so, the performance under containerized train traffic since the inception in 2006; and

(c) the list of 17 container train operators given license to operate container trains on Indian Railways and their performance in container traffic after introduction of PPP policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Till the year 2007, only Container Corporation of India (CONCOR), a Public Sector Undertaking under Ministry of Railways was operating container trains. Commencement of container train operation by private operators was from the year 2007 onwards. Container traffic over Indian Railways has grown from 21.13 Million Tonnes in 2007-08 to 41.07 Million Tonnes in 2012-13 at an average annual growth rate of 14.2%.

(c) The list of 17 container train operators given license to operate container trains on Indian Railways are:

1. Adani Logistics Ltd.
2. Boxtrans Logistics (India) Services Pvt. Ltd.
3. Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd.
4. Container Corporation of India Ltd.
5. Container Rail Road Services Pvt. Ltd.
6. Gateway Rail Freight Ltd.
7. Hind Terminals Pvt. Ltd.
8. Innovative B2B Logistics Solutions Ltd.
9. India Infrastructure and Logistics Pvt. Ltd.
10. Pipavav Railway Corporation Ltd.
11. Reliance Infrastructure Engineers Pvt. Ltd.
12. Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Ltd.
13. Transrail Logistics Ltd.
14. ETA Engineering Pvt. Ltd.
15. Kribhco Infrastructure Ltd.
16. Arshiya Rail Infrastructure Ltd.
17. Fourcee Infrastructure Equipments Pvt. Ltd.

2 out of 17 container train operators, namely, Pipavav Railway Corporation Ltd. and Reliance Infrastructure Engineers Pvt. Ltd. are presently not operating any container trains.

15 Container Train Operators are actively involved in running of container trains. Container Corporation of India Ltd. contributes for 68.6% of total container traffic of Indian Railways and rest is shared by remaining 14 container train operators.

Request for laying new railway line

†1196. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether local people and public representatives have demanded for laying of a new railway line between Rudrapur-Kichha-Sitarganj-Nanakmatta-Khatima-Tanakpur railway track in Kumaun division of Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard by the Ministry;

(c) whether the said railway route is considered to be a revenue earning railway route and in the public interest; and

(d) if not, the manner in which Government is going to provide assistance to thousands of people and pilgrims travelling every day there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Requests are received at various levels, however, a compendium is not maintained. However, Kitcha -Khatima new line project has been sanctioned with commitment of Government of Uttarakhand to provide land free of cost. However, State Government has not provided land so far and as a result, execution is yet to be taken up. The Commissioner, Kumayau Mandal, has also proposed a new alignment between Lalkaun –Khatima and requested for abstract cost of project along with details of land to be acquired as per new alignment. Details about this new alignment have been made available to State Government with the request to indicate final decision regarding alignment, which is still pending with them.

(c) and (d) The project is not considered to be revenue earning as the rate of return is (-) 4.02%. For providing connectivity to the travelling public of the area, the project has already been sanctioned.

Black-marketing of tickets

1197. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the number of touts and railway officials arrested for their alleged role in black-marketing of tickets during the last one year, zone-wise;
- (b) the details of action taken against such persons; and
- (c) the steps taken by Railways to check such malpractices in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) During peak rush periods/festival seasons, when demand outstrips supply, some cases of cornering/black marketing of railways tickets by touts and cases of connivance with railway officials come to notice at the time of surprise inspections and preventive checks conducted at reservation offices. Zone-wise details of the number of cases of touts apprehended/prosecuted and railway officials taken up for malpractices in the areas of reservations under Discipline and Appeal Rules during the financial year 2012-13 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Action under Section 143 of the Railways Act is taken against touts apprehended during the course of checks. Staff found responsible in connivance with touts are taken up under Disciplinary and Appeal Rules.

(c) To curb the activities of touts, preventive checks are conducted in and around reservation offices as well as in trains against persons travelling on transferred tickets, in association with Commercial Vigilance and Security Departments. Besides, monitoring and surveillance of the working of reservation offices is also undertaken through Closed Circuit Televisions (CCTVs) to curb the possible activities of touts. Travelling public are also educated about the consequences of buying tickets from touts through various media. Moreover, railway staff, is found indulging in malpractices in connivance with touts, are taken up under the Discipline and Appeal Rules. To ensure increased availability of accommodation to passengers, composition of existing trains is augmented and a large number of special trains are run to cater to peak demand particularly during summer season. Further, carrying of original Identity Proof by the passengers while travelling has been made mandatory.

Statement

Zone-wise number of touts apprehended/prosecuted and railway officials taken up by vigilance for malpractices in the areas of reservation during the financial year 2012-13 are as under:

Railway	Number of touts apprehended/ Prosecuted	Number of officials taken up under D&AR.
1	2	3
Central	341	34
Eastern	367	36

1	2	3
East Central	119	43
East Coast	35	28
Northern	262	247
North Central	58	17
North Eastern	18	102
Northeast Frontier	01	42
North Western	43	53
Southern	107	117
South Central	174	77
South Eastern	91	41
South East Central	52	23
South Western	336	71
Western	261	138
West Central	91	25
Railway Board	-	100
TOTAL :	2356	1194

Facilities at Rajnandgaon station in Chhattisgarh

†1198. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the facilities made available at 'A' Grade stations by Railways;
- (b) the names of 'A' category stations in Chhattisgarh;
- (c) whether it is a fact that even basic facilities like retiring room and toilets are not available at Rajnandgaon station; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) For provision of minimum essential amenities, Stations are classified into A-1, A, B, C, D, E and F categories based on annual passenger earnings. As per norms, nineteen essential amenities including booking facility, drinking water

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

arrangement, waiting hall, seating arrangement, platform shelter, urinals, toilets, high level platforms, train indicator boards, signages, parking, public address system, phone booths, etc. are provided at 'A' category railway stations.

(b) Rajgarh, Champa, Durg, Bhatapara, Tilda and Rajnandgaon are 'A' category stations in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Special meals for passengers

1199. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are aware that diabetes and cardio-vascular diseases are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, whether any facilities exists for diabetics and patients suffering from cardio-vascular diseases for obtaining special meals like sugar-free, low sodium and low starch meals on trains;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government would consider introducing such meals in trains like shatabdi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Instructions already exist to make available diabetic meals/ dietary meals etc. to the passengers on demand subject to availability.

Facilities for passengers with special physical needs

1200. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all railway platforms of all railway stations have facilities for access to passengers with special physical needs;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time-frame by which all railway stations would be made accessible for persons with special physical needs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Provision / augmentation of amenities at stations, including those for passengers with disabilities is a continuous process. Facilities for persons with disabilities at railway stations have been divided into short term and long term facilities. Short term facilities which include, standard ramp for barrier free entry, earmarking at least two parking lots, non-slippery walk-way from parking lot to building, signages of appropriate visibility, at least one drinking water tap suitable for use by differently abled persons, at least one toilet on the ground floor and 'May I help you' Booth have been provided at 562 stations falling under A1, A & B categories in the first phase. 153 escalators at 56 stations and 101 lifts at 44 stations have also been provided. Instructions also exist for provision of wheel chair at stations. This facility is provided free of cost, duly escorted by coolies (on payment) as per present practice. Battery operated vehicles for disabled and old age passengers' have also been provided at some of the major railway stations.

Long term facilities which include provision of facility for inter-platform transfer and engraving on edges of platform, as per requirement would be undertaken subsequently in a phased manner.

Corruption and irregularities in Railways

1201. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have taken note of the rise in the cases of corruption and irregularities in their organisations;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Ministry thereto;
- (c) whether Central Vigilance Commission and Central Bureau of Investigation have recommended action against several officials of Railways;
- (d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and
- (e) the details of action taken thereon by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Constant Vigilance against corruption is exercised on Railways through Preventive Checks, Decoy Checks, sustained action to investigate complaints, transparent system of complaints registration and rigorous follow up of

registered cases to book the guilty. This has acted as a serious deterrent and consequently the number of cases, involving disciplinary action out of vigilance investigation reduced to 2066 cases (CVC and Non-CVC) during the period January to May, 2013 in comparison to 3306 cases in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) and (d) During the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (upto May), 554, 329, 369 and 127 officials respectively have been penalized on the recommendation of CVC. Sanction for prosecution has also been conveyed to CBI against 40 officials in 2010, 28 officials in 2011, 41 officials in 2012 and 06 officials in 2013 (up to May), respectively.

(e) On receipt of recommendation from the Central Vigilance Commission / Central Bureau of Investigation, action against these officials/ officers has been taken following the provisions laid down in the extant rules.

Extension of Sangam Express to Saharanpur

†1202. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the dates on which ZRUCC and Members of Parliament or common man raised demand to extend Sangam Express train, running between Meerut-Allahabad-Meerut *via* Khurja, upto Saharanpur along with the details of those raising this demand;

(b) the action taken thereon;

(c) whether this train would be extended upto Saharanpur; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (d) Representations are received at various levels of Railways. However, compendium of such data is not maintained. Demands for extension of 14163/14164 Allahabad-Meerut City Sangam Express upto Saharanpur have been received from Shri Dara Singh Chauhan, Hon'ble Member of Parliament and Shri Ishwar Dayal Goel, Member, ZRUCC (Northern Railway). The same has been examined but not found feasible, at present, due to operational constraints.

Issues relating to Bandra-Dehradun-Bandra train

†1203. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways would change time-schedule of Bandra-Dehradun-Bandra train to prevent inconvenience to passengers while covering a distance of about 190 kilometer between Saharanpur and Ghaziabad in four and half hours, which is more than one hour than taken earlier;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) whether in view of inconvenience to passengers of Dehradun, Haridwar and Char Dhaam one 2 AC bogie and two 3 Ac bogies would be added to this train which has been the demand of the public; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The change in timing of 19019/19020 Banda (T)- Dehradun Express is not feasible at present due to operational constraints including path constraints on certain sections enroute.

(c) and (d) 19019/19020 Bandra (T) – Dehradun Express is presently running with a load of 21 Coaches. Further, augmentation of the train is not feasible, at present, due to operational constraints. However, augmentation of trains on Indian Railways is an on-going process subject to operational feasibility, commercially viability and availability of resources.

Railway projects in West Bengal

1204. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various ongoing/pending railway projects in West Bengal;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken steps to expedite the pending projects in the State;

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

(d) the details of projects which are likely to be completed during the current fiscal year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Details of projects are maintained Zone-wise and not State-wise. However, at present 17 New Lines, 43 Doubling and 4 Gauge Conversion projects falling fully/ partly in West Bengal have been taken up.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Steps have been taken to generate extra budgetary resources through State participation, declaring some projects as National Projects and implementation of bankable projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL). To expedite completion of projects, forestry and other clearances have been taken up with State Government at highest level.

(d) Details of the sections of projects likely to be completed during the current financial year are as under:—

- (1) Aramghat-Goghat New Line (9.45Km)
- (2) Dhubulia- Murugacha Doubling (5 Km)
- (3) Dhatrigram-Nabadwipdham Doubling (14.63 Km)
- (4) Takipur-Mogram Doubling (11.68 Km)
- (5) Lebutala-Champapukur Doubling (17.69 Km)
- (6) Bethuadahari-Palassy Doubling (22.51 Km)
- (7) Nabadwipdham–Purbasthali Doubling (9.15 Km)
- (8) Belanagar-Bally Doubling (2.61 Km)

Sanitation facilities in trains

1205. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the inadequate and unhygienic sanitation facilities currently provided in trains;
- (b) if so, the steps taken to address the same; and
- (c) the progress made in this regard so far over the last few years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Indian Railways always endeavour to provide a healthy level of sanitation, cleanliness and hygiene in coaches.

For further improving upon the standards of cleanliness in coaches, schemes like Intensive mechanized cleaning in maintenance depots, On Board House-Keeping Services (OBHS) for cleaning of coaches on run and cleaning attention to trains during their stoppage at “Clean Train Stations (CTS)” etc. have also been launched.

Besides, regular inspections are conducted at various levels to monitor cleanliness in the coaches.

In last few years, Mechanized Coach Cleaning, OBHS and CTS schemes have been expanded to cover more number of trains.

Black-marketing of tickets

1206. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will The Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether despite computerization and modernization of reservation system, Railways have not fully succeeded in checking malpractices in reservations;
- (b) whether certain railway officials and touts have been arrested by the Vigilance Cell during the recent months, especially during festive seasons, for their alleged role in the black-marketing of tickets and other malpractices;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of arrested touts, railway officials, passengers traveling on illegally-transferred tickets during festivals in various railway zones, zone-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken by Railways to free itself from touts and their nexus with railway officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir. Reports of some malpractices do come to notice to this office during regular and preventive checks. However, to prevent malpractices in reservation offices, inspections/ checks by Senior Railway Officers at Reservation Offices are conducted regularly. These inspections are intensified during peak rush periods. Further, Closed Circuit Television Equipments have also been installed at identified major computerized PRS centres to keep a watch on the activities at reservation counters and carrying of Identity Proof by passengers while traveling in trains has been made mandatory.

(b) and (c) During the period 2012-13 including festival seasons, 1448 touts were apprehended by the Vigilance department and 1194 railway officials involved in malpractices have been taken up under Discipline and Appeal Rules.

(d) Zone-wise details of number of touts apprehended/ prosecuted, railway officials taken up for malpractices in the areas of reservations under Discipline and Appeal Rules (D&AR) and passengers found traveling on transferred tickets between April, 2012 and March, 2013, including the festival seasons are given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) Regular checks are conducted by Railway Protection Force (RPF), Commercial and Vigilance wings of Railways to curb touting activities. Further, steps such as carrying of original identity Proof by passengers while travelling, monitoring and surveillance of the important reservation offices through Closed Circuit Televisions (CCTVs), creating awareness among passengers against the menace of touts etc. have also been undertaken. Railway staff if found indulging in malpractices are also taken up under the Disciplinary and Appeal Rules.

Statement-I

Zone-wise number of touts apprehended/prosecuted and railway officials taken up by Vigilance for malpractices in the areas of reservation and passengers found traveling on transferred tickets during period April, 2012 to March, 2013 including festival seasons.

Railway	Number of touts apprehended/ Prosecuted	Number of officials taken up under D&AR	Passengers found travelling on transferred tickets
Central	341	34	5371
Eastern	367	36	37
East Central	119	43	Nil
East Coast	35	28	96
Northern	262	247	2070
North Central	58	17	150
North Eastern	18	102	Nil
Northeast Frontier	01	42	26
North Western	43	53	1097
Southern	107	117	68145
South Central	174	77	1209
South Eastern	91	41	612
South East Central	52	23	7
South Western	336	71	2616
Western	261	138	6858
West Central	91	25	779
Railway Board		100	
TOTAL :	2356	1194	89073

Pending railway projects

1207. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway projects which are pending for five, ten, fifteen and more years for completion, State-wise;

(b) whether certain State Governments have shown interest in part funding of railway projects located in their State;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Railways have proposed to take such projects on priority basis with assured financial allocation; and

(e) if so, the projects identified in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) As on 01.04.2013, Railway is having 368 ongoing projects of New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling. Out of these 368 projects, 217 numbers of projects were sanctioned in last 5 years and current year (2008-09 to 2013-14), 64 number of projects were sanctioned between last 5 years and 10 years (2003-04 to 2007-08), 28 number of projects were sanctioned more than 15 years ago (1997-98 or before).

(b) to (e) Yes, Sir. 10 State Governments have agreed to share cost of 37 projects. Project in which a State Government has agreed to share cost, have been categorized as 'A-2'. Due consideration is given to priority category while allocating funds for projects. The details are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of ongoing cost sharing projects is as under:-

Sl.No.	State	Railway	Plan Head	Name of project
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	South Central	New Line	Akkanapet – Medak (17.2 km)
2	Andhra Pradesh	South Central	New Line	Bhadrachalam-Kovvur (151 km)
3	Andhra Pradesh	South Central	New Line	Kakinada-Pithapuram
4	Andhra Pradesh	South Central	New Line	Kotipalli-Narsapur
5	Andhra Pradesh	South Central	New Line	Manoharabad- Kotapalli
6	Andhra Pradesh	South Central	New Line	Nadikude- Srikalahasti

1	2	3	4	5
7	Andhra Pradesh	South Central	Doubling	Vijaywada -Gudivada-Bhimavaram-Narsapur, Gudivada-Machlipatnam and Bhimavaram – Nidadavolu Doubling with Electrification (221 km)
8	Chhattisgarh	South East Central	New Line	Dallirajahara - Jagdalpur (235 km)
9	Haryana	Northern	New Line	Jind-Sonipat (88.9km)
10	Haryana	Northern	New Line	Rewari-Rohtak (81.26km)
11	Haryana	Northern	New Line	Rohtak-Mehem-Hansi (68.8 km)
12	Himachal Pradesh	Northern	New Line	Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri (63.1 km)
13	Jharkhand	East Central	New Line	Giridih-Koderma (102.5 km)
14	Jharkhand	Eastern	New Line	Hansdiha-Godda (30 km)
15	Jharkhand	East Central	New Line	Koderma-Ranchi (189 km)
16	Jharkhand	East Central	New Line	Koderma-Tilaiya (68 km)
17	Jharkhand	Eastern	New Line	Rampurhat – Mandarhill <i>via</i> Dumka (130 km) with new material modification (MM) for Rampurhat-Murari (29.48 km) – 3rd line

1	2	3	4	5
18	Jharkhand	South Eastern	Gauge Conversion	Ranchi-Lohardaga with extension to Tori (113 km)
19	Karnataka	South Western	New Line	Bagalkot-Kudachi (142 km)
20	Karnataka	South Western	New Line	Bangalore-Satyamanglam (260 km)
21	Karnataka	South Central	New Line	Cuddapah-Bangalore (Bangarapet)
22	Karnataka	South Central	New Line	Gulbarga-Bidar
23	Karnataka	South Western	New Line	Hassan-Bangalore via Shravanabelgola (166 km)
24	Karnataka	South Western	New Line	Kadur-Chickmagalur-Sakleshpur (93 km)
25	Karnataka	South Western	Gauge Conversion	Kolar-Chickballapur (96.5 km)
26	Karnataka	South Central	New Line	Munirabad – Mahabubnagar
27	Karnataka	South Western	Doubling	Ramanagaram-Mysore (91.5 km) with electrification of Kengeri-Mysore
28	Karnataka	South Western	New Line	Rayadurg Tumkur via Kalyandurg (213 km)
29	Karnataka	South Western	New Line	Shimoga – Harihar (78.66 km)
30	Karnataka	South Western	New Line	Tumkur-Chitradurg-Davangere

1	2	3	4	5
31	Karnataka	South Western	New Line	Whitefield-Kolar (52.9 km)
32	Maharashtra	Central	New Line	Ahmednagar-Beed-Parle Vajjnath
33	Maharashtra	Central	New Line	Wardha-Nanded (<i>via</i> Yavatmal-Pusood)
34	Rajasthan	North Western	New Line	Ratlam-Dungarpur <i>via</i> Banswara
35	Uttarakhand	Northern	New Line	Deoband (Muzaffar Nagar) – Roorkee (27.45 km)
36	Uttarakhand	North Eastern	New Line	Kichha – Khatima (57.7 km)
37	West Bengal	Eastern	Gauge Conversion	Burdwan-Katwa (51.52 km) with new material modification (MM) for Katwa-Bazarsau (30.59 km) – Doubling, Katwa (Dainhat) – Mateswar (34.4 km), Nangun-Mangalkot (8.60 km) and Mateswar-Memari (35.6 km) New Line

Fare hike

1208. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways propose to raise fares from October this year;
- (b) if so, the need for the proposed increase;
- (c) whether Railways are considering, Fuel Adjustment Component (FAC) linked fare hike; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (d) Evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalization of passenger fares is an on-ongoing process. Such exercises are yet exploratory in nature and do not constitute a systemic proposal for a Fuel Adjustment Component linked revision in passenger fares at present.

Railway projects

1209. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether State Governments including Government of Gujarat have submitted any request for development of railway linkages in the influence area of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor;
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon;
- (c) by when the upgradation work of Ahmedabad – Botad – Bhavnagar is likely to start and the time-frame for its completion; and
- (d) by when the doubling work of Viramgam – Samakhiali-Gandhidham is likely to start and the time-frame for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways have received a request from Government of Gujarat for development of rail linkages in the influence area of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). These include 3 new line projects, 9 gauge conversion projects, 6 doubling projects and port connectivity projects. Out of these, 8 projects of gauge conversion and 1 project of doubling have already been completed.

Ahmedabad-Botad Gauge Conversion, doubling of Viramgam-Surendranagar and Viramgam-Samakhiali have been sanctioned. Remaining proposals are presently not under consideration for sanction.

- (c) Botad to Bhavnagar is already an existing broad gauge line. Gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Botad meter gauge section (170.48 Kilometers) has been included in the Budget 2012-13. Preliminary works like preparation of plan, estimates, Final Location Survey etc. have been taken up. The time-frame for its completion will depend on the allocation of funds.
- (d) Samakhiali – Gandhidham is an existing double line broad gauge section. Work of doubling of Viramgam – Samakhiali Section has been included in the Budget 2011-12. Preliminary activities like preparation of plan, estimates, Final Location Survey

etc. have been taken up. The time-frame for its completion will depend on the allocation of funds.

Doubling of railway track from Londa to Vasco-Da-Gama

1210. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes doubling of railway track from Londa to Vasco-da-Gama;
- (b) the total expenditure Government proposes to incur on the project;
- (c) the area that would be required for the project;
- (d) whether Governments of Goa and Karnataka have agreed to make the land available for this project; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Doubling of Londa-Vasco da Gama section is a part of Hospet-Londa-Tinaighat-Vasco da Gama doubling project. The latest anticipated cost of the whole project is Rs. 2128 crore.

(c) 92.83 hectares (approximately) for Londa-Vasco da Gama section.

(d) No approval has been received so far for land acquisition in Londa-Vasco da Gama section from Governments of Goa and Karnataka.

(e) The land acquisition papers for Londa-Tinaighat-Castlerock section for 1.17 hectares have been submitted to Forest Department of Government of Karnataka. For land acquisition in Kulem-Vasco da Gama section for 11.66 hectares, request has been sent to the Department of Town and Country Planning of Government of Goa.

Fine by consumer forum on IRCTC

1211. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has been slapped with a fine by any consumer forum for selling edible or soft drinks above the maximum retail price to the customers; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two cases in which Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) was fined Rs. 5 lac each ex-parte by Consumer Forum, Delhi. The cases are CC/621/12 (Sachin Vs IRCTC) and CC/615/12 (Sharnya Vs IRCTC) filed on 12.02.2013 alleging overcharging in Food and beverages. On appeal of IRCTC, State Consumer Redressal Commission, Delhi *vide* order dated 03.04.2013 stayed the operation of the orders.

Rules for filling up post of Principal, Oak Grove School, Jharipani

1212. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the rules for filling up the post of Principal, Oak Grove School, Jharipani;
- (b) the reasons for filling up the said post by ignoring the laid down rules;
- (c) whether performance of the school has gradually deteriorated as compared to other schools;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial action taken thereon;
- (e) whether there is need for involving reputed educational institutions in PPP mode for maintaining high standards of the school; and
- (f) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) The post of Principal, Oak Grove School, Jharipani has been upgraded from Senior Scale to Junior Administrative Grade *w.e.f.* 27.09.1975. The Recruitment Rules were accordingly amended in consultation with UPSC and with the approval of the Competent Authority. These Rules dated 06.09.1980 provide for filling up the post by promotion failing which by transfer on deputation (including short-term contract) and failing both by direct recruitment. However, IRPS (Indian Railway Personnel Service) officers in Junior Administrative Grade having experience in running of schools have also been appointed as Principals. All schools/In Service Training of Indian Railways are supervised/ monitored by senior IRPS officers. These officers are also associated in the selections/promotions of the teaching staff.

- (c) and (d) No such deterioration has been observed.
- (e) No, Sir.
- (f) Does not arise.

Formation of separate Waltair Zone

1213. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instead of having three Divisions at present under East Coast Railway Zone, are more Division can be added to it;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the detailed reasons for not clubbing Vijayawada and Guntur with two Divisions with Waltair Division, to form a separate Waltair Zone by which S.C. Railway would be still left with four Divisions; and

(d) the detailed reasons for not forming a separate Waltair Zone when S.C. Railway is heavily loaded with gross earnings from the proposed Waltair Zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) The jurisdiction of a Zone/Division is decided on the basis of operational/administrative requirements, without any regional considerations, keeping in view (i) the geographical contiguity of the Divisions forming a Zone; (ii) smooth movement of traffic operationally; and (iii) provision of better control with a view to improving the efficiency of the system. The jurisdiction of East Coast Railway has been finalized keeping the above criteria in view. The present arrangement is working satisfactorily and no change is considered necessary.

(c) and (d) New Zones are set up keeping in view factors like size, workload, accessibility, traffic pattern and other operating/ administrative requirements etc. and not on regional considerations alone.

Reorganization of Indian Railways has already been carried out during the year 2002 and 2003 based on all such relevant issues and the present arrangement is working satisfactorily.

Wardha-Yavatmal-Nanded new railway line

1214. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of progress for laying new railway lines which were approved during the last five years;

(b) by when the Wardha-Yavatmal-Nanded new railway line, approved in Railway Budget 2008-09, would be completed;

(c) the total allocation of funds from the year of its approval in 2008-09 till 31 March, 2013; and

(d) the percentage of work done towards construction of this 270 km. long railway line which is a life-line for Vidarbha region of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) During the last five years *i.e.* 2008-09 to 2012-13 and the current year, 75 number of new line projects have been included in Railway Budgets. None of these projects have been completed and all of these projects are in various stages of execution and are progressing as per availability of resources.

(b) Targets for completion of Wardha-Nanded new line project has not been fixed.

(c) The total allocation of funds from the year of its approval from 2008-09 to 2012-13 on Wardha-Nanded new line project is given below:-

Year	Fund allocated (Rs. In Crores)
2008-09	0.01
2009-10	15.00
2010-11	40.00
2011-12	40.00
2012-13	15.00

In addition to these funds from Railway, funds are provided by Government of Maharashtra sharing 40% of the cost of project.

(d) The overall physical progress of the project is 3.7%.

Online railway ticket reservation

†1215. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passengers are not getting proper benefit of website meant for Railway reservation off counters due to frequent disruption and its extremely slow speed;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry is contemplating to increase the bandwidth of its website to address these problems;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if so, by when; and
- (d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir. E-ticket booking process is convenient to passengers. It is evident from the fact that the average number of tickets booked per day has gone up to 3.90 lakhs during the financial year 2012-13 in comparison to 3.20 lakhs during 2011-12.

(b) to (d) Do not arise. However, internet bandwidth was increased last year from 350 Mbps to 450 Mbps.

Rehabilitation of people living on encroached railway land

†1216. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the people who have encroached upon the railway land in the country along with the present status of their rehabilitation;
- (b) the details of the places earmarked for this purpose along with the expenditure incurred/ to be incurred thereupon;
- (c) whether Railways has estimated the number of such people to be rehabilitated in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time-limit fixed for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (e) There are approximately 1.21 lakh encroachments on Railway land involving an area of 2337 acres.

Housing being a State subject, resettlement and rehabilitation of slum dwellers is the responsibility of State Government. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has launched Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) which envisages slum free India and whole city 'slum free approach' basis. In this regard, identification of slum free city will be carried out by the respective State Governments. Initially, 250 cities will be taken up by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan. Ministry of Railways will work with respective State Governments whenever they select city for rehabilitation and resettlement of slum dwellers under this scheme.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Zonal status to Konkan Railway

1217. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry plans to give zonal status to Konkan Railway;
- (b) if so, by when; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On recommendation of Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) and Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE), Government carried out the financial restructuring of KRCL and have decided that KRCL will continue as a Central PSU even after discharge of its liabilities.

New train services from Bhavnagar

1218. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Railways to start new train services from Bhavnagar to Mumbai or Surat in view of large number of people from Bhavnagar region migrating to Surat and every day thousands of people are travelling by road between these two cities and also keeping in view that Central Government intends to set up a mega nuclear power project at Bhavnagar; and

(b) whether Railways have conducted any survey in this regard during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) At present, 4 pairs of trains connect Bhavnagar to Surat and 3 pairs of trains connect Bhavnagar to Mumbai, which are adequately catering to the needs of these sectors. The average daily passengers in the unreserved/reserved segment on the Surat-Bhavnagar and Surat-Mumbai sector do not justify introduction of additional trains on these sectors. Besides, for the Surat-Bhavnagar sector, road travel is preferred by the passengers as the distance and the journey time is shorter.

Sale of old bridges as scrap

1219. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways have decided to sell various old bridges in various parts of the country as scrap;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Railways had to keep its decision in abeyance with regard to certain bridges owing to public outcry; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the unserviceable released parts of the bridges namely steel girders etc. are sold as scrap to realize the value for released material.

(c) and (d) Presently, there is a proposal to dispose off the released steel girders of old Godavari bridge (Havelock bridge) at Rajahmundry across Godavari River on South Central Railway which has been abandoned after commissioning of new bridge in the year 1997. However, following some representation in the matter the proposal to dispose off the released steel girders of abandoned old Godavari bridge is in abeyance.

Railway works under Madurai division

1220. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of all pending broad-gauge conversion projects in Tamil Nadu, including the date of announcement of each project;
- (b) whether works falling under the Madurai Division, which were announced in 2009, are yet to be completed; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for their delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Railway projects are not sanctioned State-wise/District-wise/ Division-wise. However, details of pending gauge conversion projects falling fully/ partly in the State of Tamil Nadu including the year of inclusion in the Budget are given as under:-

Name of project	Year of inclusion of the Budget	Status
Dindigul–Pollachi Palghat & Pollachi-Coimbatore gauge conversion (225 Km)	2006-07	On this project, work on 181 Km. section has already been completed and balance 44 Km. including 32 Km. in Kerala area is likely to be completed by 31.03.2014.
Mayiladuturai-Tiruvarur- Karaikudi & Tiruturaipundi– Agastiyampalli gauge conversion (224 km)	2007-08	On this project, Mayiladuturai- Tiruvarur section (38 Km) has already been completed and work on balance portion is likely to be completed in next 4-5 years as the section involves difficult terrain and availability of funds is limited.
Madurai-Bodinayakkanur gauge conversion (90.41 Km)	2008-09	Work on long lead items including bridges have been taken up. No target date for completion of this project is fixed.

Mettupalayam-Udagamandalam (45 Km) meter gauge line is declared as heritage line and thus, its gauge conversion is not sanctioned.

(b) No new project for New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling falling fully/ partly in Madurai Division were announced/included in the budget in 2009.

(c) Does not arise.

Doubling of railway track between Chennai and Madurai

1221. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed status of the work regarding railway track doubling between Chennai and Madurai;

(b) by when this work would be completed;

(c) whether paucity of funds is affecting execution of railway projects in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) On Chennai-Madurai route, double broad gauge line already exists between Chennai – Chengalpattu and Dindigul-Madurai sections. Detail status of doubling works taken up on balance portion of this route is given as under:-

Project	Status
Chengalpattu-Villupuram	On this project, work on 43 Km out of 103 Km doubling has already been completed and balance portion is likely to be completed during 2013-14.
Villupuram-Dindigul	On this project (273 Km), work on Valadi-Ariyalur (50 Km) section has already been completed. Doubling of Ariyalur-Ichchangadu (31 Km) and Vridhachalam Parikkal (30 Km) sections is likely to be completed during 2013-14. Balance portion of the project will be completed in the coming years as per availability of resources.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Against throw forward of Rs. 13862 crore, due to paucity of funds only Rs. 582 crore could be provided in Budget 2013-14 for the projects falling partly/fully in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Incidents of crime against passengers

1222. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that cases of burglary, looting and other crimes against passengers in various trains are on the rise day-by-day;

(b) if so, the number of such instances reported during the last four years, zone-wise including Southern Zone; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to check such incidents and ensure passengers' safety in trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) The overall crime against passengers in running trains has registered decrease during the year 2012 as compared to the previous year 2011. However, there is an increase in the cases of loot in the State of Maharashtra due to registration of cases of snatching as robbery for effective investigation by the

Government Railway Police. The number of cases of burglary, loot and other crimes against passengers reported in running trains over Indian Railways including Southern Zone during the years 2009, 2011 and 2012 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Policing in Railways is a State Subject and prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Police, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned. As such, the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police. However, RPF supplements the efforts of GRP by deploying their staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and access control duties at important and sensitive stations.

Other measures initiated in recent past to strengthen Railway security includes procurement of modern security related equipment, setting up of an All India Security Help Line, networking of RPF Posts and Security Control Rooms, upgradation of RPF training centres and creation of additional posts etc.

Statement

The number of cases of burglary, looting and other crimes against passengers reported in running trains over Indian Railways including Southern Zone during the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 are as under:

Railway	Year	Burglary	Loot	Theft	Drugging
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central	2009	0	34	1553	35
	2010	0	41	1019	25
	2011	0	54	1489	47
	2012	0	227	1244	27
Eastern	2009	0	31	294	106
	2010	0	29	399	127
	2011	0	9	442	124
	2012	0	19	424	93
East Central	2009	0	54	443	139
	2010	0	40	344	151

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2011	0	35	629	229
	2012	0	27	496	129
East Coast	2009	0	3	260	33
	2010	0	3	270	16
	2011	0	6	331	17
	2012	0	9	426	24
Northern	2009	0	34	1154	22
	2010	0	38	1202	112
	2011	0	69	1241	240
	2012	0	20	897	71
North Central	2009	0	7	388	10
	2010	0	7	316	31
	2011	0	10	466	62
	2012	0	13	444	41
North Eastern	2009	0	2	39	3
	2010	0	9	54	27
	2011	0	10	69	37
	2012	0	8	25	39
Northeast	2009	0	18	128	82
Frontier	2010	0	12	115	58
	2011	0	13	120	120
	2012	0	5	131	87
North Western	2009	0	1	263	17
	2010	0	0	277	15
	2011	0	2	375	14
	2012	0	3	418	13

1	2	3	4	5	6
Southern	2009	0	24	361	5
	2010	0	64	368	2
	2011	0	15	391	5
	2012	0	6	319	2
South Central	2009	0	4	601	24
	2010	0	16	588	38
	2011	0	11	674	19
	2012	0	22	1082	10
South Eastern	2009	0	14	143	64
	2010	0	6	145	53
	2011	0	8	176	51
	2012	0	7	172	36
South East	2009	0	2	258	12
Central	2010	0	9	348	9
	2011	0	3	239	12
	2012	0	4	222	13
South	2009	0	11	163	6
Western	2010	0	6	183	16
	2011	0	11	245	14
	2012	0	11	143	5
Western	2009	0	17	850	58
	2010	0	21	808	40
	2011	0	10	970	41
	2012	0	55	694	29
West Central	2009	0	26	1151	59

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2010	0	15	1107	36
	2011	0	43	1373	77
	2012	0	38	1088	28
TOTAL	2009	0	282	8049	675
	2010	0	316	7543	756
	2011	0	309	9230	1109
	2012	0	474	8225	647

Increasing capacity of trains

1223. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have decided to increase the capacity of all trains on routes where demand for berths and seats have been high;

(b) whether it is a fact that each train would be provided with two additional coaches, especially AC-III, to raise revenue;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Railways are using rehabilitated coaches in long distance popular trains making the travel of passengers miserable even in AC-III coaches; and

(d) the action taken by Railways on the above, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) The augmentation of trains is an ongoing process, in order to meet the demand, subject to operational feasibility, commercial viability and resource availability.

(b) Attachment of additional coaches including AC-III-tier coaches to trains is a continuous process subject to availability of demand and operational feasibility. During the period 01.04.2013 to 30.06.2013, various trains have been augmented, on permanent basis, by utilizing 258 coaches.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Coaches with a prescribed codal life are used in passenger services on Indian Railways. However, coaches are sometimes replaced on age-cum condition basis even before attaining prescribed codal life.

Rangiya–Rangapara Murkongselek gauge conversion project

1224. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that though the Rangiya-Rangapara-Murkongselek route under Northeast Frontier Railway is considered to be very important for defence transport and other movements, the project is delayed for long;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and
- (c) the present status of the gauge conversion project and by when it is likely to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Project execution got delayed primarily due to paucity of funds. Rangiya-Rangapara North (124 km) and Rangapara North-North Lakhimpur (172 km) sections have been completed. North Lakhimpur-Murkongselek (154 km) is planned for completion in 2014-15 subject to availability of funds. The entire project is likely to be commissioned in 2014.15.

Bogibeel National Project

1225. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the initial time-frame fixed for completion of the Bogibeel National Project;
- (b) whether the Project has been delayed; if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether unavailability of funds from the Ministry has been one of the impediments for delay of the said Project;
- (d) whether this time and cost overrun could have been avoided; and
- (e) by when this Project would be a reality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) The initial time-frame fixed for completion of the Bogibeel National Project was in 2009.

(b) to (e) Yes, Sir. The project has been delayed due to insufficient allotment of funds. Delay in execution of the project could have been avoided by enhanced Gross Budgetary Support from Ministry of Finance. Project is targeted for completion by December, 2015 subject to availability of funds.

Average speed of trains

1226. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have any plan to increase the average speed of different type of trains running in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether frequency of services could be increased by speeding up the existing trains; and
- (d) whether it would be possible to increase the average speed by 50 per cent by 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (d) Speeding up of trains is a constant endeavour and continuous process on Indian Railways and is dependent on constant optimization of the investments made by Railways in modernization of its technology – signalling, high powered locos, modern coaches (LHB), better track technology, etc. Increase in frequency of services is an ongoing process subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources, etc.

Increasing the sectional speed and the speed of trains over Indian Railways is an on-going process. Speed of a train depends upon track standards, rolling stock including locomotives, signalling system and line capacity utilization. With the induction of improved and state of art rolling stock, signalling systems and better maintenance of track there is progressive increase in the speed of trains. Capacity augmentation works further add to the sectional speed of trains.

Targets for resource generation

1227. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets set by Railways for Internal and Extra Budgetary Resource (IEBR) generation during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (b) whether it is a fact that lack of funds are hampering on-going and survey-related projects;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures taken/being taken by Railways in this regard;
- (d) whether Railways are short of funds for undertaking infrastructural expansion; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken/ being taken by Railways to increase revenue generation or to take up the matter with Ministry of Finance for earmarking more budgetary allocation in the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, outlay of Rs. 5,19,221 crore was approved for Railways, the source-wise funding being:-

(i) Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	Rs. 1,94,221 Crore
(ii) Internal Generation	Rs. 1,05,000 Crore
(iii) Extra Budgetary Resource	Rs. 2,20,000 Crore (through Bond – Rs. 1,20,000 Crore & through Public Private Partnership – Rs. 1,00,000 Crore)

(b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways had proposed an Outlay of Rs. 5.48 lakh crore to Planning Commission with GBS component of Rs. 3,16,842 crore. The plan size has been reduced to Rs. 5,19,221 crore and the GBS funding has been reduced to only Rs. 1,94,221 crore. Since the investment in new lines, doubling and gauge conversion is financed primarily through GBS, the reduction in GBS will affect the on-going and new projects.

(c) to (e) Indian Railways have a large shelf of already sanctioned new line, doubling and gauge conversion projects with a throw forward of Rs. 1.78 lakh crore as on 1.4.2013 against which in first two years of Twelfth Plan, funds amounting to Rs. 9828 crore and 9750 crore respectively have been provided. In the first two years of the Plan, investment of Rs. 52,265 crore has been made in 2012-13 (Revised Estimate) and budget estimate for 2013-14 is Rs. 63,363 crore. The investment is on the lower side mainly due to less allotment of GBS. GBS allotment has been Rs. 25,367 crore in 2012-13 (Revised Estimate) and Rs. 27,102 crore in 2013-14 (Budget Estimate). In the first 2 years of the Twelfth Plan targets have accordingly been scaled down to 951 kms. Of new lines, 1405 kms. of doubling and 980 kms. of gauge conversion which are less than the proportionate targets of Twelfth Plan.

As resources are limited, projects are being prioritized for execution. Railways are also continuously pursuing with the Government to enhance the GBS on year to year basis to bring it at par with the proportionate GBS as per approved Plan size. Ministry of Railways have also sought funds for National Projects as an additionality over and above the GBS. Further, several measures have been taken to improve fiscal health and increase resource mobilization which include Fuel Adjustment Component (FAC) linked revision of freight and passenger rates to compensate for the fuel cost increase, expenditure control, procurement of rolling stock through leasing etc. Projects are also being undertaken under Public Private Partnership.

Special trains for summer

1228. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that special trains deployed for summer rush have proved to be inadequate;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the Railway Board is not properly planning arrangements for various events; and
- (c) if so, the strategy being planned by Railways to tackle such situations efficiently, adequately and satisfactorily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) During summer rush period, there is a gap between demand and supply of passenger services. Indian Railways take steps to bridge the gap by running special trains and attaching additional coaches, subject to availability of resources and operational feasibility. The overall occupancy of special trains run during the period from April 2013 to June 2013 has been about 85%.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Indian Railways continuously strive to meet the increase in passenger traffic by various measures like introduction of new trains, enhancement of the composition of more popular trains, attachment of extra coaches in the existing trains to cater to additional demand. Also special trains are run for clearance of extra passenger traffic during peak seasons, festivals, special events, keeping in view the pattern of traffic, commercial justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources etc. Running of special trains keeping in view the demand on various sectors is a continuous process.

Request for development of railway lines

1229. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have received any request from Government of Gujarat for development of various railway lines for overall development of DMIC;
- (b) if so, by when Railways intend to start these projects; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Ministry of Railways have received a request from Government of Gujarat for development of rail linkages in the influence area of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). These include 3 new line projects, 9 gauge conversion projects, 6 doubling projects and port connectivity projects. Out of these, 8 projects of gauge conversion and 1 project of doubling have already been completed.

Ahmedabad-Botad Gauge Conversion, doubling of Viramgam-Surendranagar and Viramgam-Samakhiali have been sanctioned. Remaining proposals are presently not under consideration for sanction.

(c) Does not arise.

Trains announced in Railway Budget 2012-13

1230. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to Starred Question 179 answered in the Rajya Sabha on 8th March, 2013 and Unstarred Question 596 answered in the Rajya Sabha on 1st March, 2013 and state:

(a) the reasons for inordinate delay in starting the three new trains that were announced in Railway Budget 2012-13 between Rangia-Rangapara-North-Tezpur section of Rangia-Murkongselek gauge conversion work, despite work being completed between Rangia-Rangapara-North Tezpur section and engine already rolled out;

(b) whether Government is aware of the delay in start of operations of new trains between Rangia-Rangapara-Tezpur section;

(c) if so, the details of action taken thereon to reopen train services in this section and the time set for the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Train services viz. (i) Kamakhya-Tezpur Intercity Express (Daily), (ii) Rangiya-Tezpur Passenger (Daily) and (iii) Extension of 55713/55714 New Jalpaiguri-Bongaigaon Passenger upto Tezpur have been announced in Railway Budget 2012-13. The above 3 train services are to be introduced after completion of gauge conversion works in Rangiya-Tezpur section of North-East Frontier Railway. Infrastructural work for running of passenger train in Rangiya-Rangapara-Dekargaon section has been completed. However, new trains can be introduced only after mandatory clearance from Commissioner for Railway Safety (CRS) is received.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Miscellaneous finishing work in connection with CRS inspection is in progress. Introduction of new trains can be done only after mandatory clearance from Commissioner for Railway Safety.

Demand for hike in pay

1231. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Railwaymen's Federation has demanded yet another hike in pay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they have submitted a 38 point charter of demands; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All India Railwaymen's Federation have made numerous demands including setting up of VIIth Central Pay Commission.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The demands are concerning various service matters of railway employees like pay & allowances, promotion and pension.

Changing rules for ticket cancellations

1232. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have changed the reserved and unreserved ticket cancellation rules from 1st July, 2013 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether due to change in rules additional financial burden has been put on poor passengers and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for increase in hidden cancellation charges in July when Government has already revised the cancellation charges during the Railway Budget 2013-14;

- (d) whether Government would review and revert its decision;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. Railway Passengers (Cancellation of ticket and refund of fare) rules have been amended and notified through Gazette notification no. G.S.R. 362 (E), dated 06.06.2013 effective from 01.07.2013 which have also been published on the Indian Railways website.

(b) No, Sir. There has been no revision of cancellation/clerkage charges *w.e.f.* 01.07.2013. Only the time limit for surrender of tickets for seeking refunds have been modified with a view to facilitating timely upgradation of the status of waitlisted passengers.

(c) Cancellation charges were revised with effect from 01.04.2013 as announced in the Railway Budget 2013-14. No revision of cancellation charges has been effected thereafter. There has been no increase in cancellation charges *w.e.f.* July 2013.

(d) At present, there is no proposal to review the amendment made in the Refund Rules *w.e.f.* 01.07.2013.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The revision of the Railway Passenger Refund Rules was effected due to the following reasons;

(i) The last substantial revision of the refund rules was done in the year 1998. During the last 15 years, the ticketing system of Indian Railways had undergone major changes as under:

- * Large scale proliferation of Computerized Passenger Reservation System and Computerized Unreserved Ticketing System.
- * Expansion of internet based ticketing system.
- * Availability of Integrated Train Enquiry System which facilitates instant information on train running and reservation status through telephone, SMS and internet.

The refund rules required adaptation to development in the ticketing/enquiry systems.

(ii) The revision was also carried out with the objectives of simplification, bringing efficiency in processing refunds, discouraging scope for last minute cancellations, checking bogus claims for refunds and reducing the misuse of refund process.

Appointments to senior level positions in railways

1233. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the procedure and eligibility conditions for appointment of GM, Member, Railway Board and Chairman, Railway Board;
- (b) whether many senior positions in Railways are kept vacant deliberately and seniority is bypassed in many cases;
- (c) if so, the details thereof for last four years;
- (d) the reasons for bypassing seniority and vacancy at senior positions including GM and above, case-wise;
- (e) whether Government would frame rules for appointment to the posts of DRM and above to check corruption and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) The posts of General Managers are filled up as per norms laid down for the same *vide* Resolution dated 16.07.86, as amended from time to time. The basic norms laid down are that officers belonging to the eight organized Group 'A' Railway Services are eligible for being considered for appointments to these posts and inter se seniority list of Senior Administrative Grade officers belonging to these services are drawn up for this purpose. Officers with 25 years of Group 'A' service and working in Senior Administrative Grade are considered, the officers working in Higher Administrative Grade being placed above those working in Senior Administrative Grade. Only such officers are considered for empanelment and appointment who have a minimum residual service of two years. The panels are made based on the recommendations of a high level Selection Committee comprising of Chairman, Railway Board, as Chairman and two other Members – one being Secretary, Department of Personnel and Training

and the other being a Member of Railway Board nominated by Cabinet Secretary. The panels are approved by the Appointments Committee of the Committee and specific appointments are also made with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

As for the posts of Members of Railway Board, the same are filled up on the basis of Resolution dated 16.02.87, as amended from time to time. For the posts of Members, an officer should normally have balance tenure of two years from the date of occurrence of vacancy and the officer should normally have worked for a period of one year as General Manager (Open Line). For the post of Financial Commissioner (Railways), the requirement is that of a normal service of one year on any post of General Manager/ equivalent. As for the post of Chairman, Railway Board, the officer should normally have a minimum tenure of two years as Member and/or Chairman, including at least one year as Chairman, Railway Board.

(b) and (c) As on date, there are twenty six posts of General Managers/equivalent on the Indian Railways. Out of these, seven posts are vacant. However, looking after arrangements have been made to ensure that the work of these posts does not suffer. Filling up of the vacant posts is a continuous process which involves processing and approvals at various levels of the Government.

(d) The posts of General Managers and Members do not belong to any specific cadre or service. These posts are filled up not by promotion but through appointment and, therefore, the question of making appointments as per seniority does not arise. The posts are filled up as per the availability of the specific vacancy and the clearance given to the officers who are empanelled. There is one more aspect to this issue. It has been laid down that not more than 37.5% of the total number of posts of General Managers/ equivalent (9 out of 26) can be held at any point of time by officers belonging to any one of the eight organized Group 'A' services. Therefore, it often happens that when officers of a particular service are already holding 9 posts of General Managers/ equivalent, the next vacancy will not be filled up by an officer belonging to that particular service, even though he may be the senior-most officer in the panel.

(e) and (f) There are detailed internal guidelines which are followed for short-listing of Senior Administrative Grade officers belonging to the eight organized Group 'A' services as Divisional Railway Managers. It has been laid down that officers in the shortlist who are below the age of 52 years are posed as Divisional Railway Managers. The shortlist is prepared with the approval of Hon'ble Minister of Railways. This system has also been working smoothly over a long period of time.

Stoppage at Nawapara Road railway station

1234. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of Nawapara being district headquarter since 1993, do all Express and super fast trains have stoppage at Nawapara Road railway station in Odisha; and

(b) if not, by when is this privilege planned to be made available to Nawapara Road railway station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Presently, Nawapara Road is being served by 04 pairs of Express and 04 pairs of Passenger trains, which are considered adequate for present level of traffic offering at this station. However, provision of stoppage of trains at stations is an ongoing process which *inter-alia* depends on operational feasibility and commercial justification.

Amenities at Nawapara Road railway station

1235. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nawapara Road railway station under East Coast Railway is eligible to be treated as “C” category railway station;

(b) whether all the amenities under “C” category have been provided to this station including the extension of existing overbridge; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when the amenities would be provided to this station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Nawapara Road station has recently been upgraded from ‘E’ category station to ‘B’ category station on the basis of earnings of the year 2011-12.

(b) and (c) Indian Railways provide minimum essential amenities at each station as per laid down norms and guidelines based on its categorization. Provision/upgradation of passenger amenities consequent to the upgradation of the category of the station is an ongoing process. Extension of foot over bridge at Nawapara Road station is not required as all passenger platforms at the station are already connected to the foot over bridge.

Customer helpdesk lines

1236. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways have proposed to launch a series of four digit customer helpdesk lines for 900 crore passengers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Railways have obtained necessary permission from the concerned authorities in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, Railways have got short code 132x reserved through Department of Telecom (DoT) looking into the requirement of helpdesk for future.

New train services in Odisha

1237. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new train services introduced in Odisha during the last three years, year-wise along with the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal to introduce new trains this year;
- (c) if so, the names of the trains and details of their routes; and
- (d) whether Government is considering to introduce two new trains—from Berhampur to New Delhi and Berhampur to Puri DMU—this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Indian Railways do not introduce new trains on state-wise basis as railway network runs across state boundaries. The list of 126 pairs of new trains as announced in the Railway Budget 2013-14 & as announced in the Parliament, some of which would serve the state of Odisha, is furnished in Statement (*See* below).

(d) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal to introduce new trains from Brahmapur to New Delhi and Brahmapur to Puri. However, the following train services announced in Railway Budget 2013-14, serve Brahmapur:

- (i) Kamakhya – Yesvantpur AC Express (Weekly)
- (ii) Visakhapatnam – Tatanagar Express (Weekly)

Statement*Name of trains and details of their routes:*

1. Ahmedabad – Jodhpur Express (Weekly) *via* Samdari, Bhildi
2. Ajni (Nagpur) – Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express (Weekly) *via* Hingoli
3. Amritsar – Lalkuan Express (Weekly) *via* Chandigarh
4. Bandra Terminus – Ramnagar Express (Weekly) *via* Nagda, Mathura, Kanpur, Lucknow, Rampur
5. Bandra Terminus – Jaisalmer Express (Weekly) *via* Marwar, Jodhpur
6. Bandra Terminus – Hisar Express (Weekly) *via* Ahmedabad, Palanpur, Marwar, Jodhpur, Degana
7. Bandra Terminus – Haridwar Express (Weekly) *via* Valsad
8. Bangalore – Mangalore Express (Weekly)
9. Bathinda – Jammu Tawi Express (Weekly) *via* Patiala, Rajpura
10. Bhubaneswar – Hazrat Nizamuddin Express (Weekly) *via* Sambalpur
11. Bikaner – Chennai AC Express (Weekly) *via* Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Nagda, Bhopal
12. Chandigarh – Amritsar Intercity Express (Daily) *via* Sahibzada Ajitsingh Nagar (Mohali), Ludhiana
13. Chennai – Karaikudi Express (Weekly)
14. Chennai – Palani Express (Daily) *via* Jolarpettai, Salem, Karur, Namakkal
15. Chennai Egmore – Thanjavur Express (Daily) *via* Villupuram, Mayiladuthurai
16. Chennai – Nagarsol (For Sai Nagar Shirdi) Express (Weekly) *via* Renigunta, Dhane, Kacheguda
17. Chennai – Velankanni Link Express (Daily) *via* Villupuram, Mayiladuthurai, Tiruvarur
18. Coimbatore – Mannargudi Express (Daily) *via* Tiruchchirappalli, Thanjavur, Nidamangalam
19. Coimbatore – Rameswaram Express (Weekly)

20. Delhi – Firozpur Intercity Express (Daily) *via* Bathinda
21. Delhi Sarai Rohilla – Sikar Express (Bi-weekly) after gauge conversion
22. Delhi – Hoshiarpur Express (Weekly)
23. Durg – Jaipur Express (Weekly)
24. Gandhidham – Visakhapatnam Express (Weekly) *via* Wardha, Ballarshah, Vijaywada
25. Hazrat Nizamuddin – Mumbai AC Express (Weekly) *via* Bhopal, Khandwa, Bhusawal
26. Howrah – Chennai AC Express (Bi-weekly) *via* Bhadrak, Duvvada, Gudur
27. Howrah – New Jalpaiguri AC Express (Weekly) *via* Malda Town
28. Hubli – Mumbai Express (Weekly) *via* Miraj, Pune
29. Indore – Chandigarh Express (Weekly) *via* Dewas, Ujjain, Guna, Gwalior, Nizamuddin
30. Jabalpur – Yesvantpur Express (Weekly) *via* Nagpur, Dharamvaram
31. Jaipur – Lucknow Express (Tri-weekly) *via* Bandikui, Mathura, Kanpur
32. Jaipur – Alwar Express (Daily)
33. Jodhpur – Jaipur Express (Daily) *via* Phulera
34. Jodhpur – Kamakhya (Guwahati) Express (Weekly) *via* Degana, Ratangarh
35. Kakinada – Mumbai Express (Bi-weekly)
36. Kalka – Sai Nagar Shirdi Express (Bi-weekly) *via* Nizamuddin, Bhopal
37. Kamakhya (Guwahati) – Anand Vihar Express (Weekly) *via* Katihar, Barauni, Sitapur Cantt, Moradabad
38. Kamakhya (Guwahati) – Bangalore AC Express (Weekly)
39. Kanpur – Anand Vihar Express (Weekly) *via* Farrukhabad
40. Katihar – Howrah Express (Weekly) *via* Malda Town
41. Katra – Kalka Express (Bi-weekly) *via* Morinda
42. Kolkata – Agra Express (Weekly) *via* Amethi, Rae Bareilly, Mathura
43. Kolkata – Sitamarhi Express (Weekly) *via* Jhajha, Barauni, Darbhanga

44. Kota – Jammu Tawi Express (Weekly) *via* Mathura, Palwal
45. Kurnool Town – Secunderabad Express (Daily)
46. Lokmanya Tilak (T) – Kochuveli Express (Bi-weekly) (increase in frequency from weekly to bi-weekly announced in Parliament)
47. Lucknow – Varanasi Express *via* Rae-Bareilly (6 Days a week)
48. Madgaon – Mangalore Intercity Express (Daily) *via* Udupi, Karwar
49. Mangalore – Kacheguda Express (Bi-weekly) *via* Dhone, Gooty, Renigunta Coimbatore (increase in frequency from weekly to bi-weekly announced in Parliament)
50. Mau – Anand Vihar Express (Bi-weekly)
51. Mumbai – Solapur Express (6 Days a week) *via* Pune
52. Nagercoil – Bangalore Express (Daily) *via* Madurai, Tiruchchirappalli
53. New Delhi – Katra AC Express (6 Days a week)
54. Nizamabad – Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express (Weekly)
55. Patna – Sasaram-Bhabhua Road Intercity Express (Daily) *via* Ara (extension to Bhabhua Road announced in Parliament)
56. Patliputra (Patna) – Bangalore Express (Weekly) *via* Chheoki
57. Puducherry – Kanniyakumari Express (Weekly) *via* Villupuram, Mayiladuthurai, Tiruchchirappalli
58. Puri – Sai Nagar Shirdi Express (Weekly) *via* Sambalpur, Titlagarh, Raipur, Nagpur, Bhusawal
59. Puri – Ajmer Express (Bi-Weekly) *via* Abu-Road (increase in frequency from weekly to bi-weekly announced in Parliament)
60. Radhikapur – Anand Vihar Link Express (Daily)
61. Rajendra Nagar Terminus (Patna) – New Tinsukia Express (Weekly) *via* Katihar, Guwahati
62. Tirupati – Puducherry Express (Weekly)
63. Tirupati – Bhubaneswar Express (Weekly) *via* Visakhapatnam

64. Una / Nangaldam – Hazoor Saheb Nanded Express (Weekly) *Via* Anandpur Saheb, Morinda, Chandigarh, Ambala
65. Visakhapatnam – Jodhpur Express (Weekly) *via* Titlagarh, Raipur
66. Visakhapatnam – Kollam Express (Weekly)
67. Yesvantpur – Lucknow Express (Weekly) *via* Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh
68. Delhi – Trivandram Express (Weekly) (announced in Parliament)
69. Hatia (Ranchi) – Yesvantpur Express (Weekly) (announced in Parliament)
70. Mumbai – Karaikal (For Velankanni) Express (Weekly) *via* Chennai, Nagapattinam (announced in Parliament)
71. Nagpur – Ajmer Express (Weekly) *via* Bhopal, Nagda, Kota (announced in Parliament)
72. Okha – Nathdwara Express (Weekly) *via* Dwarka (announced in Parliament)
73. Tatanagar – Visakhapatnam Express (Weekly) (announced in Parliament)
74. Varanasi – Shaktinagar Link Express (Daily) (announced in Parliament)
75. Chhapra – Anandvihar (T) Express (Weekly) *via* Ballia (announced in Parliament)
76. Secunderabad – Yesvantpur Express (Tri-weekly) *via* Kurnool Town (announced in Parliament)
77. Rajkot – Nizamuddin Express (Weekly) (announced in Parliament)
78. Ambala Cantt. – Delhi Express (Daily) *via* Jagadhari, Saharanpur (announced in Parliament)
79. Bilaspur – Jodhpur Express (Bi-weekly) (announced in Parliament)
80. Bilaspur – Bikaner Express (Bi-weekly) (announced in Parliament)
81. Raipur – Jammu Tawi Express (Weekly) *via* Amritsar (announced in Parliament)
82. Durg – Chhapra Express (Daily) *via* Ballia (announced in Parliament)
83. Bathinda – Dhuri Passenger (Daily)
84. Bikaner – Ratangarh Passenger (Daily)
85. Bhavnagar – Palitana Passenger (Daily)
86. Bhavnagar – Surendranagar Passenger (Daily)

87. Bareilly – Lalkuan Passenger (Daily)
88. Chhapra – Thawe Passenger (Daily)
89. Loharu – Sikar Passenger (Daily) after gauge conversion
90. Madgaon – Ratnagiri Passenger (Daily)
91. Marikuppam – Bangalore Passenger (Daily)
92. Muzaffarpur – Sitamarhi Passenger (Daily) *via* Runnisaipur
93. Nadiad – Modasa Passenger (6 days a week)
94. Nandyal – Kurnool Town Passenger (Daily)
95. New Amravati – Narkher Passenger (Daily)
96. Punalur – Kollam Passenger (Daily)
97. Purna – Parli Vajjnath Passenger (Daily)
98. Palani – Tiruchendur Passenger (Daily)
99. Ratangarh – Sardarsahar Passenger (Daily) after gauge conversion
100. Samastipur – Banmankhi Passenger *via* Saharsa, Madhepura (Daily) after gauge conversion
101. Shoranur – Kozhikode Passenger (Daily)
102. Surendranagar – Dharangdhara Passenger (Daily)
103. Suratgarh – Anupgarh Passenger (Daily)
104. Somnath – Rajkot Passenger (Daily)
105. Sitamarhi – Raxaul Passenger (Daily)
106. Sriganganagar – Hanumangarh-Sadulpur Passenger (Daily) after gauge conversion
107. Talguppa – Shimoga Town Passenger (Daily)
108. Thiruvur – Guruvayur Passenger (Daily)
109. Jodhpur – Bhildi Passenger (Daily)

110. Visakhapatnam–Vizianagaram-Rayagada passenger (Daily) (announced in Parliament)
111. Barabanki – Kanpur MEMU
112. Chennai – Tirupati MEMU
113. Delhi – Rohtak (Replacement of conventional service by MEMU)
114. Lucknow – Hardoi MEMU
115. Sealdah – Berhampore Court MEMU
116. Ernakulam – Kollam MEMU *via* Kottayam (announced in Parliament)
117. Ernakulam – Kollam MEMU *via* Allepey (announced in Parliament)
118. Tandur – Secunderabad MEMU (announced in Parliament)
119. Bhatkal – Thokur DEMU
120. Delhi – Kurukshetra DEMU *via* Kaithal
121. Katwa – Jangipur DEMU
122. Lucknow – Sultanpur DEMU
123. Lucknow – Pratapgarh DEMU *via* Gauriganj
124. Madgaon – Karwar DEMU
125. Rohtak – Rewari DEMU
126. Taran Taran – Goindwal Saheb DEMU

Installing CCTV cameras in trains

†1238. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering upon the plan of installing CCTV automatic cameras in the trains to put a check on the incidents of theft and eve-teasing in trains;

(b) whether some of the State Governments have also requested Government in this regard;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) At present, installation of Close Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras is underway at nominated stations of Indian Railways under an Integrated Security System. However, there is no plan of installing CCTV cameras in trains at this juncture.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. Prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order over railways is the statutory responsibility of States which is being discharged by respective States through the Government Railway Police (GRP. Fifty per cent (50%) of the cost on GRPs is borne by the Minister of Railways and rest is paid by respective States. Railways, through the Railway Protection Force (RPF), are also supplementing efforts of States in providing security over railways which include escorting of trains, access control at all the important stations of the country, prosecution of offenders under the provisions of the Railways Act and the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act etc.

Monitoring of projects costing more than one thousand crore rupees

†1239. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 204 projects under public sector are under construction in the country and the construction cost of each project is more than one thousand crore rupees;

(b) if not, the facts in this regard and whether a committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister has monitored these projects to avoid delay in their construction; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and whether it is also a fact that there has been more delay in the construction of these projects and escalation in its costs as of March, 2013 *vis-à-vis* March, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above on time and cost overruns, on the basis of information supplied by the project implementing agencies. As on 31st May 2013, a total of 207 mega projects (costing Rs. 1000 crore & above) were on the monitor of this Ministry.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) A Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI), under chairmanship of Prime Minister, has been constituted in December 2012 to review and monitor the implementation of projects involving investment of Rs. 1000 crore or more, including issues relating to clearances/ approvals, to ensure their accelerated and timely completion.

As on March 31st 2012, a total of 183 mega projects were on the monitor of this Ministry, out of which 86 projects reported delay. A total cost overrun of Rs. 93,376.35 crore was reported by the project implementing agencies for these 183 projects.

As on March 31st 2013, a total of 204 mega projects were on the monitor of this Ministry, out of which 103 projects reported delay. A total cost overrun of Rs. 1,15,201.47 crore was reported by the project implementing agencies for these 204 projects.

Natural capital accounts

1240. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken initiatives to include Natural Capital in the National Accounts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when Government intends to include valuation of environment and natural resources in the GDP of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) In accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) constituted an Expert Group in 2011 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Sir Partha Das Gupta, Frank Ramsey Professor Emeritus of Economics, University of Cambridge to develop a framework of Green National Accounts and prepare a road map for India to implement the framework. The Group submitted its Report in March, 2013. The Report is available in the Website of MOSPI (www.mospi.gov.in). The Report has recommended that the transition from the existing System of National Accounts (SNA) to a comprehensive set of National Accounts which includes accounting for natural resources can only occur in a step by step manner. The Report has suggested for exploratory research for identification of principles of valuation and to develop medium term plan extending upto a period of 5 years and long term plan extending upto a period of 10 years depending upon the feasibility of data collection as per data gaps and requirements identified in the Report.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, on missing files of coal...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you during the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, on the issue of...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you during the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Baishyaji, when the time comes, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Short Notice Question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Rupala. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात) : सर मेरा शॉर्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, Short Notice Question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RE. DEATH OF 30 PEOPLE IN RAIL ACCIDENT IN BIHAR

श्री रामकृपाल यादव (बिहार) : सर, बिहार में रेल एक्सिडेंट में 30 लोग मारे गए हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a rail accident. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : सर, बिहार में एक बड़ा हादसा हो गया है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : रामविलास जी, आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : उपसभापति जी, आज सवेरे पांच बजे सहरसा धमारा के बीच में दोनों तरफ गाड़ी लगी हुई थी और इसी बीच वहां पर राज्यरानी एक्सप्रेस क्रॉस कर रही थी, तब उस समय कुछ लोग ट्रेन से कटकर मर गए। इस हादसे में कुल तीस लोग मारे गए हैं। बिहार सरकार सुशासन का दावा करती है और दावा करती है कि डेवलपमेंट हुआ है, अभी तक इस हादसे को हुए दस घंटे हो गए हैं, लेकिन वहां पर कोई रेस्क्यू का काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। वहां पर कोई भी नहीं जा रहा है।...*(व्यवधान)*... न ही वहां कोई आस-पास कोई हॉस्पिटल है।...*(व्यवधान)*... रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वे इसका जवाब दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the Government should come back to the House to make a statement. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, वहां लोग केवल मरे ही नहीं हैं,(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am directing the Government. ...(Interruptions)... I am directing the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, वहां पर लोग केवल मरे ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि वहां पर स्थिति बहुत भयावह हो गई है।....(व्यवधान)....

श्री उपसभापति : हो गया है। I understood it. I know the seriousness of it. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, रेल ड्राइवर को बांधकर मार दिया गया है।....(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know the seriousness of it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, वहां बहुत हाहाकार मचा हुआ है।....(व्यवधान)....रेलवे स्टेशन को जला दिया गया है।....(व्यवधान)....बहुत भयानक स्थिति है।....(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, बिहार में 30 लोग मारे गए हैं।....(व्यवधान)....इसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?....(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY(West Bengal): The Government must make a statement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the Government should come to the House with a statement. ...(Interruptions)...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): उपसभापति जी, बिहार में ट्रेन का जो हादसा हुआ है,(व्यवधान)....आपका हो गया है और रिकार्ड में आ गया है।....(व्यवधान)....वहां पर ट्रेन का जो हादसा हुआ है, वह बेहद दुखद है और पूरा सदन उससे दुखी है। हमें सुबह ही इस हादसे की खबर मिली है। हमने रेल मंत्री जी से संपर्क किया और कहा कि जितनी जल्दी से जल्दी हो सके वे सदन में अपना बयान दें । इसके बारे में जो भी आवश्यक कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, वे निश्चित रूप से कर रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : जल्दी करनी पड़ेगी।....(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : राहत के लिए रिलीफ के इन्तजाम कराने की कोशिश करवाइए।....(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : पहले तथ्य तो आ जाएं, राहत के लिए रिलीफ के इंतजाम की भी कोशिश करेंगे।...(व्यवधान) तथ्य आ जाएं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : वहां पर प्रशासन पहुंचा है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री तो कहीं जाते ही नहीं हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you are speaking simultaneously. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : उनका बयान आया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : वहां पर प्रशासन पहुंचा है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : देखिए, हम यहां सभी चीजें नहीं बोल सकते।...(व्यवधान)....जब रेल मंत्री जी बोलेंगे, तब आप क्लेरिफिकेशन्स ले लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the direction to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister will come back to the House with a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have told it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : वहां पर पुलिस प्रशासन पहुंचा है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अंसारी जी, आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)....बैठिए, बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)....आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान).... Please go to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*....आप बोल चुके हैं।...(व्यवधान).... Mr. Baishya, please. ...*(Interruptions)*.... आप बैठिए, बैठिए।...(व्यवधान).... राम कृपाल जी बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)....आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)....आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान).... I allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*.... आप प्लीज बैठिए।...(व्यवधान).... The Government will come back to the House with a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*.... I have already said this. ...*(Interruptions)*.... It is not good. ...*(Interruptions)*.... He will come with a statement. I have already directed. ...*(Interruptions)*.... It is already said here. ...*(Interruptions)*.... The Minister has said that the Government will come forward with a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : राज्य सरकार क्या कर रही है?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मंत्री जी, अभी तक क्यों नहीं गए?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : यह अच्छी बात नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)....आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)....Mr. Baishya, first of all, displaying posters in the House is against the rules. It is not good

behaviour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Secondly, at the time of introduction of the Bill, if you have an objection, I will allow you to say what you want to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are rules for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why have you to do it now? ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a senior Member. You know what to do. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Bill is in the List of Business. At the time of introduction, you raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*... He knows the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : उपसभापति जी, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है...*(व्यवधान)*...रेल राज्य मंत्री बाहर स्टेटमेंट देते हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...यहां पर क्यों नहीं देते हैं?...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : यह राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है...*(व्यवधान)*...यह राज्य सरकार को फेल्योर है...*(व्यवधान)*...वहां पर अभी तक राज्य का कोई मंत्री नहीं गया है...*(व्यवधान)*...यह राज्य सरकार का फेल्योर है...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Baishya, I will allow you when the Bill is introduced. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... What should I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, this is unbecoming behaviour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : इस पर हमारी भी आपत्ति है...*(व्यवधान)*...हमारी ओर से बलबीर पुंज जी बोलेंगे...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... You raise your objection at the time of introduction, not now. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is irregular and against the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is unbecoming of a Member to do like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... What you are doing is injustice to this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... What you are doing is injustice to the people of India. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Baishya, you go back to your seat. I told you that I will allow you at the time of introduction. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN, (West Bengal): Sir, please give him a chance because this is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At the time of introduction, not now. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to go by rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is to be raised when the Bill is introduced, not now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is setting a bad precedent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO. 1

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Short Notice Question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Mr. Rupala. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, please reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... You ask your supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात) : उपसभापति जी, देश में अभी ऐसा समय है कि सभी चीजों के राइट देने का मामला चल रहा है। मैंने एक ऐसा ही इश्यू उठाने की कोशिश की है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहूंगा कि शुद्ध पानी प्राप्त करना हर नागरिक का अधिकार है। आजकल राइट देने का सीजन चल रहा है, जैसे एजुकेशन का, इन्फॉर्मेशन का और खाने का राइट देना है इत्यादि। उपसभापति जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन सभी चीजों के बगैर तो चल सकता है, लेकिन बिना पानी के तो कुछ चल ही नहीं सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इसके बारे में कोई योजना बनाई है या नहीं बनाई है? आपने बहुत विस्तार से जवाब दिया है, जिसमें आपने यह बताया है कि रूरल एरियाज में ग्राम्य लोगों के लिए पीने का पानी देने के लिए जो भी योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं, उनका इवेल्युएशन करने के लिए आपने एक प्राइवेट एजेंसी/एक्सटर्नल एजेंसी को एंगेज किया है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उस एक्सटर्नल एजेंसी ने इनका क्या इवेल्युएशन किया है? उन्होंने इसको इवेल्यूट करके सरकार को कुछ बताया है या नहीं बताया है? दूसरी बात यह है कि प्रतिदिन प्रति लीटर के हिसाब से पानी को प्राप्त करने का जो हक है, उसमें ग्राम्य और अरबन स्टैंडर्ड के बीच में डिफरेंस क्यों है? गांव के लोगों का काम कम पानी से चलता है, क्या सरकार के पास इस मान्यता के लिए कोई आधार है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question, please.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : सर, मैं यही बताना चाहता हूँ कि पानी प्राप्त करने के लिए अर्बन एरियाज में प्रति दिन प्रति लीटर का जो रेशियो है, वह 75 लीटर्स है और गाँव के लोगों के लिए यह 50 लीटर्स है। ऐसा डिफरेंस क्यों है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Put the question, please.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार पूरे देशवासियों के लिए एक जैसा मानदंड रखना चाहती है या नहीं और उस प्राइवेट एजेंसी ने इवेल्यूएट करके कुछ बताया है या नहीं?

पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, जैसा सम्मानित सदस्य ने पूछा है, सेंटर फॉर मैनेजमेंट स्टडीज़ इन बातों को लेकर आईएमआईएस की रिपोर्ट के बारे में स्टडी कर रही है और वह तीन महीने में अपनी रिपोर्ट

दे देगी, जो हम माननीय सदस्य को बताएंगे। माननीय सदस्य ने जो दूसरा प्रश्न पूछा है, वह यह है कि गांव और शहर के बीच यह डिफरेंस क्यों है कि गांव में कम पानी मिलता है और शहर में ज्यादा पानी मिलता है। माननीय सदस्य यह जानते हैं कि 'Drinking Water' is a State subject. स्टेट अपनी प्लानिंग डिजाइन करके जितना पानी देना चाहता है, वह दे सकता है। हमने बारहवीं योजना में इसको 40 लीटर पर कैपिटल पर डे से बढ़ा कर 55 किया है और आने वाले समय में 2022 तक इसको 70 तक ले जाने की गुंजाइश है। ये दो मिनिस्ट्रीज भी अलग-अलग हैं, अर्बन और रूरल के लिए। चूंकि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, इसलिए यह स्टेट डिसाइड करता है कि लोगों को कितना पानी देना है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : सर, यह बहुत ही गंभीर विषय है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary, please.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : आपने यह बताया कि बाहरवीं योजना में आपने इसको बढ़ा कर 40 से 50 लीटर पर कैपिटल पर डे किया। यह आपने ही बताया। जब आपने इसको बढ़ा कर 40 से 50 किया, तो मेरा सवाल इतना ही है कि आप रूरल और अर्बन एरिया के बीच में भेदभाव क्यों कर रहे हैं? गांव और शहर के लिए आप एक मानदंड क्यों नहीं रखना चाहते हैं? आप इसे 75 तक ले जाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह ठीक है, आप इसे करिए, लेकिन जो मानदंड शहर के लिए है, उतना ही आप गांव के लिए क्यों नहीं करना चाहते हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; Mr. Baishya, don't do like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Baishya, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please show cultured behaviour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do like this. Mr. Minister, please reply.

श्री भरत सिंह सोलंकी : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 'Water' is a State subject. इसे स्टेट डिसाइड करता है और यह हर स्टेट में अलग-अलग है। कोई स्टेट 40 लीटर देता है, तो कोई स्टेट 50 लीटर भी देता है। इसे देने का काम स्टेट करता है। सेंटर तो उसे स्पॉर्ट करता है, असिस्ट करता है, हेल्प करता है, टेक्निकली और इन बातों से। वह सजेशन भी देता है कि इसको बढ़ाना चाहिए, जिससे उसकी जरूरत को पूरा किया जा सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Avinash Rai Khanna. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, okay. Now, Shri Avinash Rai Khanna. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : सर, मेरा सवाल इतना था कि जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि बारहवीं योजना में इसे 40 से 50 किया गया, अगर वह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट था, तो आपने इसे क्यों बढ़ाया?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Avinash Rai Khanna. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी : माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमने यह सजेशन दिया है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : रूपाला जी, आप बैठिए। श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : सर, मैं आपके हुक्म को मान कर बैठ जाता हूँ, मगर गांव और शहर के बीच में यह मतभेद नहीं होना चाहिए, यह बात सरकार माने, इतना ही मेरा कहना है।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : सर हम सब जानते हैं कि पानी का अल्टरनेटिव कुछ नहीं है। पानी का अल्टरनेटिव पानी ही है, इसका और कोई विकल्प नहीं है। सर, पानी हमारे जीने का सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट साधन है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि देश में ऐसे कितने गांव हैं, जहां पर अभी तक लोगों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिला है? ऐसे कई उदाहरण हैं, जहां पर गांव में गरीब लोगों को 5 रुपए प्रति लीटर पानी लेकर पीना पड़ता है। यह जम्मू-कश्मीर का क्षेत्र है, मुझे वहां पर जाने का मौका मिला। मंत्री जी से मेरा सवाल है कि कब तक देश के सभी गांव स्वच्छ और साफ-सुथरा पीने का पानी प्राप्त कर सकेंगे?

श्री भरत सिंह सोलंकी : माननीय उपसभापति जी, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि सभी को पीने का साफ पानी मिलना चाहिए, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है।

पूरे देश में टोटल नम्बर ऑफ हेबिटेन्स 16,90,870 हैं, जिनमें से सभी को पानी मिलता है। कई हेबिटेन्स फुली कवर्ड हैं, जिनकी संख्या 11,14,877 है और कई हेबिटेन्स पार्शियली कवर्ड हैं, जहां 40 लीटर पर डे की कैपेसिटी से कम पानी मिलता है, उनकी संख्या 4,91,701 है। जो क्वालिटी अफेक्टिड हैं, ऐसे विलेजिज और हेबिटेन्स की संख्या 84,292 है, जो 4.98% बनती है।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : मेरा प्रश्न है कि कब तक सभी को पीने का पानी मिल जाएगा?

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी : माननीय उपसभापति जी, पीने का पानी तो सभी को मिलता है। सेफ ड्रिंकिंग वॉटर के लिए दसवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने 16,254 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए थे और बारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 68,786 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जा रहे हैं। स्वच्छ जल पर हो रहे खर्च को हम लगातार बढ़ा रहे हैं। जहां 2002-03 में इसके लिए मात्र 2100 करोड़ रुपये के बजट का प्रावधान था, वहीं इस साल हम 11,000 करोड़ रुपए इस पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। धीरे-धीरे हमने अपने काम को बढ़ाया है, जिससे सभी को स्वच्छ पेय जल मिल सके।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, मेरा क्वेश्चन सिम्पल है कि कब तक पीने का साफ पानी सभी को मिल जाएगा, 20 साल में, 50 साल में या 100 साल में?...**(व्यवधान)**...सर, मेरे क्वेश्चन का जवाब नहीं आया, मेरा बहुत सिम्पल क्वेश्चन है कि कब तक सभी को साफ पानी मिल सकेगा?...**(व्यवधान)** 1 साल, 20 साल, 50 साल, कब तक सबको साफ पीने का पानी मिलेगा?...**(व्यवधान)** सर, अगर आप हमें प्रोटेक्ट नहीं करेंगे तो कौन हमारे क्वेश्चन के आन्सर्स देगा? सर, कब तक सभी को पीने का साफ पानी मिल जाएगा?...**(व्यवधान)**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can he give a timeframe? ...**(Interruptions)**... He can not give a timeframe. ...**(Interruptions)**... How can he do that?

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : फिर ये कह दें कि इस बारे में हमारी कोई योजना है ही नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, can you give a timeframe. ...**(Interruptions)**... If it is possible, you say it; otherwise, say, No. If you can give a reply, it is up to you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ ड्रिंकिंग वॉटर एंड सेनिटेशन ने दो गोल तय किए हैं, पहला गोल 2017 तक और दूसरा गोल 2022 तक तय किया गया है।

सर, 2022 तक at least, 90 per cent of the rural households will be provided with piped water supply. At least, 80 per cent of the rural households will have piped water supply with a household connection and by the same year less than 10 per cent use public taps and less than 10 per cent use handpumps or other safe and adequate private water sources. We will take up the capacity up to 70 litres.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि कब तक ये सभी तक स्वच्छ पीने का पानी पहुंचा पाएंगे और उसकी मात्रा कितनी होगी? इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी में भी अगर सभी को शुद्ध पेयजल नहीं मिल रहा है, तो यह लोगों के साथ बहुत बड़ी बेइन्साफी है। शहरों में नगर निगम या नगर पालिकाएं जो पानी पिलाती हैं, वह फिर भी थोड़ा ट्रीटिड वॉटर होता है, लेकिन गांवों में जो पानी पिलाया जा रहा है, वह तो सीधे-सीधे हैंडपम्प या डीप बोर वेल से आ रहा है। शुद्ध जल का जो पी.एच. मान होता है, उसमें सोडियम, कैल्शियम, मैग्निशियम, आयरन, फ्लोराइड, आर्सेनिक इत्यादि इतनी-इतनी मात्रा में होने चाहिए, उससे गांव के पानी का कोई तालमेल नहीं बैठता है। जो जमीन

के नीचे से कुदरती पानी आता है, गांव के लोग सीधे-सीधे वही पानी पी रहे हैं। महोदय, कहा जाता है कि 80 प्रतिशत बीमारियां अशुद्ध जल पीने से होती हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से सीधे यह जानना चाहूंगा कि शुद्ध पेयजल का जो मान है, ड्रिंकिंग वाटर का जो मानक है, जिसमें सोडियम, कैल्शियम, मैग्नीशियम, फ्लोराइड, आदि का उचित बैलेंस होना चाहिए, वह जल पिलाने में आप कब तक सक्षम हो पाएंगे?

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी : माननीय उपसभापति जी, जैसा कि डिफरेंस बताया जा रहा है...(व्यवधान)...महोदय, गांवों में एरिया स्कैटर्ड है, दूर-दूर तक है। अरबन एरिया में नजदीक होने की वजह से पीने के पानी की जो योजनाएं लागू करते हैं, वे जल्दी से लागू की जा सकती हैं। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि यह जो गैप है, इस गैप को धीरे-धीरे कम किया जाए।

महोदय, हिंदुस्तान में शुरू में 1960-70 में लोग अनप्रोटेक्टेड सोर्सज, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने बताया था, शैलो हैंड पम्प और नेचुरल अनलाइंड कैनाल का पानी पीते थे। 1970-80 में उसमें इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ और वेल-प्रोटेक्टेड स्ट्रीम वगैरह के पानी को पीने की शुरुआत हुई। उसके बाद एटीज़ में ट्यूबवेल्स और इंडिया मार्क-वन, टू और थ्री हैंड पम्प्स से लोगों को पीने का पानी मिलने लगा। अब भारत सरकार ने 2001 से 'स्वजल धारा योजना' लागू करके इससे पीने का पानी और स्टैंड पोस्ट से लोगों को पीने का पानी दिया है। 1.4.2009 के बाद हाउसहोल्ड कनेक्शन और इंडिविजुअल एंड मल्टिपल पाइपलाइन का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mansukhbhai, I called you. Didn't you put your supplementary?

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात) : सर, मैंने क्वेश्चन नहीं पूछा था...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I called your name.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : सर, मैंने क्वेश्चन नहीं पूछा था, क्योंकि तब रिप्लाय ही चल रही थी।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने बताया कि जो ड्रिंकिंग वाटर सिस्टम है, उसकी रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की है। मुझे मंत्री जी से यह पूछना है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट द्वारा ड्रिंकिंग वाटर सिस्टम के जो प्रोजेक्ट्स बनते हैं, उनमें भारत सरकार का कंट्रीब्यूशन क्या है? दूसरा, गाँव में पानी तो तब मिलेगा, जब बल्क पाइपलाइन से गाँव में पानी जाएगा। तो बल्क पाइपलाइन के लिए भी भारत सरकार का कंट्रीब्यूशन क्या है? और तीसरा, जब वाजपेयी जी प्रधान मंत्री थे तो भारत सरकार ने...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only one supplementary, please.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : सर, जब वाजपेयी जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, उस वक्त वासमो की योजना...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. You cannot put more than one supplementary.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : उपसभापति जी, मैं इनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब वाजपेयी जी प्रधानमंत्री थे, ...(व्यवधान)...तब वासमो की योजना का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन सारे भारत में हुआ था।...(व्यवधान)...उस वक्त भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार का कंट्रीब्यूशन क्या था और अभी क्या है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you just reply to the first supplementary.

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी : माननीय उपसभापति जी, ये जो पूछ रहे हैं, आज पूरे देश की राज्य सरकारों के पास 3000 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा राशि या ओपनिंग बैलेंस है। अगर इसमें 50 परसेंट वे अपना पैसा जोड़ दें, तो यह करीब 6000 करोड़ रुपए है। अगर वे चाहें तो उससे अपना काम आगे बढ़ा सकती हैं। उसके साथ-साथ यह जो स्टेट एन.आर.डी.डब्ल्यू.पी. स्कीम है, इसमें हम 50-50 परसेंट के हिसाब से देते हैं, यानी इसमें 50 टका पैसा हम देते हैं और स्टेट को अपना 50 टका देना है। जहां तक गुजरात की बात है, तो उसको हमने काफी पैसा दिया है। 2013-14 का ओपनिंग बैलेंस आज भी 247 करोड़ है और इनिशियल एलोकेशन में उसको 526 करोड़ मिले थे। गुजरात यदि चाहे तो यह पैसा युटिलाइज़ करके अपना काम आगे बढ़ा सकता है।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MoU between the Government of India and the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTH EASTERN REGION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Sir, on behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Science and Technology, Department of Biotechnology) and the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9407/15/13]

Notifications of the Ministry of Rural Development

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 29 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development):—

- (1) S.O. 2754 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2012, amending Schedule I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, to insert certain entries in the said Schedule. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9408/15/13]
- (2) S.O. 164 (E), dated the 15th January, 2013, amending Schedule I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, to insert certain entries in the said Schedule. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9409/15/13]
- (3) S.O. 867 (E), dated the 1st April, 2013, amending Schedule I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the said Schedule. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9410/15/13]
- (4) S.O. 1770 (E), dated the 20th June, 2013, amending Schedule I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, to insert certain entries in the said Schedule. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9411/15/13]

**Report (July, 2011 to June, 2012) of the Commissioner for
Linguistic Minorities and Related Papers**

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Forty-ninth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, for the period from July, 2011 to June, 2012, under clause (2) of article 350(B) of the Constitution of India.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 9412/15/13]

I Report (2005-06) of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), New Delhi and Related Papers

II Report (For The Year 2011) on working of the Various Acts and Related Papers

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री माणिकराव होडल्या गावित) :
महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

I.(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (6) of article 338 of the Constitution of India:—

(a) Second Annual Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), New Delhi, for 2005-06.

(b) Explanatory Memorandum on the Second Annual Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), New Delhi, for 2005-06.

(ii) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 9593/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report on the working of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, for the year 2011, under sub-section (4) of Section 21 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 9353/15/13]

(ii) (a) Annual Report on the working of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, for the year 2011, under sub-section (4) of Section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 9352/15/13]

I Accounts (2011-12) of various Universities and related papers**II Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Educational Council, Smiti, Mission, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Society and Authority and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING(SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jitin Prasada, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (I)(i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section(4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 9665/15/13]
- (ii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Manipur University, Imphal, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Manipur University Act, 2005.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 9095/15/13]
- (II) (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education, Jaipur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9117/15/13]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Samiti, Bhopal, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9273/15/13]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Union Territory of Puducherry Mission Authority, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9668/15/13]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Manipur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv)(a) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 9733/15/13]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jharkhand Mahila Samakhya Society, Ranchi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9664/15/13]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi)(a) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9275/15/13]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Paschim Banga Sarva Shiksha Mission, West Bengal, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9274/15/13]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9271/15/13]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar Education Project Council, implementing Bihar Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Patna, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9662/15/13]

I Notification of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

II Reports and Accounts (2010-2011 and 2011-12) of the various Institutes of Technology and related papers

III Accounts (2011-12) of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Jodhpur and related papers

IV Report (2011-12) of the National Bal Bhavan, New Delhi

V. Report (2011-12) of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal and Related Papers

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, on behalf of Dr. Shashi Tharoor, I lay on the Table —

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), Notification F. No. 14-4/2012/CPP-II), dated the 23rd March, 2013, publishing the University Grants Commission (Grievance Redressal) Regulations, 2012, under Section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9683/15/13]
- II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dr. B. R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library for (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 9285/15/13]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library for (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 9283/15/13]
 - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Puducherry, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library for (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 9286/15/13]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Raipur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library for (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 9675/15/13]
 - (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library for (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 9673/15/13]
 - (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Patna, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library for (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 9674/15/13]
 - (vii) Accounts of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9282/15/13]
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Jodhpur, for the year 2011-12, and Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Indian Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 9672/15/13]

- IV (a) Annual Report of the National Bal Bhavan, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Bal Bhavan, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 9145/15/13]
- V (a) Annual Report of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, 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 for (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 9282/15/13]

**MoU between Government of India and National Minorities
Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)**

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निरोग ईरींग) : महोदय, मैं 2013-14 के वर्ष के लिए भारत सरकार (अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय) और राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक विकास और वित्त निगम (एन.एम.डी.एफ.सी.) के बीच सम्पन्न सहमति ज्ञापन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिंदी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9413/15/13]

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various National
Institutes and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped (NIOH), Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9601/15/13]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped (NIVH), Dehradun, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9603/15/13]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9602/15/13]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped (AYJNIHH), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library for (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9732/15/13]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTAR), Cuttack, Odisha for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (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 for (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9604/15/13]

Notification of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 79 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 84/2013- Customs (N.T.), dated the 19th August, 2013, seeking to further amend Notification No. 30/98-Customs (N.T.), dated the 2nd June, 1998, so as to disallow import of “Flat Panel (LCD/LED/ Plasma) Television” as part of free baggage allowance, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9402/15/13]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 14th August, 2013, adopted the following motion in regard to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013, which was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 11th March, 2013 and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 12th March, 2013:-

MOTION

“That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, which was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 11th March, 2013 and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 12th March, 2013.”

2. Thereafter, the Bill was withdrawn.

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

**Motion for Election to the National Institute of Mental Health
and Neuro-Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That in pursuance of Section 5(1)(l) of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore Act, 2012, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of NIMHANS, Bangalore, subject to provisions of the Act”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**Motion for Election to the Committee on the Welfare of
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one Member from Rajya Sabha *vice* Shri D. Raja, retired from the Rajya Sabha, to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from among the Members of this House to serve on the said Committee.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Motion for Election to the Committee on Public Accounts

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate two Members from Rajya Sabha *vice* Dr. E. M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, appointed as Minister and Dr. V. Maitreyan, retired from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, two Members from among the Members of this House to serve on the said Committee.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Missing of files relating to Coal Block allocation

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, अखबारों में कुछ खबरें अभी सामने आई हैं कि कोयला विभाग की महत्वपूर्ण फाइलें गायब हो गई हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, इस प्रकार की घटना कभी पहले नहीं हुई थी। यह मामला बहुत गंभीर है। माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट की निगरानी में भारत की प्रमुख अनुसंधान संस्था सीबीआई उसकी जांच कर रही है। इस संबंध में सीएजी की कुछ आपत्ति हुई है, वह यह है कि भारत सरकार को 1,86,000 करोड़ रुपए की जो विन्डफॉल प्राफिट होनी थी, वह नहीं हुई। भारत सरकार के राजस्व में इतने की हानि हुई है, यह आरोप है। सीबीआई सुप्रीम कोर्ट की निगरानी में जांच कर रही है। इस समय मैं एक और विषय आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहूंगा, वह यह है कि इसमें अवरोध पैदा करने के लिए भारत सरकार सदैव चेष्टा कर रही है। पिछले दिनों भारत के कानून मंत्री को कोयला विभाग की जांच में हस्तक्षेप करने और सीबीआई के काम में रोड़े अटकाने के कारण इस्तीफा देना पड़ा है। इस प्रकार के गंभीर आरोप सामने आए हैं। यह एक षडयंत्र है।

उपसभापति महोदय, यह भारत सरकार को बताना पड़ेगा, विशेषकर प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय को बताना पड़ेगा कि इसमें क्या आपत्ति थी या क्या दिक्कत थी और कोयला विभाग किस चीज को छुपाना चाहता था, जिसके कारण कोयला विभाग की संबंधित फाइलें गायब हो गईं? इससे निन्दनीय और चिंताजनक घटना नहीं हो सकती है। जिस समय की फाइल गायब होने की बात सामने आई है, उस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वयं कोयला मंत्री थे। क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी की कुछ गड़बड़ियों को छुपाने के लिए विभाग ने संबंधित फाइलों को गायब कर दिया है? इसको जान-बूझकर गायब कर दिया गया है। यह बहुत चिंताजनक घटना है। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, सदन में हम आपका संरक्षण चाहते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बात का जवाब दें कि क्या गड़बड़ी हुई थी, क्या आपत्ति हुई थी, कौन लोग जिम्मेवार हैं, किसके काले कारनामे को

छिपाने के लिए सरकार ने फाइल गायब की? आपके माध्यम से हम सरकार से, प्रधानमंत्री जी से इसका जवाब मांगते हैं, उनको इसका उत्तर देना पड़ेगा।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I have to add only one point. This acquires significance in the backdrop of the fact that the CBI, in its Affidavit to the Supreme Court, had admitted that it was summoned by the then Law Minister and asked to make changes in the Affidavit. That being the case, now, suddenly, this report, which has been admitted by the CBI outside, saying that the files are missing acquires all the seriousness...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; you only associate.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The concerned Minister should have come to the House. I don't know what has happened to the hon. Minister. Or, the hon. Prime Minister should have come to the House and made a statement about this before the Opposition raises this issue. This is a very important issue. The entire country is agitated.

I would urge upon you to direct the Government to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Okay; that is all. Mr. Rudy ...*(Interruptions)*...No, no. Only Rudy...*(Interruptions)*...You have not given notice.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, it is a serious issue. Please fix a date for discussion on this...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only Mr. Rudy, nobody else ...*(Interruptions)*...Your subject will come. Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, the most disciplined Member of this House is standing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you only associate. No statement. Only association.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : सर, हमारे कलीग ने जो महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाया है, यह विषय सामान्य नहीं है। अगर भारत सरकार का मंत्री सदन में यह कहे और बाहर समाचारपत्रों में यह बताए कि उनके कार्यालय से संचिकाएं गायब हो गई हैं, तो आखिर देश का शासन कैसे चलेगा?...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, fine. Mr. Balbir Punj.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : महोदय, यह सामान्य विषय नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...अगर भारत सरकार इस प्रकार से काम करती है, विशेषकर जब इतने बड़े घोटाले का मामला हो, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह केवल चिंता का ही विषय नहीं है, बल्कि एक बड़े भ्रष्टाचार को छिपाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है और सदन में सरकार से इसका उत्तर चाहेंगे।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. Shri Balbir Punj.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : क्योंकि देश के प्रधान मंत्री, जिन्होंने स्वयं इस आवंटन पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे, उनका नाम आ रहा है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Rudy, take your seat. Mr. Rudy please take your seat. अब हो गया।

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I just want to add one thing to what my honoured colleague has said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You speak only on the subject, 'Rise in price of onion', not on other subject. Your Zero Hour is admitted on the Rise in price of onion. You can only speak on that ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, what has happened to our demand?...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which demand?

SHRI M.VENKAIAH NAIDU: Our demand about the statement by the hon. Minister...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know that during Zero Hour ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the files are missing. The Government must respond to this ...**(Interruptions)**...Sir, there are three important targets of investigation — those who are the beneficiaries of the coal blocks allocation, the Screening Committee which recommended and the Minister and the Minister's office which signed and in this case it is the Office of the hon. Prime Minister. Now, three powerful targets of investigation and suddenly the files are missing! Would the Government not respond to this as to what is being done in this matter of missing of files? Otherwise, you eliminate the evidence and then say that no crime has been committed...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, then...(Interruptions)...Now, please. See, on Zero Hour matters, the Chair cannot ask the Government to give its reply...(Interruptions)...If the Minister wants, I have no objection. आप लोग बैठिए। The Minister is on his legs. Listen to him...(Interruptions)...No, no. It is Zero Hour ...(Interruptions)... You listen to the Minister...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we want the concerned Minister to come to the House, not the Parliamentary Affairs Minister ...(Interruptions)...The Coal Minister must come and make a statement...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is a Zero Hour matter ...(Interruptions)...See, on a Zero Hour matter, you cannot ask for that ...(Interruptions)...It is a Zero Hour matter...(Interruptions)...It is a Zero Hour matter, you cannot demand like that ...(Interruptions)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सर, इसका उत्तर प्रधान मंत्री दें।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is there. You are asking about the Government, it is there...(Interruptions)...The Government will reply...(Interruptions)...You listen to him...(Interruptions)...You are not ready to listen to him...(Interruptions)...Venkaiahji, you are a senior Member...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a very serious issue. A big* has been committed in the country...(Interruptions)...A* has been committed on the country...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That will not go on record ...(Interruptions)...Whatever is said without my permission, will not go on record. Please, sit down. Hon. LoP wanted the Government's reaction. See, I cannot insist the Government to react on a Zero Hour matter immediately. It is up to the Government. No, I cannot ask ...(Interruptions)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Chair can, Sir...(Interruptions)...The Chair can direct the Government...(Interruptions)...You are not a helpless person...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. It is Zero Hour. Zero Hour is coming just like that...(Interruptions)...Had it been a structured motion, I can do that...(Interruptions)...

*Not recorded

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Madam, you know rules better than me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody knows it is Zero Hour.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I am saying with all the authority that I have and all the knowledge that I have that the Chair has an authority to call the Government to answer.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair is also bound by the rules.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: It is part of the rules, Sir. You don't want to use your authority. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; Chair is also bound by the rules. The Chair cannot act just like that. You know it is a Zero Hour matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody knows that for Zero Hour you cannot expect a reply... ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Government wants to reply, then, I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, listen to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Actually, it was not a Zero Hour matter. We had given the notice for suspension of the Question Hour and wanted the House to discuss this issue. The Chair has suggested that we should wait for the Zero Hour. We have waited. We raised the issue. Now, the Government must respond, not the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you want to say something? Okay, please listen to the hon. Minister.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): उपसभापति जी, माननीय वेंकैया नायडु जी, धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान जी और रूडी जी के बाद नेता विपक्ष ने भी इस मुद्दे को उठाया। जीरो ऑवर में यह मुद्दा उठाया जा रहा है। कोयला मंत्री का कोई बयान मीडिया में आज कानपुर में छपा है। उस आधार पर यह मुद्दा यहां सदन में उठाया गया है। हम कहां कह रहे हैं कि मुद्दा गंभीर नहीं है या संवेदनशील नहीं है। मेरा यह कहना है कि कोयला मंत्री जी का सदन में एक बार बयान आ जाए, तो तथ्य सामने आ जाएंगे और उसके बाद आगे की कार्यवाही आप...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : एक मिनट सर, जावडेकर जी, आपका भी नाम लिया जा रहा है कि यह मामला जावडेकर जी ने भी उठाया। अब आप बैठिए!...*(व्यवधान)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Khan; sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister is speaking. ...(*Interruptions*)... उनको बोलने दो।...(*व्यवधान*)

Mr. Khan, you sit down. Why do you disturb? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सी.बी.आई. ने 1100 फाइलों की सूची दी है...(*व्यवधान*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; let the Minister complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Javadekar, let him finish.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : हम तो आपकी बात माननीय मंत्री जी तक पहुंचा कर मंत्री जी का बयान यहां करा सकते हैं। वह हम करा देंगे, अभी तत्काल उनको सूचित कर देंगे और जो तथ्य आपके सामने आ जाएंगे, उसके बाद आप बोलिएगा।...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay; that is enough. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is an assurance. ...(*Interruptions*)... He has said that the Minister will come to the House with the facts. Wait for that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Lok Sabha is not functioning. Where is the Minister and where is the Prime Minister?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; that is not correct, Venkaiahji.

...(*Interruptions*)... No, no; don't stretch it to that extent. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : वेंकैया जी, आप भी मंत्री रहे हैं, ऐसे एक मिनट में कभी आप आते थे सदन में?...(*व्यवधान*)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Lok Sabha is not there. What is more important than Parliament? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is more important than Parliament? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister has given an assurance to this House that the Coal Minister will come to the House and give the facts. That is enough. With that, it is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Next is, Shri Balbir Punj. Mr. Punj, you have a Zero Hour Mention. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Not try to brush it aside... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is an assurance. What more do you want? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no* is expunged. Now, Shri Balbir Punj. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Where is the Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the issue.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: No, Sir; it is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

How can the Minister be at the beck and call of a Member? He will come at the appropriate time. He has assured the House.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He has to be at the command of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, he will come. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said that he will come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Why are you taking pains, Sir? Let the Government... ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, when the NDA Government was there, we raised several issues, immediately Ministers came. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Why are you worried, Swamyji?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Balbir Punj, you start; श्री बलबीर पुंज, शुरू कीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... Otherwise, I will call... ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, you have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said that he will come.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: When?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; he said that he will come. I don't think he can say 'when'? Mr. Minister, can you say when the Minister will come? ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : वेंकैया जी, आप भी मंत्री रहे हैं। अभी मैंने कहा कि उनको खबर करेंगे, उनकी सुविधा पूछकर बयान कराएंगे।...*(व्यवधान)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is enough. That is an assurance to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rudyji, that is an assurance to the House. That is over. Nothing more will go on record. That is an assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Balbir Punj, you have to speak on onion prices. Everybody is worried about onion also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rudyji, nothing more will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you not concerned about onions?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rudy, you should be concerned about onions also; you should be concerned about the poor people also. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए, बैठिए। Nothing will go on record except what Shri Balbir Punj says. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, onion price...*(Interruptions)*... It is a poor man's issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Rise in the Prices of onion and other food articles

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा) : उपसभापति जी, इस सरकार के राज में मंत्रालय से, सेक्रेटेरिएट से अगर फाइलें गायब हो रही हैं, तो बाजार में प्याज गायब हो गया है। आज प्याज के दाम 80 रुपए, 90 रुपए से लेकर 100 रुपए तक पहुंच गए हैं। उपसभापति जी, आज देश में प्याज के दाम पेट्रोल, डीजल और दूध से ज्यादा हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... नेता विपक्ष बता रहे हैं कि बियर से भी ज्यादा हैं।

उपसभापति जी, यह संकट कैसे खड़ा हुआ? क्या देश में प्याज का उत्पादन कम हुआ है? अगर सरकारी आंकड़ों पर जाएं तो देश में 1606 मिलियन टन प्याज का उत्पादन हुआ है, जो पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले केवल 5 प्रतिशत कम है। महोदय, उत्पादन केवल 5 प्रतिशत कम हुआ, परंतु दामों में वृद्धि 500 प्रतिशत हुई। एक सरकारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार प्याज की कमी और दामों में वृद्धि किसी दैवीय या प्राकृतिक कारण से नहीं हुई बल्कि यह मेन मेड शार्टेज है। महोदय, यह भी आरोप लगाया गया है कि नासिक के व्यापारियों के एक कार्टेल ने मिलकर षडयंत्र किया, प्याज की कमी पैदा की और स्टॉक को अंदर रखा। महोदय, क्या

*Not recorded

यह बात महज षडयंत्र है? हमारे कृषि मंत्री का भी महाराष्ट्र और नासिक के साथ गहरा संबंध है तो यह भी देखने की बात है कि आज प्याज के दामों में भारी वृद्धि और कमी का क्या उसके साथ कोई संबंध है?...**(व्यवधान)**...उपसभापति जी, इस बार सरकार ने इसके 6.39 लाख टन निर्यात की अनुमति दी जब कि देश के अंदर प्याज की कमी थी। महोदय, कमी के बावजूद भी देश से प्याज के निर्यात की अनुमति क्यों दी गई?

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि गरीब आदमी जो पहले प्याज और रोटी खाकर गुजारा करता था, आप ने आज प्याज के कारण उसकी आंखों में आंसू दिए हैं और अगले चुनाव में प्याज की कमी के कारण आप सत्ता से हटाए जाएंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Mr. K.C. Tyagi to associate himself...*(Interruptions)*... Only those who have given names can associate themselves. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can associate yourselves. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, we discussed it in the meeting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When I have called Mr. Tyagi, how can you speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... What you are saying is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय :*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Alkaji says is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called him for associating himself. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you time, if you want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a Vice-Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... When I call you, then you get up and speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, it is to be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : एक सेंटेंस में एसोसिएट कीजिए।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, मुझे पता है कि समय की कमी है। मैं श्री बलबीर पुंज जी की चिंता के साथ अपने को जोड़ता हूँ। पहले जब गृहिणी किचन में प्याज काटती थी तो उसकी आंखों में आंसू आते थे, लेकिन आज जब वह प्याज खरीदने बाजार जाती है तो उसकी आंखों में आंसू आ रहे हैं।

उपसभापति जी, रक्षा बंधन का समय है। बहनों की चिट्ठियां भाईयों के पास आ रही हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए कि एसोसिएट करता हूँ। Mr. Balagopal, you can associate yourself. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, while associating myself, I would like to add two points. One, a Short Duration Discussion is needed on this subject because it is a very serious issue. Whole of country is looking towards Parliament as to what is this happening. Then, we have to ban the forward trading in onion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Earlier, wheat and rice were forward traded...*(Interruptions)*... The prices of wheat and rice...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You just associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... You just associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: The prices of wheat and rice...*(Interruptions)*... The Public Distribution System is...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... All those, who want to associate, may associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes; yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... All names should be noted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Tarun Vijay please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Shri Tarun. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister wants to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Minister wants to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now please keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Balagopal, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा (गुजरात) : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक) : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with what hon. Member, Shri Balbir Punj has said.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, this matter had been raised by the hon. Member, Shri Prasanta Chatterjee and other Members with the hon. Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... The Chairman has already given a directive to have a Short Duration Discussion on this issue, that is, the prices of onion and the issue of price rise of other commodities. The Government is ready for the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Whenever a time is fixed, we are ready for a discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... That's enough. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Tarun Vijay. ...(Interruptions)... That's enough. ...(Interruptions)... The Government is ready for a discussion. ...(Interruptions)... You can give a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: I have already given a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you getting angry, Mr. Chatterjee? ...(Interruptions)... I have never seen you getting angry. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you getting angry today? ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Tarun Vijay. ...(Interruptions)... Only what Mr. Tarun Vijay says will go on record and nothing else. ...(Interruptions)...

Need to observe Sanskrit Day on Shravana Purnima

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड) : उपसभापति महोदय, इस समय संस्कृत के विषय में जो षडयंत्र चल रहा है, मैं उसके बारे में देश को, सदन को सचेत करना चाहता हूँ। पूरे विश्व में प्रति वर्ष श्रावण पूर्णिमा के दिन संस्कृत दिवस मनाया जाता है। उस समय डा. कर्ण सिंह

जी ही थे, जिन्होंने इसे प्रारंभ किया था, लेकिन आज संस्कृत की क्या दुर्दशा हो रही है? सी.बी.एस.ई. ने तीन लैंग्वेज फॉर्मूला मनाने से इंकार कर दिया है। पूरे देश में संस्कृत को समाप्त करके उसके स्थान पर चाइनीज, फ्रेंच और जर्मन इंटरोड्यूस की जा रही हैं, इससे बढ़कर दुर्भाग्य और क्या होगा?...*(व्यवधान)*...

भारत सरकार ने संसद के एक्ट द्वारा अंग्रेजी के लिए, हिंदी के लिए और उर्दू के लिए एक-एक विश्वविद्यालय बनाया है। भारतवर्ष में यदि कोई केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है, तो वह आज तक संस्कृत के लिए नहीं बना है। अगर यह केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय भारत में नहीं बनेगा, तो क्या पाकिस्तान और सऊदी अरब में बनेगा?...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

That's not true. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तरुण विजय : आप गलत कह रहे हैं, मैं आपकी बात का प्रतिवाद करता हूं। मंत्री जी, आप खड़े होकर बताइए। मैं आपकी बात का प्रतिवाद करता हूं, आप गलत कह रहे हैं, सदन के पटल पर आप गलत कह रहे हैं। केवल तीन केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जो सदन के एक्ट द्वारा बने हैं, एक उर्दू का हैदराबाद में, दूसरा अंग्रेजी का हैदराबाद में और तीसरा हिंदी का वर्धा में बना है। पूरे भारत में संस्कृत केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है। एक राष्ट्रीय संस्थान है, वह भी डीम्ड युनिवर्सिटी है। शेष सभी विश्वविद्यालय प्रांतीय स्तर के विश्वविद्यालय हैं।

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने संविधान में संस्कृत को भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा घोषित करने का प्रस्ताव किया था और पंडित नेहरू ने संस्कृत के विषय में जो कहा था, वह कांग्रेस के लोगों को पढ़ना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा था, "If I was asked what is the greatest treasure which India possesses and what is her finest heritage, I would answer unhesitatingly, it is the Sanskrit language and literature and all that it contains. This is a magnificent inheritance and so long as this endures and influences the life of our people the basic genius of India will continue." उपसभापति महोदय, देश में संस्कृत के बिना देश की पहचान नहीं है, लेकिन आज स्थिति यह हो गई है कि संस्कृत को पांचवीं, छठी और सातवीं कक्षा में शून्य कर दिया गया है। पूरे देश में विद्यालयों से संस्कृत को समाप्त किया जा रहा है, जब कि लोक सभा का वाक्य...*(समय की घंटी)*...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijay, your time is over.

... *(Interruptions)*.. It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Shri Prakash Javadekar. ...*(Interruptions)*.. The names of all those who associate should be added. ...*(Interruptions)*.. This is a subject on which everybody, both sides, will agree. Sanskrit is our great language. ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कुसुम राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with what hon. Member, Shri Tarun Vijay, has said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Prakash Javadekar. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he has mentioned Sanskrit and Urdu ...(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you can raise that issue on some other day. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: That is also created by the(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give another notice. ...(Interruptions).. Now, Mr. Javadekar. ...(Interruptions).. You can give another notice. Now, Mr. Javadekar.

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श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं आपके सामने एक नए घोटाले...(व्यवधान)...के बारे में बात करना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...सर, नेशनल स्पॉट एक्सचेंज लिमिटेड, स्पॉट एक्सचेंज का नया घोटाला है और आप देखिए, इसमें क्या हुआ? स्पॉट के घोटाले पहले भी हमने देखे। क्रिकेट में बी.सी.सी.आई. वाला जो स्पॉट फिक्सिंग घोटाला हुआ, वह सामने आ गया। अब यह नया स्पॉट घोटाला है, जिसमें सामान के एवज में, कमोडिटीज के एवज में, वे स्पॉट में बोली लगाते हैं और अगर बोली सफल रही, तो उनको वे पैसे मिलते हैं, लेकिन यहां

घोटाला यह हुआ कि लोगों ने तो पैसे लगा दिए, लेकिन बहुत सारे गोडाउन्स जो इस एक्सचेंज ने एप्रूव किए हुए हैं, उन गोडाउन्स में माल ही नहीं है, वे गोडाउन्स खाली हैं। उनके गलत कागज ही आए और एक्सचेंज में उनका ट्रेड हुआ। अब निवेशकों के 6 हजार करोड़ रुपए जो एक्सचेंज को देने चाहिए, वह एक्सचेंज दे नहीं सकता है। पहले हर्षद मेहता का घोटाला हुआ, बैंकिंग के नियमों में जो कमियां थीं, उसका फायदा उठाकर बहुत बड़ा चूना निवेशकों को लगा था। बाद में केतल पारिख का घोटाला हुआ और उस घोटाले में सहकारी बैंकों को बहुत बड़ा चूना लगा और अब यह जो नया घोटाला है, इसमें जो आम निवेशक थे, उनका अब तक 6 हजार करोड़ रुपए का मामला सामने आया है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि सरकार क्या कर रही है, क्योंकि इस एक्सचेंज कंपनी का गहरा ताल्लुक एक मंत्री के साथ भी है, इसलिए हमें यह समझना चाहिए...(व्यवधान)...हमें यह समझना चाहिए कि यह जो हुआ है, इस पर सेबी का कोई नियंत्रण ही नहीं है। हर बार नए-नए नियमों की कमी का फायदा लेकर ऐसे लोग घोटाले करते जाते हैं और आम लोगों का पैसा डुबाते हैं। इन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि चार महीने में पैसे दे देंगे और अब छः महीने का वायदा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ऐसा वायदा करने वालों से बारह-बारह साल के बाद भी पैसे नहीं मिलते हैं, ऐसा हमारा अनुभव है। पहले भी इतने घोटाले हुए हैं और अब इस नए घोटालों में लोग भी हाथ धो रहे हैं। लोग कह रहे हैं कि जब एक के बाद एक घोटाला हो रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...तो यह जो काम चल रहा है...(व्यवधान)...**(समय की घंटी)**...मेरी मांग है ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. **(Time-bell rings)** Nothing is going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Dr. V. Maitreyan.

**Visit of Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister to meet
the Prime Minister of India**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Sri Lankan Minister for External Affairs, Shri G.L. Peiris, is here today to meet the Prime Minister of our country, Dr. Manmohan Singh to formally invite him for the ensuing Commonwealth Conference to be held in Colombo in November, 2013. In fact, the people of Tamil Nadu are watching with eagerness how the Prime Minister is going to respond. Whether he is going to echo the sentiments of the people of Tamil Nadu or he is going to side with the Lankan Government, which the people of Tamil Nadu consider as hostile to Tamils. In this regard, I would like to remind the hon. Prime Minister about the two letters written by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, on 18th March and on 25th March, which either the Prime Minister has not read at all, or, having read, has not bothered to respond.

Sir, I would quote a few things from the letter. In the letter, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, has conveyed 'the deep sense of outrage amongst the Tamils all over the world, and, particularly, in Tamil Nadu over the issue of war crimes and genocide perpetrated against the Eelam Tamils by the Sri Lankan army in the closing stages of the civil war.' She also mentioned that 'there are also continuing instances of human rights abuses against Tamils in Sri Lanka who continue to be ostracized as second class citizens in their own land. In this context, holding such a high profile international event like the CHOGM Summit would amount to endorsing the present regime in Sri Lanka which stands accused of committing genocide, war crimes and ongoing human rights abuses against Sri Lankan Tamils. This regime, which continues to deny Tamils their legitimate human rights, equality and democratic freedom, far from upholding the Commonwealth values, has clearly violated the central credo of the Commonwealth, which is democracy and human rights.' In this regard, I would like to quote that Canada has already indicated that they will boycott the CHOGM summit. Also, the Queen of England has said that 'she will not be participating in this.' The House of Commons Committee on Foreign Affairs in the United Kingdom has urged the British Prime Minister not to attend the CHOGM Summit in Colombo.

Under such circumstances, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, has reiterated in her letters to the Prime Minister that 'any high level participation or engagement from the Indian side in the CHOGM will not only embolden the Sri Lankan regime but also incense public opinion and sentiments in Tamil Nadu on this very sensitive issue even further. Therefore, I would strongly urge the Prime Minister not to attend the Conference and the Leaders' Retreat proposed to be held in Colombo in November, 2013.'

She mentioned very specifically that 'at the very least, India must stay away from the CHOGAM to be held in Colombo.' **(Time-bell rings)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over, Dr. Maitreyan. Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi, to associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Maitreyanji, your time is over. Shrimati Kanimozhi, to associate.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I would like to add a few points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you have to only associate.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: No, Sir. You have given everybody an opportunity.

Sir, today, the Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister is here to invite the Prime Minister and he will be meeting our External Affairs Minister again to invite India for this. The DMK has, time and again, insisted that Prime Minister should not attend this meeting in Sri Lanka. We have asked the world community also to stay away from this and to shift the venue, but, I think, because of international pressure, that was not possible. But, at least, India should not participate in this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: No, Sir. I have just one more thing to say.

Recently, one of the Sri Lankan Ministers has also said that the fishermen who have been arrested by Navy – hundreds of them have been arrested – will be ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is another issue.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: No, it is not another issue, Sir. They are our own people; they are our own citizens.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give another notice for that.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, we have given a notice for Short Duration Discussion on this. But it hasn't been taken up.

Sir, those people will actually be taken into judicial custody and will be prosecuted and jailed. Sir, it has never happened in any other place. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: This also has to be taken into consideration. (*Time-bell rings*) The UNHRC in 2012-13 has actually brought a Resolution against the Sri Lankan Government on the Human Rights violations which happened there after the conflict was over ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's all. Thank you. Now, Shri K.C. Tyagi.

1.00 P.M.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: .. and the Sri Lankan Government has done nothing about it, and all the assistance, rehabilitation assistance, given by India has also not been ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You had to just associate. That's over.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: With all this, I urge upon the Government not to participate in this. Participating in this will look like endorsing Sri Lanka's stand on this.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I would like to associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The names of all those Members who are associating will be added. Now, Mr. K.C. Tyagi.

**Non-mentioning of name of Sardar Bhagat Singh in
the files of Home Ministry**

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, पिछले सत्र में 22 मार्च को मैंने भगत सिंह की शहादत के बारे में सवाल उठाया था। उस समय डीएमके और अन्ना डीएमके के जो हमारे मित्र हैं, वे सदन में फिशरमेन के सवालों को लेकर काफी गर्म थे, इसलिए उस विषय पर पूरी बहस नहीं हो पाई। उस समय यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री जी भी बैठे हुए थे और मैं चाहता था कि 23 मार्च को शहीदी दिवस के...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your subject is not fishermen. Your subject is about Sardar Bhagat Singh...(Interruptions)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं उसी विषय पर बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, बोलिए।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, आज डीएमके और अन्ना डीएमके के साथी हमारे साथ हैं इसलिए कृपया आप हमें डिस्टर्ब न करें। सर, उस दिन प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां पर उपस्थित थे और क्योंकि 23 तारीख को सदन की बैठक नहीं होनी थी, लिहाजा मैं चाहता था कि एक मिनट का मौन शहीदों की स्मृति में रखा जाए, लेकिन किन्हीं वजहों से यह कार्यवाही नहीं हो पाई, इसके लिए मैं किसी को दोष नहीं देना चाहता। सर, अभी देश में 67वां स्वतंत्रता दिवस मनाया गया है। कांग्रेस के जो हमारे पुराने मित्र हैं, वे जानते होंगे कि आज़ादी की लड़ाई के सबसे बड़े योद्धा सरदार भगत सिंह की शहादत के बाद जब लाहौर में कॉन्फ्रेंस हुई, जिसमें पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू गए थे, तभी रावी नदी के तट पर यह प्रस्ताव पास हुआ कि हमें संपूर्ण आजादी चाहिए। अगर भगत सिंह की शहादत न होती तो आजादी की मांग करने का यह दिन शायद इतना करीब न आता। सर, गृह मंत्रालय के जो लेख और अभिलेख हैं, उनमें उन्हें शहीदों का दर्जा देने का काम नहीं हुआ है। हालांकि प्रधान मंत्री ने उसके संबंध में सफाई दी है, लेकिन हम उससे संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि जो अभिलेखागार हैं, सरकार के ऐसे दस्तावेज सुरक्षित करने की जितनी भी जगहें हैं, उनमें बाकायदा, ऐसे जितने भी लोग हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी शहादत दी, उनका और खास तौर से इन तीनों का जिक्र आना चाहिए। इसी संदर्भ में मैं अपने स्वर्गीय नेता, जो राज्य सभा के सदस्य भी रहे हैं, उनके बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव मेरे वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करेंगे। सर, स्वर्गीय श्री राजनारायण जी के बारे में कोई भी दस्तावेज मौजूद नहीं है कि वे भी आजादी के लड़ाई के योद्धा थे। उनके बेटे ने दर्जनों बार केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रियों से अपील की है कि श्री राजनारायण जी को भी शहीद का दर्जा दिया जाए। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इसमें आप हमारी मदद करें कि आजादी की लड़ाई के जो सबसे उत्कृष्ट योद्धा थे, उनका उल्लेख अभिलेखों में हो। महोदय, अगर कोई देश, कोई समाज, कोई कोम और कोई व्यक्तियों का समूह गर्व और उत्साह के साथ अपने पुरखों को याद नहीं करेगा, तो वह उस देश के लिए अच्छी स्थिति नहीं होगी। लिहाजा मैं आपके जरिए सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनका नाम शहीदों की सूची में सम्मान के साथ उल्लिखित हो। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Members may associate themselves with the issue.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री वैष्णव परिडा (ओडिशा) : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कुसुम राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش) : سر، میں ماننے سدسیے کے وکٹوے سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (आंध्र प्रदेश) : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेश गुजराल (पंजाब) : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I rise to associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Tyagi. I would like to add just one thing here. The Government must take it very seriously and see to it that the name of Shri Bhagat Singh is included in the list of martyrs and is given all the importance and respect that he deserves, because he was a hero among all the freedom fighters in the country and the youth of the country are inspired by him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Ram Gopalji.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, माननीय त्यागी जी ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, उससे मैं स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ और सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह इस पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, it is a feeling shared by all the Members of the House.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस मामले में जो स्पष्टीकरण दिया है, वह स्पष्टीकरण बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)... प्रधान मंत्री जी को ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए थी, बल्कि दस्तावेज को दुरुस्त करने की बात करनी चाहिए थी।... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Government should take...(Interruptions)... It is a feeling shared by all the Members of the House. So, I think all the Members associate themselves... (Interruptions) ... हम सबकी फीलिंग है।

What would you like to say, Mr. Shukla?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, माननीय सदस्य श्री के. सी. त्यागी जी ने...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अजय संवेदी (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, इन दस्तावेजों में केवल भगत सिंह का नाम ही नहीं, बल्कि राजगुरु और सुखदेव का भी नाम आना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...उनमें इन तीनों का नाम आना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मंत्री जी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं। आप कृपया बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य श्री के.सी. त्यागी जी ने शहीद भगत सिंह जी का जो मुद्रा उठाया, उसके बारे में कल मीडिया में रिपोर्ट छपी थी। इस मामले में हम स्पष्ट करना चाहते हैं कि सरकार की ऐसी कोई भावना नहीं है। शहीद भगत सिंह के नाम के दो सिक्के 2008 में सरकार ने जारी किए थे, जिन्हें बाकायदा उनके नाम के आगे 'शहीद' लिखकर जारी किया था। इसके अलावा केंद्र सरकार ने नवांशहर को शहीद भगत सिंह नगर घोषित किया और खुद चिदम्बरम साहब जब गृह मंत्री थे, उन्होंने जाकर उसकी घोषणा की थी।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहिए कि रिकॉर्ड तो सही कर दें...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : कृपया मुझे सुन लीजिए। जिस समय संस्कृति मंत्री अम्बिका सोनी जी थीं, तब वे सिक्के जारी किए गए थे और उनमें भी "शहीद भगत सिंह" लिखा गया। इसी तरह नवांशहर को शहीद भगत सिंह नगर घोषित किया गया। सरकार पूरी तरह से उन्हें शहीद मानती है और उन्हें "शहीद" का दर्जा देती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : रिकॉर्ड के बारे में क्या कहते हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Interruptions)... He has said that. ...(Interruptions)... No, no; that is over. ...(Interruptions)... You are associating. Your name is...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : किसके बारे में?...(व्यवधान)...अगर रिकॉर्ड में नहीं है तो रिकॉर्ड को...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : सर, इनके बारे में गृह मंत्रालय के रिकार्ड को तो ठीक करवा दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : अगर रिकार्ड में नहीं है, तो रिकार्ड को सुधार दिया जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a feeling of the entire House. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has been conveyed to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): There is no such record with the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government will take appropriate action. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough. Now, we will take up Special Mentions. Those who want to lay them on the table can lay them and those who want to read them can read them before the House is adjourned. Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

Demand for taking necessary steps for plastic waste management in the country

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Recently, the Central Pollution Control Board has reported to the Supreme Court that India generates 56 lakh tonnes of plastic waste annually, with Delhi accounting for a staggering 689.5 tonnes a day. Total plastic waste, which is collected and recycled in the country, is estimated to be 9,205 tonnes per day (approximately 60 per cent of total waste) and 6,137 tonnes remain uncollected and littered. Overall, 40 per cent of plastic waste is not recycled. The daily addition to untreated plastic in Delhi is estimated at 275.6 tonnes, followed by Chennai (171.6 tonnes), Kolkata (170 tonnes) and Mumbai (163.2 tonnes). This* waste is a source of continuing pollution, as plastic is not bio-degradable and poisons the environment for decades. A shocked Supreme Court, on 4.4.2013, commented, “We are sitting on a plastic time bomb.” The Court also asked civic authorities of five cities - Delhi, Agra, Jaipur, Faridabad and Bengaluru - to submit reports on the steps taken to contain dumping of plastic and implementing the ban on *gutka*. Responding to the situation, the Bench of Justices G.S.Singhvi and Kurian Joseph felt that non-implementation of law was due to abject ‘failure of governance at the grass-root level’.

In view of above worrying scenario, I would urge hon. Minister of Environment and Forests to initiate necessary measures.

*Laid on the Table

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Have you taken the sense of the House? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): You have to take the sense of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... You cannot arbitrarily decide. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take up Special Mentions and then introduction of Bills. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): No. Introduction is not allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Lunch time is 1.00 o'clock. Let us adjourn. When we meet again, we will take up the remaining Business. That is the practice. Otherwise, take the sense of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the House agrees on this point. We will have Special Mentions and introduction of Bills, and then adjourn the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, नहीं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at seven minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 2013. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (ASSAM): Sir, we are opposing the Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 2013. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): No, Sir, इस बिल को वापस लो।...(*व्यवधान*)... Please, don't introduce this Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I beg to move...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at one minute past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at eleven minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take up this Bill later.(Interruptions).... We will take up this Bill later in the day. Let us take up The Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013; Shri G.K. Vasani.(Interruptions).... I have called Shri G.K. Vasani.(Interruptions).... वैश्य जी और आप सभी लोग वापस जाइए...(व्यवधान)... I have called Shri G.K. Vasani.(Interruptions).... I will take the Constitution (Amendment) Bill later in the day.(Interruptions).... Please. Shri G.K. Vasani.(Interruptions).... I have called Shri G.K. Vasani.(Interruptions).... I am not taking your Bill. You please go. I am taking the Merchant Shipping Bill.(Interruptions).... You go to your seats.(Interruptions).... Shri G.K. Vasani.(Interruptions)....

श्री थावर चंद गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी...(व्यवधान)...आप सुन तो लीजिए...(व्यवधान)...मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is that?

श्री थावर चंद गहलोत : जब कोई विधेयक प्रस्तावित किया जाता है तो हमें उस समय उस पर आपत्ति करने का अधिकार है...(व्यवधान)...उसके अंतर्गत मेरी आपत्ति है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आपको अधिकार है, लेकिन हम “The Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013” ले रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...दूसरा बिल रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चंद गहलोत : उपसभापति जी, मैं अभी से बोल रहा था कि मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है...(व्यवधान)...आप जब बोलने लगे तो मैं चुप हो गया...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा) : उपसभापति जी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : बलबीर पुंज जी बैठिए...(व्यवधान)... Mr. Punj, let me tell you.(Interruptions).... आप सुनिए...(व्यवधान)... See, when the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is taken up, there will be occasion to oppose the Bill and the Members, especially, Mr. Baishya will be allowed.(Interruptions).... They have intimated me.(Interruptions).... Yes, but when we take up the Bill.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I cannot hear you.(*Interruptions*)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do if you cannot hear me?(*Interruptions*).... Shri G.K. Vasan to move the Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013.

The Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next is the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013. Shri V. Narayanasamy.

The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, The Mental Health Care Bill, 2013. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

The Mental Health Care Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I beg to leave to introduce a Bill to provide for mental health care and services for persons with mental illness and to protect, promote and fulfil the rights of such persons during delivery of mental health care and services and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.~

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2013.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER**The circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.**The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2013**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, statement by the Minister. Shri A.K. Antony. You can make both the statements together. But after the statements, we will take up the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2013. If you want clarifications on the statements, we can do that after the Wakf Bill is passed.(Interruptions)....

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, we are also willing to get the Wakf Bill passed. But you need to understand that this issue is of great

importance. Therefore, after the hon. Defence Minister's statements on the whole incident, please allow clarifications. It is very important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go by the consent of the House. But the decision taken in the morning was that we would pass the Wakf Bill and then we will have clarifications.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the House is supreme. We had certainly agreed to that.(*Interruptions*)..... A Member wants to ask questions.....(*Interruptions*).....

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): I am also ready for clarifications.(*Interruptions*)..... I am ready for that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can assure you that the hon. Minister is ready. After the statements, we will pass the Wakf Bill and immediately after that we will have clarifications on statements by today itself.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: I am ready for clarifications even now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. That is clear.(*Interruptions*).....

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the Minister is agreeing to immediate clarifications.(*Interruptions*).....

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: I am ready for that.(*Interruptions*)..... We are together on that.

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): Immediately after that, we will take it up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. We will take it immediately after the clarifications. He is supporting you.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we appreciate the maiden venture of the hon. Minister of Minority Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Maiden speech and maiden venture should not be objected to. Now, hon. Minister of Defence, Shri A.K. Antony.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**Unprovoked attack on Indian troops on our side of the Line of Control**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Sir, the brutal and unprovoked attack on an Indian patrol on our side of Line of Control (LC) on August 6, 2013 outraged us all. When I reported the incident to the House, it was Government's obligation to report the facts as we knew them at that point in time, and my statement was based on the available information.

Since then, the Chief of the Army Staff has visited the area and gone into the details of the matter. It is now clear that the specialist troops of Pakistan Army were involved in this attack when a group from the Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK) side crossed the LC and killed our brave *jawans*. We all know that nothing happens from Pakistan side of the Line of Control without support, assistance, facilitation and often direct involvement of the Pakistan Army.

Those in Pakistan who are responsible for this tragedy and the brutal killing of two soldiers earlier this year should not go unpunished. Pakistan should also show determined action to dismantle the terrorist networks, organizations and infrastructure and show tangible movement on bringing those responsible for the Mumbai terrorist attack in November 2008 to justice quickly.

Naturally, this incident will have consequences on our behaviour on the Line of Control and for our relations with Pakistan. Our restraint should not be taken for granted; nor should the capacity of our Armed Forces and resolve of the Government to uphold the sanctity of the LC ever be doubted.

Incident of major fire onboard Indian Navy Submarine INS Sindhurakshak

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: There was an unfortunate incident of explosions and fire onboard Indian Navy Submarine INS Sindhurakshak in the intervening night of 13/14 August, 2013. At the time of incident, the submarine was berthed at the Naval Dockyard, Mumbai. I visited the site on 14th August, 2013, accompanied by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, to get a first-hand account of the situation, where I was briefed by the Chief of the Naval Staff.

Initial assessments indicate that an internal explosion occurred in the forward compartment of the submarine, where ordnance was stowed, resulting in further

near-simultaneous explosions, and major fire onboard INS Sindhurakshak. Fire tenders from the Naval Dockyard as well as Mumbai Fire Brigade were pressed into action and the fire was brought under control. However, INS Sindhurakshak was observed to be slowly submerging, due to damage sustained during the fire and explosions onboard. A minor fire was also observed on the upper casing of INS Sindhughosh, which was berthed alongside INS Sindhurakshak which was brought under control, and she and other ships in vicinity were moved away from INS Sindhurakshak to safe locations.

Eighteen naval duty personnel, comprising three officers and fifteen sailors, were inside the submarine at the time of the incident. As the explosion and resultant damage were near instantaneous, these personnel could not evacuate. Although full details are yet to emerge, the rapidity and intensity of the explosion and the resultant damage sustained by the submarine indicate that the personnel would not have survived.

The submarine is presently resting on the bottom, and is partially submerged next to the jetty where the incident took place. Diving operations by the Indian Navy are in progress round-the-clock to attempt search for the personnel, assess the damage and also attempt to arrest leakages and ensure dewatering. Naval Divers have been able to enter the submarine. They could access only some parts of the submarine due to heavy damage and flooding of compartments, with obstructions from debris and structural distortions. Efforts have been made to de-water the flooded compartments using high-capacity pumps. However, there has been no discernible change in the water level inside the submarine, indicating likelihood of ingress of water through openings due to structural damage. Further efforts have been made to identify possible areas of water ingress by inserting high pressure air. These have indicated breach of watertight integrity in the forward portion of the submarine hull. Globally renowned professional salvage agencies have been approached and they are undertaking the survey for salvage operations. There is also an offer of help from Russia, where the refit and upgrade had been undertaken.

Preliminary investigations indicate that the explosion was due to the possible ignition of armament. The cause of ignition is however yet to be established. Visual and forensic examination would throw more light into the possible cause of ignition. This will be possible only after the submarine is afloat and dewatered.

A Board of Inquiry with all relevant specialists has been constituted to investigate the likely causes of the accident at the earliest.

In addition, extensive checks on weapon-related safety systems and audit of Standard Operating Procedures on all operational submarines of the Indian Navy have been ordered.

We are deeply saddened by the incident and the resultant loss of lives. I would like to assure that all support, assistance and counselling will be provided to the families of the 18 naval personnel. A special cell has been formed at the Western Naval Command in Mumbai for this purpose. We convey our deepest condolences to the families of the Indian Navy personnel who have made supreme sacrifices in the line of duty.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we will first take up the Wakf Bill, and we can finish it quickly. After that we can take up as many clarifications as possible on the two statements made by Raksha Mantri. He is available. He is ready for replying to the clarifications. There is no problem. I would request the Leader of the Opposition, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition and other leaders to consider my request.(*Interruptions*).... He will be here. He is not going anywhere. You also give up your evening programme.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Immediately after the Minister's statement, Members are allowed to seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will allow.(*Interruptions*).... That is not being denied.(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: A number of times it had been rescheduled.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister said that he would reply. The Bill also has to be passed. If you pass the Bill first, then, we will get enough time to seek clarifications. So, I think there is no harm in agreeing. I can assure you enough time for seeking clarifications. If you take up clarifications now, I have to restrict the time because the Bill also has to be passed.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, you are creating a new precedent. When there is a precedent ... (*Interruptions*)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no precedent like that. The House can decide. आप मेरी बात सुनिए।

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड) : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...ऐसी क्या बात है कि आप इसको नेगलेक्ट कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...आप उसे बाद में ले लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : ऐसा पहली बार नहीं है...(व्यवधान)...आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं, कोश्यारी जी?... (व्यवधान)...कोशियारी जी, ...(व्यवधान)...अगर यह स्टेटमेंट हम चार बजे कराते, तब?... (व्यवधान)...आप बताइए कि अगर यह स्टेटमेंट हम चार बजे कराते, तो?... (व्यवधान)...सब तैयार है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : कोश्यारी जी, ...(व्यवधान)...कोई नया प्रोसीजर नहीं लिया गया है।...(व्यवधान)...Clarifications can always be later also.

No new procedure is being adopted. There have been ample occasions in the House when a statement was made and clarifications were sought later on. But, today, we can do both. If you agree, we will take up the Bill first, pass it and then for clarifications we will have enough time. Otherwise, I will have to restrict the time for clarifications.(Interruptions)..... Ravi Shankar Prasadji, what do you say? If you agree, it will be good.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, please listen to me. I will go by whatever you decide. But what our hon. Members are saying, please try to appreciate it. This is not going to be a speech. Specific questions will be asked by various Members on both the issues. I think, in a shorter time, it can be responded to, and the matter can be taken up. We assure you that all of us will sit to ensure that the Bill is taken up, and also passed. We are willing to cooperate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you cooperate, then, it is okay. We will fix up time for clarifications. How much time?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: One hour will be enough.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Clarifications will be over in one hour. Members can give their names.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Four Members are seeking clarifications from each party. How is it possible to finish clarifications in one hour?(Interruptions).....

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: The Minister is challenging the Chair.
....(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair can get suggestions from both sides.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you haven't sought opinions from other sides. Please take opinions from other Members also.
....(Interruptions).... Take opinions from other leaders also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your view?

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Bill first.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Bill first.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government side also wants the Bill first. Okay, that is the sense of the House. For the Bill also you have to stick to the time. We have to pass the Bill and take up clarifications today itself.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I have to make only one request. After the Bill is passed, we expect the Defence Minister to remain available; and all the Members, including our Members should be given full opportunity to put questions on important issues.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Agreed. I am going to make it very clear. As the clarifications are going to be taken up after the Bill is passed, there is no restriction of one hour on seeking clarifications on the statements. Okay, Shri Rahman Khan to move the Bill. One more thing. The time allotted by the BAC for this discussion is three hours. But the House can take a decision to reduce this time by one hour. I am sure, everybody agrees to it. So, the time for this discussion is two hours, and everybody has to confine themselves to this time-limit.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.

The Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to amend the Wakf Act, 1995, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I have the honour to commend the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2011 as reported by the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha for consideration of this august House. This Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 27th April, 2010 and passed by that House on 7th May, 2010.. *...(Interruptions)*

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is his maiden Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The maiden Bill is not to be obstructed.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I am thankful to the Select Committee which functioned under the Chairmanship of Shri Saif-ud-din Soz and produced a report containing such recommendations as would allow us to realize the purposes of the wakf for which they are created. They have incorporated several provisions in the Bill which would prevent the misuse of wakf properties and would lead to proper administration of auqaf. I also thank Shri Salman Khurshid, who was my predecessor in the Ministry for his cooperation, for introducing the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010 in Lok Sabha.

The Wakf Act, 1995, came into force on 01.01.1996, except for the State of Jammu and Kashmir. During all these years, there has been a widespread feeling that the Act has not proved effective in improving the administration of auqaf.

The Prime Minister's High Level Committee on the Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India (also known as Sachar Committee) considered this issue and suggested a number of amendments to the Act relating to women's representation, review of the composition of the Central Wakf Council and the State Wakf Boards and a more effective approach to countering encroachments, etc. The Committee stressed the need for setting up a National Wakf Development Corporation at the Central Level and State Wakf Development Corporations so as to facilitate proper utilization of valuable Wakf properties and achieve the objectives for which they are intended.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee on Wakf (JPC), constituted on 02.01.2006, submitted its Third Report to Parliament on amendments to the Wakf Act, 1995 on 04.03.2008. The recommendations of the Committee cover a wide range of amendments relating to time-bound survey of waqf properties, prevention and removal of encroachments, making the Central Wakf Council more effective, provisions for development of wakf properties, etc. Certain issues were

re-considered by the JPC and its recommendations on the subject were included in its Ninth Report which was presented to the Parliament on 23rd October, 2008.

The amendments proposed were considered in consultation with other stakeholders like the All India Muslim Personal Law Board, representatives of State Governments and the Chairman and Chief Executive Officers of State Wakf Boards.

The Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010, with proposed amendments in the Wakf Act, 1995, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 27th April, 2010 and was passed by the Lok Sabha on 7th May, 2010. Subsequently, the Bill came up before the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha decided to refer the Bill to its Select Committee. The Select Committee of Rajya Sabha submitted its report on 16th December, 2011.

The recommendations of the Select Committee have been examined in the Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice. The States/Union Territories and the concerned Ministries of the Government of India were also consulted. A meeting was convened on 17.11.2012 with the All India Muslim Personal Law Board, CEOs and Chairpersons of the State Wakf Boards and Members of Central Wakf Council to discuss various issues relating to proposed amendments in the Wakf Act, 1995. Based on the consultations, besides other amendments, 'Sale' and 'Mortgage' of Wakf properties were allowed under exceptional circumstances which was approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 21.02.2013.

Subsequently, further consultations were held with various stakeholders. It was suggested to prohibit 'Sale', 'Gift', 'Mortgage' and 'Exchange' of Wakf properties and only 'Lease' of Wakf properties should be allowed.

With the proposed amendments in the Wakf Act, 1995, the administration of *auqaf* in the country would improve. The following are the major amendments proposed and the benefits envisaged:- (i) Survey of *auqaf* which has not been done in many States/UT Wakf Boards would be completed within one year. The State Government would appoint Survey Commissioner within 3 months. Further, wakf properties already surveyed and notified are not to be reviewed again in subsequent surveys except where the status of such property has undergone a change in accordance with the provisions of any law;

- (i) Penal action has been proposed against Public Servants who fail in preventing encroachments.

- (ii) CWC which is considered to be a toothless body, is being empowered to issue directives to State Wakf Boards on their performance, particularly on their financial performance, survey, maintenance of Wakf deeds, revenue records and prevention of encroachment of Wakf properties.
- (iii) There is no time period fixed in the Act for setting up of State Wakf Board. Now, the State Wakf Board would be set up within the time period of six months.
- (iv) Sale, 'Gift', 'Mortgage' and 'Exchange' of Wakf properties have been made *void ab initio* as there was widespread feeling that the Wakf properties are being alienated through these mode of transfers. This would prevent alienation of valuable Wakf properties.
- (v) Lease period has been enhanced to 30 years from the present 3 years for commercial activities, education and health purposes. This has been done keeping in view the long gestational period of projects.
- (vi) The process of leasing of Wakf properties has been made transparent as now the Board shall publish the details of lease and invite Bids in at least one National and one Regional Newspaper.
- (vii) A new Sub-Section has been proposed providing penal action for alienation of Wakf properties. Further, no Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Section except on a complaint made by the Board or any Officer duly authorized by the State Government.
- (viii) The CEO is being empowered in removing encroachments by applying to the Tribunal for grant of Order of Eviction from the Wakf properties.
- (ix) The scope of Tribunal is being widened. The Tribunal for determination of all disputes, questions and other matters relating to wakf or wakf properties would consist of a Chairman, who is not below the rank of District, Session or Civil Judge Class I, and two other members namely, an officer from the State Civil Service equivalent in rank to that of Additional District Magistrate and another person having knowledge of Muslim law and jurisprudence. The Tribunal shall determine any dispute, question or other matter relating to a Wakf or Wakf property, eviction of

tenant or determination of rights and obligation of the lessor and the lessee of such property.

- (x) Section 87 is being deleted which pertains to enforcement of right on behalf of unregistered waqf as there is apprehension that this provision is being misused and valuable Wakf properties are being grabbed by land mafia.
- (xi) A new Section is being introduced wherein the Wakf properties occupied by the Government agency to be returned to the Board or the *Mutawalli* within a period of six months from the date of order of the Tribunal. Further, if the property is required for a public purpose, the Government Agency will make an application for the determination of rent or compensation by the Tribunal at the prevailing market value.

The provisions of this Act shall have overriding effects.

Sir, I commend this Bill for discussion in the House.

The question was proposed.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, आज एक बहुत ही ऐतिहासिक और महत्वपूर्ण क्षण है जब कि वक्फ अमेंडमेंट बिल इस सदन में पेश हुआ है। महोदय, वर्ष 1999 में जब अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के नेतृत्व में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार केंद्र में थी, तो उस समय दो ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण चीजें थीं, जिन पर चर्चा हुई। उनमें से एक, हज ऐक्ट के बदलाव के बारे में सोचा गया और दूसरा वक्फ के कानून में बदलाव की जरूरत को समझा गया। यह बात बहुत दिनों से चल रही थी। इस मुद्दे को बहुत दिनों से तमाम धार्मिक संगठनों तथा सामाजिक संगठनों के लोग उठा रहे थे और सदन में भी इसकी जरूरत को महसूस किया गया। तब उस समय एक ज्वाइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमिटी, यानी जेपीसी बनी। उस जेपीसी ने वक्फ के कानून में अमेंडमेंट के तमाम पहलुओं पर बहुत गंभीरता के साथ चर्चा की और उस पर काम किया। मुझे सौभाग्य से उस ज्वाइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमिटी के चेयरमैन के नाते काम करने का मौका मिला। उसके बाद ज्वाइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमिटी की रिकमेंडेशंस तथा अन्य तमाम रिकमेंडेशंस के आधार पर इस कानून में संशोधन के साथ एक कानून बना और वह लोक सभा में पास भी हुआ, लेकिन जब वह राज्य सभा में आया, तो उस समय मैंने तथा कई सदस्यों ने उसमें कई तरह की खामियां बताईं। तब उस समय यह तय हुआ कि इसको सिलेक्ट कमिटी के पास जाना चाहिए, इसका फिर से नए सिरे से अध्ययन हो और इसके सारे पहलुओं को समझा जाए। उपसभापति महोदय, यह महत्वपूर्ण मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि यह जब कानून का रूप लेगा तो वक्फ से जुड़े हुए तमाम वे

पहलू जो अनछुए थे, वे सवाल जिन सवालों को लेकर बहुत दिनों से एक आवाज उठती रही, एक बात होती रही, वे कई चीजें एड्रेस होंगी और हो सकता है कि कई चीजें अनछुई भी रह जाएं, क्योंकि जब सलेक्ट कमेटी चर्चा कर रही थी तो कई सामाजिक संगठन, कई धार्मिक संगठन से एविडेंसेज के तौर पर राय ली गई। कई ऐसे पहलू थे जिन पहलुओं के बारे में सबने अपने-अपने सुझाव दिए। कुछ सुझाव माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसमें शामिल किए हैं और कुछ को इग्नोर किया गया है, उनको शामिल नहीं किया गया, जिनके बारे में मैं आगे बताऊंगा। हम वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज की सुरक्षा, उनके सदुपयोग के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं। आज जब हम इस चर्चा को शुरू करने जा रहे हैं तो हमें यह नहीं मालूम कि मुल्क में वक्फ की कितनी प्रॉपर्टीज हैं, हमें यह नहीं मालूम कि कितनी प्रॉपर्टीज पर एंक्रोचमेंट है, हमें यह नहीं मालूम कि किस वक्फ के बोर्ड में और उसके दफ्तर में कितनी प्रॉपर्टीज रजिस्टर्ड हैं। एक ज्वाइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी जिसका मैंने अभी जिक्र किया, उसने 2007-08 में एक रिकमंडेशन की कि इन तमाम प्रॉपर्टीज का कम्प्यूटराइजेशन करने के लिए कम से कम 25 करोड़ रुपया राज्यों के उन सभी 29 वक्फ बोर्ड्स को दिया जाए, ताकि वे कम्प्यूटराइजेशन का काम शुरू कर सकें। वह रिपोर्ट अभी मेरे पास सामने है। इस रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया कि जे.पी.सी. ने जो 25 करोड़ रुपए के लिए कहा है वह तो संभव नहीं है, लेकिन ठीक है हम 10 करोड़ रुपए दे देते हैं। वह भी 2007-08 की रिकमंडेशन पर 2010-11 में 10 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए। अब उस 10 करोड़ में होना क्या है? प्रॉपर्टी रजिस्ट्रेशन मैनेजमेंट, मुतवल्ली रिटर्न मैनेजमेंट, लीजिंग ऑफ प्रॉपर्टीज मैनेजमेंट, लिटिगेशन ऑफ ट्रेकिंग मैनेजमेंट, डॉक्यूमेंट ऑफ अर्वाइज मैनेजमेंट, जी.आई.एस. वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज, फंड मैनेजमेंट ऑफ मॉस दरगाहज, कब्रिस्तान, इमामबाड़ा और अन्य, लोन मैनेजमेंट और राइट-टू-इंफार्मेशन एक्ट। सर, पूरे मुल्क में इन 29 वक्फ बोर्ड्स के ऑफिस के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपए हमारी इन महान सरकार ने दिए हैं। वह भी 10 करोड़ ऐसे नहीं दिया है कि 10 करोड़ दे दिया कि आप कर लो। उसमें भी पहले एक करोड़, फिर 40 लाख, अभी वह 10 करोड़ भी पूरा नहीं दिया है। फिर एक करोड़, फिर 29 लाख, 454 लाख, ऐसे करके इतना-इतना उन्होंने दिया है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह जिक्र इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि आज जो ये सवाल हैं आर्थिक सवाल हैं, शैक्षणिक सवाल हैं, सामाजिक सवाल हैं, ये मुसलमानों को हमेशा परेशान करते हैं, तकलीफ देते हैं। जब सलेक्ट कमेटी की मीटिंग होती थी और उसमें भी जब यह बात आती थी, तो उसमें एक ही मुद्दा होता था कि वक्फ की इतनी प्रॉपर्टी है, जिन प्रॉपर्टीज के माध्यम से अगर हम शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काम करना चाहें, अगर हम रोजगार के क्षेत्र में काम करना चाहें, हम अगर सामाजिक तरक्की की दृष्टि से काम करना चाहें तो उस प्रॉपर्टी का सही सदुपयोग करके हम इस दिशा में काम कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जब हम शुरुआत ऐसी कर रहे हैं कि जहां पर कि हम अंधेरे में तीर मार रहे हैं हमने कानून बहुत बना डाले हैं। हमें आज यह नहीं पता कि स्टेट के वक्फ बोर्ड की क्या हालत है। सर, वक्फ के ऑफिस में जो बेचारा क्लर्क काम करता है उसको तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती। उसके

ऑफिस में कुर्सियां बाबा आदम के जमाने की मिलेंगी, उसका एक हत्था टूटा होगा तो दूसरा कील से टुका होगा। उन फाइलों में से आधी चूहे काट डालते हैं और आधी दीमक खा जाती है। आप वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी के रिकॉर्ड की बात करते हैं। मैं पूछता हूं कि रिकॉर्ड कहां मिलेगा?

उपसभापति महोदय, आज इन तमाम सवालों के साथ हम इस कानून को बनाने जा रहे हैं, जोकि एक अच्छी पहल है क्योंकि हम मानते हैं कि आप कुछ नहीं से कुछ काम करने की शुरुआत कर रहे हैं, जिसे अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने शुरू किया था। उपसभापति महोदय, आप मुझे समय-सीमा में मत बांधिए क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय कई ऐसे अमेंडमेंट्स लाए हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं रोशनी डालने की कोशिश करूंगा। सर एक अकेला पंजाब स्टेट का वक्फ बोर्ड है, जिसने कम्प्यूटराइजेशन की दिशा में कुछ काम किया है। मैं उसका नम्बर इसलिए नहीं दे रहा हूं क्योंकि वह कनफ्यूजिंग है। वक्फ बोर्ड जिस प्रॉपर्टी के बारे में कह रहा है कि यह वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी है, वह नंबर अलग है और जो सरकार कह रही है, वह नंबर अलग है। उसमें एक कनफ्यूजन व कांफ़्लिक्शन है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have two more minutes.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, आप बीच में टोकेंगे तो हम बता नहीं पाएंगे। सर, हमारी पार्टी से कोई नहीं बोल रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have decided that everybody would stick to the time.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Everybody would stick to the time, Sir. This is very important. सर, इस तरह काम-चलाऊ काम तो नहीं हो सकता न? अगर आप यह चाहते हैं कि डिन में हो जाए और यस-नो हो जाए, तो यह नहीं होगा। This is very important. अगर इस तरह से यह हवा में पास हो जाएगा तो देश के साथ बहुत बड़ी नाइंसाफी होगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. This was decided by the House. You wanted this Bill to be taken up first and as per the decision taken, two hours' time was allotted to this Bill and, after that, we will have clarifications, etc.. We want to give priority to this Bill. So, this is a decision of the House. I would stick to the time. Conclude in two-three minutes.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, सेक्शन 3 में जो अमेंडमेंट है, उसमें कहा गया है कि "Encroachers mean any person occupying Wakf property, in whole or part, without the authority of law including the person whose tenancy and lease or license has

expired or has been terminated by the Board". सर, यह अपने आप में एक और सवाल है कि आप एनक्रोचर्स को कैसे हटाएंगे? जिस वक्फ बोर्ड के पास अपना कार्यालय चलाने के लिए पैसा नहीं है, वह इतने बड़े वक्फ * के साथ कैसे भिड़ेगा? इसका कोई समाधान इसमें नहीं है। अब लिस्ट ऑफ द औकाफ - सर, कुछ औकाफ ऐसे हैं, वक्फ ऐसे हैं जोकि लिस्टेड हैं, कुछ ऐसे हैं जो लिस्टेड नहीं हैं। आपने कह दिया कि इनके सारे रजिस्टर्स तैयार किए जाएं। उन रजिस्टर्स को तैयार करने के लिए क्या कोई समय-सीमा तय की गई है कि पांच दिनों में या पच्चीस दिनों में उसे वे नोटिफाई करें, उसे गजट में प्रकाशित करें। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी जब इस बारे में रुल्स बनाएं, तो उसमें कम-से-कम तीस दिनों की समय-सीमा रखें कि उन तीस दिनों में वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी चाहे। बिकती है, चाहे लीज पर दी जाती है या उसका नया रजिस्ट्रेशन होता है, उसका पब्लिकेशन तीस दिनों में अखबारों में भी होगा और गजट में भी होगा।

सर, आपने इसमें एक क्लॉज रखा है, जिसमें लिखा है, "To prevent or remove the encroachment, shall, on conviction of the punishment with the fine which may extend to 15,000 rupees for each such officer... अगर कोई ऑफिसर एनक्रोचमेंट को नहीं हटाता, तो उसके लिए 15 हजार रुपए फाइन लगाएंगे, तो वह और अच्छा है। उस वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी को वह बेचेगा या उसके रिकॉर्ड को इस तरह कर देगा कि आपको रिकॉर्ड मिलेगा नहीं और 15 हजार रुपए फाइन तो आराम से वह दे देगा। इसलिए आप उस फाइन को बढ़ाइए और फाइन के साथ-साथ सजा का प्रावधान भी किया जाना चाहिए। इसके अलावा इसमें आपने जो एक अमेंडमेंट किया है, उसमें आपने कहा है – the Muslim Member enrolled with the Bar Council of the concerned State or Union Territory; provided that in case there is no Muslim Member of the Bar Council of the State and the State Government may nominate a reputed person from the State having knowledge and experience of the law. जब आप औकाफ की बात करते हैं, आप वक्फ की बात करते हैं और आप यह कहते हैं, जो सरकार 65 साल से सत्ता में रही है, वह यह कहती है कि एक पढ़ा-लिखा, कानून का जानकार मुसलमान नहीं मिल पाएगा। यह तो अपने आप में मजाक है और इसका मतलब यह है कि आप यह कह रहे हैं कि साहब, हमने इस देश के मुसलमानों को इतनी अशिक्षा दे दी है, उसे इतना कमजोर बना दिया है कि वह इस लायक नहीं है। इसलिए हमने एक दूसरा प्रोविजन भी कर दिया है कि किसी को भी डूढ़कर लगा लेना है। यह काम तो सरकार पहले से करती रही है। अब इस अमेंडमेंट का दुरुपयोग तो सरकारें करेंगी और जैसे अपनी मर्जी से ऑफिसर्स नियुक्त करती है, उसी तरह से सरकारें वहां अपना आदमी बैठा देंगी। इससे तो वक्फ बोर्ड की जो हालत है, वह बद से और बदतर होगी।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, please conclude.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, मैं कनक्लूड कर रहा हूँ। इसमें एक और चीज आई है, जो इसमें आपने एक महत्वपूर्ण बात की है, उस प्रोविजन को मैं नहीं पढ़ता हूँ। आपने इसमें 20(बी) में कहा है कि जो चेयरमैन इलेक्ट होगा, उसके खिलाफ एक साल तक कोई भी मैम्बर या सदस्य नो कॉफीडेंस मोशन नहीं ला सकता। पहली बात आप समझिए, इसमें कभी और अमेंडमेंट हो तो कर लीजिएगा, लेकिन आज के जो हालात हैं, जो वक्फ प्रोपर्टीज की हालत हुई है, वक्फ प्रोपर्टीज जो बेच दी गई हैं, वह गैरों ने नहीं की है, यह सितम तो अपनों का ही है, उन्हीं वक्फ * का है, जो वक्फ बोर्ड पर कब्जा करके बैठे हुए थे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, please conclude.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, आप बीच-बीच में टोकेंगे, तो कैसे होगा?...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Please conclude. Naqviji, please conclude.....*(Interruptions)*.....No please conclude.....*(Interruptions)*.....

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, अभी 10 मिनट बाकी हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one more speaker from your party.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, हमारी पार्टी से कोई और स्पीकर नहीं है। एक इतनी बड़ी पार्टी को आप 10 मिनट नहीं देंगे। क्या बात है?...*(व्यवधान)*...यह कोई बात नहीं है। आपने इतनी बार बीच में रोका, फिर हम कैसे बोल सकते हैं?...*(व्यवधान)*...इतना इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू है और आप चाहते हैं कि एक मिनट में बोल के खत्म कर दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is very unkindest cut of all. See, you wanted the Bill to be taken up first; and it was decided two hours for this Bill. Moreover, your party has one more Member.*(Interruptions)*..... Sit down.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, आप दो घंटे की बहस दो मिनट में खत्म करना चाहते हैं, तो कैसे चलेगा?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you withdraw the name of other Member.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, अभी मेरे 10 मिनट बाकी हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, you withdraw the name of other Member. You can't do like this.*(Interruptions)*..... You can't have both the ways. How is it possible? No, no; I cannot allow. You conclude.*(Interruptions)*.....

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, 10 मिनट बचे हुए हैं और 3 मिनट आपने ले लिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you withdraw that.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we have only Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi from our side.*(Interruptions)*..... Let him continue.*(Interruptions)*.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No problem. All right. So, you can take total 24 minutes.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने संशोधन दिया है, उसमें कहा है कि वक्फ का जो चेयरमैन है, उसके खिलाफ एक साल तक “नो कॉन्फीडेंस मोशन” नहीं आ सकता। यह एक अलोकतांत्रिक परंपरा और व्यवस्था है। जैसा मैंने कहा, आज के वक्फ के हो हालात हैं, वह किसी और ने नहीं बनाए हैं, यह वक्फ के उन्हीं चेयरमैनो के माध्यम से बने हैं और प्रॉपर्टीज को बेचने का कोई रिकार्ड भी नहीं है। फिर आप कह रहे हैं कि जो चेयरमैन बैठेंगे, उसको एक साल तक कोई छू भी नहीं सकता। अब एक साल में तो वह पता नहीं क्या करेगा? इसलिए यह प्रोविजन एकदम हटना चाहिए, उससे समय-सीमा हटानी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह अलोकतांत्रिक तो है ही, साथ ही इस तरह के लोगों को बढ़ावा देने वाला भी है।

सर, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि वक्फ के जो डिस्प्युट्स हैं, उनके लिए आप ट्राइब्यूनल की बात कर रहे हैं। वह ट्राइब्यूनल बनना चाहिए और उस ट्रिब्यूनल के अधिकार, उस ट्राइब्यूनल की शक्तियों के बारे में बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से बातें आनी चाहिए। एक चीज महत्वपूर्ण है जो वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज के डेवलपमेंट से रिलेटेड है, जैसे एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स, शॉपिंग सेंटर्स, मार्केट, रेजिडेंशियल फ्लैट्स or such other developments. सर, पहले वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज की लीज एक साल या तीन साल के लिए होती थी, अभी इस कानून में तीस साल की लीज का प्रोविजन किया गया है। मेरा इसमें थोड़ा सा ऑब्जेक्शन है। हमारी यह आपत्ति है कि पहली बात तो जो वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज होती हैं, वे कोई बिजनेस करने के लिए नहीं होतीं। वे धर्मार्थ होती हैं या कहते हैं कि लोग आस्था के लिए उस प्रॉपर्टी का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। आपने उसकी लीज की सीमा को बढ़ा कर तीस साल कर दिया, तो फिर इसको आप लीज मत कहिए, आप कहिए कि हम इसको बेच रहे हैं। हम उससे सहमत हैं, जब आप कह रहे हैं कि एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स, शॉपिंग सेंटर्स, मार्केट या रेजिडेंशियल फ्लैट। वहां तक तो ठीक चलता है, अगर कोई एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन बनाएगा या कोई वक्फ से रिलेटेड संस्था उसको बनाएगी, तो भी उसे कम से कम तीस साल की लीज चाहिए, लेकिन आप सभी पर यह लागू कर रहे हैं। किसी को वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी चाहिए, तो आप कह रहे हैं कि उसको तीस साल के लिए मिल जाएगी, तो जो वक्फ* हैं,

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

3.00 P.M.

उनको आप एक बहुत बड़ा कानूनी हथियार देने जा रहे हैं। इस कानून में भी जब आप संशोधन कीजिए, तो उसमें इस प्रावधान को लाइए।

महोदय, एक चीज में मैं थोड़ा सा संशोधन और चाहूंगा। आपने कहा कि बोर्ड से संबंधित किसी तरह का जो विवाद आएगा, उस विवाद का निपटारा उस राज्य की सरकार करेगी। हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है कि राज्य की सरकार करे, लेकिन सर, आज आप ट्राइब्यूनल बना रहे हैं और आप कह रहे हैं कि सारे प्रॉपर्टी से रिलेटेड जो इश्यूज हैं, वक्फ से रिलेटेड जो इश्यूज हैं, उस ट्राइब्यूनल में जो हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के रिटायर्ड जज होंगे, वे तय करेंगे। अब आप फिर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कह रहे हैं, कि कोई विवाद अगर बोर्ड से संबंधित हुआ, तो उसका अंतिम निपटारा राज्य की सरकार करेगी, यानी आपने फिर राज्य की सरकार को एक तरह से वक्फ की नकेल थमा दी। अब सारे प्राधिकरण हैं, लेकिन इसमें कोई स्वतंत्रता, स्वायत्तता की बात नहीं हुई है। आप जब वक्फ की बात कर रहे हैं और इतनी प्रॉपर्टी है, जिसके माध्यम से शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र में, अधिक क्षेत्र में, सामाजिक क्षेत्र में उसका सही इस्तेमाल हो सकता है, तो अगर किसी तरह का विवाद हो, तो ट्राइब्यूनल के माध्यम से उसका समाधान किया जा सकता है। आप उसको राज्य सरकारों पर मत छोड़िए।

उपसभापति महोदय, आज जो परिस्थितियां हैं और जब इन सारे कानूनी प्रावधानों के बारे में हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, तो एक बड़ा सवाल है और वह सवाल इसलिए मैं आज कह रहा हूं कि वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी का कोई रिकॉर्ड नहीं है, यह बात सही है। जिनके पास रिकॉर्ड है, वह आधा-अधूरा है। अब मैं एक शेर आपको सुनाता हूं...(व्यवधान)...वक्फ पर सब लोग सो ही जाते हैं, यह एक प्रॉब्लम है। वक्फ जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर लोग सो ही जाते हैं। तो शेर है--

“मुझमें मंदिर भी है, मस्जिद भी है, गुरुद्वारा भी,
मेरी मिट्टी किसी झगड़े में न डाली जाए,
बाल की खाल कभी और निकाली जाए।”

इसलिए आज कई सवाल ऐसे हैं जिन सवालों पर हम “कमेंट” कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि आज एक अच्छी शुरुआत हुई है और उस शुरुआत के माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि जब तमाम माननीय सदस्य उस पर अपने सुझाव देंगे, तो उन सुझावों को मद्देनजर रखकर आप इसमें संशोधन कीजिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz.(Interruptions)..... Please confine your speech to ten minutes.(Interruptions).....

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is a very happy occasion for me, as it is(*Interruptions*).....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sozji, you have ten to twelve minutes, not more than that.(*Interruptions*).....

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I was trying to curtail my points while you were giving direction to Naqvi Sahib. It is a very landmark contribution of the Government of India to help the Muslim community to protect its Wakf properties, which have been in disarray, which have been looted in the country before the very eyes of the members of the Wakf Boards. It is a historic measure and almost all the recommendations of the Wakf Select Committee have been accepted. I have had the privilege of chairing the Rajya Sabha's Wakf Select Committee. I must take all the House into confidence that I felt aggrieved when the Lok Sabha passed this legislation, and it was going to be a law. Three to four members had got into the debate and I found that because of paucity of time, the Lok Sabha had not organised a full debate on this Bill. Therefore, it goes to the credit of the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, and the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha. We came to them, requested them that the Rajya Sabha is not bound by any law to go the whole hog with the Lok Sabha; it is the House of Elders. So, in our opinion, the Rajya Sabha should debate this Bill and come to its own conclusion. It is a very historic moment that the Rajya Sabha has done its duty to the nation. I have no grouse that the Lok Sabha did not do its duty properly. There is a paucity of time. Sometimes, very important legislations also suffer. So, today, I have a lot of warmth and joy in my heart and mind that the Government of India, representing the mood of the nation, has done justice to the Muslim community. Now, the Muslim community itself would be empowered to protect its Wakf properties, which have been in quite a disarray. I congratulate the Government of India for this. And, as a citizen of India, I thank the Government of India that they have responded to the mood of the nation and, cutting across party lines, this measure has received support and it has come before the Rajya Sabha and is going to be a law in this country. The Wakf Committee showed the urgency of completing its business. Apart from one or two extensions, we were on our toes and we completed the business in 22 meetings. I am grateful to all the Members of the Committee, like, Mohammed Adeeab, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi and Shri Prakash Javadekar. They did a commendable job. I am grateful for their cooperation. We had sometimes to

sit till late hours. I introduced an element of urgency and one day decided that I would not ask for any more extension. Therefore, this measure is now before us. All hon. Members cooperated with me. I sincerely express my gratitude to them. I had the support of the Members to be ready to listen to every individual in this country, who wrote to me or who telephoned me. We consulted the Muslim Personal Board, a prestigious institution of the Muslims in India. The Board was invited thrice. We also consulted the Muslim Majlis-e-Mushawarat, the Milli Council and the Shia Associations. It gives a very great joy to my heart and mind that Shia Community was also, perhaps for the first time, consulted. There are so many sections in which we find that there are situations of neglect. But I am sure that we have done justice to all schools of thought in the Muslim community in India. The Shia Associations were consulted. It is a great privilege that we are going to pass a Bill here that would become a law. This kind of justice was never done to the Muslim community. The credit goes to the Rajya Sabha because the Rajya Sabha took up this measure. It is historic that way also that a Bill passed by the Lok Sabha was minutely examined by the Rajya Sabha and we have come to a very pleasurable conclusion that we have incorporated a lot of thinking into this Bill and, now, this law is comprehensive. I will not say that it would not require amendments in future, but I would say that it is a comprehensive Bill. To the best of my knowledge, it is acceptable to the Muslim community throughout the length and breadth of this country. Since I was Chairman of the Wakf Committee, I know that almost all its recommendations have been accepted. I am grateful to the Government of India. Naqvi *Sahib* was giving credit to Vajpayeeji. I don't have any grouse on that. I don't quarrel with you on that point. But I must say the credit goes to Dr Manmohan Singh's Government that this Government has come forward with a comprehensive law for protection of Wakf properties for all times to come. There is some room for amendments and we shall do that. So, all of us must feel grateful to the Government of India, this time the UPA-II, that took this bold initiative to do justice to the Muslim community. Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi had contributed quite a lot there also. This time he was only trying to find faults. It is a great day of rejoicing. So, I will say, very quickly and very briefly, what are the measures — I will say in Urdu language— that these are very revolutionary provisions and for the whole country will appreciate. Coming to the definition of 'Encroacher', अब उसमें इन्क्लूड होगा पब्लिक और प्राईवेट इस्टिट्यूशन्स,

[† اب اس میں انکلوڈ ہوگا پبلک اور پرائیویٹ انسٹی-ٹیوشن]

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

in addition to 'persons'. Now, any public institution will be included. गवर्नमेंट को कम्पलसरीली लिस्ट मेनटेन करना है औकाफ का, वक्फ के इंस्टिट्यूशन्स का और जो सर्वे है, वह करना पड़े।

गवर्नमेंट को कम्पलसरीली लिस्ट मेनटेन करना है औकाफ का, वक्फ के इंस्टिट्यूशन्स का और जो सर्वे है, वह करना पड़े।

The second and subsequent surveys has to be done after every ten years. The status of wakf properties already notified will not be reviewed in the second and subsequent surveys. Survey data will have to be entered in the land records by the Revenue Authorities. There are so many recommendations, but these are the main recommendations on the basis of which I say that this is a revolutionary measure. A change has been proposed in the composition of Central Wakf Council. और अब सेंट्रल वक्फ को अथारिटी है कि वह इन बोर्ड्स को मॉनिटरिंग करेगा।

† [और अब सेंट्रल वक्फ को अथारिटी है कि वह इन बोर्ड्स को मॉनिटरिंग करेगा।]

Wakf Boards will have to be established within six months instead of one year from the commencement of the amendment. Representation to *Shia* community has been proposed in Wakf Boards and also in the Central Wakf Council. The CEO, the officer who will look after, can now be taken on deputation from outside in the event of non-availability of a suitable Muslim officer in the State. It can happen. Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi has an objection to this. But it can happen and it is correct to do so. If you don't find a very capable officer, you can draw from outside. अब सबसे बड़ा रिवोल्यूशनरी कदम यह है जिसमें श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर साहब, श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी साहब, श्री मोहम्मद अदब साहब का, मैं सबका शुक्रगुजार हूँ, हमने यह फैसला किया। Sale, gift or mortgage of Wakf properties has been prohibited और बीच में जब रिकमेंडेशन केबिनेट तक पहुंची, तो कुछ लोगों ने यह कहा था कि कुछ हालात में वक्फ की प्रापर्टी को फरोख्त किया जा सकता है। उसमें भी थोड़ा वजन था, लेकिन आज के दिन हमें खुशी है कि आखिरकार केबिनेट ने वही सिफारिश मानी जो हमने की थी और इसे मुसलमानाने हिंद को बहुत ही दिल में खुशी है कि अब वक्फ की प्रापर्टी को न तो सेल किया जा सकता है, न गिफ्ट दिया जा सकता है, न मार्टगेज किया जा सकता है। So, the Board is being given powers to determine market rent, not fair rent of Wakf properties. No fair rent will be there. जो मर्जी हो जाए, मार्केट रेंट को पहले देखा जाएगा। Every *Muttawali* will have to prepare the annual budget और यह बजट ऑडिट भी होगा, जहां वक्फ की आमदनी 50 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा है, वहां पर ऑडिट होगा।

†Tranliteration in Urdu Script.

और फिर — exchange or mortgage of Mosque, Dargah — किसी सूरत में मस्जिद को, दरगाह को, खानकाह को, ग्रेवयार्ड को या इमामबाड़ा को बदले में नहीं दिया जा सकता है, इनको एक्सचेंज नहीं किया जा सकता है। जो वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी को खाएगा, खुर्दबुर्ग करेगा, उसको दो साल की सजा होगी। Offence has been made cognizable and non-bailable, जो ऐसी हरकत करेगा, जो अभी तक बोर्ड्स करते आए हैं Lease up to 15 years for commercial activity and up to 30 years for educational purposes is now possible. अगर कामर्शियल एक्टिविटी है तो 15 साल की लीज होगी, अगर एजुकेशन एक्टिविटी है, तो उसके लिए 30 वर्ष की लीज होगी। सेंट्रल वक्फ बोर्ड की जो मीटिंग होगी, वह 90 दिन के अंदर लाजिमी तौर पर होनी चाहिए और सेंट्रल वक्फ काउंसिल will be held every 120 days. कोई आर्बिट्ररीनेस की गुंजाइश नहीं है। Wakf law और eviction के बारे में हमारी एक बड़ी जबरदस्त रेकमेंडेशन थी, जो गवर्नमेंट की प्रॉपर्टीज के लिए eviction के बारे में हमारी एक बड़ी जबरदस्त रेकमेंडेशन थी, जो गवर्नमेंट की प्रॉपर्टीज के लिए eviction का कानून है। हमने यह सिफारिश की थी कि वही कानून वक्फ में भी लागू हो, ताकि आइन्दा जमाने के लिए खुर्दबुर्द और इस प्रॉपर्टी का नुकसान हमेशा के लिए रुक जाए। हमें खुशी है कि यह सिफारिश नहीं मानी गई, लेकिन केबिनेट ने यह बड़ा अच्छा फैसला किया कि ऐसा ही कानून वक्फ के दायरे में भी होगा। कि जो eviction होगा, वह मजिस्ट्रेट के हुक्म से ऐसे ही होगा, जैसे सरकारी प्रॉपर्टीज का होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रॉविजन के लिए सारे हिंदुस्तान के मुसलमान गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के मशकूर रहेंगे। Wakf law will have overriding effect on other laws. वक्फ का जो कानून बन गया, दूसरे क्वानीन को, जो वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज को नुकसान पहुंचा सकते हैं, यह लॉ जो बन गया, इस लॉ पर उसका overriding effect होगा। मैंने आपको 70 सिफारिशों में से कुछ बताई हैं, ताकि आपको इत्मीनान हो जाए और आपके माध्यम से हिंदुस्तान के मुसलमानों को, हिंदुस्तान के हिंदुओं को, बौद्धों को क्योंकि यह जो मेजर है, मुसलमान इस मुल्क का एक segment है, एक ऐसा जुज है, जो irrevocable है। तब हिंदुस्तान की पूरी सोसाइटी के साथ इन्साफ होगा, जो मुसलमानों की प्रॉपर्टी का इन्साफ होगा। इसीलिए मुझे खुशी है और मैंने आपका भी शुक्रिया किया, अपने मेम्बर्स का भी शुक्रिया किया और मैंने गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया का तहेदिल से शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। चूंकि मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी साहब ने एक शेर पढ़ा था, मैंने उस वक्त फैसला किया कि मैं भी एक शेर पढ़ूंगा और हस्ब-ए-हाल है....(समय की घंटी)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज कन्क्लूड।

प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज़ : अल्लामा इकबाल का एक शेर है, मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I have to stick to the time. The Minister has given a promise to the House. Today, I have to stick to the time.

پرو. سہفدہن سوج : موسلمان نادان نہی ہے اور میں ہندوستان کے mainstream politics کی داد دتا ہوں۔ یہ ملک سیکولر ہے۔ ہندوستان اखंडता اور سالیمايت موسلمان کے لیے، ہندو کے لیے، ईसाई کے لیے، بौद्ध کے لیے، जैन کے لیے दिल में राहत ہے۔ ہم سبکو ہندوستان کی اखंडता کو تسليम کرنا چاہیے۔ اسکو مजبوت بنانا چاہیے، لیکن موسلمان جس پرेशانی میں تھا، میں آج پوری کौم کی طرف سے انکو کہتا ہوں، ہندوستان کی सरकार کی طرف سے کہتا ہوں پوری जनता کی طرف سے کہتا ہوں، “تو ہی نادا— I wish I could translate it; I cannot. ہی نادا، چंद कलियों पर कनाअत कर गया” — it is you who decided to remain content – “वरना गुलशन में इलाजे तंगिए दामां भी था” اگر آپ اپنا دامن फैلاتے، वो खुशियों से मतलब आप बाग में चले गए और एक टहनी तोड़ दी और उस टहनी पर कहा कि बस काफी हो गया। ہندوستان سیکولر ملک ہے، جہاں ہندو کا بھی दिल वसी ہے۔ میں نے آج کے दिन सभी पार्टीज का शुक्रिया किया ہے۔ उन्होंने खुले दिल से माना कि मुसलमानों के लिए ओकाफ की प्रॉपर्टीज को महफूज होना चाहिए। اور इसीलिए मैं पूरी कौम की طرف से सभी मुसलमानों से कहता हूं कि “तू ही नादां، चंद कलियों पर कनाअत कर गया، वरना गुलशन में इलाजे तंगिए दामा भी था”। शुक्रिया।

اب سب سے بڑا ریولیوشنری قدم یہ ہے جس میں شری پرکاش جاوڈیکر صاحب،[†] شری مختار عباس نقوی صاحب، شری محمد ادیب صاحب کا، میں سب کا شکر گزار ہوں، Sale, gift or mortgage of Wakf properties has been prohibited] ہم نے یہ فیصلہ کیا۔ اور بیچ میں جب ریکمنڈیشن کمیٹی تک پہنچی، تو کچھ لوگوں نے یہ کہا [prohibited] تھا کہ کچھ حالات میں وقف کی پراپرٹی کو فروخت کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس میں بھی [تھوڑا وزن تھا، لیکن آج کے دن ہمیں خوشی ہے کہ آخر کار کمیٹی نے وہی سفارش مانی جو ہم نے کی تھی اور مسلمانان ہند کے دل میں بہت خوشی ہے کہ اب وقف کی[†] پراپرٹی کو نہ تو سیل کیا جا سکتا ہے، نہ گفٹ دیا جا سکتا ہے، نہ مورٹگیج کیا جا سکتا

[†]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

† So, the Board is being given powers to determine market rent, not fair rent of Wakf properties. No fair rent will be there.] جو مرضی ہو جائے، [Every Muttawali will have to prepare the annual budget.] اور یہ بجٹ آڈٹ بھی ہوگا، جہاں وقف کی آمدنی 50 ہزار روپے [اسے زیادہ ہے، وہاں پر آڈٹ ہوگا اور پھر] -- exchange or mortgage of Mosque, khangah, Dargah, Imambara will not be allowed --

† کسی صورت میں مسجد [کسی صورت میں مسجد کو، درگاہ کو، خانقاہ کو، گریو-یارڈ کو، درگاہ کو، خانقاہ کو، گریو-یارڈ کو یا امام باڑہ کو بدلے میں نہیں دیا جا سکتا ہے، ان کو ایکسچینج نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ جو وقف کی پراپرٹی کو کھائے گا، خرید کرے گا، Offence has been made cognizable and non-bailable,] † جو ایسی حرکت کرے گا، جو ابھی تک بورڈس کرتے آئے ہیں۔ [Lease up to 15 years for commercial activity and up to 3. years for educational purposes is now possible.] † اگر کمرشل ایکٹیوٹی ہے تو 15 سال کی لیز ہوگی، [30 سال کی اگر ایجوکیشن ایکٹیوٹی ہے، تو اس کے لئے

†Transliteration in Urdu Scriptc

لیز ہوگی۔ سینٹرل وقف بورڈ کی جو میٹنگ ہوگی، وہ 90 دن کے اندر لازمی طور پر ہوگی۔
 کوئی [will be held every 120 days.] ہونی چاہئے اور سینٹرل وقف کاونسل
 کے بارے میں ہماری ایک بڑی eviction اور [Wakf law] آرہے ٹرینیس نہیں ہے۔
 کا قانون ہے۔ eviction زبردست ریکمینڈیشن تھی، جو گورنمنٹ کی پراپرٹیز کے لئے
 ہم نے یہ سفارش کی تھی کہ وہی قانون وقف میں بھی لاگو ہو، تاکہ آئندہ زمانے کے لئے
 خردبرد اور اس پراپرٹی کا نقصان ہمیشہ کے لئے رک جائے۔ ہمیں خوشی ہے کہ یہ
 سفارش نہیں مانی گئی، لیکن کمیٹی نے یہ بڑا اچھا فیصلہ کیا کہ ایسا ہی قانون وقف کے
 ہوگا، وہ مجسٹریٹ کے حکم سے ایسے ہی ہوگا، eviction دائرے میں بھی ہوگا۔ کہ جو
 جیسے سرکاری پراپرٹیز کا ہوتا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس پرووژن کے لئے سارے
 Wakf law will have [ہندوستان کے مسلمان گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے مشکور رہیں گے
 وقف کا جو قانون بن گیا، دوسرے قوانین کو، جو +] overriding effect on other laws.
 [وقف کی پراپرٹیز کو نقصان پہنچا سکتے ہیں، یہ لاء جو بن گیا، اس لاء پر اس کا
 ہوگا۔ میں نے آپ کو 70 سفارشوں میں سے کچھ بتائی ہیں، +] overriding effect
 تاکہ آپ کو اطمینان ہو جائے اور آپ کے مادھیم سے ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کو،
 ہندوستان کے ہندوؤں کو، بوڈھوں کو، کیوں کہ یہ جو میجر ہیں، مسلمان اس ملک کا
 +] [irrevocable] ہے، ایک ایسا جز ہے، جو +] [Integral segment] ایک
 ہے۔ تب ہندوستان کی پوری سوسائٹی کے ساتھ انصاف ہوگا، جو مسلمانوں کی پراپرٹی
 کا انصاف ہوگا۔ اسی لئے مجھے خوشی ہے اور میں نے آپ کا بھی شکریہ کیا، اپنے
 ممبرس کا بھی شکریہ کیا اور میں گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کا تہ دل سے شکریہ ادا کرتا
 ہوں۔ چونکہ مختار عباس نقوی نے ایک شعر پڑھا تھا، میں نے اس وقت فیصلہ کیا کہ
 میں بھی ایک شعر پڑھوں گا اور حسب حال ہے۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔
 شری اپ سبھا پتی : پلیز کنکلوڈ۔
 پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز: علامہ اقبال کا ایک شعر ہے، میں اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں
 +] [(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I have to stick to the time. The Minister has given a promise to the House. Today, I have to stick to the time.

mainstream پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز: مسلمان نادان نہیں ہے اور میں ہندوستان کے [†] کی داد دیتا ہوں۔ یہ ملک سیکولر ہے۔ ہندوستان اکھنڈتا اور سالمیت مسلمان کے لئے، politics ہندو کے لئے، عیسائی کے لئے، بودھ کے لئے، جین کے لئے، دل میں راحت ہے۔ ہم سب کو ہندوستان کی اکھنڈتا کو تسلیم کرنا چاہئے۔ اس کو مضبوط بنانا چاہئے، لیکن مسلمان جس پریشانی میں تھا، میں آج پوری قوم کی طرف سے ان کو کہتا ہوں، ہندوستان کی سرکار کی [I wish I could] طرف سے کہتا ہوں، پوری جنتا کی طرف سے کہتا ہوں، تو ہی نادان۔۔۔ [It is you who] "تو ہی نادان، چند کلیوں پر قناعت کر گیا" [I cannot. translate it; I cannot.] "ورنہ گلشن میں علاج تنگنی داماں بھی تھا"۔ اگر آپ اپنا [decided to remain content] دامن پھیلاتے وہ خوشیوں سے، مطلب آپ باغ میں چلے گئے اور ٹہنی توڑ دی اور اس ٹہنی پر کہا کہ بس کافی ہو گیا۔ ہندوستان سیکولر ملک ہے، جہاں ہندو کا بھی دل وسیع ہے۔ میں نے آج کے دن سبھی پارٹیز کا شکریہ کیا ہے۔ انہوں نے کھلے دل سے مانا کہ مسلمانوں کے لئے اوقاف کی پراپرٹیز کو محفوظ ہونا چاہئے اور اسی لئے میں پوری قوم کی طرف سے سبھی مسلمانوں سے کہتا ہوں کہ "تو ہی نادان، چند کلیوں پر قناعت کر گیا، ورنہ گلشن میں علاج تنگنی داماں بھی تھا" [†] [شکریہ۔]

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (मध्य प्रदेश) : हम लोग इधर बैठे हैं...(व्यवधान)...और आपकी हेल्प हो गई।

[†]Transliteration in Urdu Script

श्री उपसभापति : श्री सालिम अन्सारी जी, आपकी पार्टी का टाइम 7 मिनट हैं। Please conclude in seven minutes. That is your Party's time.

श्री सालिम अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका शुक्रिया। आज यह जो वक्फ (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2011 माननीय मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है, मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि “सब कुछ लुटा के होश में आए तो क्या हुआ।” यह किसी का एक मिसरा है कि 67 सालों में सारी वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी वक्फ * लूट ले गए और जो बची है, वह भी गर्द खा रही है। यह 2010 का बिल जब राज्य सभा में आया, तो इस पर सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने अपने कुछ विचार दिए और आपकी तरफ कुछ बिंदुओं को इंगित किया। इस मुल्क में जो वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी है, 15 अगस्त, 1947 के बाद से इस मुल्क में तकरीबन पांच लाख छोटी-बड़ी प्रॉपर्टीज हैं। सरकार ने अब तक कोई ऐसा ठोस कानून नहीं बनाया अथवा उन प्रॉपर्टीज को बचाने के लिए कोई ऐसी स्कीम इस मुल्क में नाफिज नहीं की, जिसके चलते जो# हैं, उन्होंने धीरे-धीरे इसके ऊपर कब्जा कर लिया। मैं आज देख रहा हूं कि वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज बड़े पैमाने पर सरकारी दफातिर के तौर पर भी इस्तेमाल की जा रही हैं। अगर सरकार गंभीर हैं, अगर सरकार चाहती है कि ये वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज उस मुस्लिम कौम को दे दी जाएं, वक्फ मैनेजमेंट के जो लोग हैं, उनको दे दी जाए, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इन वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज से इस मुल्क में रहने वाले 30 करोड़ मुसलमानों का उत्थान हो सकता है। सच्वर कमेटी ने कहा था कि इस मुल्क में रहने वाले मुसलमानों की तालीम इस मुल्क में रहने वाले दलितों से भी खराब है। आपने 65-67 सालों में तालीम भी छीन ली, नौकरी भी छीन ली और इनका कारोबार भी छीन लिया है। हमारे अबाओ अजदाद ने हमें वर्सा में वक्फ की जो प्रॉपर्टीज दी हैं, आप इन पर भी यके बाद दीगरे निशाना बना-बनाकर कब्जा करते चले गए। आज इन पर* कब्जा किए हुए हैं और इनकी बद से बदतर हालत है। के. रहमान खान साहब ने अभी जो बिल पेश किया है, उस पर हमारे नकवी साहब बोल रहे थे कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी और जे.पी.सी. ने इन वक्फ कमेटीज को मजबूत करने के लिए, हमारे पूरे मुल्क की 28 स्टेट्स में जो वक्फ की कमेटीज हैं, उनको मजबूत करने के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये देने की सिफारिश की थी। यह इतना अहम मसला है कि जिसमें इस मुल्क में रहने वाले 30 करोड़ लोगों के मसायल छिपे हुए हैं, जिससे उनकी जिंदगी, उनकी शिक्षा का स्तर सुधर सकता था, लेकिन वाह रे भारत सरकार, आपने 25 करोड़ रुपये देने भी गवारा नहीं किए और मामूली 10 करोड़ रुपये दे दिए। उन्होंने सही जिक्र किया कि आप हर स्टेट में उन दफातिर की हालत जाकर देखिए कि उनकी क्या हालत है।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

उत्तर प्रदेश, जहां से मैं बिलोंग करता हूं, यह मुल्क का हमारा सबसे बड़ा सूबा है, यहां हमारे नवाबों की सबसे ज्यादा वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज हैं। आपने कितना पैसा दिया, मैं उसके बारे में नहीं कहता हूं, लेकिन पिछले बार हमारी बहुजन समाज पार्टी की सरकार थी, जिसकी नेता बहिन कुमारी मायावती जी हैं, उन्होंने इस वक्फ बोर्ड को दो करोड़ रुपये देने का काम किया था। यह इसलिए किया गया था कि वक्फ बोर्ड की जो दयनीय स्थिति है, उसको सुधारा जाए, उन वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज को सुचारु रूप से बचाया जाए। उन्होंने जो वक्फ के चेयरमैन होते थे, उनको राज्य मंत्री का दर्जा देने का भी काम किया था। डी.एम. की अध्यक्षता में, 2002 और 2003 में एक ऐसी कमेटी भी बनाई गई थी, जिसमें प्रत्येक जिले में जिलाधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में अतिक्रमण हटाने के लिए टास्क फोर्स का गठन किया गया था, लेकिन दोस्तो, दुर्भाग्य है कि आज समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार है, क्योंकि बी.एस.पी. सरकार ने उन चेयरमैन को जो राज्य मंत्री का दर्जा दिया था, समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार ने उसको भी छीन लिया है। आज इस सरकार ने वक्फ बोर्ड्स की कोई मदद नहीं की है। आज जो अमेंडमेंट बिल आया है, जिसको हमारे के. रहमान खान साहब लाए हैं, उस बिल में सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने जो सुझाव दिया है, जे.पी.सी. ने जो सुझाव दिया है, अगर आप उसको जोड़कर एक मजबूत बिल ला रहे हैं, तो हम अपनी पार्टी की ओर से उस बिल का स्वागत करेंगे, उसका इस्तकबाल करेंगे। लेकिन हम साथ ही यह भी चाहेंगे कि आज आप जो वक्फ बिल ला रहे हैं, उसमें जो संशोधन पेश कर रहे हैं, उसका क्रियान्वयन भी मजबूती से होना चाहिए। वक्फ अमेंडमेंट में पहले भी कई बार तजवीज आई है, लेकिन जब वह सूबों में जाता है तो उसका क्रियान्वयन मजबूती से नहीं होता है। आज तमाम लोग वक्फ बोर्ड्स की प्रॉपर्टीज हड़प रहे हैं, मनमाने रेट पर खरीद रहे हैं। आज आपने जो तजवीज रखी है, मैंने उसको बगौर पढ़ा है और मैं यही मांग करूंगा कि 15 अगस्त, 1947 को जो वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज हमारे मुल्क में थीं...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री सालिम अन्सारी : उनकी फेहरिस्त बनाकर सब मुरतब किया जाए, उसको एक जगह करके जो फायदे हैं, जो आमदनी के स्रोत हैं, वे हमारी कम्युनिटी पर खर्च करने चाहिए। उसमें जो छोटी-छोटी चीजें हैं, जैसे अगर कोई वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी पर कब्जा करता है...(समय की घंटी) सर, आपने मुझे सात मिनट का वक्त दिया है, अभी पूरा टाइम भी नहीं हुआ है। आप ऐसा मत कीजिए, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। आज पूरे मुल्क का मुसलमान इस बिल पर हर पार्टी के मुखिया को सुनना चाहता है, आज हर पार्टी अपना-अपना विचार दे रही है। श्रीमान, अगर आप इसमें कटौती करेंगे, तो फिर हमें दिककत होगी और यह हमारे अधिकारों का हनन होगा। मुझे जितना टाइम अलॉटेड है, उतना तो बोलने दिया जाए।

श्री उप सभापति : आप डिस्प्ले बोर्ड के ऊपर देखिए।

श्री सालिम अन्सारी : हर वक्फ में जो सीईओ होता है, उसके बारे में आपने यह कहा है,...(व्यवधान)...हमारे हिंदुस्तान के आइन में यह लिखा हुआ है कि सीईओ मुस्लिम होगा, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि उसको अधिकार नहीं है। मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारे देश में सीईओ भी मुस्लिम समाज के नहीं मिलते और दूसरे समाज के लोगों को उसमें रख दिया जाता है, जो वक्फ के बारे में एबीसीडी भी नहीं जानते हैं, जिनको कुछ पता नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. Please conclude.

श्री सालिम अन्सारी : ऐसे लोग वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज को क्या बचा सकते हैं? इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज को बचाने के लिए अलग से एक कोड बनानी चाहिए, एक ऐसा निदान होना चाहिए, जो टास्क फोर्स की तरह हो।

हमारे यहां किरायेदारी का कानून बड़ा लचीला है। मैं अक्सर देखता हूँ कि किरायेदारी के मुकदमे में हमारे वक्फ बोर्ड्स हार जाते हैं और सब* उन पर कब्जा कर लेते हैं। इसलिए अलग से एक ऐसा कानून बनना चाहिए, जिस कानून के तहत उसको अलग से अख्तियार होना चाहिए, ताकि जो वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी पर कब्जा करते हैं, उनसे निजात मिल सके।

सर, मैं इसके बारे में बहुत सी बातें कहना चाहता था, लेकिन मेरे पास समय नहीं है, मैं उनको लिख कर दे दूँगा। आप जो अमेंडमेंट्स लाए हैं, मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ और मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। शुक्रिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this Bill is very important. That is why I took the initiative to pass the Bill. There is also an understanding that we will conclude this Bill within two hours, and it was decided that everybody should adhere to the Party time. I request the Members to adhere to their party time. Otherwise, I will be forced to ring the bell. Now, Shri C.P. Narayanan.
.....(Interruptions).....

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I just want to make one point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you a chance later.
.....(Interruptions).....

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I will take half a second.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I just want to say that a Member who has just been speaking said that समाजवाद पार्टी ने वह छीन लिया। आपसे कोई चीज छीनी नहीं गई है, हम जीत कर आए हैं, हम छीन कर नहीं ले आए। I want to say it for record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri C.P. Narayanan.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I support this historic Bill that has been introduced here. Now, I suggest certain things. Firstly, in the earlier Act, there was more democracy than in the present one because earlier in the State Boards majority of members were elected. In the present Bill, it is suggested that majority will be nominated. I think that has to be changed. Democracy has to be kept. Whether it is in the Secular Committees or in the Committees for various religions, this democratic principle has to be maintained. Secondly, there is a good proposal to take back wakf land that has been used by other people. So far the control of land was with the District Administration. Now it is being given to a Tribunal. But in this Tribunal there are judicial members and non-judicial members. It is better to keep only judicial members in the Tribunal so that the State Government may not be able to influence it. For the safety of Wakf, it is better to maintain judicial members in the Tribunal. Now, in clause 72, the CEO is being given the powers. It is good that a person is being brought in on deputation as CEO. But, if you concentrate the powers in the hands of the CEO, the members of the community from various parts of the State, whether it is UP or Kerala or whichever State, may not be able to get their grievances redressed. So, I suggest that the Divisional Officers should be given the powers as they enjoy now. This suggestion is not for the sake of the Divisional Officers but for the Muslims at large who are in various parts of the State. They may be able to get the services of the Divisional Officers.

Now, there is a good suggestion to take back the wakf land which is being used by various interested parties and it is suggested that the land will be given only on lease. But, as was suggested by Shri Naqvi, if this land is given for 30 years or more for business purposes, that will be a different situation. If it is used for educational, health or other social purposes, it will be useful for the community

as a whole. But, if it is given for business purposes, the usefulness will be limited to the individuals or the concerns who leave the land. So, a lot of caution has to be applied. I would suggest that it is better to limit the use of land to such uses as educational, health and other social causes and not to give it for business purposes. When you give land for 30 years or more for business purposes, it is equivalent to giving that land forever.

In the JPC Report, there was a suggestion to take back the land occupied unlawfully but even after that, so far, in most of the States, as far as I know, land has not been taken back. No progress has been made in this matter.

Finally, I would suggest that here, MPs and MLAs will become Members of these bodies. Now, our past experience has been that the issue of Office of Profit comes up. So, it is better to provide provisions in future to see that Members of Parliament or the Members of Legislative Assemblies, who are nominated or elected to these Committees, particularly elected Members, don't become victims of the provisions relating to the Office of Profit. Special provisions and special safeguards for them may be made.

Again, I support this Bill which is historic. As my learned friends have said, there are certain lacunae and certain weaknesses in various provisions which have to be corrected when the Bill is passed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, your Party's time is five minutes.

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक (पश्चिम बंगाल) :

काफिले से हट कर जो लूटा गया, क्या उसका गम।

रोड़े उसपे जो मीर-ए-कारवां के साथ है।।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं शुक्रगुजार हूँ, उस परवरदिगार का, जिस माबूद ने मुझे यह तोफीक बख्शी कि आज मैं उसकी मिलियकत, उन वक्फ इमलाक के तहफुज के लिए आने वाले बिल पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं अपनी लीडर ममता बनर्जी का भी शुक्रगुजार हूँ, जो इस मुल्क की अकल्लीयतों की सच्ची हमदर्द हैं और उन्होंने बार-बार अमली तौर पर अपने कामों के जरिए ऐसा साबित भी किया है। आज मैं यहां उनके इसी एहसास को पेश कर रहा हूँ, जिसका मकसद न सिर्फ वक्फ इमलाक को लेकर मुसलमानों में एहसास-ए-तहफुज पैदा करना है, बल्कि इस कानून के जरिए मुल्क के 25 करोड़ से ज्यादा आवाम के दिलों में ऐतबार और विश्वास को जिन्दा रखना है, जिसका वादा मुल्क के दस्तूर यानी कांस्टीट्यूशन में भी किया गया है। वक्फ (तरमीमी) बिल, 2011 में मुख्तलिफ कमेटीज के बाद कुछ अच्छी बातें शामिल की गई हैं। जैसे कि वक्फ सर्वे का खर्च रियासती हुकूमतें अदा

करेंगी, जिन रियासतों में वक्फ बोर्ड नहीं हैं, वहां छः महीने के अंदर उसका कयाम होगा, कोई भी वजीर वक्फ बोर्ड का मेम्बर नहीं बन सकता, वक्फ इमलाक पर कब्जा करने वालों को कैद बामशक्कत की सजा

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी) पीठासीन हुईं]

होगी, वक्फ ट्राइब्यूनल तीन रुकनी होगा, वगैरह-वगैरह। लेकिन, मैं एक अलग सवाल करना चाहता हूं। मुझे तो यह जानना है कि सच्चर कमेटी, जे.पी.सी. और सेलेक्ट कमेटी की कौन-कौन सी सिफारिशात हैं, जिनको आपने नहीं माना है? आपने सच्चर कमेटी की 76 में से 72 सिफारिशात मानी हैं और 4 ऐसी हैं, जो आपको कबूल नहीं हैं। इनमें एक अहम प्वायंट वक्फ के ताल्लुक से भी है। इन सारी कमेटीज की कई जरूरी सिफारिशात हैं, जिन्हें तरमीमी बिल में शामिल नहीं किया गया है। जैसे - वक्फ के लिए मखसूस आल इंडिया का कयाम, वक्फ सर्वे को हर रियासत में लाजिमी या कम्पल्सरी बनाना, इस सर्वे में आजादी के बाद के सारे वक्फ मामलात को शामिल किया जाए, वक्फ सर्वे के कमिश्नर को म्यूटेशन करने की पावर दी जाए, मुस्लिम तंजीमों के नुमाइंदों को वक्फ बोर्ड में जगह दी जाए, नेशनल वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी बोर्ड बनाया जाए, काबिजों, यानी एन्क्रोचर्स, से निपटने के लिए वक्फ बोर्ड के सी.ई.ओ. को मजिस्टीरियल पॉवर के बराबर अख्तियार दिया जाए, वक्फ इमलाक को रेंट कंट्रोल ऐक्ट से मूस्तर्ना रखा जाए, पब्लिक प्रोपर्टीज एविएशन ऑफ अनऑथोराइज्ड ऑक्यूपेंट्स ऐक्ट को वक्फ इमलाक के खाली कराने में भी इस्तेमाल किया जाए और वक्फ से मुताल्लिक सारे मामलात को एक साल के अंदर-अंदर हल किया जाए।

मगरीबी बंगाल में भी काफी दिनों से वक्फ इमलाक की लूट जारी है। हमारी सरकार के आने के बाद, मां, माटी, मानुस की सरकार के आने के बाद इसका सख्त नोटिस लिया गया और घपलों की तादाद देख कर सी.बी.आई. इन्क्वायरी ऑर्डर की गई। मेरे ख्याल से अभी इस वक्त मुल्क में वही एक रियासत है, जहां वक्फ पर सी.बी.आई. इन्क्वायरी हो रही है। आज सी.बी.आई. के तहत 15 से ज्यादा केसेज हैं और उसके बाद सी.आई.डी. के तहत भी 33 वक्फ इमलाक के केसेज जेरे तफतीश हैं। वहां के वक्फ कमिश्नर से हमने बात की, तो उन्होंने भी कहा कि हमें भी बहुत सारी मुश्किल दरपेश आ रही है और अगर आप हमारी बात भी वहां तक पहुंचा सकें, मुल्क के सा मने रख सकें, तो हम आपके शुक्रगुजार रहेंगे। उनके कुछ सजेशंस हैं, जो हमारे भी सजेशंस हैं कि बोर्ड को पावर होनी चाहिए कि वह पुलिस को हिदायत दे और पुलिस उन हिदायतों को मानने कैरी आउट करने के लिए मजबूर हो। लीज की मुद्दत रीजनेबल हो और लीज मार्केट रेट पर हो, जहां-जहां लीज की बात आती है। मुतवल्लियों की नुमाइंदगी पर आमदनी की शरायत न हो। अभी ऐसा होता है कि एक लाख और इससे ऊपर की आमदनी वाले वक्फ स्टेट को ही नुमाइंदगी मिलती है, उनके मुतवल्ली को मिलती है और उससे नीचे वाले को नहीं मिलती है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please try to conclude.

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक : बोर्ड की निगरानी के बगैर मुतवल्ली टेनेंसी एग्रीमेंट न कर सके। मेरा मानना है कि अगर हुकूमत में जरा सी भी नेकनयीती होती तो इन सारी सिफारिशात पर आंख बंद करके अमल कर लिया जाता। जिस तरह सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने 22 मीटिंग्स के बाद 35 सिफारिशात की रिपोर्ट सौंपी है, इस इजहार के लिए तो काफी है कि हुकूमत की नीयत में कहीं-न-कहीं खोट है। ऐसा लगता है कि आजादी के 66 साल बाद भी...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please conclude.....(Interruptions)....

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक : आजादी के 66 साल बाद भी मुल्क के 5 लाख वक्फ जायदाद कह रहे हैं कि “खाक हो जाएंगे हम, तुमको खबर होने तक”। वाइस चेयरमैन साहिबा, मैं आपके जरिए वजीरे मौसूफ श्री के. रहमान खान साहब से मुख़ातिब होकर बस इतना-सा ही कहना चाहूंगा कि -

अपने मन में डूब के पा जा सुरागे जिंदगी।

तू अगर मेरा नहीं बनता, न बन, अपना तो बन।

शुक्रिया।

جناب محمد ندیم الحق “مغربی بنگال” :†]

قافلے سے ہٹ کر جو لوٹا گیا، کیا اس کا غم

روئیے اس پہ جو میز کارواں کے ساتھ ہے

ٹپٹی جیٹرمین صاحب، میں شکرگزار ہوں اس پروردگار کا، جس معبود]

نے مجھے یہ توفیق بخشی کہ آج میں اس کی ملکیت، ان وقف املاک کے تحفظ کے

لئے اُنے والے بل پر بولنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ میں اپنی لیڈر ممنا بنرجی کا بھی شکرگزار ہوں، جو اس ملک کی اقلیتوں کی سچی ہمدرد ہیں اور انہوں نے بار بار عملی طور پر اپنے کاموں کے ذریعے ایسا ثابت بھی کیا ہے۔ اَج میں یہاں ان کے اسی احساس کو پیش کر رہا ہوں، جس کا مقصد نہ صرف وقف املاک کو لیکر مسلمانوں میں کروڑ سے زیادہ 25 احساس تحفظ پیدا کرنا ہے، بلکہ اس قانون کے ذریعہ ملک کے عوام کے دلوں میں اعتبار اور وشواس کو زندہ رکھنا ہے، جس کا وعدہ ملک کے دستور میں مختلف کمیٹیز 2011 یعنی کانسٹی ٹیوشن میں بھی کیا گیا ہے۔ وقف (ترمیمی) بل، کے بعد کچھ اچھی باتیں شامل کی گئی ہیں۔ جیسے کہ وقف سروے کا خرچ ریاستی حکومتیں ادا کریں گی، جن ریاستوں میں وقف بورڈ نہیں ہیں، وہاں چھ مہینے کے اندر اس کا قیام ہوگا، کوئی بھی وزیر وقف بورڈ کا ممبر نہیں بن سکتا، وقف املاک پر قبضہ کرنے والوں کو قید بامشقت کی سزا ہوگی۔

(اُب سبھا ادھیکش شریمتی رینوکا چودھری صدر نشین ہونیں)

وقف ٹرانسپارنٹ ٹین رکنی ہوگا، وغیرہ وغیرہ۔ لیکن میں ایک الگ سوال کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ مجھے تو یہ جاننا ہے کہ سچر کمیٹی، جے پی سی، اور سلیکٹ کمیٹی کی کون کون سی 72 میں سے 76 سفارشات ہیں، جن کو اَب نے نہیں مانا ہے؟ اَب نے سچر کمیٹی کی ایسی ہیں، جو اَب کو قبول نہیں ہیں۔ ان میں ایک اہم پوائنٹ 4 سفارشات مانی ہیں اور وقف کے تعلق سے بھی ہیں۔ ان ساری کمیٹیز کی کئی ضروری سفارشات ہیں، جنہیں ترمیمی بل میں شامل نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ جیسے وقف کے لئے مخصوص ال انٹیا ٹریٹر کا قیام، وقف سروے کو ہر ریاست میں لازمی یا کمپلسری بنانا، اس سروے میں آزادی سارے وقف معاملات کو شامل کیا جائے، وقف سروے کے کمشنر کو [] کے بعد کے میوٹیشن کرنے کی پاور دی جائے، مسلم تنظیموں کے نمائندوں کو وقف بورڈ میں جگہ دی جائے، نیشنل وقف پراپرٹی بورڈ بنایا جائے، قابضوں، یعنی اینکرچر، سے نمٹنے کے

لئے وقف بورڈ کے سی ای او کو مجسٹریٹ پاور کے برابر اختیار دیا جائے، وقف املاک کو رینٹ کنٹرول ایکٹ سے مٹتی رکھا جائے، پبلک پراپرٹیز ایوکشن آف ان آتھورانڈ اکیوینٹس ایکٹ کو وقف املاک کے خالی کرانے میں بھی استعمال کیا جائے اور وقف سے متعلق سارے معاملات کو ایک سال کے اندر اندر حل کیا جائے۔

مغربی بنگال میں بھی کافی دنوں سے وقف املاک کی لوٹ جاری ہے۔ ہماری سرکار کے آئے کے بعد، 'ماں، ماٹی مانوس' کی سرکار کے آئے کے بعد اس کا سخت نوٹس لیا گیا اور گھپلوں کی تعداد دیکھ کر سی بی آئی انکوائری آرڈر کی گئی۔ میرے خیال سے ابھی اس وقت ملک میں وہی ایک ریاست ہے، جہاں وقت پر سی بی سے زیادہ کیسیز ہیں اور اس 15 آئی انکوائری بورڈ ہے۔ آج سی بی آئی کے تحت وقف املاک کے کیسیز زیر تفتیش ہیں۔ وہاں کے 33 کے بعد سی آئی ڈی کے تحت بھی بھی بہت ساری مشکل وقف کمشنر سے ہم نے بات کی، تو انہوں نے بھی کہاں کہ ہمیں درپیش آ رہی ہے اور اگر آپ ہماری بات بھی وہاں تک پہنچا سکیں، ملک کے سامنے رکھ سکیں، تو ہم آپ کے شکرگزار رہیں گے۔ ان کے کچھ سبجشنس ہیں، جو ہمارے بھی سبجشنس ہیں کہ بورڈ کو پاور ہونا چاہئے کہ وہ پولیس کو ہدایت دے اور پولیس ان ہدایتوں کو ماننے اور کیری آؤٹ کرنے کے لئے مجبور ہو۔ لیز کی مدت ریزن ایبل ہو اور لیز مارکیٹ ریٹ پر ہو، جہاں جہاں لیز کی بات آتی ہے۔ متولیوں کی نمائندگی پر آمدنی کی شرائط نہ ہو۔ ابھی ایسا ہوتا ہے کہ ایک لاکھ اور اس سے اوپر کی آمدنی والے وقف اسٹیٹ کو ہی نمائندگی ملتی ہے، ان کے متولی کو ملتی ہے اور اس سے [نیچے والے کو نہیں ملتی ہے۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please try to conclude.

جناب محمد ندیم الحق : بورڈ کی نگرانی کے بغیر متولی ٹیننسی ایگریمنٹ نہ کر[†]]
 سکے۔ میرا ماننا ہے کہ اگر حکومت میں ذرا سی بھی نیک نیتی ہوتی تو ان ساری
 میٹنگوں 22 سفارشات پر انکھ بند کر کے عمل کر لیا جاتا۔ جس طرح سلیکٹ کمیٹی نے
 سفارشات کی رپورٹ سونپی ہے، اس اظہار کے لئے تو کافی ہے کہ 35 کے بعد
 سال بعد 66 حکومت کی نیت میں کہیں نہ کہیں کھوٹ ہے۔ ایسا لگتا ہے کہ آزادی کے
 [بھی۔۔۔ "مداخلت"۔۔۔]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please
 conclude.(Interruptions)....

سال بعد بھی ملک کے پانچ لاکھ وقف جائداد 66 جناب محمد ندیم الحق : آزادی کے]
 کہہ رہے ہیں کہ ۔

خاک ہوجائیں گے ہم، تم کو خبر ہونے تک

وائس چنیرمین صاحبہ، میں آپ کے ذریعہ وزیر موصوف شری کے۔ رحمن صاحب سے
 مخاطب ہو کر بس اتنا سا ہی کہنا چاہوں گا کہ ۔

اپنے من میں ثوب کے پاجا سراغ زندگی
 تو اگر میرا نہیں بنتا، نہ بن، اپنا تو بن

شکریہ۔

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, विद्वान वक्ताओं की
 वक्फ बिल पर तकरीरों के बाद आपने इस तारीखी विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके
 लिए मैं आपका शुक्रिया करता हूँ। मैं अपनी बात को एक शेर से शुरू करना चाहता हूँ,
 मुख्तार भाई चले गए :

हमारे सर की फटी टोपियों पर तंज न कर,
 हमारे ताज अजायब घरों में रखे हैं।

*Transliteration in Urdu Script.

मैं इस महान सदन को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वक्फिया प्रॉपर्टी किसी सरकार से अनुदानित प्रॉपर्टी नहीं है, वक्फिया प्रॉपर्टी किसी दूसरे देश से दी हुई प्रॉपर्टी नहीं है। वक्फिया प्रॉपर्टी वह प्रॉपर्टी है, जिसे मजहब के आर्इने में मेरे देश के लोगों, मेरे समाज के लोगों ने, मेरे मजहब के लोगों ने, हमारे धर्म के गरीब लोगों ने, हमारे धर्म के गरीब लोगों के इस्तेमाल के लिए दिया था। मैं इस कसक को, इस दर्द को इस महान सदन में बयान करना चाहता हूँ। 1947 में देश आजाद हो जाने के बाद से हम यह मांग करते रहे कि हमें वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी का हिसाब दिया जाए, हमें बताया जाए कि हमारी प्रॉपर्टी कहां-कहां है। अभी सैफुद्दीन सोज साहब बोल रहे थे, वे यहां के सीनियर मेम्बर हैं, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे यहां पर रुकें। वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी के मामले में सरकार की नीयत कभी साफ नहीं रही। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी, श्री के. रहमान खान साहब का व्यक्तिगत रूप से बहुत आदर करता हूँ। मैं उनकी नीयत पर भी शक नहीं कर सकता, उनकी सोच पर भी शक नहीं कर सकता कि उन्होंने एक ज़रूरत की है। हम उस कानून का इस्तकबाल करते हैं, जिसको वे वक्फ (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2011 के नाम से लेकर आए हैं। हम यह मानते हैं कि यह ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा ही सही, थोड़ा ही दर्द हुआ, लेकिन दर्द हुआ। इस बिल में बहुत सारी कमियां हैं। अगर वे फराखदिली के साथ सोचेंगे, तो उन्हें लगेगा कि इसमें बहुत सारी कमियां हैं। बुनियादी सवाल यह है कि अगर वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी है और वह हमारे इस्तेमाल में नहीं आ रही है, तो उसे हमें कैसे दिलाया जाएगा? उसको हमारे इस्तेमाल के लिए कैसे दिया जाएगा? मैंने दो रातों से पूरे कानून को छान डाला, लेकिन इस बिल की किसी धारा या किसी खंड में इसका जिक्र नहीं है। इसलिए, मैं एक बार दरखास्त करता हूँ, अगर एक लाइन में कहा जाए, तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि वक्फ कानून की मंशा यह होनी चाहिए कि वाकिफ ने जिस मंशा से वक्फिया जायदाद वक्फ की है, दानदाता ने जिस मद में हमें वह जायदाद दान दी है, हमें उसी मद में वह जायदाद वापिस मिल जानी चाहिए। मैं एक बात पर सरकार को आगाह कर देना चाहता हूँ कि यह हिंदुस्तान के उन 25 करोड़ कमजोर मुसलमानों का मामला है, जिनके लिए जस्टिस सचवर ने लिखा कि इनकी तालीमी और इनकी आर्थिक हालत दलितों से भी बदतर है। अगर वाकिफ की मंशा के खिलाफ वक्फिया जायदाद के इस्तेमाल के लिए एक स्टेप भी बढ़ाने की कोशिश की गई, तो न सिर्फ संसद में, बल्कि सड़कों पर भी एक संघर्ष की स्थिति बनेगी, क्योंकि यह एक मजहबी फरिजा है, यह मजहब का एक हिस्सा है।

मैं कुछ चीजों पर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं जस्टिस सचवर को सलाम करता हूँ, जिन्होंने भारतवर्ष में घूम-घूमकर वक्फिया जायदाद का रिकॉर्ड अपनी रिपोर्ट में दिया। अफसोस की बात है कि हिंदुस्तान की सरकार के पास इसकी रिकॉर्ड नहीं है। मैंने इसके लिए प्रश्न लगाया था, तो उसका जवाब आया कि इसका रिकॉर्ड हमारे पास नहीं है। जस्टिस सचवर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि 4.9 लाख वक्फ संपत्ति पंजीकृत हैं यानी रजिस्टर्ड हैं। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि 6 लाख एकड़ भूमि हमें वक्फिया प्रॉपर्टी में मिली हुई है, जो 6 हजार करोड़ की होती है। इसी रिपोर्ट के अंदर लिखा हुआ है कि इस वक्फिया प्रॉपर्टी का बाजार मूल्य कई गुना अधिक है। उदाहरण के तौर पर वर्तमान आकलन के अनुसार केवल दिल्ली में वक्फ संपत्ति 6 हजार करोड़ रुपए हैं। इन संपत्तियों से लगभग 163 करोड़ रुपए की आय होती है, जो कुल

निवेश का 2.7 प्रतिशत है। यदि इन संपत्तियों का कुशलतापूर्वक एवं बाजार की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार उपयोग किया जाए, तो 10 प्रतिशत की दर से 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए की वार्षिक आय हमारे समाज के गरीब लोगों के लिए हो सकती है। मैंने सोज साहब को इसलिए रोका, क्योंकि सोज साहब ने सरकार की बड़ी मजबूत पैरवती की है। मैं उनकी बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ, बहुत आदर करता हूँ। केवल दिल्ली में 318 वक्फ संपत्तियों के ऊपर अनधिकृत कब्जा किया गया है। उनमें से भारतीय पुरातात्विक सर्वेक्षण एक विभाग है, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण दूसरा विभाग है, दिल्ली नगर निगम तीसरा विभाग है, ये सरकार के ही हिस्से हैं। मैं देखना चाहता हूँ कि केंद्र सरकार इस कानून के आने के बाद इनके मामले में क्या फैसला करती है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Munavverji, please conclude. आप खत्म करने की कोशिश कीजिए।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम : जी मैडम। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने खड़े होकर तब भी कहा था कि यह हमारे समाज का ऐसा गंभीर मामला है कि आज पूरे देश का पढ़ने-लिखने वाला मुसलमान टेलीविजन के सामने बैठा है और यह जानना चाहता है कि सरकार कौन-सा बिल ला रही है और सरकार के इस बिल पर उनके प्रतिनिधि, उनके नौकर, उनके खादिम क्या-क्या मुतालबात कर रहे हैं।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके जरिए माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने इस बिल में यह प्रावधान किया है कि वक्फ परिषद बनाई जाएगी, लेकिन वक्फ परिषद को आप आर्थिक रूप से ताकतवर बनाइए। वक्फ परिषदका जो सीईओ, जो इक्विज्युटिव ऑफिसर हो, वह आईएस होना चाहिए ताकि उसके हुक्म का सम्मान हो। मैं इस ऐवान के माध्यम से, इस सदन के माध्यम से यह मुताबला करता हूँ कि वक्फ का मंत्री हमारा अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण मंत्री होता है, उसको पृथक करके वक्फ विभाग की अपनी एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री कायम होनी चाहिए और उसका एक अपना मंत्री होना चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून की धारा 7 के खंड पांच में अपील का अधिकार सिविल कोर्ट को दे दिया गया है। यह हमारे लिए बड़े दर्द का पहलू है। हमारे मुकदमात 30-30 साल से पेंडिंग हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि वक्फ अदालतों के कानून को सिर्फ वक्फ अदालत में ही चैलेंज किया जाए और उसके लिए एक अलग कोर्ट बनाया जाए। हमारी अपील सिविल कोर्ट में जाने से पेंडिंग हो जाती है। मैं अभी आपको यह रिकॉर्ड बताना चाहता हूँ कि कितने-कितने सालों से वे पेंडिंग हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कानून बने कि वक्फ की आमदनी का 50 प्रतिशत हिस्सा गरीबों पर खर्च होगा। महोदया, धारा 56 बड़ी विवादग्रस्त धारा है। इसमें घुमा-फिराकर 30 साल की लीज की बात कही गई है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि वाकिफ की मर्जी के खिलाफ लीज देने वाली सरकार कौन होती है? अगर मेरे धर्म के किसी आदमी ने कोई जायदाद, कोई इमारत या कोई बिल्डिंग दान की है, तो उसने वह इसलिए दान की है कि उसके समाज के गरीब लोग उसका इस्तेमाल कर सकें। वाकिफ की मर्जी के बगैर सरकार यह कैसे ऐलान कर सकती है कि हम उसे 3 साल के लिए लीज पर देंगे? मैं इसमें संशोधन की मांग करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please conclude.

I am calling the next speaker.

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अवैध कब्जेदारों के खिलाफ कोई मजबूत कानून नहीं है और हमारे सीईओज को कोई इख्तियार नहीं दिए गए हैं। आज पूरे हिंदुस्तान में 27 या 28 वक्फ बोर्ड्स हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी) : आप प्लीज कन्क्लूड कीजिए। आप दूसरों का समय ले रहे हैं। बहुत सारे लोग हैं, जो बोलना चाहते हैं।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम : मैडम, आप मुझे दो मिनट और दीजिए, प्लीज। हमारे 28 वक्फ बोर्ड में से एक भी ऐसा वक्फ बोर्ड नहीं है, जहां डिप्टी कलेक्टर स्तर का कोई सीईओ हो। हमारे सीईओज डिप्टी कलेक्टर स्तर के होने चाहिए और उन सीईओज के पास न सिर्फ एसडीएम वाली पॉवर्स होनी चाहिए, लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की पॉवर्स होनी चाहिए, बल्कि उनके पास किसी जायदाद को खाली कराने का इख्तियार भी होना चाहिए, तभी उने सीईओ होने का कोई मतलब है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Ok. Now, Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम : महोदया, मैं एक आखिरी बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। अभी मेरे काबिल दोस्त ने कहा कि समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार आने के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश वक्फ बोर्ड में अख्तियारात कम किए गए हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): I have already called the next speaker.

चौधरी मुनव्वर चौधरी : मैडम, बस एक आखिरी बात। माननीय नक़वी साहब ने कहा कि अटल जी के जमाने से यह चल रहा था। सोज साहब ने कहा कि मनमोहन सिंह जी को बधाई देना चाहिए। मैं इस ऐवान को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1993 में जब मुलायम सिंह यादव जी की सरकार बनी और माननीय आजम खान इसके मंत्री बने, जो कि इस ऐवान के भी मेम्बर रहे, तो पहली बार हिंदुस्तान में वक्फ बोर्ड को किरायेदाना कानून से मुस्तसना कराया गया। आज भी हिंदुस्तान के अंदर ऐसे सिर्फ चार स्टेट्स हैं, जहां वक्फ बोर्ड किरायेदारी कानून से मुस्तसना है। काश, पूरा हिंदुस्तान इसको मान ले, तो मामला बन जाएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you very much.

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं इस बिल को इस उम्मीद के साथ कि मैंने मशविरे दिए हैं, उन्हें भी माननीय मंत्री जी अहमियत देंगे, सपोर्ट करता हूँ, इस बिल की तार्ईद करता हूँ। आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। हिंदुस्तान जिंदाबाद।

چودھری منور سلیم (اٹر پردیش) : مائٹے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودیہ، ودوان[†]] وکتاؤں کی وقف بل پر تقریروں کے بعد آپ نے اس تاریخی وشنے پو بولنے کا موقع دیا، اس کے لئے میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ میں اپنی بات کو ایک شعر سے شروع کرنا چاہتا ہوں، مختار بھائی چلے گئے :

ہمارے سر کی پھٹی ٹوپوں پر طنز نہ کر،

ہمارے تاج عجائب گھروں میں رکھے ہیں

میں اس مہان سدن کو یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ وقفہ پراپرٹی کسی سرکار سے انودانت پراپرٹی نہیں ہے، وقفہ پراپرٹی کسی دوسرے دیش سے دی ہوئی پراپرٹی نہیں ہے۔ وقفہ پراپرٹی وہ پراپرٹی ہے، جسے مذہب کے آئینے میں میرے دیش کے لوگوں نے، میرے سماج کے لوگوں نے، میرے مذہب کے لوگوں نے، ہمارے دھرم کے غریب لوگوں کے استعمال کے لئے ہمیں دیا تھا۔ میں اس کسک کو، اس درد کو، اس مہان سدن میں بیان کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ 1947 میں دیش آزاد ہو جانے کے بعد سے ہم یہ مانگ کرتے رہے کہ ہمیں وقف پراپرٹی کا حساب دیا جائے، ہمیں بتایا جائے کہ ہماری پراپرٹی کہاں کہاں ہیں؟ ابھی سیف الدین سوز صاحب بول رہے تھے، وہ یہاں کے سینئر ممبر ہیں، اس لئے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ یہاں پر رکیں۔ وقف پراپرٹی کے معاملے میں سرکار کی نیت کبھی صاف نہیں رہی۔ میں مائٹے منتری، شری کے رحمن خان صاحب کا ویکتگت روپ سے بہت آدر کرتا ہوں۔ میں ان کی نیت بھی شک نہیں کر سکتا، ان کی سوچ پر بھی شک نہیں کر سکتا کہ انہوں نے ایک جرات کی ہے۔ ہم اس قانون کا استقبال کرتے ہیں، جس کو وہ "وقف (سنشودھن) ودھییک، 2011" کے نام سے لے کر آئے ہیں۔ ہم یہ مانتے ہیں کہ یہ اونٹ کے منہ میں زیر ا ہی صحیح، تھوڑا ہی درد ہوا، لیکن درد ہوا۔ اس

*Transliteration in Urdu Script.

بل میں بہت ساری کمیاں ہیں۔ اگر یہ فراخ دلی کے ساتھ سوچیں گے، تو انہیں لگے گا کہ اس میں بہت ساری کمیاں ہیں۔ بنیادی سوال یہ ہے کہ اگر وقف پراپرٹی ہے اور وہ ہمارے استعمال میں نہیں آ رہی ہے، تو اسے ہمیں کیسے دلایا جائے گا؟ اس کو ہمارے استعمال کے لئے کیسے دیا جائے گا؟ میں نے دو راتوں سے پورے قانون کو چھان ڈالا، لیکن اس بل کی کسی دھارا یا کسی کھنڈ میں اس کا ذکر نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے، میں ایک بار درخواست کرتا ہوں، اگر ایک لائن میں کہا جائے تو یہ کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ وقف قانون کی منشا یہ ہونی چاہئے کہ واقف نے جس منشا سے وقفہ جائیداد وقف کی ہے، دان-داتا نے جس مد میں ہمیں وہ جائیداد دان دی ہے، ہمیں اسی مد میں یہ جائیداد واپس مل جانی چاہئے۔ میں ایک بات پر سرکار کو آگاہ کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ ہندوستان کے ان 25 کروڑ کمزور مسلمانوں کا معاملہ ہے، جن کے لئے جسٹس سچر نے لکھا ہے کہ ان کی تعلیمی اور ان کی آرتھک حالت دلتوں سے بھی بدتر ہے۔ اگر واقف کی منشا کے خلاف وقفہ جائیداد کے استعمال کے لئے ایک اسٹیپ بھی بڑھانے کی کوشش کی گئی، تو نہ صرف سنسد میں، بلکہ سڑکوں پر بھی ایک سنگہرش کی استتھی بنے گی، کیوں کہ یہ ایک مذہبی فریضہ ہے، یہ مذہب کا ایک حصہ ہے۔

میں کچھ چیزوں پر مائنے منتری جی کا دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں جسٹس سچر کو سلام کرتا ہوں، جنہوں نے بھارت-ورش میں گھوم گھوم کر وقفہ جائیداد کا ریکارڈ اپنی رپورٹ میں دیا۔ افسوس کی بات ہے کہ ہندوستان کی سرکار کے پاس اس کا ریکارڈ نہیں ہے۔ میں نے اس کے لئے پرسن لگایا تھا، تو اس کا جواب آیا کہ اس کا ریکارڈ ہمارے پاس نہیں ہے۔ جسٹس سچر نے اپنی رپورٹ میں لکھا ہے کہ 4-9 لاکھ وقف سمیٹی پنچی-کرت ہیں یعنی رجسٹرڈ ہیں۔ انہوں نے اپنی رپورٹ میں لکھا ہے کہ 6 لاکھ ایکڑ بھومی ہمیں وقفہ پراپرٹی میں ملی ہوئی ہے،

جو 6 ہزار کروڑ کی ہوتی ہے۔ اسی رپورٹ کے اندر لکھا ہوا ہے کہ اس وقفہ پر اپرٹی کا بازار مولیہ کئی گنا زیادہ ہے۔ اداہرن کے طور پر ورتمان آکلن کے مطابق صرف دہلی میں وقف سمپٹی 6 ہزار کروڑ روپے کی ہے۔ ان سمپٹیوں سے لگ بھگ 163 کروڑ روپے کی آئے ہوتی ہے، جو کل نویش کا 2.7 فیصد ہے۔ یعنی ان سمپٹیوں کا کٹلتا پوروک اور بازار کی آوشیکتاؤں کے انوسار اپیوگ کیا جائے، تو 10 فیصد کی در سے 12 ہزار کروڑ روپے کی وارشک آئے ہمارے سماج کے غریب لوگوں کے لئے ہو سکتی ہے۔ میں نے سوز صاحب کو اس لئے روکا، کیوں سوز صاحب نے سرکار کی بڑی مضبوط پیروی کی ہے۔ میں ان کی بہت عزت کرتا ہوں، بہت آدر کرتا ہوں۔ صرف دہلی میں 318 وقف سمپٹیوں کے اوپر ناجائز قبضہ کیا گیا ہے۔ ان میں بھارتی پراتاتوک سرویکشن پہلا وبھاگ ہے، دہلی وکاس پرادھیکرن دوسرا وبھاگ ہے، دہلی نگر نگر تیسرا وبھاگ ہے، یہ سرکار کے ہی حصے ہیں۔ میں دیکھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مرکز کی سرکار اس قانون کے [آنے کے بعد ان کے معاملے میں کیا فیصلہ کرتی ہے۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY):

† [آپ ختم کرنے کی کوشش کیجئے .. Munavverji, please conclude.]

چودھری منور سلیم: جی میٹم، مانئے آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودیہ، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کھڑے ہوکر تب بھی کہا تھا کہ یہ ہمارے سماج کا ایس گمبھیر معاملہ کہ میں نے ہے کہ آج پورے ملک کا پڑھنے لکھنے والا مسلمان ٹیلی ویژن کے سامنے بیٹھا ہے اور یہ جاننا چاہتا ہے کہ سرکار کون سا بل لاریبی ہے اور سرکار کے اس بل پر ان کے پرئی ندھی ان کو نوکر ان کا خادم کیا کیا مطالبات کر رہے ہیں۔

ماننے اُپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودیہ، میں اَپ کے ذریعہ ماننے منتری جی سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ماننے منتری جی، اَپ نے اس بل میں یہ پروادھان کیا ہے کہ وقف پریشد بنائی جائے گی، لیکن وقف پریشد کو اَپ اَرتکھ روپ سے طاقت ور بنائیے۔ وقف پریشد کا جو سی ای او ہو جو ایگزیکٹو افسر ہو وہ اَنی اے ایس ہونا چاہئے تاکہ اس کے حکم کا سَمان ہو۔ میں اس ایوان کے مادھیم سے، اس سدن کے مادھیم سے یہ مطالبہ کرتا ہے کہ وقف کا منتری ہمارا الپ سنکھیک کلیان منتری ہوتا ہے اس کو پرتھک کر کے وقف وبھاگ کی اپنی الگ منسٹری قائم ہونی چاہئے اور اس کا ایک اپنا منتری ہونا چاہئے۔

7 ماننے اُپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودیہ، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس قانون کی دھارا کے کھنڈ پانچ میں اپیل کا ادھیکار سول کورٹ کو دیدیا گیا ہے۔ یہ ہمارے لئے بڑے سال سے پینڈنگ ہیں۔ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ وقف 30-30 درد کا پہلو ہے۔ ہمارے مقدمات عدالتوں کے قانون کو صرف وقف عدالتوں کے قانون کو صرف وقف عدالت میں ہی چیلنج کیا جائے اور اس کے لئے ایک الگ کورٹ بنایا جائے۔ ہماری اپیل سول کورٹ میں جانے سے پینڈنگ ہو جاتی ہے۔ میں ابھی اَپ کو یہ ریکارڈ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ کتنے کتنے سالوں سے وہ پینڈنگ ہیں۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ قانون بنے کہ وقف کی اَمدنی کا پچاس فیصد حصہ غریبوں پر خرچ ہوگا۔

بڑی ووادگرسٹ دھارا ہے۔ اس میں گھما پھرا کر تیس سال 56 مہودیہ، دھارا کی لیز کی بات کہی گئی ہے۔ میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ واقف کی مرضی کے خلاف لیز دینے والی سرکار کون ہوتی ہے؟ اگر میرے دھرم کے کسی اَدمی نے کوئی جائداد، کوئی عمارت یا کوئی بلڈنگ دان کی ہے، تو اس نے وہ اس لئے دان کی ہے کہ اس کے سماج کے غریب لوگ اس کا استعمال کر سکیں۔ واقف کی مرضی کے

بغیر سرکار یہ کیسے اعلان کر سکتی ہے کہ ہم اسے تیس سال کے لئے لیز پر دیں
[اگے؟ میں اس میں سنشودھن کی مانگ کرتا ہوں۔]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please conclude. I am calling the next speaker.

چودھری منور سلیم : مائے اُپ سبھا مہودیہ، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ نہ ناجائز [†]
قبضہ داروں کے خلاف کوئی مضبوط قانون نہیں ہے اور ہمارے سی ای اوز کو
وقف بورڈ ہیں 28 یا 27 کوئی اختیار نہیں دئے گئے ہیں۔ آج پورے ہندستان میں
... مداخلت...

اُپ سبھا ادھیش (شریمتی رینوکا چودھری) : اُپ پلیر کنکلوڈ کیجئے۔ اُپ
دوسروں کا وقت لے رہے ہیں۔ بہت سارے لوگ ہیں، جو بولنا چاہتے ہیں۔
28 چودھری منور سلیم : میڈم اُپ مجھے دومنٹ اور دیجئے، پلیر۔ ہمارے [†]
وقف بورڈ میں سے ایک بھی ایسا نہیں ہے، جہاں ڈپٹی کلکٹر سطح کا کوئی سی ای
او ہو۔ ہمارے سی ای اوز ڈپٹی کلکٹر سطح کے ہونے چاہیئے اور ان سی ای او کے
پاس نہ صرف ایس ڈی ایم والی پاورس ہونی چاہئے، لائینڈ آرڈر کی پاورس ہونی
چاہئے، بلکہ ان کے پاس کسی جائداد کو خالی کرانے کا اختیار بھی ہونا چاہئے،
بلکہ ان کے پاس کسی جائداد کو خالی کرانے کا اختیار بھی ہونا چاہئے، تبھی ان
[کے سی ای او ہونے کا کوئی مطلب ہے۔]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Ok. Now, Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

چودھری منور سلیم : مہودیہ میں ایک آخری بات کہہ کر اپنی بات ختم کرنا [†]
چاہتا ہوں۔ ابھی میرے قابل دوست نے کہا کہ سماج وادی پارٹی کی سرکار اُنہ
[کے بعد اُتر پردیش وقف بورڈ میں اختیارات کم کئے گئے ہیں۔]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): I have already called the next speaker.

چودھری منور سلیم : میٹم، بس ایک آخری بات۔ مائے نقوی صاحب نے کہا [†]] کہ اٹل جی کے زمانے سے یہ چل رہا تھا۔ سوز صاحب نے کہا کہ منموہن سنگھ میں جب 1993 جی کو بدھائی دینی چاہئے۔ میں اس ایوان کو یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ملائم سنگھ یادو جی کی سرکار بنی اور مائے اعظم خان اس کے منتری بنے، جو کہ اس ایوان کے بھی ممبر رہے، تو پہلی بار ہندستان میں وقف بورڈ کو کرائے داری قانون سے متنتیٰ کرایا گیا۔ آج بھی ہندستان کے اندر ایسے صرف چار اسٹیٹس ہیں، جہاں وقف بورڈ کرائے داری قانون سے متنتیٰ ہے۔ کاش، پورا ہندستان اس کو مان لے، تو معاملہ بن جائے گا۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you very much.

چودھری منور حسین : مائے آپ سبھا ادھیش مکش مہودیہ، میں اس بل کو اس امید [†]] کے ساتھ کہ میں نے جو مشورے دئے ہیں، انہیں بھی مائے منتری جی اہمیت دیں گے، سپورٹ کرتا ہوں، اس بل کی تائید کرتا ہوں۔ آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔ ہندستان [زندہ باد۔

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : शुक्रिया मोहतरमा,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Next Shri Ali Anwar Ansari, please try to keep up to five minutes.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : मोहतरमा, फारसी का एक जुमला है, मारे सरे जंग। इसका मतलब होता है कि खजाने पर कुंडली मार कर के बैठा नाग। हमारे अकल्लीयती मामलों के

[†]Transliteration in Urdu Script

जो मंत्री हैं जनाब के, रहमान खान साहब, वे एक नामी चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट हैं और एक चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट एक अच्छा वकील भी होता है। कुंडलजी मार करके जो नाग खजाने पर बैठा हुआ है, अगर उसके पास जाइएगा तो वह फुफकारेगा। तो सिर्फ एक अच्छा चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट होना, वकील होना काफी नहीं, एक अच्छा एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर भी होना पड़ेगा और एक अच्छी विल पॉवर भी आपके पास होनी चाहिए। मुझे याद है, मैं बचपन की बात कर रहा हूँ, मुझे साल याद नहीं है, एक बार मोहतरमा इंदिरा गांधी जी ने ऐलान किया था कि वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज का सर्वे किया जाए। उस ऐलान का क्या हुआ, सब के सामने है। रहमान साहब जो यह बिल काफी मेहनत से लेकर आए हैं, उसकी हम ताइद करते हैं लेकिन उसके साथ हम कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहते हैं। सच्चर कमेटी की बात कई लोगों ने की है। मैं आंकड़ों की तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर की तरफ उस दूर-अंदेश जज की नजर गई है और इसीलिए उन्होंने एक रिकमंडेशन यह भी दी कि वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी को रिकवर करने के लिए, उसकी निगरानी के लिए एक अलग कैडर बनाया जाना चाहिए, जिस तरह के आई.ए.एस. का, आई.पी.एस. का कैडर होता है। लेकिन आपकी सरकार ने इस रिकमंडेशन को खारिज कर दिया। तो इससे हमको डर लगता है इसलिए हमने कहा कि सिर्फ बढ़िया कानून बना देना ही काफी नहीं है, उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करने के लिए आपके पास क्या मशीनरी है, यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है? दूसरी बात, देखिए, अभी इन 10-20 सालों में, खास तौर से यह वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी जो शहरों में, अर्द्ध शहरों में ज्यादातर पाई जाती है, वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी देहातों में भी है लेकिन ज्यादातर शहरों में है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि आजकल शहरी प्रॉपर्टी की, जमीन की कीमत काफी बढ़ गई है। इसलिए इस पर बहुत लोग चोट कर रहे हैं, इसको ग्रेब करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। तो यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। आपका एसिड-टैस्ट तब होगा इस कानून का कि दिल्ली शहर में वक्फ की जो प्रॉपर्टी है वह इतनी बड़ी है, मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाता, सच्चर साहब ने भी कोई आंकड़े दिए हैं, मुनवर साहब ने भी कहा, लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि अगर उसका सही इस्तेमाल हो तो किसी भी मुसलमान के लिए, किसी की वृद्धावस्था पेंशन के लिए, किसी बेवा की पेंशन के लिए, किसी बीमार आदमी के इलाज के लिए, किसी गरीब मुस्लिम की लड़की की शादी के लिए उसको सरकार का मोहताज नहीं होना पड़ेगा। सरकार की किसी योजना का मोहताज नहीं होना पड़ेगा। लेकिन वह प्रॉपर्टी नाजायज कब्जे में है। दिल्ली में भी है। मैं छः चीजें कहूंगा। कहा जाता है कि दिल्ली में जो पर्यावरण भवन है जिसमें माइनोंरटी का भी ऑफिस है, अखबारों में खबरें छपती रहती हैं कि वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी पर यह भवन बना है। यहां का जो पुलिस हेडक्वार्टर है, यह कहा जाता है तथा, बाहर कई अखबारों में भी आया है कि यहां का पुलिस हेडक्वार्टर वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी पर बना है। क्या आप उसको खाली कराएंगे? मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ लेकिन यहां पर एक बड़ा होटल वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी पर है। मुंबई से खबर आती है कि एक यतीमखाने की जमीन हिंदुस्तान के एक बड़े सरमाएदार की रिहाइश बनी है।

मैं बिहार का रहने वाला हूँ। बिहार में एक बार एट लॉ, जो 1937 में प्रीमियर बने थे, जिन्होंने वक्फ दिया था, उन्हीं के वारिसों ने उस पर अपार्टमेंट्स खड़े किए और सारे अपार्टमेंट्स को बेच दिया। इस तरह की चीजें हर राज्य में हैं। यह पंजाब में, हरियाणा में, दिल्ली में ज्यादा हैं और दूसरे सूबों में भी हैं। आप इन्हें रोकने के लिए क्या करेंगे? इस पर आपका टेस्ट होगा कि आप कैसा कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं और उस का किस तरह से अमल करने जा रहे हैं? अभी सैफुद्दीन सोज साहब अपनी सरकार को सपोर्ट कर रहे थे। उन्होंने ठीक कहा है कि यह अच्छी बात है कि वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी सेल नहीं होगी, उसे गिफ्ट और मॉर्टगेज नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं पूछता हूँ कि इसमें नई बात क्या है? अरे ज्यों ही अल्फाज वक्फ आ जाता है, ये सारी बातें उसमें सन्निहित हैं। इसमें आप नई बात क्या कह रहे हैं? वक्फ करने वाला इसीलिए करता है कि आप उसे सेल नहीं कर सकते, गिफ्ट नहीं कर सकते, मॉर्टगेज नहीं रख सकते हैं।

आपने तीस साल की बात कही। तीस साल बाद एक दूसरी पीढ़ी आ जाती है, फिर वह मामला मुकदमेबाजी में चला जाएगा। ठीक है कि आप उसे एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट को दे सकते हैं, आप हेल्थ के परपज से ऐसा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन बिजनेस परपज से आप तीस साल के लिए ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं। दूसरी बात, मुसलमान मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ से गाइड होता है। मैं मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ की दो धाराओं का तर्जुमा हिंदी में सुनाता हूँ।

मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ की दफा 36 में दिया है कि अगर वाकिफ ने कोई मुद्दत मुकर्रर नहीं की हो तो मकान मौकुफा एक साल से ज्यादा मुद्दत के लिए किराए पर नहीं दिया जा सकता है। दूसरी अराजी दफा 37 में दिया है, कि “अराजी मौकुफा में अगर जमीन या कश्स्त की नोईयत ऐसी हो कि किराएदार को एक साल की मुद्दत में कामिल इनतफा हासिल नहीं होता या जमीन को काबिल काश्त बनाने में ही साल गुजर जाता है तो ऐसी सूरतों में काजी की इजाजत से ज्यादा-से ज्यादा तीन साल तक के लिए जमीन किराए पर दी जा सकती है। अब आप तीन साल को तीस साल कैसे कर सकते हैं? यह तो मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ के खिलाफ है। इसलिए इन बातों का भी आपको ख्याल रखना चाहिए।

मैं एक सुझाव देकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। आप उस पर जो प्रॉपर्टी बना रहे हैं, मैं एक बहुत उम्दा सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। बैंक लोन देता है, सरकार लोन दे और हमारी कौम में भी बहुत मालदार लोग हैं, वे भी पैसे लगाएंगे। इस पर मकान बनाया जाए। कोई मकान या फ्लैट देता है तो एक साल एक महीने का वह दस्तावेज बनाता है। उसके बाद किराया 10 परसेंट बढ़ जाएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please conclude.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : आप तीस साल के लिए कैसे दे सकते हैं? एक बात में चुनाव के मुताल्लिक कहना चाहूंगा कि सिख गुरुद्वारा का प्रबंध बहुत उत्तम है। मैं उसकी तारीफ करता हूँ। वक्फ के मामले में आप जो भी बनाना चाहते हैं, सिख गुरुद्वारा कमेटियों का जिस तरह से ट्रांसपेरेंट चुनाव होता है, उस तरह से आप चुनाव कराइए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): You have to conclude, please.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : और जो बड़े रसूखदार लोग हैं, उनका दखल न हो। आप इसे डेमोक्रेटिक बनाइए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you, Ansariji. Please conclude.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ मैं इस बिल की तारीफ करता हूँ।

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Madam, for giving me this opportunity to discuss this important Amendment Bill. Madam, the well-intentioned and good hearted Islam brothers have donated their huge properties to the mosques and other worship places where they live around. They had left these hereditary and hard-earned properties in the hope that the maintenance of holy places would be taken care of with the income of these properties in the hope that the properties would be put in good use for the future generation also. Madam, their good wishes have not been fulfilled because there are many cases of encroachment of properties. Also, there are many pending cases in the court for years. I urge upon the hon. Minister of Minority Affairs to sort it out and see that the encroachers are removed from the sites and the properties are handed over to the rightful authorities. Clause 6 of the Bill seeks to amend Section 4 of the Act. This is making it obligatory on the part of the State Government to maintain a list of auqaf and also to complete the survey within a period of one year. It is also giving power to the State Governments to appoint a Survey Commissioner of Wakfs in case he has not been appointed. Madam, Clause 7 of the Bill requires the States to update the land records pertaining to Wakfs and also requires the States to maintain a record of the list of Wakf properties. Madam, computerisation of Wakf Boards will go a long way in curbing the financial irregularities apart from creating a data-base of Wakf properties. I urge upon the hon. Minister to release adequate funds to the States for these purposes. Many Wakf Boards across the States are all in financial crisis. When the same situation prevailed in Tamil Nadu, our hon. Chief Minister went to the rescue of the Wakf Boards and granted funds for many purposes.

4.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Mr. Balaganga, try to conclude because we are short of time.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: In 2012-13, Tamil Nadu Government released Rs. 3 crores to State Wakf Board which had been struggling to give even the pension benefits to the retired staff of the Wakf Board. To meet the administrative expenditure of Tamil Nadu Wakf, hon. Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma granted Rs. one crore and this year, 2013, the Haj pilgrimage subsidy has been enhanced from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs in Tamil Nadu. Madam, every year, our Chief Minister provides a grant to the Wakf to renovate or rebuild the dilapidated mosques. During the Ramzan fasting time, all the mosques are provided with free rice. Ulemmas are paid Rs. 1000 as pension every month. The State Government has implemented *Annadanam* scheme in the temples, free food is given to the devotees in the afternoon, in all the mosques. Thank you.

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu): Madam, I rise to support this Bill on behalf of my party and my beloved leader, the Matinee Idol of the Minorities, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi. Since the Report of the Sachar Committee, in 2006, there has been a call for amendments to the existing Wakf Act and I am happy to see that this is being discussed today.

This Bill has successfully addressed many problems that were highlighted by the Sachar Committee and the Joint Parliamentary Committee, such as encroachment of Wakf properties, under-development of Wakf properties and disconnect between the State Wakf Boards and the Central Wakf Council.

I commend the hon. Minister, Shri Rahman Khan, for bringing this Bill soon after taking charge of the Ministry. I welcome the move to include professionals and women in the Central Wakf Council. This will allow different voices to be heard in this forum and make it more professional.

Another good amendment is the change of lease period from three years to a maximum of thirty years. This will allow the lessee to develop the Wakf property and increase its value. Also, the amendment for penalising the Government officials for inaction is welcome. This will ensure accountability and hopefully address many problems faced by the Wakf Boards today.

I also appreciate the amendment to make Central Wakf Council Secretary to the level of a Joint Secretary. This is another demand made by the community and it is good that the Government has given in to it.

However, one of the requests of the community which has not been heeded to is this. There is a call to repeal Section 87 of the Act which mandates registration of the Wakf lands. In many places, especially in rural areas, there is no awareness on registration. Hence, there are instances of Wakf properties which may not be correctly registered.

In such situations, it would not be correct to make registration mandatory. I request that the Government take note of this tricky situation and find a solution which is acceptable to all and is practical in nature.

Also, there is a question whether the Wakf Tribunal is independent in nature. In the proposed amendment, the Tribunal is functioning under the control of the Government. This must be immediately addressed to.

Also, since the Sachar Committee Report, there is no serious effort to ensure adequate representation to minority communities in education and employment. The responsibility given to the hon. Minister is very important. I have some points to make. They are: Magisterial powers for the Chief Executive Office of the State Wakf Board should be given. Mandatory appointment of Wakf Survey Commissioner in each State and inclusion of all Wakf properties since 1947 into such survey. Treatment of Wakf Survey Commissioner's notification be treated as deemed mutation. Mandatory provision in the leasing order of Wakf properties that the rent will be charged at the prevailing market rate. Comprehensive definition of the term 'Encroacher' is needed. Treatment of Wakf properties as 'public premises' so that it can become easier to remove encroachments. Conferring all the CEOs the power of eviction. Two years imprisonment and Rs. 5 lakh penalty for those who encroach any Wakf property and depositing this penalty amount in the Wakf Fund.

Finally, I would like to say that the DMK's motto is (hon. Member may kindly fill in Tamil quotation). It means, we are seeing the smiling face of poor people as God.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please conclude.

SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Madam, a historic announcement was made by *arignar Anna* and Dr. Kalaighnar Karunanidhi. We are able to save the innumerable Wakf properties. Recently, we celebrated Idu'l Fitr in which we used to help the poor people. We are going to get lakhs of money through the proposed Bill and we can give the same to the poor Muslims to come up in life in education and get other facilities.

Thank you very much, Madam.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN BEHERA (Odisha): Madam, I rise to speak on this Amendment Bill. Many of our colleagues, like, Naqvi *sahib*, Soz *sahib*, Ansari *bhai* have enlightened us on very important things about the functioning of the Wakf Boards. I must congratulate our hon. Minister, Rahman Khanji, who has, though a bit late, come forward with this important Bill. This Amendment Bill provides new scientific things to avoid the non-functionality of the Wakf Boards. This Bill aims at empowering the Wakf Boards. It gives protection to the Wakf Boards. It is quite surprising that the Wakf Boards have been formed in a non-scientific manner and work on the whims and fancies of the Wakf Board officials. It is quite surprising that even its low-salary officials have big lands, huge lands. The Sachchar Committee had investigated into the matter and has given its Report. The House has taken into consideration the recommendations of the Wakf Committee. The hon. Members have also enlightened us on some very important points on the functioning of the Wakf Boards. The hon. Minister will take care, as Mr. Ansari speaks, how the Muslim law confronts this. This House is hopeful that the Wakf properties would not only be protected, but would also be utilized in a proper manner. I represent the State of Odisha, where the population of Muslims is just three per cent or a little bit more than three per cent. But there are certain States the population of Muslims is 25 per cent, 33 per cent, and even more. Assam and West Bengal have a good percentage of Muslim population. Muslims are there in all the States from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. But the Wakf property is not utilized properly, is not utilized for the welfare of the Muslim Community. It is utilized at the whims and fancies of the Board. So, the constitution or formation of Wakf Boards should be streamlined as per the provisions provided in the Bill. It is a very welcome decision.(Interruptions).....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you, Mr. Behera.(*Interruptions*)..... Can I call the next Member?(*Interruptions*).....

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN BEHERA: Madam, I have a suggestion. As per the provisions of the Bill, the Government is going to change the lease period from three years to thirty years. It is a welcome step. But, while utilizing these properties, priority must be given to the welfare of the Muslim welfare schemes. Other things must follow after that. This things should be kept in mind.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you. Now, Shri D.P. Tripathiji.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Madam Chairperson, as hon. Member Naqvi Saheb said, the moment when this Bill was introduced is really momentous. The Wakf (Amendment) Bill has really created a broad consensus in the House, which must be welcomed. And, the efforts of the Government and the hon. Minister, Shri K. Rahman Khan, are really welcomed. I stand to support the Bill. But I have to make just a few points. I would not repeat the points made by other hon. Members. I agree with many points raised by hon. Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz, Ali Anwar *Sahib*, Saleem *Sahib*, Nadeem *Sahib* and others. My point is two-fold. One, if you look at the entire process that this Amendment Bill has gone through, the Joint Parliamentary Committee to the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, you will find that it has broadly considered the problems faced by the Wakf Boards. A real study of the wakf properties and of the problems of the Wakf Board has been done by Justice Rajinder Sachar through his report. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to pay special attention to all those recommendations, and, if possible, include as many as possible in the Bill.

Secondly, there are two very good things in the bill which have not been mentioned here. These are: the survey of the wakf properties should not take more than one year. Within one year it should be done. Secondly, where Wakf Boards are not constituted, in those States, they must be constituted within six months. These recommendations are very good recommendations. However, I would say that the number of the nominated members in the Wakf Board should not be, under any condition, more than the elected members. That is very essential for democracy.

My next point is this. I want to bring it to the notice of this august House one very important research done by a distinguished scholar of India, Prof. Imtiaz Ahmed. I spoke to him recently. He said — it was three years ago — that in the State of Kerala alone, Madam, Chairperson, forty thousand crores of money was floating in banks, because it is the money deposited by Muslims and this money is interest money. Interest is not allowed under the Muslim law. This forty thousand crores, according to Prof. Imtiaz Ahmed, has now increased, maybe, to forty-five thousand crores or fifty thousand crores. For this money, some mechanism has to be found. It is in the State of Kerala. I am giving one instance of what is happening with the Muslim community and this one instance is very indicative. It suggests how serious are the problems and we are not taking corrective actions. Madam, I would be very brief because all Members have raised the important points. Wakf properties symbolise philanthropy and charity, a kind of humanitarian consciousness for religious activity. But what is happening? In many cases, as Justice Rajinder Sachar has pointed out, they have become symbols of plunder, land grabbers and encroachers. Therefore, more strict action will have to be taken to retrieve and take back the wakf properties.

Madam, this is my last point, I do not want to take much time of the House. My last point is, if you look at the activities of the Wakf Boards, you will find that it affects the Muslim community from life to death. From *dargah*, *khanqah* to *kabragah*, graveyard, the activities of the Wakf Board are spread. Therefore, the Government should not take any chance in remedying the situation through this Amendment Bill and a right foundation for rectifying the problems of the Wakf Board should be laid urgently. I would end, I will translate it for you, with a Persian couplet which says that if the first brick of the foundation is crooked, then, even if you build the wall up to the skies, it will be crooked.

“खिश्तें अब्बल चूं नेहद मेमार कज,
ता सुरय्या मीरवद दीवार कज”

Therefore, we should keep this in mind for the Wakf Amendment Bill. Thank you.

श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : महोतरमा वाइस चेयरपरसन साहिब, आज जो तारीखी बिल हमारे सामने है, वक्फ (तरमीमी) बिल, 2010, यह जब लोक सभा से पास

होकर यहां राज्य सभा में आया था, तो राज्य सभा के तकरीबन सभी मैम्बरान की इस पर इत्तिफाक राय नहीं थी और तब इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी के हवाले किया गया था। सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जो मैम्बरान थे, उन्होंने इसके ऊपर काफी मेहनत की। मैं बहुत सराहना के साथ यह बात कहना चाहता हूं सभी मैम्बरान ने, जिसमें हमारे अपोजिशन के मैम्बरान भी शरीक थे, इसमें अपना पूरा तआवुन दिया। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है। आज जो यहां बहस हो रही है, उसमें भी इस बात पर सब लोग मुत्तफिक हैं कि हमारे मुल्क में करोड़ों करोड़ रुपए के जो औकाफ हैं, उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है और उनका सुधार होना चाहिए।

आज जो वक्फ (तरीमीमी) बिल हमारे सामने है, इसमें विजारते अकल्लीयती अमूर के वजीर, जनाब के. रहमान खान साहब ने, जब वे ज्वाइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे, बहुत मेहनत की थी। जब सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई, उसकी बुनियादी पर उन्होंने यह तरमीमी बिल तैयार किया, इसमें भी उन्होंने काफी मेहनत की है। मैं इस बात की उम्मीद करता हूं कि आज यहां मैम्बरान ने जो बहुत सी तजवीजें उनके सामने रखी हैं, जिनको वे बहुत ही तेजी के साथ नोट भी कर रहे थे, उनके ऊपर वे गौर फरमाएंगे।

एक बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि हमारे औकाफ की जो बुरी हालत हुई है, उसके लिए रियासतों के वक्फ बोर्ड जिम्मेदार हैं। वक्फ बोर्ड्स की रियासती हुकूमतें बनाती हैं, लिहाजा औकाफ की बदहाली की पूरी-पूरी जिम्मेदारी मरकज से लेकर रियासती हुकूमतों तक है, लिहाजा इसके सुधार की जिम्मेदारी भी सरकार के ऊपर आती है। अगर आगे भी यह सुधार नहीं होगा, तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी भी मरकज से लेकर रियासती हुकूमतों तक होगी।

मैं इस बात से पूरी तरह मुत्तफिक हूं, जैसा हमारे कई ऑनरेबल मैम्बर्स ने कहा है कि कानून हम बनाते जाएंगे, लेकिन अगर उन पर अमल दरामद सही तौर पर नहीं होगा और उनकी कोई मॉनिटरिंग नहीं होगी, तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। ये वक्फ बोर्ड, जो मुख्तलिफ रियासतों में बने हैं, अगर वे ठीक से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो उनका कोई फायदा नहीं है।

मेरा एक सजेशन है, औकाफ पर हजारों-हजार की तादाद में मुकदमात अदालतों में पड़े हुए हैं। हमारी अदालतों का जो हाल है, वह यह है कि अगर दादा मुकदमा कायम करता है, तो उसके गुजर जाने के बाद पोता तक अदालतों की सीढ़ियों पर आता-जाता रहता है, लेकिन उनके मुकदमे का फैसला नहीं होता है। वहां जो औकाफ के मुकदमे बीस-बीस और तीस-तीस साल से पड़े हुए हैं, उनका फैसला कब होगा, यह कोई नहीं जानता है। वजीरे मौसूफ से मेरी गुजारिश है कि ट्राइब्यूनल को आप जिम्मेदारी दीजिए कि औकाफ के जो मुकदमात हैं, वे लोअर कोर्ट में, जिला अदालतों में न जाएं, उनका फैसला ट्राइब्यून में किया जाए। ट्राइब्यूनल में जो फैसले होंगे, अगर उनके बारे में किसी को अपील करनी हो, तो वह

[श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी]

आमदी हाई कोर्ट वगैरह में जा सकता है। अगर आप मुकदमा तो वहीं पड़े रहने देंगे तो मुकदमे पर मुकदमें दायर होते जाएंगे। चूंकि जो दायर हो चुके हैं, वे मुकदमे तो वहां हैं ही, आगे भी यह सिलसिला रुकने वाला नहीं है। अभी जो आप कोशिशें कर रहे हैं, जिनमें लीज देने की या इस तरह की और बातें हैं, उनमें तो बहुत से मुकदमा और शुरू हो जाएंगे। इस पर हमारी गुजारिश यह है कि आप ट्राइब्यूनल को जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजबूत कर सकते हैं, करें। ऐसा सिस्टम करें कि इसमें ज्यूडीशियरी के कॉम्पिटेंट लोग आए, जो आपके ट्राइब्यूनल को ठीक से चला सकें।

इन गुजारिशात के साथ मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूं और रहमान खान साहब को इसके लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूं। मैं अपनी बेहतरीन ख्वाहिशात पेश करता हूं, इस उम्मीद के साथ कि आज हिंदुस्तान के करोड़ों-करोड़ मुसलमान वजीरे मौसूफ की तरफ बहुत ही उम्मीद भरी नजरों से देख रहे हैं। वे इस बिल को जिस तरह से लाए हैं, अगर इस पर अमल दरामद होगा और अगर इससे औकाफ की हालत सुधरती है, तो इसे मिल्लते मुसलिमा के, जिसकी बदहाली का रोगा सच्चर कमेटी से लेकर पूरा हिंदुस्तान रो रहा है और यहां हाउस में भी सभी लोगों ने इसका रोगा रोया है, कम से कम उनके कुछ आंसू पुंछ जाएंगे। इन गुजारिशात के साथ मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूं और रहमान खान साहब को उनकी मेहनत के लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूं। एक दफा फिर से अपोजिशन के मेम्बरान का भी शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूं। इन्होंने जो सहयोग दिया है, जो तआवुन किया है, हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि तामीरी कामों में इसी तरह वे हिस्सा लेते रहेंगे, ताकि मुल्क का कल्याण हो सके।

جناب احمد سعيد ملیح آبادی (مغربی بنگال) : محترمہ وائس چیئرمین صاحبہ، آج جو [†]

تاریخی بل ہمارے سامنے ہے، "وقف (ترمیمی) بل، 2010ء"۔ یہ جب لوک سبھا سے پاس ہو کر یہاں راجیہ سبھا میں آیا تھا، تو راجیہ سبھا کے تقریباً سبھی ممبران کی اس پر اتفاق رائے نہیں تھی اور تب اس کو سیلیکٹ کمیٹی کے حوالے کیا گیا تھا۔ سیلیکٹ کمیٹی میں جو ممبران تھے، انہوں نے اس کے اوپر کافی محنت کی۔ میں بہت سراہنا کے ساتھ یہ بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں، سبھی ممبران نے، جس میں ہمارے اپوزیشن کے ممبران

[†]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

بھی شریک تھے، اس میں اپنا پورا تعاون دیا۔ یہ بہت خوشی کی بات ہے۔ آج جو یہاں بحث ہو رہی ہے، اس میں بھی اس بات پر سب لوگ متفق ہیں کہ ہمارے ملک کروڑوں کروڑ روپے کے جو اوقاف ہیں، ان کی حالت بہت خراب ہے اور ان کا سدھار ہونا چاہئے۔

آج جو "وقف (ترمیمی) بل" ہمارے سامنے ہے، اس میں وزارت اقلیتی امور کے وزیر، جناب کے رحمن خان صاحب نے، جب وہ جوائنٹ پارلیمنٹری کمیٹی کے چیئرمین تھے، بہت محنت کی تھی۔ جب سیلیکٹ کمیٹی کی رپورٹ آئی، اس کی بنیاد پر انہوں نے یہ ترمیمی بل تیار کیا، اس میں بھی انہوں نے کافی محنت کی ہے۔ میں اس بات کی امید کرتا ہوں کہ آج یہاں ممبران نے جو بہت سی تجویزیں ان کے سامنے رکھی ہیں، جن کو وہ بہت ہی تیزی کے ساتھ نوٹ بھی کر رہے تھے، ان کے اوپر وہ غور فرمائیں گے۔

ایک بات بالکل صاف ہے کہ ہمارے اوقاف کی جو بری حالت ہوئی ہے، اس کے لئے ریاستوں کے وقف بورڈس ذمہ دار ہیں۔ وقف بورڈ کو ریاستی حکومتیں بناتی ہیں، لہذا اوقاف کی بدحالی کی پوری پوری ذمہ داری مرکز سے لے کر ریاستی حکومتوں تک ہے، لہذا اس کے سدھار کی ذمہ داری بھی سرکار کے اوپر آتی ہے۔ اگر آگے بھی وہ سدھار نہیں ہوگا، تو اس کی ذمہ داری بھی مرکز سے لے کر ریاستی حکومتوں تک ہوگی۔

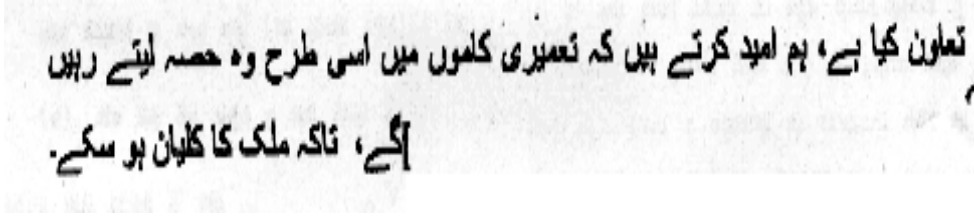
میں اس بات سے پوری طرح متفق ہوں، جیسا ہمارے کئی آنریبل ممبرس نے کہا ہے کہ قانون ہم بناتے جائیں گے، لیکن اگر ان پر عمل درآمد صحیح طور پر نہیں ہوگا اور ان کی کوئی مانیٹرنگ نہیں ہوگی، تب تک کچھ ہونے والا نہیں ہے۔ یہ وقف بورڈ، جو مختلف ریاستوں میں بنے ہیں، اگر وہ ٹھیک سے کام نہیں کر رہے ہیں، تو ان کا کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہے۔

میرا ایک سنجیشن ہے، اوقاف پر ہزاروں ہزار کی تعداد میں مقدمات عدالتوں میں پڑے ہوئے ہیں۔ ہماری عدالتوں کا جو حال ہے، وہ یہ ہے کہ اگر دادا مقدمہ دائر کرتا ہے، تو اس کے گزر جانے کے بعد پوتا تک عدالتوں کی سیڑھیوں پر آتا جاتا رہتا ہے،

[श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी]

لیکن ان کے مقدمے کا فیصلہ نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ وہاں جو اوقاف کے مقدمے بیس-بیس اور تیس-تیس سال سے پڑے ہوئی ہے، ان کا فیصلہ کب ہوگا، یہ کوئی نہیں جانتا ہے؟ وزیر موصوف سے میری گزارش ہے کہ ٹریبیونل کو آپ ذمہ داری دیجئے کہ اوقاف کے جو مقدمات ہیں، وہ لونر-کورٹ میں، ضلع عدالتوں میں نہ جائیں، ان کا فیصلہ ٹریبیونل میں کیا جائے۔ ٹریبیونل میں جو فیصلے ہوں گے، اگر ان کے بارے میں کسی کو اپیل کرنی ہو، تو وہ آرمی ہائی کورٹ وغیرہ میں جا سکتا ہے۔ اگر آپ مقدمات کو وہیں پڑے رہنے دیں گے تو مقدمے پر مقدمے دائر ہوتے جائیں گے۔ چونکہ جو دائر ہو چکے ہیں، وہ مقدمے تو وہاں ہیں ہی، آگے بھی یہ سلسلہ رکنے والا نہیں ہے۔ ابھی جو آپ کوششیں کر رہے ہیں، جن میں لیز پر دینے کی یا اس طرح کی اور باتیں ہیں، ان میں تو بہت سے مقدمات اور شروع ہو جائیں گے۔ اس پر ہماری گزارش یہ ہے کہ آپ ٹریبیونل کو جتنا زیادہ سے زیادہ مضبوط کر سکتے ہیں، کریں۔ ایسا سسٹم کریں کہ اس میں جیوڈیشری کے کامپینٹ لوگ آئیں، جو آپ کے ٹریبیونل کو ٹھیک سے چلا سکیں۔

ان گزارشات کے ساتھ میں اس بل کو سپورٹ کرتا ہوں اور رحمن خان صاحب کو اس کے لئے مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔ میں اپنی بہترین خواہشات پیش کرتا ہوں، اس امید کے ساتھ کہ آج ہندوستان کے کروڑوں کروڑ مسلمان، وزیر موصوف کی طرف سے بہت ہی امید بھری نظروں سے دیکھ رہے ہیں۔ وہ اس بل کو جس طرح سے لائے ہیں، اگر اس پر عمل درآمد ہوگا اور اگر اس سے اوقاف کی حالت سدھرتی ہے، تو اس ملت مسلمہ کے، جس کی بدحالی کو رونا سچر کمیٹی سے لے کر پورا ہندوستان رو رہا ہے اور یہاں ہاؤس میں بھی سبھی لوگوں نے اس کا رونا رویا ہے، کم سے کم ان کے کچھ اُتسو پونچھ جائیں گے۔ اس گزارشات کے ساتھ میں اس بل کو سپورٹ کرتا ہوں اور رحمن خان صاحب کو ان کی محنت کے لئے مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔ ایک دفعہ پھر سے میں اپوزیشن کے ممبران کا بھی شکریہ ادا کرتا چاہتا ہوں۔ انہوں نے جو سہیوگ دیا ہے، جو



श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश) : वाइस चेयरमैन साहिबा, आपका शुक्रिया जो आपने वक्फ (अमेंडमेंट) बिल पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। मैं इस बिल की ताईद में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

यह एक तारीखी बिल है, एक मजबूत बिल है, जिसके लिए इस देश के मुसलमान कई वर्षों से उम्मीद लगाए बैठे थे। मैं अपोजिशन का और तमाम अराकीन का तहेदिल से शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूँ, जिन उम्मीदों के साथ हिंदुस्तान के मुसलमानों की जमीनों के तहफफुज के लिए उन्होंने अपना तआवुन दिया। मैं उन्हें मुबारकबाद भी दूंगा और साथ ही साथ मैं मरकजी सरकार और खुसूसन मनमोहन सिंह साहब को भी अपनी पार्टी की जानिब से और अपनी जानिब से मुबारकबाद दूंगा। वह मुबारकबाद मैं आपको इसलिए दूंगा, कि जिन उम्मीदों के साथ हिंदुस्तान की अकल्लीयतें उम्मीद लगाए बैठी थीं, आपने एक पहली और अच्छी कोशिश की कि इस ऐवान में एक मजबूत बिल लाकर आपने इसका आगाज किया। खुसूसन मैं वजीरे मौसूफ रहमान खान साहब को इसलिए मुबारकबाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने बहैसियत चेयरमैन ज्वायंट पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी, वक्फ की जमीनों के मामले और वक्फ ऐक्ट के मामले में जब सारे हिंदुस्तान का दौरा किया, तो शायद वजीरे मौसूफ पहले वजीर थे, जिन्होंने अपनी आंखों से इन जमीनों को और इन पर नाजायज कब्जों को देखा और अपना इजहारे ख्याल किया था। उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी में भी अपने ख्यालों को रखा था।

चूंकि तमाम मेम्बर्स ने अपना इजारे ख्याल किया है और चंद बातों और तहफफुजों के साथ सरकार के सामने अपनी बातों को रखा है, मैं मरकजी सरकार से उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इन तमाम मेम्बर्स ने जो भरपूर तआवुन इस बिल को दिया है, बिल को लाने के लिए, तो उनके जो तहफफुजात हैं, आप उनके ऊपर भी गौर करेंगे और उनके लिए भी मजबूत बिल लाने की कोशिश का तआवुन करेंगे।

चूंकि मैं जिस रियासत से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ, शायद आंध्र प्रदेश में वक्फ बोर्ड के तहत वक्फ की जो प्रोपर्टी हैं, हो सकता है कि सारे हिंदुस्तान में वह सबसे ज्यादा हो। आंध्र प्रदेश में मुसलमानों ने एक हजार करोड़ एकड़ के करीब जमीन वक्फ की थी। यह उस जमीन का तख्मीना है। लेकिन, वहां पर यह डिमांड काफी होती आई है कि दूसरे लोगों

ने वक्फ प्रोपर्टीज के ऊपर नाजायज कब्जों के जरिए अपनी बिल्डिंग्स खड़ी की हैं और उनका गलत इस्तेमाल किया है। लेकिन, उसके बाद हाल ही में जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट का यह फैसला आया कि वक्फ हो चुकी जमीन पर किसी भी सूरत में, चाहे वह सरकार हो या कोई आदमी हो, उसको इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती, तब आंध्र प्रदेश में रियासती सरकार ने चंद जमीनें वापस लेकर उन्हें वक्फ बोर्ड के हवाले किया। मैं रियासती सरकार से मुतालबा करूंगा और वजीरे मौसूफ तथा मरकजी सरकार से भी यह गुजारिश करूंगा कि बाकी की भी जो जमीनें हैं, सरकार से, रियासती सरकार से मदद लेकर आप उन जमीनों को वक्फ बोर्ड के हवाले करें।

मैडम, मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक जजमेंट के बाद अबोलिशन एक्ट के तहत रियासती सरकार ने जो जमीनें ली थी, क्योंकि उन जमीनों को भी गलत लिया गया था, इसलिए उन जमीनों को भी वापस करना चाहिए।

मैडम, रियासतें जो वक्फ बोर्ड की हैं, मैं तमाम मेम्बर्स की बात से बिल्कुल वाकिफ हूं और उम्मीद रखता हूं कि उन लोगों ने जो अपना इजहारे ख्याल किया, मैं उनके साथ उसकी टाईद करूंगा। क्योंकि बदकिस्मती से आंध्र प्रदेश से रूकने पार्लियामेंट होने की वजह से मैं आंध्र प्रदेश वक्फ बोर्ड का भी एक मेम्बर हूं। लेकिन, मैं आपसे, वजीरे मौसूफ से एक बात साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि रियासती सरकारों का सी.ई.ओ. को रखने का जो मामला है, जो सी.ई.ओ. को परमानेंट वक्फ बोर्ड में मुतइय्यन किया जाता है, तो आंध्र प्रदेश के अंदर कोई भी वक्फ बोर्ड का सी.ई.ओ. तीन या चार महीने से ज्यादा समय तक नहीं रहता। वजीरे मौसूफ को इस बात का काफी अंदाजा है और यह बात मैं इस हाउस में एक जिम्मेदार मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट होने की हैसियत से कहता हूं कि सारे हिंदुस्तान के अंदर वक्फ बोर्ड का जो हाल है, वह शायद इसी तरीके का हाल है आज वक्फ बोर्ड के सामने यह समस्या भी है कि इसके मुलाजिमों को काम का काफी बोझ दिया गया है। आज कई लोग आरटीआई एक्ट के तहत भी वक्फ बोर्ड का मुतालबा करते हैं, जिसकी तफसीलें उनके सामने रखी जाती हैं। लेकिन उनके पास इतना अमला नहीं है कि आरटीआई एक्ट के तहत जिन बातों का मुतालबा किया जाता है, उनकी तफसीलें वे वक्फ बोर्ड के सामने रखें। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि मरकजी सरकार इस वक्फ एक्ट के तहत रियासती सरकारों को यह पाबंद करे कि जिस वक्फ बोर्ड में आप सीईओ को रखते हैं, उसे कम से कम तीन साल तक एक ही मुस्तकिल जगह पर रखा जाए और उससे वक्फ बोर्ड के काम की जिम्मेदारी पूरी तरह से अदा करने के लिए कहा जाए, क्योंकि होता यह है कि रियासत का जो ऑफिसर सीईओ के तौर पर वक्फ में होता है, उसके द्वारा अपनी जिम्मेदारी ठीक से न निभाने और तीन-

तीन, चार-चार महीने से ज्यादा काम न देखने की वजह से वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज पर नाजायज कब्जे हो जाते हैं और लोगों को उसका गलत इस्तेमाल करने का एक मौका मिलता है।

मैं अराकीन की उन बातों से मुत्तफिक हूँ जिन्होंने वक्फ बोर्ड के मामले में या प्रॉपर्टीज के मामले में अपना इजहार-ए-ख्याल किया। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि अगर आप सारे हिंदुस्तान के अंदर मुसलमानों की वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज का अंदाजा कराएंगे, तो मैं यह बात दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि हिंदुस्तान में वक्फ की हुई मुसलमानों की जो प्रॉपर्टी है, अगर उसे सही तरीके से वक्फ बोर्डों के तहत इस्तेमाल किया जाए, तो मरकजी सरकार के फंड के ऊपर जो मुसलमान डिपेंड रहता है, जो अकल्लीयतें डिपेंड रहती हैं, जो अपनी माली हालत को सुधारने की कोशिश करता है, तालीमी मसाइल में आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश करता है, इस देश की यकजेहती और सालमियत तथा इस देश की तालीम को आगे बढ़ाने का काम करता है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अब जो वक्फ बिल आ रहा है, उससे मुसलमानों को जद्दोजहद करने में और वक्फ बोर्ड को अपने तालीमी कामों में इस्तेमाल करने में मदद मिलेगी। जिन लोगों ने जन ख्वाहिशात के साथ, जिन उम्मीदों के साथ अपनी जमीनों को, अपनी प्रॉपर्टीज को इस देश के लिए और इस देश के मुसलमानों के लिए वक्फ किया था, उसका सही इस्तेमाल होगा। उसके सही इस्तेमाल होने से देश की तरक्की में, मुसलमानों की तरक्की में और रियासत की तरक्की में मुसलमान अपना कंट्रीब्यूशन अदा कर सकेंगे। आज मुसलमानों और अकल्लीयतों का यह हाल है कि वे तालीमी मसाइल के पीछे रो रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी डेवलपमेंट के लिए सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया है और सरकार ने जो प्लान बनाया है, अगर उस प्लान पर सच्चे दिल से, पूरी उम्मीदों के साथ, पूरी जद्दोजहद के साथ आप और हम मिल कर एक साथ काम करेंगे, तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि हम कामयाब होंगे।

आज यूपीए सरकार और खुसूसन वजीरे मौसूफ ने जो यह बिल यहां रखा है, इस बिल की उसी उम्मीद के साथ ताईद करते हुए मैं आपसे इजाजत लेता हूँ जिस उम्मीद के साथ अपोजिशन ने इस बिल को ताईद की है। आज मुसलमान इस बात की उम्मीद लगाए बैठे हैं कि कल नए ऐक्ट के साथ वक्फ बोर्ड आएगा। मुझे खुदा और परवरदीगार से कवी उम्मीद है कि इस बिल के जरिए जो उम्मीदें मरकजी सरकार, देश की आवाम और मुसलमानों की थी, उन उम्मीदों को पूरा करने के लिए आप और हम काम करेंगे। इसके साथ ही, मैं आपसे इजाजत लेता हूँ। खुदा हाफिज, जय हिंद।

[شری موہممد اعلیٰ خان]

جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش) : وائس چیئرمین صاحبہ، آپ کا شکریہ[†] جو آپ نے وقف (امینٹمنٹ) بل پر مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا ہے۔ میں اس بل کی تائید میں بولنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔

یہ ایک تاریخی بل ہے، ایک مضبوط بل ہے، جس کے لئے اس دیش کے مسلمان کئی سالوں سے امیدیں لگائے بیٹھے تھے۔ میں اپوزیشن کا اور تمام اراکین کا تہہ دل سے شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتا ہوں، جن امیدوں کے ساتھ ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کی زمینوں کے تحفظ کے لئے انہوں نے اپنا تعاون دیا۔ میں انہیں مبارکباد بھی دوں گا اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ میں مرکزی سرکار اور خصوصاً منموہن سنگھ صاحب کو بھی اپنی پارٹی کی جانب سے اور اپنی جانب سے مبارکباد دوں گا۔ وہ مبارکباد میں آپ کو اس لئے دوں گا، کہ جن امیدوں کے ساتھ ہندوستان کی اقلیتیں امیدیں لگائے بیٹھی تھیں، آپ نے ایک پہلی اور اچھی کوشش کی کہ اس ایوان میں ایک مضبوط بل لاکر آپ نے اس کا آغاز کیا۔ خصوصاً میں وزیر موصوف، رحمن خان صاحب کو اس لئے مبارکباد دوں گا کہ انہوں نے بہ حیثیت چیئرمین، جوائنٹ پارلیمنٹری کمیٹی، وقف کی زمینوں کے معاملے میں اور وقف ایکٹ کے معاملے میں جب سارے ہندوستان کا دورہ کیا، تو شاید وزیر موصوف پہلے وزیر تھے، جنہوں نے اپنی آنکھوں سے ان زمینوں کو اور ان پر ناجائز قبضوں کو دیکھا اور اپنا اظہار خیال کیا تھا۔ انہوں نے پارلیمنٹ کی کمیٹی میں بھی اپنے خیالوں کو رکھا تھا۔

چونکہ تمام ممبرس نے اپنا اظہار خیال کیا ہے اور چند باتوں اور تحفظوں کے ساتھ سرکار کے سامنے اپنی باتوں کو رکھا ہے، میں مرکزی سرکار سے امید

[†]Transliteration in Urdu Script

کرتا ہوں کہ ان تمام ممبرس نے جو بھی بھرپور تعاون اس بل کو دیا ہے، بل کو لانے کے لئے، تو ان کے جو تحفظات ہیں، آپ ان کے اوپر بھی غور کریں گے اور ان کے لئے بھی مضبوط بل لانے کی کوشش کا، تعاون کریں گے۔

چونکہ میں جس ریاست سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں، شاید آندھرا پردیش میں وقف بورڈ کے تحت وقف کی جو پراپرٹی ہے، ہو سکتا ہے کہ سارے ہندوستان میں وہ سب سے زیادہ ہو۔ آندھرا پردیش میں مسلمانوں نے ایک ہزار کروڑ ایکڑ کے قریب زمین وقف کی تھی۔ یہ اس زمین کا تخمینہ ہے۔ لیکن، وہاں پر یہ ڈیمانڈ کافی ہوتی آئی ہے اور دوسرے لوگوں نے وقف پراپرٹیز کے اوپر ناجائز قبضوں کے ذریعے اپنی بلڈنگس کھڑی کی ہیں اور ان کا غلط استعمال کیا ہے۔ لیکن اس کے بعد حال ہی میں جب سپریم کورٹ کا یہ فیصلہ آیا کہ وقف ہو چکی زمین پر کسی بھی صورت میں، چاہے وہ سرکار ہو یا کوئی آدمی ہو، اس کو اجازت نہیں دی جا سکتی، تب آندھرا پردیش میں ریاستی سرکار نے چند زمینیں واپس لے کر انہیں وقف بورڈ کے حوالے کیا۔ میں ریاستی سرکار سے مطالبہ کروں گا اور وزیر موصوف اور مرکزی سرکار سے بھی یہ گزارش کروں گا کہ باقی کی جو زمینیں ہیں، سرکار سے، ریاستی سرکار سے مدد لے کر آپ ان زمینوں کو وقف بورڈ کے حوالے کریں۔

میڈم، میں آپ سے ایک بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ سپریم کورٹ کے ایک ججمنٹ کے بعد ایبولیشن ایکٹ کے تحت ریاستی سرکار نے جو زمینیں لی تھیں، کیوں کہ ان زمینوں کو بھی غلط لیا گیا تھا، اس لئے ان زمینوں کو بھی واپس کرنا چاہئے۔

[شری موہممد اعلیٰ خان]

میٹم، ریاستیں جو وقف بورڈ کی ہیں، میں تمام ممبران کی بات سے بالکل واقف ہوں اور امید رکھتا ہوں کہ ان لوگوں نے جو اپنا اظہار خیال کیا، میں ان کے ساتھ اس کی تائید کروں گا۔ کیوں کہ بدقسمتی سے، میں آندھرا پردیش سے رکن پارلیمنٹ ہونے کی وجہ سے آندھرا پردیش وقف بورڈ کا بھی ایک ممبر ہوں۔ لیکن، میں آپ سے، وزیر موصوف سے ایک بات صاف کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ریاستی سرکاروں کا سی۔ای۔او۔ کو رکھنے کا جو معاملہ ہے، جو سی۔ای۔او۔ کو پرمیننٹ وقف بورڈ میں متعین کیا جاتا ہے، تو آندھرا پردیش کے اندر کوئی بھی وقف بورڈ کا سی۔ای۔او۔ تین یا چار مہینے سے زیادہ وقت تک نہیں رہتا۔ وزیر موصوف کو اس بات کا کافی اندازہ ہے اور یہ بات میں اس ہاؤس میں ایک ذمہ دار ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ ہونے کی حیثیت سے کہتا ہوں کہ سارے ہندوستان کے اندر وقف بورڈ کا جو حال ہے، وہ شاید اسی طریقے کا حال ہے۔

آج وقف بورڈ کے سامنے یہ سمسیہ بھی ہے کہ اس کے ملازموں کو کام کا کافی بوجھ دیا گیا ہے۔ آج کئی لوگ آرٹھی۔آئی۔ ایکٹ کے تحت بھی وقف بورڈ کا مطالبہ کرتے ہیں، جس کی تفصیلیں ان کے سامنے رکھی جاتی ہیں۔ لیکن ان کے پاس اتنا عملہ نہیں ہے کہ آرٹھی۔آئی۔ ایکٹ کے تحت جن باتوں کا مطالبہ کیا جاتا ہے، ان کی تفصیلیں وہ وقف بورڈ کے سامنے رکھیں۔ میں یہ چاہوں گا کہ مرکزی سرکار اس وقف ایکٹ کے تحت ریاستی سرکاروں کو یہ پابند کرے کہ جس وقف بورڈ میں آپ سی۔ای۔او۔ رکھتے ہیں، اس کم سے کم تین سال تک ایک ہی مستقل جگہ پر رکھا جائے اور اس سے وقف بورڈ کے کام کی ذمہ داری پوری طرح سے ادا کرنے کے لئے کہا جائے، کیوں کہ ہوتا یہ ہے کہ ریاست کا جو آفیسر سی۔ای۔او۔ کے طور پر وقف بورڈ میں ہوتا ہے، اس کے ذریعے اپنی ذمہ داری ٹھیک سے نہ

نبھانے اور تین-تین، چار-چار مہینے سے زیادہ کام نہ دیکھنے کی وجہ سے وقف کی پراپرٹیز پر ناجائز قبضے ہو جاتے ہیں اور لوگوں کو اس کا غلط استعمال کرنے کا ایک موقع ملتا ہے۔

میں اراکین کی ان باتوں سے متفق ہوں جنہوں نے وقف بورڈ کے معاملے میں یا پراپرٹیز کے معاملے میں اپنا اظہار خیال کیا۔ یہ بات بالکل صحیح ہے کہ اگر آپ سارے ہندوستان کے اندر مسلمانوں کی وقف پراپرٹیز کا اندازہ کرائی گے، تو یہ بات دعوے کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان میں وقف کی ہوئی مسلمانوں کی جو پراپرٹی ہے، اگر اسے صحیح طریقے سے وقف بورڈوں کے تحت استعمال کیا جائے، تو مرکزی سرکار کے فنڈ کے اوپر جو مسلمان ڈپینڈ رہتا ہے، جو اقلیتیں ڈپینڈ رہتی ہیں، جو اپنی مالی حالت کو سدھارنے کو کوشش کرتا ہے، تعلیمی مسائل میں آگے بڑھنے کی کوشش کرتا ہے، اس دیش کی یکجہتی و سالمیت اور اس دیش کی تعلیم کو آگے بڑھانے کا کام کرتا ہے، تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اب جو وقف بل آ رہا ہے، اس سے مسلمانوں کو جدوجہد کرنے میں اور وقف بورڈ کو اپنے تعلیمی کاموں میں استعمال کرنے میں مدد ملے گی۔ جس لوگوں نے، جن خواہشات کے ساتھ، جن امیدوں کے ساتھ اپنی زمینوں کو، اپنی پراپرٹیز کو اس دیش کے لئے اور اس دیش کے مسلمانوں کے لئے وقف کیا تھا، اس کا صحیح استعمال ہوگا۔ اس کے صحیح استعمال ہونے سے دیش کی ترقی میں، مسلمانوں کی ترقی میں اور ریاست کی ترقی میں مسلمان اپنا کنٹریبوشن ادا کر سکیں گے۔ آج مسلمانوں اور اقلیتوں کا یہ حال ہے کہ وہ تعلیمی مسائل کے پیچھے رو رہے ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اسکی ڈیولپمنٹ کے لئے سرکار نے جو قدم اٹھایا ہے اور سرکار نے جو پلان بنایا ہے، اگر اس پلان پر سچے دل سے، پوری امیدوں کے ساتھ، پوری

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

جدوجہد کے ساتھ آپ اور ہم مل کر ایک ساتھ کام کریں گے، تو مجھے امید ہے کہ ہم کامیاب ہوں گے۔

آج یوپی۔اے۔ سرکار اور خصوصاً وزیر موصوف نے جو یہ بل یہاں رکھا ہے، اس بل کی اسی امید کے ساتھ تائید کرتے ہوئے میں آپ سے اجازت لیتا ہوں جس امید کے ساتھ اپوزیشن نے اس بل کی تائید کی ہے۔ آج مسلمان اس بات کی امید لگائے بیٹھا ہے کہ کل نئے ایکٹ کے ساتھ وقف بورڈ آئے گا۔ مجھے خدا اور پروردگار سے قوی امید ہے کہ اس بل کے ذریعے جو امیدیں مرکزی سرکار، دیش کی عوام اور مسلمانوں کی تھیں، ان امیدوں کو پورا کرنے کے لئے آپ اور ہم کام کریں گے۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی، میں آپ سے اجازت لیتا ہوں۔ خدا حافظ، جے ہند۔

(ختم شد)

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, इस बिल की तीन बड़ी विशेषताएं हैं। पहली विशेषता यह है कि राज्य सभा एक सेकंड चैम्बर है और इसका क्या महत्व है, यह इस बिल से अधोलिखित होता है। लोक सभा में जिस तरह से यह बिल पास हुआ था, अगर वही बिल पास होता, तो मुसलमानों में और पूरे समाज में एक तरह का असंतोष पैदा होता, क्योंकि उस पर पूरा विचार होना जरूरी था। चूंकि यह सेकंड चैम्बर है, इसलिए उस बिल पर यहां पर चर्चा हुई, पैशनेट चर्चा हुई और फिर इस पर सेलेक्ट कमेटी बैठी। मुझे भी सेलेक्ट कमेटी का सदस्य होने का सौभाग्य मिला और लगभग सभी मीटिंग्स में मैंने अपना पूरा सहयोग दिया। यह राज्य सभा के द्वारा दिया गया एक उदाहरण है कि बिल को कैसे सुधारा जाता है। बिल आ गया, यह कानून भी बन जाएगा, लेकिन केवल कानून से काम नहीं चलता है, बल्कि हमें और आंख खोलकर देखना पड़ेगा कि नियम सही बन रहे हैं या नहीं बन रहे हैं, क्योंकि माया सिंह जी सर्वोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमिटी की अध्यक्षता हैं और मैं भी उस कमिटी का सदस्य हूं, जहां मैं देखता हूं कि कानून के उद्देश्य कुछ और होते हैं और उसके लिए जो नियम बनते हैं, वे दूसरे होते हैं, इसलिए इस पर भी हमें ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

इस देश में कानून की कमी नहीं है, बल्कि कमी उसके अमल की है। कानून का अमल कैसे होता है, यह देखना लाजिमी है। अगर इस कानून का ठीक से अमल नहीं होगा, तो जिस उद्देश्य से यह कानून बना है, वह पूरा नहीं होगा। इस कानून को लाने के लिए 14 साल की एक लंबी यात्रा तय करनी पड़ी है। जैसा कि नकवी जी ने कहा। डी.पी. त्रिपाठी जी ने अपने पारसी अल्फाज में जो बातें बताईं, ...**(व्यवधान)**...वे एकदम सही हैं कि नींव का पत्थर ठीक हो। जो मूल-पत्थर लगा है, वह कैसा है, यह देखने की बात है, क्योंकि उसी पर पूरी दीवार खड़ी रहती है। मूल मुद्दा यह था कि वक्फ एक जज्बा है, एक भावना है, जिसके आधार पर लोगों ने मजहब के काम के लिए अपनी इमारतें दी हैं, अपनी प्रॉपर्टीज दी हैं और अपनी लाखों एकड़ जमीनें दी हैं। अगर उनकी खुली आंखों के सामने कोई लूट हो रही है, तो वह अन्याय है और वह बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता। अगर उन्होंने समाज के लिए दिया है, तो उसका उपयोग समाज के लिए ही होना चाहिए, यह उसका भाव था। चूंकि उसका भाव यह था, इसलिए उस मुद्दे को उस समय के तत्कालीन प्रधान

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

मंत्री अटल जी ने ज्वाइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमिटी में भेजा, जिसके अध्यक्ष नकवी जी थे और बाद में जिसके अध्यक्ष रहमान जी थे। यह सिलसिला आगे चला, वह बिल के रूप में हमारे सामने आया और फिर उसके लिए सेलेक्ट कमिटी बनी। मुझे लगता है कि लोकतंत्र का जो कमाल है, वह यही है कि उस पर इस तरह से पूरी चर्चा होती है और तब वह आपके सामने आता है।

मैडम, मैं एक और मिनट लूंगा। आखिर, मुसलमान समाज की मूल समस्या क्या है? वह है तालीम की समस्या। मैं मानता हूँ कि समाज का जो भी तबका तालीम में आगे आता है और सही तरह से तालीम हासिल करता है, वह अपने पैरों पर सही तरीके से खड़ा रहता है और फिर उसको सरकार से कुछ मांगने की भी जरूरत नहीं होती, जैसा कि अनेक मेम्बरान ने कहा। यहां महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि इस प्रॉपर्टी के बारे में भी सोचा जाना चाहिए। आगे जाकर कानून को भी थोड़ी फाइन ट्यूनिंग करके यह व्यवस्था हो कि कितने जरूरतमंदों के लिए इसका उपयोग हो, उसकी भी काउंटबिलिटी हो और उसमें से ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन मुस्लिम समाज की तालीम के लिए उपयोग में आए, तब जाकर इस बिल का सही उपयोग होगा और तब जाकर इस कानून का सही उपयोग होगा। आज सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इसकी मैपिंग ही नहीं है कि कहां क्या है। चूंकि हमने कमिटी के सामने इतने लोगों के विटनेस लिए और इतने विशेषज्ञों को बुलाया, तो हमने देखा है कि यह पॉसिबल है। **We can do this. If we decide and if we have political will**, तो हम एक साल में इसको करके दिखा देंगे। मराठवाड़ा और महाराष्ट्र में वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी के इन्क्रोचमेंट के खिलाफ और इसकी प्रॉपर्टी के दुरुपयोग के खिलाफ हमने भी आंदोलन किया है और उसके लिए हम भी पुलिस की कार्रवाई के सामने गए हैं। **(समय की घंटी)** एक बात यह है कि अगर यह संभव है कि हम इसकी मैपिंग कर सकते हैं और कानून की मदद से इसकी इन्क्रोचमेंट हटा सकते हैं, तो फिर समाज के पास अकूत संपत्ति आएगी और तब समाज यह तय करे कि वह उसका उपयोग किस तरह से करेगा। मुझे लगता है कि लोकतंत्र की यह खूबी है कि हम अनेकांतवाद में विश्वास करते हैं, **that is plurality**. उस प्लूरैलिटी में हर मजहब को अपनी आजादी को संभालने में सरकार को केवल मदद करनी है, उसमें हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना है। यह सबके लिए करना चाहिए। यही भावना व्यक्त करते हुए मैं अपनी वाणी को विराम देता हूँ। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैडम, मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं रहमान साहब का शुक्रिया करता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं सेलेक्ट कमिटी का मेम्बर था और सोज़ साहब उसके चेयरमैन थे। मुझे बड़ी फिक्र थी कि मुसलमानों की जायदाद लूटी जा रही है, लेकिन मुझे खुशी ज्यादा हुई कि मेरे दोस्त, प्रकाश जावडेकर को मुझसे ज्यादा तकलीफ थी कि मुसलमानों की जायदाद छीनी जा रही है। नकवी साहब, परवेज़ हाशमी साहब, भुंडर साहब, ऐसा निजाम बनाया गया और उसके ऊपर काफी मेहनत की गई। मैंने देखा कि हम जो समझते थे कि यह मुसलमानों का मसला है और मुसलमान परेशान हैं, तो यह हकीकत नहीं थी। हर पार्टी के मैनबर ने यह कहा कि यह हक बात है और यह नाजायज तरीका है। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारी बहुत सी चीजों को माना गया है, कुछ चीजें नहीं मानी गईं। मैं समझता हूँ कि वे आगे देखी जाएंगी। हकीकत यह है कि वक्फ को लूटने वाला कोई दूसरा नहीं, खुद मुसलमान है। मुसलमानों ने जमीनों को लूटा है। उसको रोकने की एक बड़ी कोशिश इस बिल में की गई है। दूसरे सरकार ने भी कब्जा किया हुआ है। उसके एक्विशन की रिकमंडेशन भी हम लोगों ने की थी। रहमान साहब ने यह कहा

[श्री मोहम्मद अदीब]

कि उसका कोई सेप्रेट बिल आएगा। इसलिए मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि उन पर भी बंदिश लगे। इंदिरा गांधी जी ने सन् 1984 में यह कहा था कि यह वापिस किया जाए। उनका एक लैटर भी था, जो सचवर कमेटी में लाया गया। उसके बाद आज दिल्ली में सन् 1984 की 123 जायदादों पर आज भी मुकदमा चल रहा है और वे रुकी हुई हैं। इसी तरह से पूरे हिंदुस्तान में यह मुसीबत आई हुई है। अभी कहा गया कि लीज क्यों की गई? सलीम साहब, लीज का मसला यह है कि बहुत सी जमीनें पंजाब और हिमाचल में ऐसी हैं जहां एक भी मुसलमान नहीं है और जमीनें मुसलमानों की औकाफ में पड़ी हैं। इसलिए कहा गया कि वाकिफ की मंशा के एतबार से वे लोग हमको लीज का पैसा देते हैं, इसकी वजह से पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल के वक्फ बोर्ड सैल्फ सफिशिएंट हैं। यू.पी. तथा बिहार जहां सबसे ज्यादा वक्फ हैं, जैसा नक़वी साहब ने कहा कि वहां वक्फ बोर्ड के आफिस में एक कुर्सी भी नहीं है वह एक इन्कम है उस इन्कम से कॉलेजेज खुल रहे हैं, इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजेज खुल गए हैं इसलिए यह प्रोविजन रखा गया। इस पर बड़ी मेहनत की गई। मैं नक़वी भाई की दो बातों से बहुत इत्फाक करता हूँ। एक तो उन्होंने यह कहा कि सरकारी मूलाजिम को पंद्रह हजार रुपए जुर्माने की सजा दी जाएगी। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंद्रह हजार रुपए जुर्माने की सजा नहीं, बल्कि उनके खिलाफ लीगल एक्शन होना चाहिए अगर कोई सरकार मुलाजिम खुर्दबुर्द करता है जायदाद में। यह तो कहा गया कि जो एंक्रोचर है वह सिविल सूट में नहीं, बल्कि उसको क्रिमिनल सजा दी जाएगी। यह बहुत अच्छा कानून लाया गया। क्योंकि जब एक एंक्रोचर पकड़ा जाएगा, एंक्रोचर वही कहलाएगा, जिसको डिफाइन किया है। उसको तो आपने यह कहा कि उस पर क्रिमिनल ऑफेंस लगेगा। लेकिन अगर कोई सरकारी आदमी है, उसको आप कुल फ़क़त पंद्रह हजार रुपए का दंड देंगे। जब कि रिश्वत खाने वाले आदमी का रोज शाम को पंद्रह हजार रुपए का चाय और खाना होता है उसको आपने इस तरह से क्यों छोड़ा? उसको भी आप इसके अंदर बांधिए। मैं आखिर में सबका शुक्रिया अदा करते हुए यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारे एक्विशन के कानून को भी इसमें लाने की कोशिश की जाए, क्योंकि जो प्रॉपर्टीज अभी फंसी हुई है उनके लिए जो दूसरे बिल का वायदा हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने किया है, उसको लाया जाए।

मैं इन सब लोगों का आभारी हूँ और उन्हें मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपना प्रॉमिस पूरा किया, एक चीज पर ऐतराज था वह भी उन्होंने कर दिया, क्योंकि सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने यह कहा था कि वक्फ की जमीन बेची नहीं जा सकती। लेकिन जब यह बिल पहली बार पेश हुआ तो उसमें इसका प्रोविजन रखा गया। हमने भाई जावडेकर साहब से, नक़वी साहब से, परवेज़ हाशमी साहब से मशवरा किया और यह कहा कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी की इस रिकमंडेशन को आपको मानना ही पड़ेगा कि जमीन नहीं बेची जाएगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी) : अब आप कन्क्लूड कर लीजिए।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : एक सेकंड, मुझे एक खत माननीय मंत्री जी को लिखना पड़ा और मैंने कहा कि अगर आप वक्फ की जमीन को बेचने की इजाजत देंगे तो हम इस बिल की मुखालफ़त करेंगे। मैं मशकूर हूँ उनका कि आपने वह चेंज करके फिर केबिनेट में पास कराया। उसके लिए मैं इनको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

میڈم، میں اس بل کو سپورٹ کرنے کے لئے: (اترپردیش) جناب محمد ادیب

کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ میں رحمن صاحب کا شکریہ کرتا ہوں، کیوں کہ میں سلیکٹ کمیٹی کا ممبر تھا اور سوز صاحب اس کے چیئرمین تھے۔ مجھے بڑی فکر تھی کہ مسلمانوں کی جائیداد لوٹی جارہی ہے، لیکن مجھے خوشی زیادہ ہوئی کہ میرے دوست، پرکاش جاؤڈیکر کو مجھ سے زیادہ تکلیف تھی کہ مسلمانوں کی جائیداد چھینی جارہی ہیں۔ نقوی صاحب، پرویز ہاشمی صاحب، بھنڈر صاحب، ایسا نظام بنایا گیا اور اس کے اوپر کافی محنت کی گئی۔ میں نے دیکھا کہ ہم جو سمجھتے تھے کہ یہ مسلمانوں کا مسئلہ ہے اور مسلمان پریشان ہیں، تو یہ حقیقت نہیں تھی۔ ہر پارٹی کے ممبر نے یہ کہا کہ یہ حق بات ہے اور یہ ناجائز طریقہ ہے۔ مجھے خوشی ہے کہ ہماری بہت سی چیزوں کو مانا گیا ہے، کچھ چیزیں نہیں مانی گئیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہ آگے دیکھی جائیں گی۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ وقف کو لوٹنے والا کوئی دوسرا نہیں، خود مسلمان ہے۔ مسلمانوں نے زمینوں کو لوٹا ہے۔ اس کو روکنے کی ایک بڑی کوشش اس بل میں کی گئی ہے۔ دوسرے سرکار نے بھی قبضہ کیا ہوا ہے۔ اس کے ایویکشن کی ریکمنڈیشن بھی ہم لوگوں نے کی تھی۔ رحمن صاحب نے یہ کہا کہ اس کا کوئی سپیریٹ بل آئیگا۔ اس لئے میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ ان پر بھی بندش میں یہ کہا تھا کہ یہ واپس کیا جائے۔ ان کا ایک 1984 لگے۔ اندرا گاندھی جی نے 123 کی 1984 لیٹر بھی تھا، جو سچر کمیٹی میں لایا گیا۔ اس کے بعد آج دہلی میں جائیدادوں پر آج بھی مقدمہ چل رہا ہے اور وہ رکی ہوئی ہیں۔ اسی طرح سے پورے ہندوستان میں یہ مصیبت آئی ہوئی ہے۔ ابھی کہا گیا کہ لیز کیوں کی گئی؟ سلیم صاحب، لیز کا مسئلہ یہ ہے کہ بہت سی زمینیں پنجاب اور ہماچل میں ایسی ہیں جہاں ایک بھی مسلمان نہیں ہے اور زمینیں مسلمانوں کی اوقاف میں پڑی ہیں۔ اس

[श्री मोहम्मद अदीब]

لئے کہا گیا کہ واقف کی منشا کہ اعتبار سے وہ لوگ ہم کو لیز کا پیسہ دیتے ہیں، اس کی وجہ سے پنجاب، ہریانہ اور ہماچل کے وقف بورڈ سیلف ایفی شینٹ ہیں۔ یو پی اور بہار جہاں سب سے زیادہ وقف ہیں، جیسا نقوی صاحب نے کہا کہ وہاں وقف بورڈ کے افس میں ایک کرسی بھی نہیں ہے، وہ ایک امدنی ہے اس امدنی سے کالجیز کھل رہے ہیں، انجینئرنگ کالجیز کھل گئے ہیں اس لئے یہ پراویژن رکھا گیا۔ اس پر بڑی محنت کی گئی۔ میں نقوی بھائی کی دو باتوں سے بہت اتفاق کرتا ہوں۔ ایک تو انہوں نے یہ کہا کہ سرکاری ملازم کو پندرہ ہزار روپے جرمانہ کی سزا نہیں، بلکہ ان کے خلاف لیگل ایکشن ہونا چاہئے اگر کوئی سرکاری ملازم خردبرد کرتا ہے جائیداد میں۔ یہ تو کہا گیا کہ جو اینکروچر ہے وہ سول لوٹ میں نہیں، بلکہ اس کو کرمٹل سزا دی جائے گی۔ یہ بہت اچھا قانون لایا گیا۔ کیوں کہ جب ایک اینکروچر پکڑا جائے گا، اینکروچر وہی کہلائے گا، جس کو ڈیفائن کیا ہے۔ اس کو تو آپ نے یہ کہا کہ اس پر کرمٹل افسنس لگے گا۔ لیکن اگر کوئی سرکاری امدی ہے، اس کو آپ کل فقط پندرہ ہزار روپے کا جرمانہ کریں گے۔ جب کہ رشوت کھانے والے امدی کا روز شام کو پندرہ ہزار روپے کا چائے اور کھانا ہوتا ہے۔ اس کو آپ نے اس طرح سے کیوں چھوڑا؟ اس کو بھی آپ اس کے اندر باندھیں۔ میں آخر میں سب کا شکریہ ادا کرتے ہوئے یہ امید کرتا ہوں کہ ہمارے ایویکشن کے قانون کو بھی اس میں لانے کی کوشش کی جائے، کیوں کہ جو پراپرٹیز ابھی پھنسی ہوئی ہیں ان کے لئے جو دوسرے بل کا وعدہ ہمارے منسٹر صاحب نے کیا ہے، اس کو لایا جائے۔

میں ان سب لوگوں کا اُبھاری ہوں اور انہیں مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے اپنا پرامس پورا کیا، ایک چیز پر اعتراض تھا وہ بھی انہوں نے کر دیا، کیوں کہ سلیکٹ کمیٹی نے یہ کہا تھا کہ وقف کی زمین بیچی نہیں جاسکتی۔ لیکن جب یہ بل

پہلی بار پیش ہوا تو اس میں اس کا پرویزن رکھا گیا۔ ہم نے بھائی جاوڈیکر صاحب سے، نقوی صاحب سے، پرویز ہاشمی صاحب سے مشورہ کیا اور یہ کہا کہ سلیکٹ کمیٹی کی اس ریکمنڈیشن کو اپ کو ماننا ہی پڑیگا کہ زمین نہیں بیچی جائے گی۔
اُپ سبھا ادھیکش (شریمتی رینوکا چودھری) : اب اپ کنکلوڈ کیجئے۔
شری محمد ادیب : ایک سیکنڈ، مجھے ایک خط مانئے منتری جی کو لکھنا پڑا [†]]
 اور میں نے کہا کہ اگر اپ وقف کی زمین کو بیچنے کی اجازت دیں گے ہم اس بل کی مخالفت کریں گے۔ میں مشکور ہوں ان کا کہ اپ نے وہ چینج کر کے پھر کینیٹ میں پاس کرایا۔ اس کے لئے میں ان کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔ اپ کا بہت بہت [شکریہ۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you very much. Next speaker is Shri Husain Dalwai, not here; Shri D. Raja, not here. Hon. Minister, please reply.(Interruptions)....

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Madam, can I share an incident with this House?(Interruptions)....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): I don't know whether the Minister will yield; I have just called his name.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Madam, I remember, एक बार वक्फ का बिल आया और रहमान साहब ने उसमें एक अमेंडमेंट एज ए प्राइवेट मेंबर मूव किया। बीजेपी के एक मेंबर राम रतन ने भी एक अमेंडमेंट मूव किया। उस समय लीड ऑफ द अपोजीशन, सिकंदर बख्त साहब थे। उस समय बड़ी बहस हो गई। यह राम-रहमान की लड़ाई हो रही थी। तो मैंने मंत्री जी से कहा कि आप राम और रहमान, दोनों के अमेंडमेंट मान लें जिससे यह मसला यहीं हल हो जाएगा।

इस तरह हमारे हाउस का यह एक तरीका रहा कि एक अच्छे काम को सब एक साथ मिलकर करते हैं। मुझे यह बात रहमान साहब के नाम से सडनली याद आ गई। उन्होंने ही एक अमेंडमेंट इस हाउस में मूव किया था।

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): Madam, today is a momentous occasion for Muslims. The Wakf Amendment to the

[†]Transliteration in Urdu Script

[Shri K. Rahman Khan]

Wakf Act Bill, as has been said by the hon. Members, has been pending for more than ten years. It was pending for evolving a consensus. Nearly 15 hon. Members have participated in this debate. I am grateful to the hon. Members who have given their valuable suggestions. The support this Bill has received, I have no words to express it. This is one of the rarest occasions in the Parliament that such unanimity is expressed by all sections of the House.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is the only Act in the country which was enacted by Parliament in 1954, and we must remember Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who said that there should be an Act to regulate Wakf properties in the country. This is probably the only Act for the Muslims which is administered totally by the Muslims. It is mentioned in the Act that the entire Board should be represented by the Muslims. This shows how the country's democratic system has functioned and how Wakf properties are being protected. It is true that the first Act was passed in 1954. It was an effort to bring the Wakf properties under one Act. But that Act was not applicable to the entire country. It was left to the States to adopt the Act. A few States adopted the Act while others did not adopt it. Another journey which this Act took was in 1995. Former Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha just mentioned it. That was another historic occasion.

I was fortunate to take part in that debate also. I had participated in that debate and moved some amendments to the Wakf Bill in the Rajya Sabha. And those two amendments were accepted by Ram Ratanji. And the amendments moved by the then BJP Member, I must acknowledge, was a historic thing and the Wakf properties were removed from the Limitation Act. It has been 30 years since the amendments were moved by Ram Ratanji. It said that there should not be any limitation for hundred years. That amendment was also accepted by this House. The Wakf Boards are not functioning properly. It is a fact that the Wakf Boards are not functioning properly. How did the JPC come into being? There were a lot of complaints about Wakf administration in West Bengal. Then, this House constituted it. Why am I mentioning this? It is because this House has done a wonderful job for the protection of wakfs. The JPC was the creation of this House. At that time, when we were discussing about the misuse of wakf properties in West Bengal, there was an inquiry committee. Then, a demand was made for a Select Committee. The Select Committee was constituted by this House. Then, it

was converted into a JPC and JPC has done an extremely good work and have produced voluminous reports on wakf. I have no time to go into the details because of shortage of time.

It is a fact that Wakf Boards are not functioning properly because the Act is a Central Act but the entire administration is done by the State Governments. Though we enacted the Act, the Parliament enacted the Act, there was no power whatsoever in the Act for the Central Government to interfere in the proper functioning of the Wakf Boards. The important change that we have brought is this. Earlier the Central Wakf Council, which is a body under the Wakf Act, was only an advisory body under the Act. Now, we have given directive powers to the Central Wakf Council. Through this Amendment Bill, the Central Government is taking the power to issue directions to the State Governments on financial, administrative and various issues. That is the major change we are bringing so that the Central Government will have power. If the Wakf Boards are not functioning properly in the States, we can issue directions. Mr. Naqvi made a mention of it. The direction will be issued and that direction is mandatory. If the State Government disputes the direction, then it will be settled by a specially constituted Tribunal presided over by a retired Judge of the Supreme Court or a Chief Justice of a High Court. That means, the directions of the Central Government or the Central Wakf Council will be mandatory. This is the major change which we have brought.

Survey is very important. Survey has not taken place. Under Section 4, it is mandatory to do survey of wakf properties, but the State Governments were not taking up survey and were not appointing Survey Commissioners. Now, we have made it mandatory that all surveys should be completed within one year and the State Governments should appoint Survey Commissioners. That is another important decision which we have taken. Earlier, the properties which were surveyed were to be notified by the Wakf Boards. So, the notification was disputed. Now, it is mandatory under this Act that the Government, and not the Wakf Boards, will maintain a list of wakf properties. By this Act, we are making it obligatory on the part of the State Governments to maintain a list of wakf properties and to publish it. The Government, and not the Wakf Boards, will publish the list of wakf properties. So, there will not be any dispute as far as notification or registration of wakf properties is concerned.

[Shri K. Rahman Khan]

A major issue was raised about lease. Under the 1995 Act, a lease literally can be given even for perpetuity. That has been removed and brought to 30 years. Now, in three years, as provided in the act commercially viable properties cannot be developed because gestation period will be there. So, it was thought of giving properties on lease for 30 years. But, what we have done is that we have retained that all other rules will be framed by the State Governments, but as far as lease is concerned, it is the Central Government which will make uniform rules for leasing. It is not the State Governments. So, we will take care of all the apprehensions expressed as far as lease is concerned, because the rules for leasing are framed by the Central Government. We have not given this power to the States. This is another important issue which we are bringing forward. As far as the development of wakf properties is concerned, Sachar Committee and JPC have made some recommendations. Wakfs have properties. There are more than four lakh wakf properties which are still incomplete, the survey is incomplete. So, we cannot straightaway say that there are so much of wakf properties. Roughly, four lakh acres of wakf properties are there. Four thousand wakf institutions are there in the country. Now, the existing overall income which the wakfs are getting is miniscule. It is not even one per cent of the real income which is Rs.6,000 crores today. If these large properties are properly handled, the annual income overall in the country may exceed Rs.1,00,000 crores. That is the extent of properties available in the country. As Shri Prakash Javadekar has said on education of the Muslim community, there will be no need for the Governmental support in this country. It is sufficient if wakf properties are developed; and then wakf properties are put to proper use. That is why we have thought of establishing a development corporation. We are going to establish a National Wakf Development Corporation with a capital of Rs.500 crores; and this Corporation will take up development. We will not allow lease to be given to anybody, Tom, Dick and Harry. First, a potential business property will be offered to the National Wakf Development Corporation for commercial use; and then on BoT basis it should develop and return it back to the Wakf Board. The hon. President of India in his Address to the Joint Session of Parliament has said that we are going to establish a National Wakf Development Corporation. Very soon we are going to establish it.

Another important demand was made. The wakf properties are public properties. It is not an individual property. It should be protected like any other public property. We were not doing it. There is no provision. Now, we are bringing

all the wakf properties on a par with Public Premises Act. A separate legislation on Wakf Public Premises is being thought of. This Wakf Public Premises Bill will be applicable on the same line as the Government's Public Premises Act.

So far as Tribunals are concerned, lakhs of cases have been filed. Earlier, Tribunals were deciding whether a property is a wakf property or not. Beyond that the Tribunal had no jurisdiction. Now, in this Bill, we are giving powers to the Tribunals to decide all types of disputes. So, this is another amendment we are bringing in.

As far as the democratic functioning of the Wakf Board is concerned, it has been rightly said that a majority of members should be elected. That provision remains; and majority of members should be elected from elected categories.

As far as the encroachment is concerned, we are providing, for the first time, that holding any land illegally without any documentary evidence is a criminal offence. If a person is not holding a valid wakf property or lease of wakf property or encroaching a wakf property without the permission of the Wakf Board, it will be a criminal offence; and punishable with two years of imprisonment. This provision also we are including in the Bill.

As far as the administration is concerned, the CEO is an important post. It is a sad commentary that most of the Wakf Boards do not have a full-time CEO. The State Governments are appointing only part-time CEOs. That is why we have made it mandatory that CEOs should be full time; and they should be above the rank of the Deputy Secretary or the Deputy Commissioner or whatever in the State; and his status should be higher.

Some Members said that we are not accepting one of the recommendations made by the Sachar Committee. The recommendation was to create a separate cadre for the wakf; and we have consulted the officials. They told us that practically it was not possible to have a separate cadre like IAS and IPS officers for the wakf. There are only 35 or 36 Wakf Boards in the country. So, the requirement of CEOs is also 35 or 36. We can't have a separate cadre for this. But we are going to take up training of officers in the wakf administration. I would not like to take more time of the House as we have clarifications on the statement after this. I would like to express one thing here that we have incorporated most of the suggestions put forth by the hon. Members. I have no time to give individual clarifications. Now,

[Shri K. Rahman Khan]

as far as the points made by Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi are concerned, they are very valid. He has asked as to how many wakf properties are there in the country. There are about four lakhs of properties. But this figure is changing. It is not a perfect figure. These four lakh properties are the registered wakf properties. As regards the question as to how many have been encroached, more than 80,000 properties are encroached. Then, as regards computerization, the important recommendation of the JPC is computerization of wakf properties. And, it is not Rs.10 crores only. The amount recommended is Rs.25 crores. We have released Rs.13 crores, and this year, we are releasing another Rs. 3 crores. And the total amount earmarked is about Rs.23 crores for computerization. We have given it to State Governments for computerizing the records. They were not doing it. So, we are looking into the computerization issue. We are also thinking of assisting the Boards. In cases where the State Governments are not giving proper funds for administration, the Central Government is thinking of giving a grant.

Sir, these are the points which I wanted to cover. Once again, I would like to express my gratitude to all the hon. Members of the House, cutting across political parties, for supporting this Bill, and I would request that the Bill be passed. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill to amend the Wakf Act, 1995, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up clause 5. There are two Amendments (Nos. 3 and 4) by Shri K. Rahman Khan.

Clause 5 – Amendment of Section 3

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

- (3) That at page 16, line 13, *after* the words “terminated by”, the words “mutawalli or” be *inserted*.
- (4) That at page 16, *for* lines 29 to 34, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“(v) for clause (r), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

- (r) “waqf” means the permanent dedication by any person, of any movable or immovable property for any purpose recognised by the Muslim law as pious, religious or charitable and includes -
- (i) a waqf by user but such waqf shall not cease to be a waqf by reason only of the user having ceased irrespective of the period of such cesser;
- (ii) a Shamlat Patti, Shamlat Deh, Jumla Malkkan or by any other name entered in a revenue record;
- (iii) “grants”, including mashrat-ul-khidmat for any purpose recognised by the Muslim law as pious, religious or charitable; and
- (iv) a waqf-alal-aulad to the extent to which the property is dedicated for any purpose recognised by Muslim law as pious, religious or charitable, provided when the line of succession fails, the income of the waqf shall be spent for education, development, welfare and such other purposes as recognised by Muslim law, and “waqif” means any person making such dedication;”.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up clause 6. There are three Amendments (Nos.5 to 7) by Shri K. Rahman Khan.

Clause 6 – Amendment of Section 4

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

- (5) That at page 16, *after* line 35, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

“(a) in sub-section (1), for the words ‘wakfs existing in the State at the date of the commencement of this Act’, the words ‘auqaf in the State’ shall be substituted;”.

[Shri K. Rahman Khan]

- (6) That at page 16, line 36, *for* the bracket and alphabet “(a)”, the bracket and alphabet “(b)” be *substituted*.
- (7) That at page 17, line 4, *for* the bracket and alphabet “(b)”, the bracket and alphabet “(c)” be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up clause 7. There is one Amendment (No.8) by Shri K. Rahman Khan.

Clause 7 – Amendment of Section 5

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

(8) That at page 17 *for* lines 20 to 22, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“(3) The revenue authorities shall,-

- (i) include the list of auqaf referred to in sub-section (2), while updating the land records; and
- (ii) take into consideration the list of auqaf referred to in sub- section (2), while deciding mutation in the land records.”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 11 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up clause 12. There are three Amendments (Nos. 9 to 11) by Shri K. Rahman Khan.

Clause 12 – Amendment of Section 13

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

- (9) That at page 19, line 31, *for* the figure “2011”, the figure “2013” be *substituted*.
- (10) That at page 19, line 36, *for* the words “that community”, the words “the Shia Muslim” be *substituted*.

- (11) That at page 19, line 37, *for* the words “said community”, the words “the Sunni Muslim” be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up clause 13. There are seven Amendments (Nos. 12 to 18) by Shri K. Rahman Khan.

Clause 13 – Amendment of Section 14

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

- (12) That at page 20, line 3, *for* the words “members enrolled with”, the words “members of” be *substituted*.

- (13) That at page 20, *for* lines 5 to 8, the following proviso be *substituted*, namely:-

“Provided that in case there is no Muslim member of the Bar Council of a State or a Union Territory, the State Government or the Union Territory administration, as the case may be, may nominate any senior Muslim advocate from that State or the Union Territory, and”;

- (14) That at page 20, *for* lines 32 to 34, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“(d) one person each from amongst Muslims, to be nominated by the State Government from recognised scholars in Shia and Sunni Islamic Theology”;

- (15) That at page 20, line 38, *for* the words “Deputy Secretary”, the words “Joint Secretary” be *substituted*.

- (16) That at page 21, line 2, *for* the words “not less than three and not more than five”, the words “not less than five and not more than seven” be *substituted*.

- (17) That at page 21, *after* line 10, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

“(III) sub-section (5) shall be omitted”;

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- (18) That at page 21, line 11, *for* the bracket and roman numeral (III), the bracket and roman numeral (IV) be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, insertion of new clause 14A. There is one Amendment (No.19) for insertion of new clause 14A by Shri K. Rahman Khan.

NEW CLAUSE 14A

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

- (19) That at page 21, *after* line 14, the following new clause be *inserted*, namely:-

“14A. In section 16 of the principal Act, after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

“(da) he has been held guilty of encroachment on any waqf property;”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

New Clause 14A was added to the Bill.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 16. There is one Amendment (No. 20) by Shri K. Rahman Khan.

Clause 16 – Amendment of section 23

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

- (20) That at page 22, line 38, *for* the word “sub-section”, the word “sub-sections” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 18. There is one amendment (No. 21) by Shri K. Rahman Khan.

Clause 18 – Substitution of new section for section 28

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

(21) That at page 23, *for* lines 18 and 19, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“ and the Board may, wherever considers necessary, seek directions from the Tribunal for the implementation of its decisions.”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 19. There is one Amendment (No. 22) by Shri K. Rahman Khan.

Clause 19 – Amendment of section 29

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

(22) That at page 23, *for* lines 22 to 27, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“ (a in .sub-section (1) as so numbered, for the words ‘subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed and subject to the payment of such fees as may be leviable under any law for the time being in force’, the words ‘subject to such conditions as may be prescribed’ shall be substituted;”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 21. There is one Amendment (No. 23) by Shri K. Rahman Khan.

Clause 21 – Amendment of section 32

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

[Shri K. Rahman Khan]

(23) That at page 24, *for* lines 7 to 20, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“(1) In sub-section (2), for clause (j), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

‘(j) to sanction lease of any immovable property of a waqf in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder:

Provided that no such sanction shall be given unless a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Board present cast their vote in favour of such transaction:

Provided further that where no such sanction is given by the Board, the reasons for doing so shall be recorded in writing.”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 22. There is one Amendment (No. 24) by Shri K. Rahman Khan.

Clause 22 – Amendment of section 33

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

(24) That at page 24, line 35, *for* the words “other officer”, the words “other person” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 23 to 26 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 27. There are two Amendments (Nos. 25 and 26) by Shri K. Rahman Khan.

Clause 27 – Amendment of section 47

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

(25) That at page 25, lines 30 to 32, be *deleted*.

- (26) That at page 26, lines 1 and 2, *for* the words “more than fifty thousand rupees but less than one lakh rupees”, the words “more than fifty thousand rupees” be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 27, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 28. There are ten Amendments (Nos. 27 to 36) by Shri K. Rahman Khan.

Clause 28 – Amendment of section 51

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

- (27) That at page 26, *for* lines 3 and 4, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“28. In section 51 of the principal Act,-

- (i) for sub-section (1), the following sub-sections shall be *substituted*, namely:-”.

- (28) That at page 26, line 6, *for* the words “lease or exchange”, the word “lease” be *substituted*.

- (30) That at page 26, line 7, *for* the words “lease or exchange”, the word “lease” be *substituted*.

- (31) That at page 26, line 10, *for* the words “leased or exchanged”, the words “leased except any unused graveyards in the State of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh where such graveyard has been leased out before the date of commencement of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2013” be *substituted*.

- (32) That at page 26, line 11, *after* the word “gift”, the word “exchange” be *inserted*.

- (32) That at page 26, *after* line 12, the following proviso be *inserted*.

“Provided that in case the Board is satisfied that any waqf property may be developed for the purposes of the Act, it may, after recording reasons in writing, take-up the development of such property through such agency and

[Shri K. Rahman Khan]

in such manner as the Board may determine and move a resolution containing recommendation of development of such waqf property, which shall be passed by a majority of two- thirds of the total membership of the Board.”.

(33) That at page 26, line 13, *for* the words “Provided that”, the words “Provided further that” be *substituted*.

(34) That at page 26, line 18, *for* the words “Provided further that”, the words “Provided also that” be *substituted*.

(35) That at page 26, line 27, *for* the words “an equally”, the word “a” be *substituted*.

(36) That at page 26, *after* line 28, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

“(ii) sub-sections (2), (3), (4) and (5) shall be omitted”.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 28, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 29 and 30 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up insertion of New Clause 30A. There is one amendment (No. 37) by Shri K. Rahman Khan.

New Clause-30A

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

(37) That at page 27, *after* line 9, the following new clause be *inserted*, namely:-

“30A. In section 54 of the principal Act,-

(a) in sub-section (3), for the words “he may, by an order, require the encroacher to remove”, substitute “he may, make an application to the Tribunal for grant of order of eviction for removing”

(b) for sub-section (4), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:-

“(4) The Tribunal, upon receipt of such application from the Chief Executive Officer, for reasons to be recorded therein, make an order of eviction

directing that the waqf property shall be vacated by all persons who may be in occupation thereof or any part thereof, and cause a copy of the order to be affixed on the outer door or some other conspicuous part of the waqf property:

Provided that the Tribunal may before making an order of eviction, give an opportunity of being heard to the person against whom the application for eviction has been made by the Chief Executive Officer.

- (5) If any person refuses or fails to comply with the order of eviction within forty-five days from the date of affixture of the order under sub-section (2), the Chief Executive Officer or any other person duly authorised by him in this behalf may evict that person from, and take possession of, the waqf property.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

New Clause 30 A was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up insertion of Clause 31. There is one amendment (No. 38) by Shri K. Rahman Khan.

Clause 31 – Amendment of section 55

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

(38) That at page 27, for lines 10 to 12, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“31. In section 55 of the principal Act, -

Amendment of section 55.

- (a) for the word, bracket and figure “sub-section (3)”, the word, bracket and figure “sub-section (4) shall be substituted;
- (b) for the words “apply to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate”, the words “refer the order of the Tribunal to the Executive Magistrate” shall be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 31, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up insertion of New Clause 31A. There is one amendment (No. 39) by Shri K. Rahman Khan.

New Clause 31A

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

(39) That at page 27, *after* line 12, the following new clause be *inserted*, namely:-

“31A. After section 55 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely’-

“55A. (1) Where any person has been evicted from any waqf property under sub-section (4) of the section 54, the Chief Executive Officer may, after giving fourteen days’ notice to the person from whom possession of the waqf property has been taken and after publishing the notice in at least one newspaper having circulation in the locality and after proclaiming the contents of the notice by placing it on conspicuous part of the waqf property, remove or cause to be removed or dispose of by public auction any property remaining on such premises.

(2) Where any property is sold under sub-section (1), the sale proceeds shall, after deducting the expenses relating to removal, sale and such other expenses, the amount, if any, due to the State Government or a local authority or a corporate authority on account of arrears of rent, damages or costs, be paid to such person, as may appear to the Chief Executive Officer to be entitled to the same:

Provided that where the Chief Executive Officer is unable to decide as to the person to whom the balance of the amount is payable or as to the apportionment of the same, he may refer such dispute to the Tribunal and the decision of the Tribunal thereon shall be final.”,

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

New Clause 31A was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 32. There are four amendments (Nos. 40 to 43) by Shri K. Rahman Khan.

Clause 32 – Amendment of section 56

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

(40) That at page 27, *for* lines 14 to 26, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

‘(a) in sub-section (1),-

(i) for the words “A lease or sub-lease for any period exceeding three years”, the words “lease for any period exceeding thirty years” shall be substituted;

(ii) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely-

Provided that a lease for any period up to thirty years may be made for commercial activities, education or health purposes, with the approval of the State Government, for such period and purposes as may be specified in the rules made by the Central Government:

Provided further that lease of any immovable waqf property, which is an agricultural land, for a period exceeding three years shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the deed or instrument of waqf or in any other law for the time being in force, be void and of no effect:

Provided also that before making lease of any waqf property, the Board shall publish the details of lease and invite bids in at least one leading national and regional news papers.;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words “A lease or sub-lease for any period exceeding one year and not exceeding three years”, the words “A lease for a period of one year but not exceeding thirty years” shall be substituted;’.

(c) in sub-section (3), -

(i) the words “or sub-lease” shall be omitted;

(ii) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:-

(41) That at page 27, line 28, the words “or “sub-lease” be *deleted*.

(42) That at page 27, line 29, *for* the words “one year”, the words “three years” be *substituted*.

[Shri K. Rahman Khan]

(43) That at page 27, *after* line 32, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

‘(d) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:-

“(4) Every rule made by the Central Government under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session for a total period of thirty days, which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or, the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.”.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 32, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 33 to 40 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up insertion of Clause 41. There is one amendment (No. 44) by Shri K. Rahman Khan.

Clause 41 – Amendment of section 83

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

(44) That at page 29, *for* lines 6 and 7, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

‘41. In section 83 of the principal Act, -

(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:-

“(1) The State Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute as many Tribunals as it may think fit, for the determination of any dispute, question or other matter relating to a wakf or wakf property, eviction of a tenant or determination of rights and obligations of the lessor and the lessee of such property, under this Act and define the local limits and jurisdiction of such Tribunals.”;

(b) *for* sub-section (4), the following sub-sections shall be *substituted*, namely:-’.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 41, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 42 and 43 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is insertion of new Clause 43A. There is one Amendment (No. 45) by Minister.

New Clause - 43A

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

(45) That at page 29, *after* line 28, the following new clause be *inserted*, namely:-

“43A. Section 87 of the principal Act shall be omitted.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

New Clause 43A was added to the Bill.

Clause 44 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is insertion of new Clause 44A. There is one Amendment (No. 46) by Minister.

New Clause - 44A

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

(46) That at page 29, *after* line 30, the following new clause be *inserted*, namely:-

“44A. In section 91 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words “it appears to the collector before an award is made that any property”, the words “and before an award is made, in case the property” shall be substituted.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

New Clause 44A was added to the Bill.

Clauses 45 to 47 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us take up Clause 48 of the Bill. There are two Amendments (No. 47 and 48) by the Minister.

Clause 48 – Insertion of New Section 104A

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

(47) That at page 30, lines 15, *after* the word “gift”, the word “exchange” be *inserted*.

(48) That at page 30, lines 17, *after* the word “gift”, the word “exchange” be *inserted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 48, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is insertion of new Clause 48A. There is one Amendment (No. 49) by Minister.

New Clause – 48A

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

(49) That at page 30, *after* line 18, the following new clause be *inserted*, namely

“48A. After section 104A of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:-

“104B. (1) If any waqf property has been occupied by the Government agencies it shall be returned to the Board or the mutawalli within a period of six months from the date of the order of the Tribunal.

(2) The Government agency may, if the property is required for a public purpose, make an application for determination of the rent, or as the case may be, the compensation, by the Tribunal at the prevailing market value.”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

New Clause 48A was added to the Bill.

Clause 49 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is insertion of new Clause 49A. There is one Amendment (No. 50) by Minister.

New Clause 49A

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

(5.) That at page 30, *after* line 22, the following new clause be *inserted*, namely:-

“49A. After section 108 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely-

“108A. The provisions of this Act shall have overriding effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Act.”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

New Clause 49A was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up clause 50 of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 51) by Minister.

Clause 50 – Amendment of Section 109

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

(51) That at page 31, *after* line 2, the following be *inserted*, namely -

‘(ca) in clause (xi) shall be omitted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 50, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up clause 1 of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 2) by Minister.

Clause 1 - Amendment of Long Title

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

(2) That at page 15, line 3, *for* the figure “2011”, the figure “2013” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up the Enacting Formula of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 1) by Minister.

Enacting Formula

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

That at page 15, line 1, *for* the word “Sixty-second”, the word

“Sixty-fourth” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I thank all the Hon. Members for their cooperation in passing this Bill.

Now, there are two statements by the hon. Defence Minister. It is already 5.30. If we take both the statements, it would take very much time. We can take one statement today and(*Interruptions*)..... That’s what I am saying.(*Interruptions*)..... I am saying only that.(*Interruptions*)..... Instead of taking both, we can take only one today and complete it by 6.30. And, we can take up the second one tomorrow, if the House agrees.(*Interruptions*)..... Okay. Some other day, after discussing with the hon. Minister.

So, we can now take up the statement on ‘Unprovoked attacks on Indian troops on our side of the Line of Control’. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad may seek clarifications.

CLARIFICATION ON STATEMENT BY MINISTER (contd.)**Unprovoked attacks on Indian troops on our side of the Line of Control**

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (BIHAR): Sir, I intend to seek very pointed clarifications. I am very happy that you have now categorically stated that it was the Pakistani Army's aided troops that came to attack. Your first statement indicated that they were persons dressed as Pakistani Army. I thought they were not described as 'gentlemen dressed in Pakistani Army'! Hon. the Defence Minister, I hope you will realize that the power of weapon is not that important for our forces, but their morale should be strong. And, for that morale, we need to stand with them. Who are the sources of attack? My questions are very categorical and straight. With regard to paragraphs 3 and 4, you have said, "Unless Pakistan stops terrorism, unless tangible movement is shown on bringing those responsible for Mumbai terrorist attack to justice." That means, there has been no tangible development. Then, in paragraph 4, you have said, "Naturally, this incident will have consequences on our behaviour on the Line of Control and for our relations with Pakistan." What is the meaning of that? If it would have consequences, hon. the Defence Minister, should we presume that there shall be no talks with Pakistan? Should we presume that the Defence Ministry and the Foreign Ministry are not on the same page? We had a statement of our Foreign Minister, openly saying, "We are willing to have a dialogue". You say, "Dialogue is conditional upon that. It will have consequences". What the hon. Prime Minister says, he says for dialogue. Therefore, we would like to know from you, very clearly, in the light of paragraphs 3 and 4, would your Government have a dialogue with Pakistan unless Pakistan responds on tangible movement on Mumbai terrorists' front and stopping terrorism? That's my query.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Mr. Tarun Vijay – not there. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : सर, जो शब्द एल.ओ.सी. लाइन ऑफ कंट्रोल यूज होता है, तो मेरा ख्याल है कि पाकिस्तान ने 17 बार सीज फायर का उल्लंघन करके इसको 'लाइन ऑफ आउट ऑफ कंट्रोल' कर दिया है। It is not a Line of Control, but it is a Line of Out of Control. कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है?

सर, हमने अपने आपको उनके सामने इतना बेचारा बना लिया है कि आज देश का बच्चा-बच्चा कह रहा है कि अगर भारतीय सेना और भारतीय सरकार एक बार पाकिस्तान की तरफ स्ट्रॉंग स्टेप ले ले, तो सारा देश, बच्चा-बच्चा आपके साथ खड़ा है। एक घटना

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

नहीं, बल्कि अनेक घटनाएं हुई हैं। आपने एक घटना का जिक्र तक नहीं किया है। वह घटना बी.एस.एफ. के जवानों का सिर काटकर ले जाने वाली घटना थी। उसके बाद फिर हमारे दो जवानों के *** काटकर ले जाने की एक घटना हुई थी। तीसरी घटना हमारे पांच जवानों की किलिंग की थी। इस तरह से लगातार उनका जो जोर बढ़ रहा है, उसका कारण क्या है? जब कि सेना तैयार है, देश तैयार है और मेरा ख्याल है कि आप तैयार नहीं हैं। सर, आप खड़े होइए, देश आपके साथ है।

एक शब्द के ऊपर मेरा एतराज है, वह यह है कि हम बार-बार पीओके शब्द यूज करते हैं, जब कि पीओके है यानी Pakistan-occupied-Jammu and Kashmir. आज सदन यह जानना चाहता है कि आपने जो यह बयान दिया है, उस पर आप सच्चे मन और दृढ़ निश्चय के साथ वाकई कायम रहेंगे? क्या आज सरकार कोई ऐसी इंडीकेशन देगी, जिससे पाकिस्तान की हिम्मत नहीं होगी वह हमारी सीमा के ऊपर एक भी कदम रख पाए?

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से दो-तीन शब्दों के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा, जो पैरा चार में लिखा गया है। विशेषकर एलओसी के इस पार टेरोरिस्ट और सेना के द्वारा जो घटनाएं होती हैं, उस संबंध में मेरा ऐसा आकलन है कि अभी तक पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई में जितने लोग मरे हैं, उससे ज्यादा टेरोरिस्ट एक्टिविटीज से हमारे नागरिक मरे हैं और हमारी भारतीय सेना के लोग मरे हैं तथा हमारी संपत्ति का नाश हुआ है। अगर इसको रोकना है, तो आपने जो वार्निंग पाकिस्तान की सरकार को दी है, , “ ...on our behaviour.... for our relations” और तीसरा हमारी यह सहनशक्ति, उस पर हमें कायम रहना चाहिए। भारत की सरकार पॉलिटिकल पार्टी के नेतृत्व से चलती है और पाकिस्तान की सरकार मिलिट्री के द्वारा चलती है। हमारा पॉलिटिकल डिजीजन देश की आर्मी और देश की जनता के मोरल को नीचे न गिराए, ऐसी हमारी behaviour होनी चाहिए। आज मैं पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे रिलेशन के बारे में मुंहतोड़ जवाब चाहता हूं।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, as regards paragraph 3 of the Statement of the hon. Minister, it sounds like an advisory to Pakistan as to what they should do and what they should not do. I want to have a clarification. That is, how many times such an expectation was made by the Government of India from Pakistan? How many times have they responded to such expectations? I am saying this because there are a series of incidents.

Finally, the wording of paragraph 4 sounds like a self –consolation, because it says, “.. this incident will have consequences on our behaviour on the Line of Control....”, but till such period the statement has been made by the hon. Minister, no consequence has yet been held. Pakistan is perpetrating such attacks, such

intrusions on our LoC time and again and all the time; such statements are being issued without having any consequence. Therefore, I want to know from the Government, from the hon. Defence Minister, what the nature of consequence will be. Ravi Shankarji has asked whether the proposed talks will be held or not and whether the proposed meetings will be held or not. Something should be said before this House, because this House wants to know the attitude of the Government. Nobody will undermine or underassess our Army, but, unfortunately, all the time, the Government is coming out with statements only; no action, rather there is complete inaction on the part of the Government. Therefore, my final clarification from the Defence Minister is, whether they will continue with this restraint till the eve of forthcoming Lok Sabha elections.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have the highest regard for the hon. Defence Minister for his integrity. But, unfortunately, when I look at his statement and the very first para, I would say that he has been economical with the truth and the statement is not consistent with the truth. Sir, I quote from his statement, from the first para. The hon. Defence Minister says, 'When I reported the incident to the House, it was Government's obligation to report the facts ...' I agree with him; the entire House will agree with him that it was his obligation to report the facts truthfully. And, he says, '... as we knew them at that point of time, and my statement was based on the available information.' Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, what was the information available at that point of time?

The hon. Defence Minister told the country and the House – and I quote two lines from his statement made in this very House – that the 'ambush was carried out by approximately twenty heavily armed terrorists along with persons dressed in Pakistan Army uniform.' The Indian Army, Sir, at the same time, issued simultaneously another statement, which, I am told, was later on withdrawn and that statement said – and which was issued simultaneously – that 'approximately twenty heavily armed terrorists along with the soldiers of Pakistani Army ...' So, there was an effort by Mr. Antony, the Defence Minister of India, to leave a question mark on the involvement of Pakistani Army regulars. Sir, when the Army have the information, how come the information which the Army had at that point of time was not available to the hon. Defence Minister? And, do we take it, Sir, that the Army is not a part of the Government? The Army have the information, but the hon. Defence Minister did not have the information. I am sure, if the Army

[Shri Balbir Punj]

have the information, the Defence Minister is bound to have that information and he should have shared it with the House. So, he is being economical with truth when he claims that that was the information available with them at that point of time. This is where I have a problem. I would like to seek a clarification on this from the hon. Defence Minister for whom I have got the highest regard. Thank you very much.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी द्वारा जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है, उसके पैरा तीन में कहा गया है कि दो सैनिकों की निर्मम हत्या के लिए जिम्मेदार पाकिस्तान में बैठे लोगों को सजा मिलनी ही चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपको अब भी उम्मीद है कि पाकिस्तान दोषी लोगों को सजा देगा? अगर पाकिस्तान सजा नहीं देगा, तो क्या आप उनको सजा देंगे? क्या आप उन लोगों को सजा देने के लिए तैयार हैं, जो इतना बड़ा अन्याय कर रहे हैं? यह एक बात हुई।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आपके स्टेटमेंट का चौथा पैरा है, तो क्या आप जानते हैं कि नियंत्रण रेखा पर लगातार गोलाबारी हो रही है? वहां की स्थिति लगभग अघोषित युद्ध जैसी है और इस स्थिति में हम अपनी पूरी ताकत के साथ क्या पाकिस्तान को मुंहतोड़ जवाब देने के लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं? क्या अपने सेनाओं को यह छूट दी है कि जरूरत पड़े तो वे पाकिस्तान के अंदर जाएं और उनके कैम्प को नष्ट करें, जहां से हमारे ऊपर हमला हो रहा है?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on 14th of August, a day before our Independence Day, this House adopted a unanimous Resolution on this issue. That Resolution conveyed our strong condemnation not only to Pakistan but we conveyed a strong message to the whole world as well.

Sir, we do not doubt and question the Defence Minister's integrity, sincerity or commitment. But this statement, after that unanimous Resolution of the House, somewhere down the line, is not appropriate. As I said, Sir, we are not questioning the Defence Minister's integrity. Now, this raises several questions. Previous speakers have raised questions on para 3. Now, I confine myself to para 4, where the Defence Minister says, "Our restraint should not be taken for granted". What does it mean, Sir? Is the Government going to give up restraint? Would the Government be giving up the dialogue process? What is the option before the Government? Does the Government have any clarity about what should be done in the coming days? So, there is a confusion. That is what I find here. There is a confusion in our approach, in our foreign policy, as far as Pakistan is

concerned. The Defence Minister, on behalf of the Government, must explain what exactly the assessment of the Government is, what exactly the Government wants to do. When you say, "Our restraint should not be taken for granted", whom are you conveying it to? What is it? Are you going to give up restraint? Are you saying, 'no more talks', or 'no dialogue with Pakistan'? What next? What option? So, there must be clarity. I find lack of clarity here and more confusion in the Government's approach and policy perspective.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : सर, पाकिस्तानी सेना के माध्यम से हमारी सीमा रेखा पर लगातार गोलीबारी की जा रही है, हमारे सैनिकों को मारा जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले कुछ दिनों में इसकी संख्या बढ़ी है। इस मामले पर हमारे और उनके बीच में संधि है कि हम गोलीबारी नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन उस संधि को तोड़ते हुए पाकिस्तान सेना लगातार हमारे जवानों को मार रही है। हाल के दिनों में 5 जवान मारे गए, जिनमें से 4 जवान बिहार रेजीमेंट के थे और एक महाराष्ट्र का था। मैं उनके घर पर मिलने के लिए भी गया था। वे लोग परिवार सहित आमरण अनशन पर बैठे हुए थे। वहां जितना आक्रोश था, मैं आपको नहीं बतला सकता हूँ। पूरे गांव के लोगों ने मुझे घर लिया और अपने गुस्से का इजहार किया। समझा-बुझाकर उनके अनशन को तुड़वाया गया। लेकिन वे लोग डिमांड कर रहे थे कि कब तक हमारी सेना के जवान मरते रहेंगे और कब तक हम चुपचाप बैठे रहेंगे। सर, एक बड़ा सवाल है कि आपने सदन की भावनाएं तो सुन ली होंगी, मैं आप लोगों की जुबान में बोल रहा हूँ, जो हमें वहां फेस करना पड़ा, जिसको मैं व्यक्तिगत तौर पर कह रहा हूँ। क्या इसी तरह से हम मूक दर्शक बने रहेंगे? हमारी सेना के जवान मरते रहेंगे और वे सारी सीमाओं का उल्लंघन करते रहेंगे? क्या यह मौका नहीं कि हम उनका करारा जवाब देने का काम करें? क्या हम अपने हाथ पर हाथ धरकर बैठे रहेंगे? सर, कई सवाल उठ खड़े हुए हैं। आज मैंने देखा कि कल पुंछ पर हमला हुआ है, हमारे लोगों को हताहत किया जा रहा है, वे घायल हो रहे हैं। मॉर्टर लांच और कई बम विस्फोट किए जा रहे हैं, मगर हम चुपचाप बैठे हुए हैं। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि हिंदुस्तान के आम लोगों की भावना के अनुसार, सदन की भावना तो आप सुन ही रहे हैं, आप इसको नियंत्रित करने के लिए, इसका मुंहतोड़ जवाब देने के लिए क्या सख्त कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं या हम चुपचाप मौन धारण करके अपने जवानों को शहीद होने देंगे? यह एक बड़ा सवाल है। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री इसका ठोस जवाब देने की कृपा करें। धन्यवाद।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, यहां ऑनरेबल मेंबरान ने सरहद पर हो रहे वाकयात पर अपने जज्बात और ख्यालात का इजहार किया। मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर स्टेट से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ और मैं सरहदी इलाके उरी से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ। इसलिए हमारे कई मेंबरान जो यहां तशरीफ फरमां हैं, मेरी उनसे ज्यादा वाकफियत है जमीनी सतह की। आप याद कीजिए जब पार्लियामेंट पर दहशतगर्दों का हमला हुआ, तो पूरे मुल्क की फौजें सरहदों पर चली गई थीं। उस समय eyeball to eyeball situation थी। वह सिचुएशन तरकीबन 9 माह से ज्यादा अरसे तक जारी रही। फिर इस्लामाबाद में "सार्क" की

[श्री मोहम्मद शफी]

कान्फ्रेंस हुई। वाजपेयी जी, जो कि उस समय प्रधानमंत्री थे, वे वहां गए और उन्होंने इस सारे सूरत-ए-हाल को बातचीत के जरिए सुधारने और हालात में सुधार लाने की कोशिश की, सिचुएशन में डिएस्कलेशन की कोशिश की। उसी बातचीत की रोशनी में जो एग्रीमेंट तय हुआ, उसमें यह था कि पाकिस्तान अपनी सरजमीं को दहशतगर्दी के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं करेगा। यह एक बड़ी चीज थी जिसे पहली बार उन्होंने कमिट किया। साथ ही सरहद पर जंगबंदी का फैसला हुआ। तब से लेकर इस वक्त तकरीबन जनवरी तक बहैसियत-ए-मजमूई, लाइन ऑफ एक्चुअल कंट्रोल पर सूरत-ए-हाल ठीक रहा। जनवरी में जब हमारे दो जवान मारे गए, एक कशाकश और टेंशन का सूरत-ए-हाल लगातार तब से पैदा हुआ और कश्मीर के साथ जो लाइन ऑफ एक्चुअल कंट्रोल है, वहां पर भी, जम्मू के साथ जो हमारी लाइन ऑफ एक्चुअल कंट्रोल है, वहां पर भी गोलीबारी होती रही है। मैं आज इस एवान को आपकी वसातत से कह देना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त हमारी रियासत में जितने भी सरहदी इलजा हैं - चाहे राजोरी हो, पुंछ हो, जम्मू के इज़ला का एक हिस्सा अखनूर हो, कूपवाड़ा हो, बारामूला हो, कारगिल हो, लेह हो, वहां पर इस वक्त आवाम निहायत ही तशवीश की हालत में है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.(Interruptions).....

श्री मोहम्मद शफी : इसलिए मेरी यह गुजारिश होगी और हमारे मेंबरान क्यों इस बात का इजहार करते हैं कि हम खामोश बैठे हैं। हम खामोश नहीं बैठे हैं। हमारी ताकत लाइन ऑफ एक्चुअल कंट्रोल पर इतनी मजबूत है कि अब कोई भी इनफिल्ट्रेशन नहीं हो सकता है। पिछले दो साल के अंदर बावजूद कई कोशिशों के इनफिल्ट्रेशन नहीं हो पाया है।

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Don't try to make a speech.(Interruptions).....

श्री मोहम्मद शफी : इसलिए एक मैकेनिज्म मौजूद रहा है। मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि वह जो मैकेनिज्म मौजूद था कि जब भी कोई इस तरह का टेंशन होती थी या गोलाबारी से सरहद की खिलाफवर्जी होती थी, तो हमारे डिवीजनल लेवल कमांडर्स हाट लाइन के जरिए एक दूसरे से बातचीत करके इसलाहात की कोशिश करते थे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.(Interruptions)..... Please conclude.(Interruptions)..... You have to ask the question.(Interruptions)..... Please conclude.(Interruptions).....

श्री मोहम्मद शफी : मैं कनक्लूड करने जा रहा हूं कि आप उस मैकेनिज्म को एक्टिवेट करें बजाय इसके कि हालात में एक जंग की सूरत पैदा हो जाए, डिएस्कलेशन हो जाए...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can only ask questions.

श्री मोहम्मद शफी : लाइन ऑफ एक्चुअल कंट्रोल पर बिल्कुल अमन रहे।

جناب محمد شفیع (اٹر پردیش) : ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، یہاں آنریبل ممبران نے [†]] سرحد پر ہو رہے واقعات پر اپنے جذبات اور خیالات کا اظہار کیا۔ میں جموں و کشمیر اسٹیٹ سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں اور میں سرحدی علاقے 'اری' سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں۔ اس لئے ہمارے کئی ممبران جو یہاں تشریف فرما ہیں، میری زمینی سطح کی ان سے زیادہ واقفیت ہے۔

آپ یاد کیجئے جب پارلیمنٹ پر دہشت گردوں کا حملہ ہوا، تو پورے ملک کی تھی۔ eyeball to eyeball situation فوجیں سرحدوں پر چلی گئی تھیں۔ اس وقت وہ سچویشن تقریباً 9 سے زیادہ عرصے تک جاری رہی۔ پھر اسلام آباد میں 'سارکا' کی کانفرنس ہوئی۔ واجپئی جی، جو کہ اس وقت پردھان منتری تھے، وہ وہاں گئے اور انہوں نے اس ساری صورت حال کو بات چیت کے ذریعے سدھارنے اور حالات میں سدھار لانے کی کوشش کی، سچویشن میں ڈی-ایسکلیشن کی کوشش کی۔ اسی بات چیت کی روشنی میں جو ایگریمنٹ طے ہوا، اس میں یہ تھا کہ پاکستان اپنی سرزمین کو دہشت گردی کے لئے استعمال نہیں کرے گا۔ یہ ایک بڑی چیز تھی جسے پہلی بار انہوں نے 'کمٹ' کیا۔ ساتھ ہی سرحد پر جنگ بندی کا فیصلہ ہوا۔ تب سے لے کر اس وقت تقریباً جنوری تک بہ حیثیت مجموعی، لائن آف ایکچوئل کنٹرول پر صورت حال ٹھیک رہا۔ جنوری میں جب ہمارے دو جوان مارے گئے، ایک کشمکش اور ٹینشن کی صورت حال لگاتار تب سے پیدا ہوئی اور

[श्री मोहम्मद शफी]

کشمیر کے ساتھ جو لائن آف ایکچوئل کنٹرول ہے، وہاں پر بھی، جموں کے ساتھ جو ہماری لائن آف ایکچوئل کنٹرول ہے، وہاں پر بھی گولہ باری ہوتی رہی ہے۔ میں آج اس ایوان کو آپ کی وساطت سے کہہ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت ہماری ریاست میں جتنے بھی سرحدی اضلاع ہیں، چاہے راجوری ہو، پنچھہ ہو، جموں کے اضلاع کا ایک حصہ اخنور ہو، کپواڑہ ہو، بارہ مولہ ہو، کارگل ہو، لیپہ ہو، وہاں پر اس وقت عوام نہایت ہی تشویش کی حالت میں ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

: اس لئے میری یہ گزارش ہوگی اور ہمارے ممبران عیشف محمد جناب[†]] کیوں اس بات کا اظہار کرتے ہیں کہ ہم خاموش بیٹھے ہیں؟ ہم خاموش نہیں بیٹھے ہیں۔ ہماری طاقت لائن آف ایکچوئل کنٹرول پر اتنی مضبوط ہے کہ اب کوئی بھی ان-فلٹریشن نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔ پچھلے دو سال کے اندر باوجود کئی کوششوں کے ان-فلٹریشن نہیں ہو پایا ہے۔

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Don't try to make a speech. ...(Interruptions)...

: اس لئے ایک میکنزم موجود رہا ہے۔ میں ڈیفینس منسٹر عیشف محمد جناب[†]] صاحب سے کہوں گا کہ وہ جو میکنزم موجود تھا کہ جب بھی کوئی اس طرح کی ٹینشن ہوتی تھی یا گولہ باری سے سرحد کی خلاف ورزی ہوتی تھی، تو ہمارے

ٹویژن لیول کمانڈرس ہاٹ لائن کے ذریعے ایک دوسرے سے بات چیت کر کے
[اصلاحات کی کوشش کرتے تھے۔]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.(Interruptions)..... Please conclude.(Interruptions)..... You have to ask the question.(Interruptions)..... Please conclude.(Interruptions).....

: میں کنکلوڈ کرنے جا رہا ہوں کہ آپ اس میکنزم کو عیشف محمد جناب† [ایکٹی-ویٹ کریں، بجائے اس کے کہ حالات میں ایک جنگ کی صورت پیدا ہو جائے، ڈی-ایسکلیشن ہو جائے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can only ask questions.

[: لائن آف ایکچوئل کنٹرول پر بالکل امن رہے۔ عیشف محمد جناب†]

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Will the hon. Defence Minister consider giving the Army the freedom to decide on the tactics, both offensive and defensive in future?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a perfect model for putting a question! Mr. Ramakrishna is the best example for all other Members of the House.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं हिंदुस्तान के सरहदी सूबे से आता हूं, जिसका नाम है उत्तराखंड और उस सरहदी सूबे से सबसे वीर ज्यादा जवान हिंदुस्तान की फौज में जाते हैं। उनमें से एक जवान के परिवार से जयपाल सिंह भंडारी के भाई का कल रात साढ़े दस बजे मेरे पास फोन आया, जो है, जिस शहीद का सिर कटा शव इस साल के शुरु में अल्मोड़ा पहुंचा था। वह भाई रो पड़ा और उसने कहा कि आप लोग मेरी ओर से संसद में यह सवाल पूछें कि हिंदुस्तान के कितने और जवानों के सर कटे शव घर आएंगे? हम तो अपने बेटे को ठीक से देख भी नहीं सके। रक्षा मंत्री जी, इस सवाल का जवाब कौन देगा? इस सवाल का जवाब उत्तराखंड से लेकर जम्मू-कश्मीर के सरहदी सूबों के वे बहादुर जवान पूछते हैं, अक्सर मैं सरहद पर जाता हूं। चुशूल से लेकर पेनगोन-त्सो और तवांग तक। मंत्री महोदय, वे हमसे जानना चाहते हैं। इन जवानों की शहदात के बारे

[श्री तरुण विजय]

में आपने अपने वक्तव्य में दो पंक्तियां लिखी हैं, “Those in Pakistan who are responsible for this tragedy and the brutal killing of two soldiers”.

सर, मंत्री जी ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैं आपसे बात करूं या उनको सुनाऊं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chandan Mitra. He is complaining. Tarunji, please continue.

श्री तरुण विजय : सर, जब उत्तराखंड के सिर कटे जवान की चर्चा हो रही थी, मंत्री जी का ध्यान कहीं और था। हम तो वहां की आपदा की भी चर्चा नहीं कर पाते। यह बात हंसी की नहीं है, रोड़िए, अगर आपके पास आंसू बचे हैं। उत्तराखंड के अल्मोड़ा में जाकर आप उस जवान के भाई को उत्तर दीजिए कि कितने जवानों के सिर कटे शव अभी उत्तराखंड और बाकी जगहों के हम ग्रहण करेंगे? मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूं, आपने लिखा है, “....this incident should not go unpunished.” How are you going to ensure punishment? Are you going to take the same method that the United States took to eliminate Osama Bin Laden? Are you ready to eliminate Hafeez Saeed and Dawood Ibrahim in their holes and kill them on Pakistani soil? This is the answer we need from the Defence Minister. We need an answer from the Defence Minister. Is he ready? He says that our restraint should not be taken for granted, nor should the capacity of our Armed Forces be doubted. What is your assurance? क्या आप ऐसा करेंगे? भारत में ये लोग अमन की आशा जैसे* करके जाते हैं, क्या उन पर भी आप प्रतिबंध लगाएंगे? हमें हाफिज सईद का सिर चाहिए और पांच जवानों के बदले पचास के सिर चाहिए। क्या रक्षा मंत्री जी इस बात का उत्तर देंगे?

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, we have gone through the statement of the hon. Defence Minister. There have been, for the past few months, conflicting signals which have been coming from across the border. The civilian Government in Pakistan is talking peace, is talking the language of dialogue and engagement. But then, the other signals all speak a different language. The pressure on the LoC has increased. Incursions are increasing. Provocations are increasing almost by the day. And, the hon. Defence Minister very candidly, in his statement, has admitted that. The most gruesome incident is the one which took place on the 6th of August where five of our soldiers were killed by those who intruded into our Line of Control. The beheading of two of our soldiers took place earlier this year. The Defence Minister further, in his statement, has mentioned that dismantling of the terrorist networks must take place

*Expunged as ordered by Chair.

as almost a precondition for a reciprocal approach from the Indian side. The last few days have given us to understand that those who made bombs for attacking various parts of India and the person, who has been taken into custody by the Police in Delhi, has been given refuge in Pakistan on a couple of occasions. There is also a reference to November, 2.8 where Pakistan is not cooperating. Now, the rules of engagement are very clear that you engage when there is an environment for engagement. When this kind of a pressure takes place on the LoC, attacks on India take place, refuge is given to terrorist networks, then, do we, at this stage, start the process of engagement at the highest levels of political Government? And, therefore, in the last paragraph when the hon. Defence Minister, speaking for the Government, says that this will have consequences on our relations with Pakistan, my specific query in view of this background is : Is the Government even now considering engagement at the level of heads of Government in the prevailing environment or not?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Defence Minister.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Sir, before replying to the clarification, I have a request to make. I made two Statements; one Statement has already been discussed here and one more Statement is there. Sir, as 21st is a holiday and tomorrow, I have some engagement, if the House and hon. Members agree, I may be permitted to reply to the other debate on 22nd August at 2 o'clock.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, I would like to assure the House once again that the Government fully respects the unanimous sentiments of this House, and, Sir, our response and relationship with Pakistan will be on the basis of the Statement made by me in the Parliament. My statement is not a personal Statement. It is not a statement by the Defence Minister alone. It is a Statement by the Government, the entire Government, and, therefore, what I said is the view of the entire Government.

Before elaborating and speaking a few words about this, I would like to say one thing to my best friend, Mr. Balbir Punj, that what I meant in the Statement is

[Shri A.K. Antony]

correct. First day's information was the available information at that time, and, before I made the Statement in the Parliament, I was very, very sure about that. In fact,(*Interruptions*).... Mr. Punj, I can share with you my information. This incident took place in the early morning at 2 o' clock. In the early hours, there was some confusion in Kashmir. That is reflected in some of the actions there that I don't want to reveal here. That will not help us. I have shown it just now to your colleague, and, I can show it to you also if you have some doubt but I do not want to say it in details here. In the early hours, there was some confusion but in the afternoon, it was settled. That is why I sent the Army Chief there; he came back with full details, and, then I gave the full details. The ceasefire violation in Kashmir, especially in the LoC is not a new thing. It happens every year. But this time it worries us more because of the frequency of violations in the last two-three weeks. Otherwise, every year it takes place. In 2011, it was 61. In 2012, it was 117. This year, up to 19th August 6 a.m., it is 82. Some more months are there. But what is worrying us more is that from 6th August to 6 a.m. today, there were 24 violations. One incident resulted in the tragic killing of five soldiers. That is why we are taking this incident very, very seriously.

After the incidents, we discussed it carefully in the Government and we discussed it carefully with the Army. We also understand the mood of the nation, the mood of the Parliament. The whole country is now emotionally behind our security forces to protect the sanctity of the LoC and the sanctity of every inch of our land. That is why we prepared a very carefully-worded statement. It has its own meaning. I don't want to elaborate that. Everything is given in the statement. Naturally, this incident will have consequences on our behaviour on the Line of Control. Yes, it will have consequences on our behaviour on the Line of Control and for our relations with Pakistan. We mean hundred per cent what we said here. Our restraint should not be taken for granted; nor should the capacity of our Armed Forces and resolve of the Government to uphold the sanctity of the LC ever be doubted.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition has said the same thing in a different language. Sitting in the Government, in my statement I mentioned it in a different manner, in a different language. But this language involves the meaning of the sentiment expressed by everybody. That is why now our Army is taking all possible steps and sometimes strong action to effectively retaliate every violation

on the LoC. They could do it because the Government is fully supporting them. The Army has mobilised all their resources to effectively retaliate every violation, and they are doing that. I assure the House that our security forces, especially the Army, will do everything to protect the sanctity of the LoC and the sanctity of every inch of our land. And in that endeavour, they have the full support of our Government and the full support of the entire nation. The entire House will be behind them. But I am not in a position to elaborate these things. Many a time these doubts occur because we have told these things many times since these things have been going on. Once again, I assure you that we mean every word of the fourth paragraph and we prepared this paragraph with great deliberations and this is the view of the entire Government. On this view, there is no difference of opinion in any part of the Government. I once again assure you that our Army will protect the sanctity of our LoC. Whenever any violation takes place, they have taken a decision that with our support they will effectively retaliate to protect our interest.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Loss of human lives due to unusual incident that occurred around 0900 hours today 19/8/2013 near Dhamra Ghat Railway Station under East Central Railways

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge to make a statement regarding loss of human lives due to an unusual incident that occurred around 09.00 hours today near Dhamara Ghat Railway Station under East Central Railways.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with profound grief, I am pained to apprise the House regarding an unfortunate incident that occurred today at Dhamara Ghat Railway Station between Saharsa and Khagaria in Samastipur Division over East Central Railway in the State of Bihar wherein some persons died and others sustained injuries due to run over by the train.

It is informed that today at about 08:33 hrs., Train No: 55533 Up Madhepura-Samastipur Passenger and at 08:48 hrs., Train No: 55566 Dn Samastipur-Madhepura Passenger reached Dhamara Ghat Railway Station. Both these trains were stopped to give precedence to Train No: 12567 Rajyarani Express. Some passengers got

down from the above trains, on non-platform side. In the meantime at about 08.50 hrs, Train No. 12567 Rajyarani Express was passing through Dhamara Ghat Railway Station. The Loco Pilot after passing Home signal, which was on a curvature, saw some persons standing on the track and applied emergency brakes. However, by the time train stopped, some persons got run over. As per the last information, 28 persons got run over and lost their lives and 6 were injured.

After the incident, the mob at Dhamara Ghat got agitated. They burnt few coaches of Rajyarani Express. Medical Relief train left from Barauni at 9.55 hrs for the site. The DRM, Samastipur along with his team of doctors and officers started from Samastipur at 10.50 hrs and have reached the site. General Manager, East Central Railway with officers has also left from Patna for the site. I have spoken to the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation to issue directions to Commissioner of Railway Safety to enquire into the matter. I have also requested the Chief Minister of Bihar to maintain law and order and take necessary steps for facilitating normal train operations.

On humanitarian grounds, an *ex-gratia* amount of Rs. 5 lakhs for those who lost their lives and Rs. 1 lakh for those grievously injured has been announced.

On behalf of the Railways and myself, I express deep condolences to the bereaved families and also express sincere sympathy to the injured. I trust the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Special Mentions.
.....(*Interruptions*)..... Clarifications?(*Interruptions*)..... All right, very quickly.
.....(*Interruptions*)..... Okay, you ask.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप भी यह मानेंगे कि यह घटना बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। आपने अभी कहा है कि वहां 28 लोग मरे हैं, लेकिन जहां तक हमारी जानकारी है, वहां पर 37 लोग मरे हैं। इन मरने वालों में लगभग 3, महिलाएं और लगभग 4 बच्चे हैं। कृपया करके आप हमें बताएं कि वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है? पहली बात तो यह है कि कितने लोग मरे हैं, इसके बारे में यदि आप सदन को सही जानकारी देंगे, तो आपकी बड़ी कृपा होगी क्योंकि मीडिया में दूसरी संख्या चल रही है।...(**व्यवधान**)...आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। मुझे कुछ और भी प्रश्न पूछना है। मंत्री जी, कृपया आप एक मिनट बैठिए, क्योंकि यह बहुत गंभीर विषय है।

श्री उपसभापति : नो, नो।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : दूसरा गंभीर सवाल यह है कि क्या यह सही है कि आज वहां पर सावन के कारण सावन-मेला था, जिसके कारण वहां पर भीड़ थी? आपने वहां पर राज्यरानी एक्सप्रेस को पास कराने के लिए दोनों पैसेंजर ट्रेनों को रोका, तो क्या वहां के स्टेशन मास्टर ने यह बताया कि यहां पर मेले के कारण भीड़ बहुत है? क्या आपको इसकी सूचना जिला प्रशासन ने दी थी, क्या आपने इसके अनुसार कार्रवाई की थी और उसकी स्पीड कम कराई थी?

तीसरा, जो सबसे गंभीर सवाल है, वह यह है कि आपने कहा कि आपकी ट्रेन बरौनी से गई, हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि उसके बीच में रेलवे के स्तर पर और आपके स्थानीय प्रशासन के स्तर पर इलाज की क्या व्यवस्था हुई?

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I just further wish to reiterate what my colleague, the Deputy Leader of the BJP, has said, to seek a clarification from the Minister there clearly seems to be a combination of both neglect and negligence that on an incident and a day of this kind, shouldn't there have been a minimum degree of alertness shown before the train was really speeding along on that curvature, as you say, this fills us with no satisfaction? I can understand that these things can run but without any application of the mind that this was an occasional time where given the circumstances so many passengers were crossing over, particularly what you have also said in paragraph one. Therefore, I think, the Minister would really like to find out what kind of a serious negligence and neglect has led to this colossal loss of human life and has led to what is really very, very unfortunate incident, and given the fact that most of these people who were unfortunate victims, who were also religious pilgrims, and were wanting to perform important religious things in this particular holy month of this period.

I am glad that you have mentioned about the Chief Minister of Bihar wanting to maintain law and order and that rendering all assistance for purposes of relief whatever is necessary. But we would like to have the clarification on the points both raised by the hon. Deputy Leader and what I have really reiterated further.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : हम यह भी जानना चाहते हैं कि लोकल प्रशासन ने आपको इसके बारे में बताया था या नहीं बताया था?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this establishes dangers on the sideways of the railway tracks all

6.00 P.M.

across the nation. The hon. Railway Minister has mentioned that he has spoken to the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation to issue instructions to the Commission of Railway Safety. Is it a discrepancy or a typographical error? I want to know about that.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, unfortunately the Directorate of the Railway Safety is controlled by the Directorate of the Civil Aviation. The poor Minister can't do anything about that. My specific question to the Minister is this: Is it a careful misuse of a word, or, a deliberate omission of a word, the word "accident" doesn't appear in the statement. Now, all railway incidents where there are fatalities, or, no fatalities, I would like to ask the Minister, is there any particular reason why the word "accident" has been missing from the statement? I suppose in all other previous statements they used the word "accident".

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, आज समस्तीपुर मंडल के अंदर धमारा घाट स्टेशन के पास जो घटना हुई है, यह घटना बहुत दुखद है। सब लोग मंदिर में पूजा करने के लिए आए हुए थे। वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मंदिर है। उस मंदिर में हर सोमवार और शुक्रवार को काफी तादाद में लोग आते हैं। क्योंकि श्रावणी मेला चल रहा है, इसलिए वहां पर बड़ी तादाद में लोग आए हुए थे। यह मंदिर स्टेशन के बिल्कुल पास में है। वहां पर बड़ी तादाद में लोग मंदिर में पूजा करके खड़े हुए थे और अन्य लोग मंदिर में जाने वाले थे। हम माननीय मंत्री जी से केवल यह जानना चाहेंगे कि पहले के दिनों में, शुक्रवार और शनिवार को वहां पर मंदिर में पूजा के वक्त कॉशन लगी होती थी और रेल भी वहां से, स्टेशन से धीरे-धीरे जाया करती थी, क्रॉस करती थी, तो कुछ दिनों से कॉशन क्यों हटा दी गई थी? मैं समझता हूं कि अगर कॉशन लगी होती, तो शायद इतनी बड़ी दुर्घटना नहीं होती। मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि वहां पर 28 लोगों की नहीं, बल्कि 37 लोगों की जानें गई हैं और कहीं ज्यादा संख्या में लोग घायल हुए हैं। दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति यह है कि वहां पर मेडिकल टीम नहीं पहुंच सकी है। लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की सिचुएशन भी खराब हुई, कोई शासन नहीं था। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर वहां ऐसी स्थिति थी, तो वहां जीआरपी की फोर्स रहती है, अलग से पुलिस बल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी, जिससे जो लोग रेल ट्रैक पर खड़े थे, जिनकी जानें चली गई, उनको हटाया जा सकता था। वहां जो आक्रोश और गुस्सा है, उसका लगातार सामना करना पड़ा। सर, वहां ड्राइवर की भी मौत हो गई है। लोगों ने गुस्से में उसे पीट-पीट कर मार दिया। रेलवे को क्षति पहुंचाई गई और 9 बोगियों को जला दिया गया है। रेलवे स्टेशन पर अटैक किया गया। ऐसा नहीं लगता था

कि वहां कोई लॉ एंड ऑर्डर है। राज्य सरकार को जितनी चुस्ती के साथ वहां इस सिचुएशन को कंट्रोल करना चाहिए था, शायद उसने अपने दायित्वों का निर्वहन नहीं किया। वहां मेडिकल टीम नहीं पहुंच सकी। वहां 5 घंटे के बाद डीएम और एसपी पहुंचते हैं। सिचुएशन कंट्रोल नहीं हो रही थी।

श्री एन. के. सिंह : सर, यह बात सही नहीं है कि वहां राज्य सरकार का नियंत्रण नहीं था।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : स्थिति अभी भी बहुत भयानक है। उस इलाके में काफी आक्रोश है। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने इसमें कुछ उच्च स्तरीय जांच नहीं की है। किन वजहों से यह घटना हुई, इतने लोगों की जानें गईं और इतना बड़ा हादसा हुआ, आप इसकी जांच नहीं करवा रहे हैं। इसके लिए कौन लोग जिम्मेदार हैं? मैं समझता हूं कि निश्चित तौर पर जहां राज्य सरकार ने अपने दायित्वों का निर्वहन नहीं किया, वहीं रेल मंत्री भी...(समय की घंटी)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question, please.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : मैं समझता हूं कि रेल प्रशासन की जो जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए थी, उसने भी पूरे तौर पर वह जिम्मेदारी नहीं निभाई। दोनों दोषी हैं।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो मुआवजा है, वह नाकाफी है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि 10 लाख रुपए का मुआवजा होना चाहिए और प्रत्येक परिवार के आश्रितों के लिए एक-एक नौकरी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यह बहुत ही हृदय विदारक घटना है।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : मैं इस बात का समर्थन करता हूं कि मुआवजा बढ़ाए। जिस तरह से यह घटना हुई है, उसके प्रति बिल्कुल उदासीनता है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, ये 5 लाख रुपए नाकाफी हैं। आप 10 लाख रुपए दीजिए, नौकरी दीजिए। जिनके परिवार के व्यक्ति मर गए, वे तो बिलख रहे हैं। सब गरीब तबके के लोग थे। मैं समझता हूं कि निश्चित तौर पर आपको व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए थी। आप कह रहे हैं कि बरौनी से टीम जा रही है, 6-7 घंटे तक मेडिकल टीम नहीं गई है, रेस्क्यू नहीं हो सका है। हालात बद से बदतर हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि राज्य सरकार ने भी अपने दायित्वों का निर्वहन नहीं किया है और केंद्र सरकार ने भी अपने दायित्वों का निर्वहन नहीं किया है, जिसकी वजह से सिचुएशन खराब हुई और लोगों की जानें गईं। मैं मानता हूं कि वहां पूरे तौर पर राज्य सरकार की फेल्योर है।

श्री एन.के. सिंह : सर, यह सही नहीं है।

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, somehow, there have been so much frequency of accidents in the Railways that the country seemed to

[Shri Balbir Punuj]

have got immune to it. This is, again, one very, very sad incident. In fact, it was an accident. As was rightly pointed out, it was an accident. One of the omissions, which I find in the hon. Railway Minister's statement, is that the unfortunate train driver, who was just doing his duty, was bled to death by the crowd. This is a great omission, Mr. Minister, on your part. You should have mentioned his name. In fact, the Railways must also announce an *ex-gratia* amount if he has died. There should be some clarity on this point.

The second point is – this has already been made – that there was a religious festival, and this religious festival attracts thousands of pilgrims to that area. Obviously, the State Government has not made adequate arrangements for this crowd. And, as has already been mentioned, the temple concerned, which the people visit in the month of Shravan, is a very popular temple, and it is very close to the railway station. Now, if the State Government had made adequate arrangements keeping in view that this was an important religious festival, then, probably, the number of casualties would not have been so much. Then, as has also been pointed out by my friends here, it took hours and hours for the medical team to reach there. And the law and order situation was so bad that those who were injured and were crying for medical attention could not be given any medical help. In fact, we need to have a separate judicial probe. Accident, by itself, was bad enough. And worse was that because there was no law and order, the medical team could not reach there. As has also been mentioned, we need to upgrade the compensation amount to Rs.10 lakhs for those who have lost their lives and to, at least, Rs.2 lakhs for those who are injured. Also, if the train driver has lost his life, he needs to be recognized by the Railways and needs to be adequately compensated by the Government. Thank you.

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : सर, यह बड़ी दुःखद घटना है। इसके लिए हम सभी को खेद है, चिंता है। मैं आप सभी से विनती करता हूँ कि इस पर पॉलिटिक्स करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। राज्य सरकार अपनी कोशिश कर रही है और हमें भी जो कोशिश करनी चाहिए, वह हमने भी की है। Loco-pilot is safe. हमने पहले यह इसलिए मेन्शन नहीं किया था, क्योंकि शायद वह वहीं कहीं छिपा हुआ था, लेकिन हमारे चेयरमैन ने बताया कि Loco-pilot is safe. Twenty coaches and two locomotives were burnt. वहां की स्थिति यह है कि स्टेशन सिग्नल और स्टेशन को डेमेज कर दिया गया है। हमने जो कम्पन्सेशन दिए हैं, वे यह देखते हुए दिए हैं कि लास्ट ईयर, बिफोर लास्ट ईयर या उससे पहले जब कभी भी ऐसी कोई दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं, चाहे रनओवर की दुर्घटनाएं हों या एक्सीडेंट्स की दुर्घटनाएं हों,

तब कम्पन्सेशन के लिए जो एनाउंसमेंट किए गए थे, उन्हीं को देखते हुए अब भी हमने एनाउंसमेंट किया है।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा, हमारे टीएमसी के मैम्बर अंग्रेजी में बहुत एक्सपर्ट हैं, एमबीए के भी वह बहुत बड़े स्टुडेंट रहे हैं और बहुत माहिर भी हैं, मैं उतनी अंग्रेजी तो नहीं जानता। जो अंग्रेजी हमारे एरिया में बोली जाती है या जिस माहौल से मैं आया हूँ, it is a case of run over of passengers and it is an incident and not an accident. ...(व्यवधान) आप सुनिए, सुनिए, ऐसा इन्सीडेंट हुआ है ...(व्यवधान) ठीक है, आप जो बोले, वह आपकी बात है...(व्यवधान)

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: This has nothing to do with English. It is a question of passengers. What is this? What about MBA and English, Sir?(Interruptions).....

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I am appreciating you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You are being sarcastic, Sir.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: No, no; I am not being sarcastic. I appreciate you because.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY(West Bengal): Sir, under Rule 258, I have a point of order.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर, मैं आपसे एक ही आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : I am seeking a ruling from your side, whether run-over is an accident or not. I am raising a point of order. Under Rule 258, I am raising a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot give a ruling on that.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It is a misleading Statement. It is a completely misleading statement.(Interruptions).....

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, मुझे मंत्री जी से विनम्रता से एक ही बात कहनी है कि वे अपनी टिप्पणी में थोड़ी गंभीरता रखें। उन्होंने आरंभ में कहा कि इस पर पॉलिटिक्स न करें। इस पर कौन पॉलिटिक्स कर रहा है? हम तो सवाल पूछ रहे हैं। मान लीजिए माननीय सदस्य देरेक ओब्राईन जी ने कुछ बात कही तो उनकी एमबीए डिग्री का जिक्र करने का क्या मतलब है? आप जो इतनी बात कह रहे हैं, अभी तक आपने यह उत्तर क्यों नहीं

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

दिया कि इतने बड़े श्रावण मेले में मंदिर के दर्शन के लिए जब भक्त गए थे, उनके लिए रेलवे ने पहले से क्या किया था? स्थानीय प्रशासन ने इसके बारे में आपको बताया था या नहीं बताया था? यह सब जानने का हमें अधिकार है, इसमें पॉलिटिक्स की तो कोई बात नहीं है। मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि यह गंभीर विषय है और आप भी इसको उसी गंभीरता से लें।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन अगर मेरी बात से...(व्यवधान)

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, he has a raised controversy whether it is an incident or an accident, and I want to clarify in a way that if this was an incident; then, this Government coming to power and this Minister taking over as Railways and becoming a cause of this incident is an accident of the history.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Maybe, that is your outlook. What can I do? Whatever I said is from whatever information I got. This definition of 'incident' is as per Section 124A of Railways Act. Sorry, I don't want to go further and hurt you. If you are hurt, I am sorry for that. दूसरी चीज, हमारे डिप्टी लीडर ने कहा कि मीडिया में कहा जा रहा है कि 37 डेथ्स हुई हैं, जब कि आपका यहां कहना है कि यह संख्या 28 है। मैंने इसे वेरिफाई किया है। मैंने वहां के डी.एम. से बात की है। हमारे डी.आर.एम. भी वहां पहुंचे हैं, जनरल मैनेजर भी वहां पहुंचे हैं। वहां उन सारी बॉडीज को गिनने के बाद बताया गया है कि 27 डेड बॉडीज वहां पर थीं और एक व्यक्ति की ऑन दि वे डेथ हो गई है। उसको मिलाकर डेड लोगों की संख्या 28 है। इसमें छः लोग इंजर्ड हुए हैं। उसके बाद मैंने एक बार फिर खुद ही चीफ मिनिस्टर से बात की और कहा कि मीडिया में और आपको जब मैंने पहले कंटैक्ट किया, उस वक्त आपने यह संख्या 37 बताई, लेकिन वहां पर जो हमारे लोग गए हैं, वहां देखने के बाद और आपके जो ऑफिसर्स वहां हैं, उनसे वेरिफाई करने के बाद, क्रॉस वेरिफिकेशन करने के बाद पाया कि 27 लोग ऑन दि स्पॉट डेड हो गए हैं और एक व्यक्ति जो इंजर्ड था, उसकी डेथ ऑन दि वे हो गई है। तो इसीलिए, ये फिगर्स ऑथेंटिक हैं, वंस नहीं ट्वायस क्रॉस वेरिफिकेशन के बाद ही मैंने ये आपके सामने रखी हैं। जैसा कि मेरे मित्र ने बताया कि the enquiry is controlled by the Director General of Civil Aviation, इसलिए मैंने अजित सिंह जी से रिक्वेस्ट की कि आप इसकी इन्क्वायरी कीजिए। इन्क्वायरी करके जो भी खामियां हैं, दोष हैं या किसी की भी फॉल्ट है, बताइए। उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर उसके खिलाफ हम एक्शन लेंगे।

तीसरे, मेरे मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट भी वहां स्पॉट पर विजिट करेंगे कि हादसा कैसे हुआ, इसमें क्या हुआ, किस वजह से हुआ और उसमें क्या-क्या बातें हैं। जैसा यह कहा गया कि

वहां पर कात्यायिनी देवी का जो टेम्पल है, वहां पर बहुत से लोग सावन मास में आते हैं। तो इस घटना की क्या वजह है, ये सारी चीजें हमारे मिनिस्टर के विजिट करके लौटने के बाद ही मालूम होंगी। मैं इतना ही कहता हूँ कि जो हमने कम्पेंसेशन दिए हैं, ...(व्यवधान)...यह कम्पेंसेशन, अब तक जो चलता आया है, पिछले दो-चार सालों से, उतना घोषित किया है। मैंने मेडिकल असिस्टेंस के लिए भी कहा है। इसमें जो लोग इंजर्ड हुए हैं, उनमें से जो सीरियसली इंजर्ड हुए हैं, उनको एक लाख और जिनको भी मेडिकल असिस्टेंस की जरूरत होगी, उनके लिए मैंने कहा है कि हम उनकी भी केयर करेंगे।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...नौकरी का क्या हुआ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. Now, Special Mentions to be laid on the Table.

SPECIAL MENTIONS – Contd*

Demand to give financial assistance to retired Anganwadi workers in the country

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, देश में कार्य कर रही और कर चुकी लाखों आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता काफी कष्टप्रद और परेशानियों भरा जीवन जीने के लिए मजबूर हैं क्योंकि इन लोगों को प्रति माह दिया जाने वाला वेतन वर्तमान समय की महंगाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए बहुत ही कम है, जब कि इनसे कार्य पूरे आठ घंटे लिया जाता है। ग्रामीण अंचलों में लंबे समय से कार्य कर रही लाखों आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं को कार्य करते हुए 60 वर्ष की उम्र पर सेवानिवृत्त होने के उपरांत भी कोई आर्थिक सहायता और अन्य लाभ नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं। महोदय, भर्ती के समय इनकी उम्र 18-45 साल रखी जाती है। जब ये कार्य करते-करते 60 वर्ष की हो जाती हैं तो इनकी सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी जाती हैं, वह भी बिना किसी भी प्रकार की आर्थिक सहायता और पेंशन के। 60 साल की सेवा के बाद इन्हें किसी भी प्रकार का कोई लाभ नहीं दिए जाने के कारण इन आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं में असंतोष व्याप्त है। जितना वेतन आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं को दिया जा रहा है, वह जीवन-यापन के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है और उससे इस महंगाई के समय में परिवार का गुजारा करना कठिन ही नहीं, बल्कि असंभव है।

मेरा इस सदन के माध्यम से माननीया मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि देश भर में आंगनवाड़ियों में काम करने वाली महिलाएं, जो 60 वर्ष की आयु के बाद सेवा निवृत्त हुई हैं, उनको कम से कम एक लाख रुपए की आर्थिक सहायता दी जाए तथा भविष्य में इन कार्यकर्ताओं को उनकी वरीयता के आधार पर स्थायी नियुक्ति दी जाए। इसके अलावा सेवा निवृत्ति पर इन्हें कम से कम पांच लाख रुपए की आर्थिक सहायता दी जाए ताकि इस बढ़ती हुई महंगाई में इन आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं की मदद हो सके। धन्यवाद।

*Laid on the Table.

**Demand for setting up a regulatory authority to check killing of
Sharks and export of their fins from the country**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, in the waters of Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea, sharks form major part of undersea life. India should have been a leader nation to save undersea water life and protect sharks at least in our waters, but, unfortunately, we have become the biggest illegal exporters of shark fins. One of the greatest protectors of the animal life, Ms. Maneka Gandhi, has taken up the cause of protecting sharks, and I am quoting some of the major points raised by her in her article published in 'Garhwal Post', Dehradun.

“India is supplying 9 per cent of the world’s shark fins. Does the Indian Government or economy make money on this? No, because most of the export is done in ‘black’. The entire catching is done in an unregulated manner. There are no laws on how many sharks can be killed and where the shark fins go.”

I demand the Government of India must establish immediately a regulatory body to control and eventually stop the export of shark fins from India and provide data about, (i) the annual quantum of shark fins exports, (ii) the countries where shark fins are exported from India including the quantity of the fins exported, the revenue generated for India, and, (iii) the name and addresses of departments, officials supposed to be overseeing the matter of the export of shark fins and the killing of sharks.

**Demand to take steps to stop the illegal settlement of people
from neighbouring countries in India**

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगाड (गुजरात) : महोदय, हमारे देश में पड़ोसी देशों से खासकर पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेशी घुसपैठिये देश की सीमा में अनधिकृत रूप से घुसपैठ करके स्थानीय स्तर पर अधिकारियों को प्रभावित करके राशन कार्ड और मतदान कार्ड बनवाकर उनके सहयोग से पासपोर्ट भी प्राप्त कर लेते हैं और भारत की नागरिकता भी उन्हें मिल जाती है। ऐसे घुसपैठिये हमारे देश में आतंकवाद को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं, गैरकानूनी गतिविधियों में भाग ले रहे हैं और देश की सुरक्षा के लिए गंभीर खतरा बनते जा रहे हैं।

भारत सरकार को सभी राज्य सरकारों को इस बारे में शीघ्र ही कठोर आदेश जारी करने चाहिए जिससे स्थानीय स्तर पर इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों को प्राथमिक स्तर पर ही रोका जा सके।

**Demand for including more districts of West Bengal under the Integrated
Action Plan for selected tribal and backward districts**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): A recent answer given by the Minister of State for Planning shows that only three districts of West Bengal, namely Paschim Medinipur, Bankura and Purulia are included in the Integrated Action Plan for selected tribal and backward districts in the country. Considering the living conditions and the state of human development in many other districts of the State, there is an urgent need that more districts of West Bengal be included under the Scheme of Integrated Action Plan. IAP was formulated as an additional Central Assistance Scheme for 100 per cent grant basis in 2010. While formulating the IAP Scheme, the Planning Commission itself proposed that the Scheme should cover not only those districts that face the problem of Left Wing Extremism but also those other tribal and backward districts of the country. However, the criterion used by the Planning Commission to identify the beneficiaries is not always sufficient to select the districts which are backward in terms of human development. In the case of West Bengal, IAP is implemented in three districts. The programme does not cover the district of Birbhum which is included under security-related expenditure scheme. Adding to this, as per the 2011 Census, the tribal population of Jalpaiguri is 14.5 per cent and that of Burdwan is ten per cent. Fifty-nine per cent of the people in Murshidabad are Below the Poverty Line. Forty-nine per cent and forty-eight per cent are the poverty figures for North Dinajpur and South Dinajpur. Out of 19 districts in the State, 11 districts, namely, Bankura, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Maldah, East Medinipur, West Medinipur, Murshidabad, Purulia, South 24 Parganas, Uttar Dinajpur are included in the BRGF. RSVY has also identified eight districts as backward. IAP needs to be extended to all districts identified as backward by the Planning Commission. There is an urgent need to reconsider the criterion used to measure backwardness for IAP.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K.R. Arjunan.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Shri Arjunan is a new Member to this House. He is standing up for the first time in the House. So, kindly allow him to read his Special Mention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. As an exception, he is permitted to read. Mr. Arjunan.

**Demand for early implementation of revival plan for the
Hindustan Photo Films at Ooty in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Hindustan Photo Films, Ooty, is a Central public sector undertaking, established in the year 1967. It is located in the hilly and backward Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu with 750 employees, mostly belonging to the SC, ST, MBC and Backward Classes. They are engaged in the manufacture of medical X-ray films, industrial films and graphic arts films, mostly used in the health and defence sectors.

The technology used is a closely guarded secret, available to only five companies in the world, and any loss of technology would be a national loss, considering that it was established to make the country self-reliant.

The company was referred to BIFR in the year 1995, declared sick during 1996 and recommended for winding up in 2003. In spite of the very low salary, based on the 1987 pay-scale, the employees continued with their work. But this too has been stopped since March, 2013.

The revival proposal submitted to the Government of India has been considered and recommended to the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) and the Committee of Secretaries (COS). In spite of the recommendations, the revival plans are delayed due to the non-approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).

The employees' demand is for early implementation of the Rs.3.2 crores revival plan along with Rs.70 crores for immediate running of the unit and also for revising the salaries to the 1997 pay-scale.

A delegation representing the employees of HPF met the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on the 30th July, 2013 and submitted a memorandum talking about their grievances.

On behalf of the workers and their families, I would urge the Government of India to immediately implement the revival plan and release their salaries.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Wansuk Syiem. You may lay your Special Mention on the Table.

Demand to give special package for development of tourism in Meghalaya

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I rise to reiterate the long-standing demand of my State, Meghalaya, for its rightful share of the Centre's

special package for the Northeast comprising ten per cent of the Plan funds of all the Ministries for its tourism infrastructure development projects.

The verdant valleys, ranges, forests, biodiversity, rivers and lakes of Meghalaya with its salubrious climate all through the year provide a perfect retreat for the tourists. The Government of Meghalaya had drawn out a blueprint for its tourism infrastructure development with a product portfolio embracing cultural, natural/eco, adventure, wildlife and forest, leisure and wellness tourism.

The Garos, Khasis and Jaintias, three major ethnic groups of Meghalaya, have unique traditions in their occupation, manufacturing, food/drink, dress and costumes including ethnic jewellery traditional martial art/folklore and sports and games to lend a colourful and kaleidoscopic panorama for the tourists.

In support of Meghalaya's claim for Central assistance for its tourism development projects, I rely on two independent evaluations done by the Parliamentary Standing Committee for Transport, Tourism and Culture, and the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, INTACH. The 172nd Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee presented in Parliament on 17th August, 2011 and the findings of the study conducted by INTACH are with the Centre for quite some time. These reports/studies known for their detachment and objectivity endorse the urgent need for adequate support from the Centre for Meghalaya's tourism development projects. I urge the Centre to consider, even belatedly, the claim of Meghalaya for Central assistance for its tourism development projects.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 A.M. tomorrow, the 20th of August, 2013.

The House then adjourned at seventeen minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 20th August, 2013.